

# NEWARK POST

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## NEW DRAFT CONTINGENT HERE

TWO HUNDRED SIX MEN ARRIVE SEPTEMBER FIRST

### First of Week Devoted

#### to Organization

With machine like precision the second contingent of draft men to receive special training at Delaware College, arrived on September first, and the plans which proved so successful with the first group of men are being continued. The men are comfortably quartered at the gymnasium and armory, and meals are served in Old College Hall, under the direction of Miss Stuart. The men were subjected to a severe physical examination on Monday; today they were inoculated with the typhoid which has practically driven typhoid from the Army. Thirty-one of the first group have remained, bringing the number stationed here up to 217 men.

R. B. Ross, local Y. M. C. A. secretary, is arranging an interesting program for the hours of recreation. On Saturday night there will be a reception and dance in the armory. Soldiers and townspeople are invited to come and get acquainted. Patronesses as announced will be Mrs. John Pilling, Mrs. J. P. Cann, Mrs. C. Blake, Mrs. S. J. Wright, Mrs. S. C. Mitchell. A committee of soldiers has also been named which includes Warren F. Leatherman of Philadelphia; John McClary, former Y. M. C. A. secretary at Hog Island Navy Yard, and J. G. Flora, of Cornell University.

A series of special Sunday morning services for the soldiers is also being arranged with the churches of the town. The first of these is scheduled for next Sunday, when the Rev. Frank Herson, of the M. E. church will welcome the men. One of the men, R. M. Maulfair, an organizer of seven years experience, will preside at the organ. There will also be a soldiers chorus, organized by Walter E. Wofner. The choir includes, first tenors: Thomas, Dettre, Richley, Price, Rouzer, Hughes, Arkowitz, Clark, Hartz, Campbell, Fair, Park, Preston; second tenors: Benninger, DeTemple, Butter, McCullough, Vandervart, Beckert, Veatch, Leets, Love, Rudolph, Linde, Durrsprung, Messersmith, Amon, Bateman, Holten, Kaufman; first bass: Roder, Henzle, Nelson, Harman, Hunsburger, Troutman, Goodhart, Furi; second bass: Sterling, B. Thomas, Holvard, Creager, Rapion, Beckers, Dockey, Keel, R. (Continued on Page 4)

### Men for Camp Meade

The following men will report at local headquarters for entrainment to Camp Meade on Thursday, September 5, at 8 a. m.

#### 1917 Registration

Harry Gattier, Wilmington.  
Richard E. Donohue, Jr., Raleigh, N. C.  
Benjamin H. Pleasanton, Mt. Pleasant.  
Tony Gassett, New York City.

#### 1918 Registration

John Charles Brown, New Castle.  
Nelson Talley Vanaman, Wilmington.  
Ermenegildo Santoni, New Castle.  
Frederick Major, Hasleton, Pa.  
Leslie J. Cumens, Brandywine Springs.

Edward O. Drumm, New Castle.  
Frank T. Proud, New Castle.  
Raymond B. Landon, Townsend.  
Milton Chester Phillips, Odessa.  
Robert Morrison, Newark.  
Randolph E. Jones, Edgemoor.  
John Kinter Trewetz, Fleetwood, Pa.  
Frank B. Hickman, Jr., Port Penn.  
Harry Reed, Newark.

#### Alternates

Leroy E. Mahle, Middletown.  
Earl Pleasanton, Townsend.  
E. H. Naylor, Jr., New Castle.  
Edward B. Gott, New Castle.  
Clifford L. Pyle, Middletown.

## UNIQUE SOLUTION OF LABOR PROBLEM

Newark Farmer Secures "Enemy Alien"

A unique method of solving the perplexing problem of farm labor shortage has been devised by John A. Hopkins, a progressive farmer living near here. A request was filed at the office of a U. S. district attorney in Philadelphia asking that an interned enemy alien be assigned to him for farm labor. In response to this request a sturdy, skilled Austrian was placed on Mr. Hopkins farm for the duration of the war. No obligation other than the necessity of reporting to the nearest postmaster any attempt to escape, was assumed in the transaction but Mr. Hopkins pays the man \$30 a month, the amount paid to his own boy who is serving in the army. According to all reports the man is contented and is doing very good work.

## Delaware College Ambulance Responds to Hurray Call

A hurry call came to Delaware College on Saturday afternoon requesting the services of the ambulance to care for the victims of an auto accident at Silverbrook crossing near Elsmere. The call met with an immediate response and the ambulance made record time, arriving at the scene of the accident simultaneously with that of the Wilmington Red Cross. Mrs. Laura Ewing of Washington, was conveyed to Delaware Hospital in the college ambulance and was pronounced dead by the hospital authorities. Two other victims, Miss Minnie Hutchinson and Nathan Levan of Washington, conveyed by the Red Cross ambulance, are in a critical condition at Delaware Hospital.

## FARM HANDS SUPPLIED

### Needs Should be Reported

The Delaware Farm Labor Bureau, a sub-committee of the State Council of Defense is requesting that all farmers submit their labor needs to the agents of the Bureau for the coming harvest season promptly. The Bureau is preparing to furnish a number of men to the farmers of the state of Delaware for corn-husking and other periods which require considerable labor. Each farmer who is desirous of securing labor should communicate at once with his County Agricultural Agent who will forward the request to the proper agent of the Bureau.

### Called to a War Conference

Dr. Samuel C. Mitchell and Dean E. Laurence Smith were called to Plattsburg, N. Y., this week to attend a War Conference at which plans for the Student Army Training Corps will be discussed and completed.

### Young Soldier Arrives Overseas

Word was received on Thursday last from Corbin D. Fletcher, son of Robert Fletcher of Wilmington, announcing his safe arrival in France. The young man who was a student at Delaware College, enlisted in April of last year when but 16 years of age. He is connected with the 21st Machine Gun Battalion of the 64th Infantry. He served on the Mexican border until his regiment was sent overseas.

### Nine Draftees Called for Re-examination

The following men have been notified by the Local Board to appear for re-examination on Tuesday, September 3, at 3 p. m.

Robert J. Morris, Middletown.  
William Lloyd, Newark.  
Charles W. Thompson, Marshallton.

Chancellor W. Money, Newark.  
Henry Honey, Odessa.  
Delaware Nelson, Newark.  
David Ponzio, Christiana.  
Ollie Lewis, Summit Bridge.  
Andrew Waters, Summit Bridge.

## REGISTRATION DAY SEPTEMBER 12th

ALL MEN BETWEEN 18 AND 45 INCLUDED IN CALL

### Special Registrars Appointed in Every Hundred

By order of Provost Marshall-General Crowder, every man between the ages of 18 to 45 (both inclusive) except those previously registered must register for the Selective Service draft on Thursday, September 12, between the hours of 7 a. m. and 9 p. m. In the proclamation fixing this date President Wilson appealed for a maximum registration as "our final demonstration of loyalty, democracy and the will to win, our solemn notice to all the world that we stand absolutely together in a common resolution and purpose. It is the call to duty to which every true man in the country will respond with pride and with the consciousness that in doing so he plays his part in vindication of a great cause at whose summons every true heart offers its supreme sacrifice."

The Provost Marshal in the official notice states that the penalty for failure to register is one year imprisonment and that no man can exonerate himself by payment of a fine. "Ignorance of the law," he says, "is no excuse. It is your duty to find out when to register and where to register." Places for registration in every hundred in New Castle County have been officially announced. Those including Newark and adjacent districts follow:

Eighth Representative District, Mill Creek Hundred—First Election District, Knights of Pythias Hall, Marshallton, Chief Registrar, Evans H. Crossan, Marshallton; Second Election District, Odd Fellows Hall, Hockessin, Chief Registrar, Francis M. Walker, Hockessin; Third Election District, Mrs. Smith's house, Milford Cross Roads, Chief Registrar, John Nivlin, Newark.

Ninth Representative District, White Clay Creek Hundred—First Election District, Deer Park Hotel, Newark, Chief Registrar, John K. Johnston, Newark; Second Election District, Hose House, Newark, Chief Registrar, J. Pearce Cann, Newark; Third Election District, Mrs. Currinder's Office, Christiana, Chief Registrar, U. Lawrence Boyce, Stanton.

Seventh Representative District, Christiana Hundred—First Election District, Red Men's Hall, Newport, Chief Registrar, William L. Duff, Newport; Second Election District, Mackinson's Restaurant, Marshallton, Chief Registrar, Theodore Simpson, Marshallton; Third Election District, William T. Betty's house, Montchanin, Chief Registrar, James Ball, Montchanin; Fourth Election District, Humphrey's blacksmith shop, Centerville, Chief Registrar, Robert H. Elliott, Chadd's Ford, Pa.; Fifth Election District, DuPont School, Chief Registrar, Lamot duPont, Box 303, Wilmington; Sixth Election District, Tinsman's Hall, Richardson Park, Chief Registrar, Bruce W. Housel, Ashley; Seventh Election District, McDonald's Store, Elsmere, Chief Registrar, Clifton Colmery, Elsmere.

Eleventh Representative District, Pencader Hundred—First Election District, W. C. Brooks store, Glasgow, Chief Registrar, J. Irvin Dayett, Cooches Bridge; Second Election District, William Huggins' building, Glasgow, Chief Registrar, Dr. Walter E. Cann, Glasgow.

### Surprise for Pastor

Rev. Frank P. Herson and wife found a pleasant surprise awaiting them on their return from a vacation on Friday evening. The members of their congregation had each presented two or more jars of fruit which had been collected and arranged in a huge pyramid in the parsonage kitchen.

## SCHOOLS OPEN MONDAY

BOARD IN COMMUNICATION WITH PROSPECTIVE PRINCIPAL

### Miss Snyder Returns to Newark

Newark schools will open next Monday, September 9th, after the usual ten weeks' vacation. Although the Board of Education when interviewed this morning was unable to make a final statement relative to the teaching staff of the school, Professor McCue announced that there is little prospect that it will not be complete by next Monday. In addition to those announced in last week's Post, Miss Mary Houston, of Georgetown, has been secured to teach English in the High School, and Miss Addie Wilson, of Denton, Md., to teach history. Miss Snyder has accepted the position of demonstration teacher in the eighth grade. There are yet to be secured, in addition to the principal, teachers of science and home economics.

The walls of the grammar school are receiving fresh coats of calcimine and a number of new seats have been added in all three buildings. One new room has been equipped on the second floor of the grammar school.

The attention of residents is called to the fact that the staff includes many out of town teachers. Suggestions as to comfortable accommodations will be appreciated. Information should be phoned to C. A. McCue or Harvey Hoffecker, of the Board of Education.

## CALLED FOR PHYSICAL EXAM.

Recent Registrants Among the Number

The Local Board has ordered the following young men to report at Purnell Hall on Friday, September 6, at 2 p. m., for physical examination.

#### 1917 Registration

Parry Buie, Baltimore, Md.  
James Terrell, Millington, Md.  
Norris J. Brown, Newark.  
Lewis Johnson, Townsend, (Re-examination).  
Charles K. Hickman, Port Penn.  
James J. Dyer, Port Penn.  
Leon W. Clugston, Newport.  
1918 Registration (August 24)  
A. L. Blanchfield, Smyrna.  
B. E. Segars, Delaware City.  
W. H. Hanf, New Castle.  
Howard Tinch, Delaware City.  
Henry E. Kirk, Middletown.  
C. J. Gray, Marshallton.  
T. E. Parker, Claymont.  
James E. James, Newark.  
Walter Groves, Wilmington.  
Lawrence Jones, New Castle.  
W. C. Chalmers, Newark.  
T. F. B. Samworth, Newark.  
H. B. Williams, Marshallton.  
John Truitt, Claymont.  
Harry Nickerson, Kenton.  
W. P. Crouch, Newark.  
Frank Jones, Delaware City.  
E. W. Anderson, Edgemoor.  
George Gillo, New Castle.

## Maryland on the School Problem

At a conference of Maryland School authorities held at Baltimore last week and presided over by Governor Harrington, the following suggestion of the State Council of Defense was approved and the School Boards urged to adopt it: that the school standards should not be lowered nor the school term shortened but that high school and college students engaged in farm work or other industries essential to winning the war be permitted to continue in those occupations for one month without prejudice to their academic standing, and that the same credit be given for such occupations as is usually allowed for their studies.

### Calf Brings Record Price

A registered Guernsey calf five months old was sold last week at the Experimental Farm for \$700.

## TOMATO SEASON AT HEIGHT

Ritters Receive 7500 Baskets Daily

Tomato season is at its height in Newark and vicinity, the P. J. Ritter Company reporting as high as 7465 baskets per day, delivered by farmers of the community. The usual acreage was doubled this season, and practically all who contracted report good yields.

One hundred nineteen employees, at the Ritter plant, are handling the crop. 1500 cases of pulp are being made daily and about 2500 cases of ketchup.

The grape season is now at its height and the yield is up to the average. At the College Farm there are 70 varieties all in excellent bearing.

The potato crop in this locality is rather disappointing. The yield is only one-half to one-third on most farms.

## DELAWARE COLLEGE TAKEN OVER BY GOVERNMENT

Sign Contract to Train 250 Student Soldiers

The trustees of Delaware College on Friday signed a contract with the War Department which practically turns the college over to the government and makes it a military institution for the duration of the war.

This contract goes into effect September 16 and calls for the training of 250 young men, the college to receive a stipulated amount from the government for each one who takes the military course. All of the details have not been worked out but will be given to the public after the conference of college representatives of the Eastern Department and military authorities now in session at Plattsburg to which President Mitchell and Dean Smith were called.

The general scheme is that at the college the government will take young men of the state 17 or 18 years of age and upward who have received a four years' high school education or its equivalent, and will enlist them as student-soldiers and train them without cost to the boys or their parents. The students will be educated in military and academic subjects and will be uniformed, equipped and their sustenance paid for by the government. They will receive in addition \$30 a month.

This course is not compulsory for all students. Some may prefer to register for the regular courses and take their chances with the draft. If a student is physically unfit for military service, the new plan does not bar him from attending college and finishing his education.

The primary purpose of the new arrangement is to educate boys to become army officers of whom 150,000 will be needed by July 1, 1919, according to estimates of the War Department. It is also desired to avoid the mistake made by England at the beginning of the war in making no provision for giving technical training to her youths and keeping her colleges at their normal efficiency.

## Baptismal Exercises on Sunday

On next Sunday, September 8, there will be baptizing, in the Pilgrim Baptist churchyard (colored), New London Avenue, near the B. & O. Station. All are welcome.

## Major Short Leaves for Camp Meade

Many friends of Major Clarence A. Short who was ordered to report at Camp Meade on August 29, assembled at the B. & O. Station on Thursday morning to give him a fitting send-off. Major Short was assigned to the adjutant's department of the 11th Field Artillery Brigade. In a letter received this week, he states that he is well pleased with the work and that his division expects to be sent overseas in about two weeks.

## STATE BOARD MEETS AT GLASGOW

ADVOCATES RURAL HIGH SCHOOLS FOR RURAL COMMUNITIES

### Sentiment of Meeting

#### Favors Consolidation

Consolidation was considered last Saturday afternoon at a well attended meeting held at the Glasgow schoolhouse. Taxpayers were present from the Salem, Welsh Tract, Harmony, Glasgow, Howell, Pleasant Valley, and Columbia school districts. The far-reaching significance of the plan discussed was indicated by the representative audience which included the most prominent educators in Delaware. Following the discussion a resolution providing for a series of meetings to acquaint the taxpayers in the various districts, with the cost and advantages of consolidation, was unanimously adopted.

Wilbur H. Jump, superintendent of schools in New Castle County, presented the valuation of property in the districts concerned, and explained how, under the new method of taxation the districts may consolidate without assuming serious financial burdens.

Theodore T. Martin, State Leader of Boys' and Girls' Club Work in Delaware, former superintendent of schools in Randolph County, Indiana, where there is in operation, a complete system of consolidation, displayed charts illustrating the effect upon the rate of taxation, attendance, and the number of pupils who complete high school courses. The tax rate is higher, the attendance is very much better, and very few pupils fail to complete the work, Mr. Martin said.

Relative to the additional cost, State Commissioner Spaid pointed out, consolidation means revenue from Federal funds if a school including high school grades is established for 200 pupils. There is an allowance from the state funds up to \$2000 available for the building fund, and following the establishment of a high school course, \$1000 annually, for maintenance. As soon as the building is paid for, he pointed out, the method of taxation will go down again, although greater advantages naturally mean a little higher rate than that of the present system. According to information direct from Washington, Mr. Spaid announced, no building can be erected during the war. Districts may vote for consolidation at any time they please, however, and be prepared to build immediately after the war.

We as parents with moderate means are short sighted," Mr. Spaid declared, "if we try to lay aside money for our children and at the same time deprive them of a high school education. By educating them as these times demand we fit them to take better care of themselves than we can do, and at the same time fit them to become more widely useful citizens."

Dr. Mitchell, president of Delaware College, illustrated the value of a high school education by referring to the difference between what the government is able to do for its 18 year old boys with a high school education and its 18 year old boys without that preparation. The high school graduates among the new class subject to the draft are invited to attend college with all expenses paid and are offered \$30 a month while they are studying. The great need of trained engineers and officers makes it wise for the government to do this, but only the boys who have completed high school work are eligible in the plan of the government.

M. K. Brooks, clerk of the Glasgow district, Mrs. Lee Cooch, Leslie Ford and Arthur Rounds took part in the discussion.

## W. C. T. U. Meeting Thursday

The W. C. T. U. will hold a meeting tomorrow (Thursday) at the home of Mrs. Mary Cloud.

# Registration Day, September 12, 1918

## MACHINE HELP WITH THE CORN CROP

### How the Binder Saves Labor

One man with a corn knife by working hard can cut and shock an average of 1½ acres a day. Two men with a platform harvester can harvest 4 or 5 acres in the same time, and three men with a corn binder in a 10-hour day can cut and shock from 7 to 9 acres. These figures are brought out in a Farmers' Bulletin soon to be issued by the United States Department of Agriculture to show advantages of using machinery in cutting corn. This year when farm help is so limited there is urgent need for the use of labor-saving machinery wherever possible. Cutting corn by hand is a hard, disagreeable task, the bulletin points out, and the time when it should be done is limited to a few days if the full feeding value of the corn is to be retained. Fall plowing, seeding for winter wheat and digging potatoes must be done on many farms at about the same time. In such cases, the timeliness and ease of accomplishing the work are determining factors in deciding the advisability of using corn-cutting machinery.

### How Binder Saves Labor

The corn binder does the best work when the corn is all standing upright. Usually most satisfactory results are obtained with a three-horse team, and sometimes four horses are necessary when the corn is heavy or the ground hilly. In ordinary yields, one man operating the binder will keep two men busy gathering the bundles and shocking by hand would scarcely cover more than 4 acres in a day and it would be necessary to work much harder than when the corn binder is used, thus the machine requiring less laborious work takes from one-half to two-thirds as long to cut a given acreage.

When the binder is used for cutting corn for silage the labor of at least two men will be saved as compared to cutting by hand. One binder will usually be able to cut the corn as fast as a 12 or 14 inch silage cutter can handle it. A great deal of time is saved in unloading at the cutter, because the corn is in bundles, which enables a further reduction in the size of the harvesting crew.

### Elevator Attachment Aids

A bundle elevator attachment to the corn binder saves further labor. By this attachment the bundles of corn are delivered directly to a wagon driven by the size of the binder. This method eliminates another man in the crew. When the bundles are dropped from the binder to the ground, two men are generally required to hand them up as fast as one man can arrange them on the wagon. When an elevator attachment is used, one man usually arranges the bundles on the wagon as they are delivered from the binder and another man or boy drives the team.

The platform harvester is the most satisfactory machine when the acreage in corn is not sufficiently large to justify a binder. This machine consists of an A-shaped platform on low wheels, two sides of which are equipped with knives. It is drawn by one horse, operated by two men, and cuts two rows at a time. The men gather the stalks as they are cut, and when the shock is reached the horse is stopped and the men carry the cut corn to the shock. In cutting corn with a platform harvester for silage much time can be saved and efficient work done if a wagon is driven alongside the harvester and the corn placed on it directly as it is cut. By this method approximately 5 acres of corn yielding 8 tons of silage per acre constitutes a fair day's work. Two men with a platform harvester and one horse will cut and shock at least as much corn in a day as three men cutting by hand. This machine thus taking the place of one hired helper will very nearly pay for itself in cutting 40 acres.

## DIRTY POTATO CELLARS WASTE MUCH OF CROP

### Decay Lurks in Foul Storage Places

Clean up the potato cellars now and don't wait until harvest, says the United States Department of Agriculture in pointing out that the potato crop promises to be a big one, and that there is no excuse for allowing losses by rot in storage.

Among the suggestions the department makes are the following: Get rid of every bit of vegetable matter in the storage cellar; sweep and brush until it is clean; then give a thorough dose of fungicide, either gas or spray, the quickest

and easiest to apply being formaldehyde gas.

### Fungicides to Use

For each 1,000 cubic feet of space use 10 ounces of formaldehyde and 5 of potassium permanganate. Pour the formalin over the permanganate in a deep container, and then leave the cellar immediately, because the gas is given off at once.

Should it be found that these chemicals are too expensive, the department recommends a Bordeaux mixture of 5-5-50 strength. It may be applied with hand sprayer, pump, or broom; it is effective when thoroughly used and it does not cost much.

It is expecting too much, says the department, to look for potatoes fit for market from a dirty, ill-ventilated cellar. Time, money, and work spent in growing a crop are wasted if the potatoes are stored where dead potatoes are carrying over the organisms that cause rot. Dry rot attack newly stored potatoes through bruises and wounds and spreads throughout the stored supply.

### Many Cellars Polluted

Many farmers, it is stated, have cellars that now contain piles of sacks of potatoes, all rotten, sacks and all, and constituting a wet, foul mass that helps to decay the timbers and menaces the crop to be stored.

While there is no way to estimate the loss due to the neglect and uncleanness in potato storages, it is known to amount to a great deal, not only in spoiled human food but in rotten sacks, and in actual money spent in the labor of handling unmarketable material, and in lowering market value of what is left to put on sale. There never was a time, when something to eat was so valuable as now, and when so much effort has been expended in food production. For the same reasons there never was a time when the prevention of this waste was so important.

## WORK OF WOMEN IN FOOD PRODUCTION

### Outlined by Secretary Houston

In response to a request from the woman's committee, Council of National Defense, Secretary Houston sent the following letter to Miss Marion Hughes Scott, of the committee, outlining some of the things that women may do and are doing in the field of Agriculture:

Dear Miss Scott: It is very difficult for one to indicate the things that women may do in the field of agriculture. I know of scarcely anything that some of them may not do and are not doing somewhere. The six and a half or seven millions of farm women, in addition to their onerous domestic duties, are aiding production along many lines. Many of them work in the fields; many of them assist in planting, in cultivation, and in harvesting. Hundreds of thousands of women and girls in rural districts, especially through the clubs, take active part in poultry, hog, and dairy production. They assist in raising home gardens and in making the home self-sustaining. They conserve vast quantities of materials for future use as food by drying, canning, and preserving. It would be impossible to overestimate their service in food production. It would be equally impossible to exaggerate the part they play in conserving food itself.

I assume that your committee has in mind more especially women in towns and cities. These women can probably render their largest service by conserving materials for future use as food by canning, drying, and preserving, by conserving food itself, and by assisting in planting and cultivating home gardens. In doing these things they not only contribute to the food supply of the Nation directly, but also reduce the difficulties in marketing and relieve the burden on transportation. There are in towns and cities many women who have been brought up on the farms or who have some farm experience. They can unquestionably, especially with some previous training, take an effective part in planting, cultivation, and harvesting. Even those who have not had such experience may, by taking proper steps, qualify themselves for effective assistance in these directions. Another aid that they can render by careful thought and planning is through the relief they can furnish to farm women in their homes, thus releasing to this extent the more experienced women of the country districts for the more difficult farm tasks.

I have the feeling that the women themselves, especially after the many recent months of reflection and experience, have discovered

for themselves quite as fully as anyone could reveal to them the lines along which they might render service not only in agriculture but in all other directions. It is amazing how much they are doing to assist the Nation as nurses, in the Red Cross, in the liberty loan campaigns, in war savings of every character, in industry, even in its most difficult forms, and in agriculture.

Very truly yours,  
D. F. Houston.

## Oxford Industry Turned over to Uncle Sam

Oxford, Pa., is doing its share in the industrial line in helping to win the war, for the Oxford Confectionery Company has offered its caramel factory to the United States Government. Here only coconut confections will be made and the coconut shells will be supplied for the Gas Defense Division. These shells are made into charcoal and the charcoal used in making gas masks, which are so indispensable in saving the lives of our soldier boys who are fighting the Huns.

When the war broke out, these masks were made by the use of wood charcoal, but it was later found that charcoal made from coconut shells, would absorb nine times as much poison as the wood charcoal. Since then, our Government has been encouraging the importation of cocoanuts and requiring of those using them that the shells be shipped to the Gas Defense Division at the nominal price of \$4 per ton.

### Military Status of College

#### Man in S. A. T. C.

The military status of the college man in the ranks of the Students' Army Training Corps and his relation to the draft have been cleared up by a War Department decision. The student-soldier is enlisted already in the military service of the United States. Upon reaching draft age he becomes subject to registration whenever the President directs. He is then placed in class 5-D by his local board. The draft board will not include him in calls for induction as long as he remains in the S. A. T. C.

On the day the order number of the student-soldier is reached the fact is reported to the college president, to the commanding officer, and to the Adjutant General. A report upon the man's record as a student-soldier and as a scholar is put before the War Department's committee on education and special training with the recommendation that he be called at once to an officers' training camp, called to an Army camp, or permitted to complete college training by transfer to the Enlisted Reserve Corps.

### "A Transport Miracle"

The world has been astonished at the great number of American soldiers transported to Europe in the last half year. The number now approximates 1,500,000, and the loss of life in transporting them has been almost infinitesimal.

The success with which we have moved our troops from the scattered camps in this country and across 3,000 miles of ocean to the battle front is great evidence of American efficiency. We have not only surprised our enemies; we have surprised our friends and ourselves.

The British controller of shipping, Sir Joseph Maclay, speaks of this movement across the sea as "A transport miracle." We have been inclined to attribute this achievement solely to our Navy and our shipping, but the British controller speaks in high praise of the share the American railroads had in the work. He says:

"If the American railroads had not been operated with success the whole transport movement might have failed, because it was essential to quick transportation that the troops should be ready for the ships."

Director General McAdoo seems justified in his statement that while the development of the policy of the Railroad Administration requires time, progress has been made toward the goal.

## Collection of Federal War Tax

In the execution of the policy of paying as large a proportion of the expenses of the war by taxation as possible the Treasury is making every effort to collect all Federal taxes due to the United States.

The department has evidence against many who have sought to evade taxes. Some of these tax evaders are American citizens re-

siding or sojourning in Canada. A corps of specially trained revenue agents will be sent to the Canadian communities where many of these tax evaders reside to obtain tax returns from them.

## Men Should Carry

### Cards Always

Every selective service man should carry with him at all times his classification card especially since draft registrations have become so frequent. Trouble and annoyance both for the man and for the government authorities is avoided by strict observance of the regulations which read: "All persons within the ages liable to military service are required to exhibit their notice of final classification when called upon to do so by any member of a local or district board or by any police official."

## ENGLISH TAUGHT

### TO ALIENS

## Pantomime System Successful

In line with the intensive military training given our soldiers in the training camps is the effective method used in teaching alien soldiers to speak, read and write the English language. This system, which was prepared by Dr. Peter Roberts, head of the industrial department of the International Y. M. C. A., makes use of pantomime and enables the alien to learn in one-fifth of the time required under the old systems. The new system was adopted at a conference of War Department representatives for a try-out at Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J. Nearly 2000 soldiers are attending the schools which have been established there for about a month. Already the results have surpassed the expectations of the Department for many of the most intelligent foreigners are able to win school diplomas in four weeks. The method is so successful that it has been introduced into other camps. The method has none of the childish twaddle found in beginners' school readers. Instead of "It is a dog," "The apple is good" and phrases of such order, the course introduces a list of the most common nouns and verbs through the teacher acting out the sentence in pantomime.

In "Y" Tent C, which is one of the many school centres, for instance, one will find Charles F. Sleeper, a former newspaper publisher of Palmyra, but now acting as an educational secretary, or one of his assistants, acting out before a hundred or more foreigners some domestic experience. The initial lesson carries the pupil through the experience of getting up in the morning. The teacher uses a cot to illustrate the lesson. He rises from a feigned sleep and tells the class "I awake from sleep." They repeat it after him. No matter if there are a dozen nationalities in this class, the lesson fits them all. No attempt is made at interpretation into their own language, and teachers find this very act inspires them to greater speed in learning.

The instructor takes his class through the other activities of getting out of bed and dressing. "I open my eyes," quickly gives the class understanding of two key words: "Open" and "eyes." So it goes through, "I put on my stockings and shoes," "I wash myself," "comb my hair," etc. Again the course differs from a child's first studies in that every sentence is built on adult experience.

The lessons carry the soldier-pupils through quite a series of domestic experiences from building a fire to welcoming visitors to the home. Other later series are based on everyday experiences in civilian life and a final series on military training camp activities. Officers are finding that by this system aliens can be assigned to distinctive duties and depended upon to understand and carry out orders in as many weeks as it formerly took months for them to learn.

Instructors say the eagerness with which the majority of the foreigners welcome the opportunity to learn is almost pathetic. Each pupil has a leaflet on which is printed the sentence enacted by the teacher. The student thus not only hears the words, but learns to recognize them by sight even before he can spell them. On the reverse of the sheet the sentence appears in script. Teachers say that before the first week of the soldiering ends, half of the men in the class are exultingly endeavoring to write letters to English-speaking friends at home. Secretary Sleeper tells a story that is typical of the earnestness of many of the soldiers in the schools.

He happened to awaken a few minutes before "reveille" sounded a few mornings ago, he says, and glancing through his tent door saw an Italian sprawled upon the

ground on a nearby hillside. He was moving his hand and it looked as if he were writing in pain. "I went out to see if I could aid him," says the secretary. "Instead of finding a sick man I found a young Italian very much alive. He had

smoothed off about a square yard of ground and with his finger was tracing in the dust the words he had learned in the lesson of the previous day, although there was scarcely enough dawning light for him clearly to see his work."

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UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

Upon visit to Clarence of an in ton. It of a stu American "On stopped College July 21, pastor of there. I prised should gregation but I w urgent 18 miles afternoon ant to go I could group of I asked the invit proper f garding and he a regarded as a part that I w speak ab "I rea the cong prayer. great fe evangelic gregation amens co of the ta several c service a with spir usual ple ence of t ter praye congrega est amens our arms cause, an might re mind and a great emotion a thought minister c with hun resolution must fall faces to moment o tion, and chorus, w "When remote d sound of eight of marching the coura we need h people of fail in the cause to t ATTITU TOWA Not Pro Hi In "The cial publ Committe District, I following Anderson County, n sage from Delaware Union to of bonds Loan is t afford to chafe of ness. Son have been frates, fe able to m but where derstand full quota cent. from Bank if th their corr per cent. they almos duty. Some b viduals. purchase cash. Th But they under pre part of w to "borro Our bar see the w arment c earning 2 erment. The proc speedy an that one l and nation It is a banks of may be o to adopt n of their d to do the to help th same time sible, sup mate local

## FACES TO THE FRONT

### Resolute Americanism in Rural Sections

Upon his return from a recent visit to Texas, Assistant Secretary Clarence Ousley sent this account of an incident to Secretary Houston. It offers additional evidence of a staunch-hearted and resolute Americanism in the rural sections.

"On a recent visit to Texas I stopped at Marshall on my way to College Station to rest on Sunday, July 21, with a friend who is the pastor of the First Baptist Church there. I was not altogether surprised when he insisted that I should say something to his congregation at the morning service; but I was surprised to have an urgent call from a camp meeting 18 miles away, to speak there in the afternoon, and I was very reluctant to go, because I was tired, but I could not refuse a call from a group of farmers in my own State. I asked the messenger who brought the invitation whether it would be proper for me to say anything regarding the agricultural problem, and he assured me that the people regarded the agricultural program as a part of the war program, and that I would be at full liberty to speak about it as I might see fit.

"I reached the meeting just as the congregation had arisen for prayer. The minister prayed with great fervor in the usual way of evangelical petition and the congregation responded with fervent amens coming from every quarter of the tabernacle. There had been several conversions at the morning service and the air was electric with spiritual rapture. After the usual plea for the continuing presence of the Holy Spirit, the minister prayed for our Army and the congregation continued with earnest amens. He asked for victory to our arms and for our righteous cause, and he asked that our boys might return whole in body and mind and soul. The amens came in a great volume of heart-swelling emotion as the mothers and fathers thought of their sons. Then the minister dropped his voice and said with humility but with adamant resolution: 'But, O Lord! if they must fall, let them fall with their faces to the front.' There was a moment of silence in the congregation, and then there came in a deep chorus, with a sob, 'Amen!'

"When mothers and fathers in remote districts, away from the sound of the fife and drum and the sight of warships, airplanes, and marching parade, can say amen to the courageous death of their sons, we need have no fear that the plain people of the United States will fail in the resolution to sustain our cause to the utmost.

### ATTITUDE OF BANKS TOWARD LIBERTY LOAN

#### Not Profiteering but Seeking High Interest Rate

In "The Liberty Line," an official publication of the Central Committee of the Third Federal District, Liberty Loan, contains the following contribution by J. Hall Anderson, Secretary for Kent County, under the caption "A Message from Delaware."

Delaware, the only State in the Union to buy three times its quota of bonds in the Third Liberty Loan, is the last State which can afford to lag behind in the purchase of certificates of indebtedness. Some of our country banks have been slow to buy these certificates, fearing they would be unable to meet their local demands; but wherever they are made to understand that they can buy their full quota by borrowing at 4 per cent. from the Federal Reserve Bank if they are members, or from their correspondent banks at 4½ per cent. if they are non-members, they almost invariably do their full duty.

Some banks are like some individuals. They will never make a purchase unless they can pay spot cash. They object to borrowing. But they are slowly learning that, under present conditions, it is the part of wisdom and good business to "borrow and buy."

Our banks, too, are beginning to see the wisdom of becoming Government depositories and thereby earning 2½ per cent. on the Government moneys left with them. The procedure is so simple and speedy and the trouble so slight, that one by our banks, both State and national, are falling into line.

It is a mistake to accuse rural banks of being unpatriotic. They may be overconservative and slow to adopt new ideas, but 99 per cent. of their directors and officers want to do the right thing. They want to help the Government and at the same time, to the fullest extent possible, supply all proper and legitimate local demands.

I know of no bank in Delaware whose prime object has been to profiteer, but I fear there are some which have been too much tempted to invest their surplus money in securities netting 7 per cent. and 8 per cent. rather than in Liberty Bonds and certificates of indebtedness. Public opinion and the aroused consciences of the men who direct these banks will, however, cure this tendency. Bank men everywhere are coming to realize that not only the lives of the boys at the front are at stake, but our own lives back here at home, as well as all our property and investments.

We must win the war. We must furnish the money. The banks of Delaware can and will do their full duty.

### ESSENTIALS OF SUCCESS IN COOKING

#### Three Considerations Necessary

Ruskin says in *The Ethics of the Dust*: Cooking means the knowledge of Medea, and of Circe, and of Calypso, and of Helen, and of Rebekah, and of the Queen of Sheba. It means the knowledge of all herbs, and of fruits, and of balms, and spices, and of all that is healing and sweet in fields and groves, and savory in meats; it means carefulness and inventiveness and watchfulness and willingness and readiness of appliance; it means the economy of your great grandmothers and the science of modern chemists; it means much tasting and no wasting; it means English thoroughness, and French art, and Arabian hospitality; and it means, in fine, that you are to be perfectly and always 'Ladies'—loaf-givers."

Ruskin knew what few realize, that cooking is not a haphazard, homely task but an art that calls for skilled, intelligent effort. The testimony of one who gave his whole life to a study of the relation of the useful to the beautiful is surely sufficient to convince the most skeptical that thought and ingenuity are necessary in the preparation of food.

There is no such thing as "good luck" in cooking. Scientific knowledge carefully applied and observations attentively made will eliminate every possibility of failure. There are certain simple basic principles that underlie all preparation of food and one principle is associated with or related to another. When any such principle is kept in mind, variations can easily be made. For example the method of preparing creamed potatoes may be applied to a great number of vegetables; the making of cocoa or chocolate shows the method of blending these ingredients in the making of cake and of any chocolate dessert.

In the preparation of food as in any kind of work, ability to observe and reason are valuable assets and skill in cooking frequently means the acquisition of concentration and information that are valuable in other fields of activity.

Necessarily in these troublous times the subject of food is a vital one and one that has assumed sufficient importance to become a life study for many present day scientists.

The quotation, "Tell me what you eat and I will tell you what you are," is assuming its proper significance, for recent scientific discoveries have shown that the kind of food an individual eats determines his health and to a very great extent the quality of his work.

There are three considerations necessary to success in cooking: The first is to know the food classes from the standpoint of nutrition, economy and digestion; the second is to know the "why" of cooking,—to observe and think, leaving nothing to chance or luck; and last, to correlate processes, and know the relation of one kind of food with another.

Putting real thought and interest into cooking, striving after success in the considerations just mentioned minimizes the element of drudgery and makes cooking a source of continued interest and pleasure.

### Farmers Raise own Food Supply

Farmers are becoming more independent in regard to food supply than they have ever been since before the Civil War, in the opinion of a field man of the United States Department of Agriculture, who recently returned from an inspection trip in New York and the New England States. Farmers in that territory who have never before raised wheat, barley, and buckwheat are growing small patches of such crops for their own use.

## War Taxes Differentiated

"By a war-profits tax we mean a tax upon profits in excess of those realized before the war.

"By an excess-profits tax we mean a tax upon profits in excess of a given return upon capital.

"The theory of a war-profits tax is to tax profits due to the war.

"The theory of an excess-profits tax is to tax profits over and above a given return on capital. The excess-profits tax falls less heavily on big business than on small business, because big business is generally overcapitalized and small businesses are often undercapitalized.

"The war-profits tax would tax all war profits at one high rate; the excess-profits tax does and for safety must tax all excess profits at lower and graduated rates."

The above extract from Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo's testimony before the House Ways and Means Committee gives his differentiation between war-profits and excess-profits taxes and explains his position in urging upon

Congress an excess-profits tax with an alternative war-profits tax in the forthcoming revenue legislation.

To the average citizen Secretary McAdoo's position seems well taken. Most small and local corporations are capitalized at an actual valuation. Many of the very large corporations are greatly overcapitalized; the stock of some of them has been repeatedly watered. With only an excess-profits tax a corporation earning 10 per cent on grossly watered capital will pay the same tax as another corporation not overcapitalized earning 10 per cent on the real, actual valuation of the money and property invested in its business. The profits of the first corporation might be 30 per cent on its actual valuation, and it is to cover such cases that a war-profits tax is urged.

As many of these large corporations are engaged in Government work and drawing huge sums from the United States, it seems particularly just that they should pay taxes on the same actual basis as corporations not overcapitalized. A tax that taxes equally a 10 per cent profit on watered capital and a 10 per cent profit on unwatered capital is not equal and uniform and scarcely just.

## \$2500 Small Farm

P 138 22 acres level land. Best adapted to pasture, hay, corn, poultry, etc. Will grow good potatoes, tomatoes or fruit. Frame house about 6 rooms, barn, etc. Building would cost more than we ask for farm. Lies about 1½ miles west of Cooch's on Newark, Del. City Ry. and 5 miles east of Elkton.

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Other good makes, \$20 to \$30.  
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Everything else in Shoes, Shirts,  
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## Have you Seen the Pipeless Heater

made in Philadelphia by people making heaters for the last seventy years? One register will heat the whole house. The system is especially adapted to homes with open stairways and wide doors; to churches and store rooms. It means a perfectly cool cellar.

Call and see one on the floor.

ALSO PLUMBING AND STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING

DANIEL STOLL

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NEWARK

## GRAIN PRODUCING RECORDS FOR THE YEAR 1918

are rapidly becoming past history, and farmers are already planning to exceed them next year. Transportation difficulties continue, and the certainty of securing utensils at local stores is good fortune indeed.



## Syracuse and Wiard Plows

also, a FULL LINE OF REPAIRS on hand.  
FRESH LOT OF TURNIP SEED.

FOR SALE BY

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NEWARK, DELAWARE



JOHN F. RICHARDS  
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We have specialized on a process whereby no matter how old a tire we can make it not only practically like new but give you a tire that will render service in you. Guaranteed for 3,500 miles for less than half the price of a new tire. We also specialize in vulcanizing, all work guaranteed. EMPIRE DOUBLE TREAD CO., 823 Shipley St., Wilmington, Delaware.

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Newark, Delaware

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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 \$1.50 per year in advance.  
Single copies 4 cents.

SEPTEMBER 4, 1918

## WELCOME IN OUR MIDST

Again there are strangers in our midst, and strangers to whom every citizen wishes to extend a glad hand of welcome. Were the uniform they wear not sufficient to guarantee cordiality everywhere, the record of the first contingent of draft men assures a welcome to those who follow them. Newark is privileged indeed to have the inspiration of their presence. Few there are who can stand aside, indifferent witnesses to the response of the men,—one week an unorganized group of individuals, we behold them, as they march by on the way to their meals; a few weeks later a splendidly drilled marching company, moving as with one step. Newark is proud to have them here. May their sojourn become one of the pleasantest chapters in their career as soldiers of the nation!

## STATE FAIR NOW ON

The State Fair held this week on the new Elsmere grounds, illustrates the value of the Fair, as an institution. Never before, perhaps, has so much educational material been presented, at one time, in attractive and popular form, to the people of Delaware. In addition to the usual amusements and exhibits there are a number of win-the-war features planned by experts to bring the facts to the people. Among these may be mentioned the Council of Defense and Red Cross exhibits, the First Aid Station, the Farm Bureau section, many of the live stock exhibits, and the booths of the Wilmington Free Library and Y. W. C. A.

The management deserves the undivided support of the people and record breaking crowds are anticipated.

## NEW DRAFT CONTINGENT HERE

(Continued from Page 1)

B. Ross. George McClay is manager of activities.

The soldier's routine in Radio, buzzer, wood and metal and automobile repair work will begin on Thursday of this week.

The men stationed here come from Pennsylvania. Their names follow:

Allegheny County: Floyd S. McMullen, Norval B. Nelson, Chauncey K. Beckert, Clyde O. Rouzer, Fred Condie, Martin Yeaskulsky, Edwin L. Schorr, George W. Suris, Harry E. Petrie, Frank De Lisio, George Wild, Harvey Pfeiffer, Roy Combs, Howard J. Ness, John G. Veatch, Peter Georges, Joseph Foster, Daniel Trainor, Robert B. Greenland, Leonard J. Locke, David Smith Boal, Chalmers R. Topey, William S. Wallace.  
Altoona City: Charles E. Maglaughlin, Sylvester Charles Fagan, Barton Daniel Love, Herbert T. Wolf.  
Berks County: August W. Rodman.

Blair County: Frank A. McKinney, Cloyd C. Everhart.

Cambria County: Percy R. Thomas.

Cumberland County: James Lee Thornton.

Douphin County: Henry N. Barnes, Ralph M. Maulfair, C. Max Woehle, Lester I. Harner.

Delaware County: Charles H. Coble.

Erie City: William P. McCulloch, Edward John Held, Maurice F. Miller, Frank R. Niethamer.

Fayette County: Arthur A. Morrison, David Richey, John R. De Temple, John D. Butler, George A. Rudolph, John L. Griffin, Charles Ray Goodwin, John J. Bridgegum, Isaac Goodman.

Franklin County: Walter McKinley Mimmich, Arthur James Fair, Robert B. Lyons.

Harrisburg City: Frederick C. Pierce, John G. Flora, Joseph P. Miller, William Capin.

Indiana County: Frank I. White.

Jefferson County: Lloyd Calvin Pearce, Maurice Flavin.

Lancaster City: Charles V. Herr, Howard S. Sprought.

Lancaster County: John R. Tweed.

Lebanon County: Claude O. Hartz, H. W. Isele.

Lehigh County: Howard W. Foster.

Luzerne County: Henry Beckers,

George Ernest Langdon, Frederick Bailey Reynolds, Mark Michael, Eugene Reilly, Sheldon E. Neade.

McKeesport City: Walter Gray Richards, John Andrew Linge.

Mercer County: Ralph H. Sterling, Duane L. Riggs, Paul G. Amon, Thomas J. Keough, William Jones, Ralph O. Wilson, Walter M. Gregg, Marshall M. Hamor, Charles H. Fischer.

New Castle City: Hubert William Vandivort.

Norristown City: Jacob James Sablosky, John Theodore Douglass.

Northampton County: Ray E. Young, Harold L. Reimert.

Northumberland County: Amos B. Bryson, Clarence E. Keiser, John Feori, Russell M. Troutman, Charles F. Chaundy, Edw. V. McCormick, Myron Bixler, Evan C. Alvord, Russell Worrall, William F. Williams, Charles E. Emerick, William A. Dockey, John Pellish, Joseph S. Marin.

Philadelphia: Albert Cardenti, Meyer R. Sherr, Edward Stickley, Charles Leonard, Fred Wolpert, Joseph Kaiser, Jr., William McKenna, Edmund A. Bataman, Bertram Moss, Herman Arkowitz, George D. Hunsperger, Charles Cogel, Albert Kaiser, Jr., Bart Briggman, Francis X. Gorman, Robert S. Price, George H. Park, Robert J. Doak, Jr., Charles James Blair, William G. Diegel, Bernard Kaplan, Frank P. George, Irvin Lehrfeld, Henry P. Baschenecker, Joseph Jennings, Harry McFetridge, Peter Hastings, George A. Hogan, John Anderson, Jr., Esteban J. Nocon, Harry Mervish, Doroteo C. Ave, John J. Denan, Joseph T. Durchsprung, Thomas W. Dettre, George M. Henzler, Radcliffe A. Keel, William Preston, Francis A. Cole, Edward George Michaelis, Herman G. Schulze, George A. Strouser, Warren F. Leatherman, William F. Schneible, Earl Price, Charles W. Kaufmann, Arthur J. Frawley, Harry E. Holden, Michael Goldenberg, Henry B. Kratz, George McCleary, John A. Edelmann, Frank A. Reeder, Ray E. Goodhart.

Pittsburg: George Howard Volk, Elmer James Ohls, Harry L. Detrow, William F. Gernert, William G. Brown, Oscar E. Taylor.

Potter County: Burr Seoville, Walter E. Womer.

Reading City: Floyd A. Seltzer, Marion R. Miller.

Schuylkill County: Abner T. Meyer.

Scranton City: Carl Teets, Vincent Kelly, Glenn Mingle, John Beyrent, Alexander Campbell.

Venango County: Lawrence E. McIntyre, Ross G. Weaver, Lloyd S. Clark, James A. Benninger.

Westmoreland County: Clarence R. Whitehead.

Wilkes-Barre City: William D. Berryman, Joseph L. Purcell.

York County: John J. Messersmith, Millard U. Eyster, John K. Heindel, Luther G. Lecone, Thos. L. Brenner, Walter E. Richey, William H. Slonaker.

## New Registrants Must Give Varied Information

Men between 18 and 45 who register under the new man power bill will be required to furnish personal information much more varied and extensive than has been secured from registrants of military ages in previous enrollment, a synopsis of the registration card prepared by the Provost Marshal General shows. It will carry twenty separate questions. A number of the questions deal with citizenship and the registration card will fully define the nativity of each man, the information presuming assisting in applying the military service regulations of allied nations to their nationals.

Exact occupation status and place of employment and names of employers also are demanded. As a final point the card requires names and addresses of nearest relatives, and the place where the registrant ordinarily receives mail. This is desired to eliminate the difficulties that local exemption boards have had in keeping in touch with men registered in their districts.

Registration certificates, slightly different in form but not in substance from those issued to registrants between the ages of 21 and 31 will be given to men who regis-

ter under the extended age limits. The card will be blue and will measure 2 1/2 by 4 inches.

Prospects of the crippling of railroad operations by the drafting of skilled employees have become so serious that the railroad administration took steps to call the situation sharply to the attention of President Wilson and Secretary Baker, with the idea of formulating some systematic plan for giving deferred classification to railroad men.

## THE FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN

### No Escape from Responsibility

The campaign for the Fourth Liberty Loan begins September 28 and closes October 19. While the amount has not yet been announced, it is generally conceded it will be for a larger amount than any of the preceding loans. The American people, therefore, are called upon to raise a larger sum of money in a shorter length of time than ever before. There is need, therefore, for prompt action—prompt and efficient work and prompt and liberal subscriptions.

We have a great inspiration for a great effort. The news from the battle front inspires every American heart, not only with pride and patriotism but with a great incentive to do his or her part. There is no shirking, no shifting of the individual burden, no selfishness by American soldiers in France; there should be none here. We are both supporting the same country and the same cause—our Army in one way, ourselves in another. Theirs is the harder part, but at least we can do our part as promptly and loyally and efficiently as they do theirs.

You and I live today, not yesterday, not tomorrow. Our lot has been cast in the time of a world crisis and we cannot escape from the responsibilities of that crisis. The Kaiser, not being in accord with the progress of civilization, is barking up the wrong tree and his armies have chosen to march up a blind alley.

And yet the inevitable progress goes on. You cannot escape it. Either you, too, are marching up a blind alley or you are on the broad highway that leads over hill and dale and finally gets somewhere. You say that, for your part, you

are on the highway. Well, then, don't block it by standing still.

The Fourth Liberty Loan is just twenty-four days ahead of us and the speed of its advancing army of workers will soon be at top notch. Be the one to set the pace. You cannot escape from your influence upon the pace of others. Don't wait for somebody else to start something. Start it yourself. If you start the wrong thing, when the man comes around to "kick" who should have started the thing right, ask him where he was when we crossed the twenty-four day limit.

It is not alone our own vacations—God knows we needed them—but it is also the vacations of other men entirely outside that have put just a little mid-summer friction into the wheels and slowed them up a bit. See to it that the Liberty Loan is the very first thing to attract the vacationists attention and let him know that for him, too, there is no escape from the dreadful responsibility.

## Burglars at Christiana

Two burglars entered the home of Mrs. Samuel Slocum at Christiana early Friday morning and made away with all the family silver, ten dozen of eggs and many articles of value. Mrs. Slocum was awakened by the noise of a man searching through the closet in her room, and asked what he was doing there, but he calmly continued his plundering, and when finished, walked from the room, joining another man who had rifled the first floor. Mrs. Slocum then called for help and alarmed the neighborhood. Posses were formed and the entire countryside scoured, but no trace of the robbers could be found.

## Employers Asked to Report Slacking

All persons employing men of draft age are requested by the District Exemption Board to report "slacking" on the part of employees. Charles Warner, chairman of the Board sent the following letter to employers:

"Wilmington, Aug. 28, 1918.  
"Dear Sir: The District Board for the State of Delaware again wishes to call your attention to your duty as an employer, and as an American citizen, to immediately, and at all times report to this

board when any man of draft age leaves your employ or is inclined towards frequent absence from service, to the extent of not making at least the minimum prescribed hours of employment in your establishment. We have found that a number of registrants are laying off from work regularly each week. Will you kindly submit this information promptly, for the interest of the country during the present National emergency?

Yours very truly,  
District Board for the State of Delaware.  
Charles Warner,  
Chairman.

## Milford Hospital Receives Bequest

The Emergency Hospital of Milford has received a bequest of \$2500 under the will of the late Dr. Samuel C. Meredith of Philadelphia. Dr. Meredith was born in Milford Neck and received his early education there, but had lived in Philadelphia since his graduation from Medical School.

## NEWARK'S LEADING Meat Market

CHARLES P. STEEL  
DEALER IN

## Fresh and Salt Meats

## Home Dressed Meats a Specialty

Main Street Opposite College

Call or Phone Order D. & A. 44

## 28 Acres for \$2500

F 140 Nice little place with fairly good buildings, about 5 miles southwest of Newark and about 4 miles from Elkton. Quick possession. Good for one-man truck farm.

Illustrated list describing this and many more Del., Md., and Pa. farms sent free by  
Albert L. Teele's Farm Agency  
Newark, Delaware

## Record Year for Canning Indicated

Reports from manufacturers of canning supplies who have conformed to recommendations of the United States Department of Agriculture in the making of equipment indicate that the interest in home canning is increasing rapidly. There is a widespread demand for more equipment that will save labor and time in canning. It is estimated that there has been during the year a 50 per cent increase in the number of firms manufacturing home canning supplies, an average increase of 25 per cent. in the quantity of equipment sold, and an increase of 300 per cent. in the demand for rubbers of standard quality. Some of the department's canning instructions have been published by outside parties in 10 different languages, and more than 100 business concerns have reprinted the directions for free distribution to their employees and customers.

## WANTED—Stenographer and typist. Some knowledge of bookkeeping preferred. Best wages.

CURTIS & BROTHERS

For Representative in the General Assembly from Pencader Hundred  
J. Leslie Ford

Subject to the rules of the Democratic party

## ANNOUNCEMENT

I hereby announce myself as a candidate at the Democratic primaries for the nomination as representative for the Ninth Representative District, White Clay Creek Hundred.  
George W. Griffin.

## LEGAL NOTICE

Estate of William H. Taylor, deceased: Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of William H. Taylor, late of White Clay Creek Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto Lydia E. Taylor on the Seventh day of June A.D. 1918, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Executrix without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Executrix on or before the Seventh day of June A.D. 1919, or abide by the law in this behalf.

Charles B. Evans, Esq.,  
Attorney-at-Law,  
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## Fine Dairy Farm

F 100-110 acres, 1 mile from Newark, Del., level, machine-worked rich loam, few acres timber. Large house and barn. Buildings worth \$7,500. Good soil. Price \$12,750.

Further details of this and many other Pa., Md., and Del. farms in printed list mailed free.

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Newark, Delaware

## Want Advertisements

For Sale, For Rent, Lost and Found

WANTED—Girls and men and good strong boys. Girls and boys 20 to 25 cents per hour; men 40 cents per hour. Transportation to and from Newark. Apply to 8-15-4t. P. J. RITTER CO.

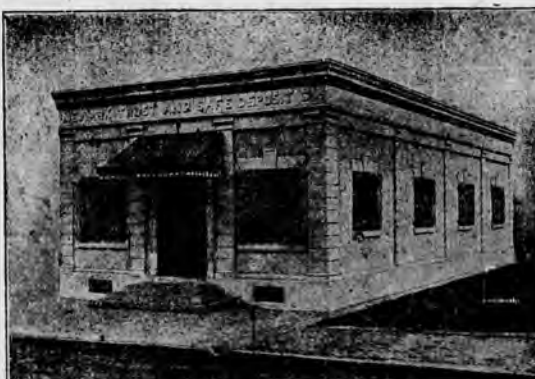
WANTED—A gentleman and wife to occupy the first floor, with the use of bath, in a new comfortable home with modern conveniences. Address  
L. E. T. Newark Post.

WANTED—Small furnished house, or a suite of 3 or 4 rooms, furnished to do light housekeeping. Family, man and wife, with two small children. Apply  
9-4-tf. ABC—Newark Post.

FOR SALE—New Kalamazoo coal stove. Apply  
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WANTED—A porter. Apply.  
COVERDALE'S,  
5-30-tf. Newark.

WANTED—Experienced pressman. Apply by letter, stating age, experience, and salary expected.  
KELLS, Newark, Delaware.



## Interest Paid on all Deposits

2 per cent. on Check Accounts  
4 per cent. on Savings Accounts

NEWARK TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY  
NEWARK, DELAWARE

## PERSONALS

Albert Rhodes, U. S. S. Delaware, is spending a leave with his mother in Newark.

Miss Alice Blackston has returned after a two weeks' vacation at Ocean City, Md.

Mrs. Lulu Babcock spent the week-end along Elk River.

Mr. A. R. Cornog and Miss Eleanor Brooks have returned after a ten-days' vacation at Wildwood, N. J.

Miss Edith O. Lewis spent the week-end with friends near Wilmington.

Mrs. Douglas of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Anna Mote of Baltimore, and Miss Lenora Davis of Wilmington, have been visiting Mrs. Walter Hegeman.

Miss Mary Colmery spent the week-end with Miss Florence Bickling in Washington, D. C.

Mr. William Chalmers of Colington, Pa., has been visiting Newark relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. John Walker who have been spending some time with the family of A. R. Carlisle have returned to their home in New York City.

Miss Lillian Moore who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Carl L. Justice, has returned to her home in Crisfield, Md.

W. Paul Wier of Fort DuPont, spent Labor Day with the family of Albert L. Lewis.

George Mitchell who has been at Milford, Del., for the past month, returned home on Saturday.

George N. Chambers of Newark, has recently been appointed an army field clerk in the adjutant general's headquarters, port of embarkation, Newport News, Va.

Mrs. William Holton and her guest, Miss Greene of Washington, D. C., leave today for Atlantic City, where Mr. Holton will join them the last of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Rhodes who have been spending two weeks at Atlantic City, returned home on Sunday.

Miss Angie Phillips of Wilmington, was the guest of Albert L. Lewis and family this week.

Miss Myrtle Steele will enter Jefferson Hospital next week to take a course in dietetics.

Miss Edith McDougle who has been spending the summer in Newark, returned on Friday to her home in Perryville, Md.

Miss Mary G. Kerr who has been spending her vacation at Asbury Park, has resumed her duties at the Delaware College Library.

Mr. and Mrs. George Davenport of Camden, N. J., spent the week-end with the Misses Steele on Depot Road.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Wilson, Miss Nell Wilson and Miss Winifred Fader spent the week-end at the Wilson bungalow on North East River.

Professor and Mrs. C. O. Houghton and son have returned after a visit in Patsdam, N. Y.

Miss Elizabeth Grime has returned after spending a vacation at Rehoboth Beach.

Mrs. J. J. Foote is the guest of her sister, Mrs. C. O. Houghton. Mrs. Foote is enroute for Petersburg, Va., where her son is in training.

H. L. Bonham spent the week-end with his family at Rehoboth Beach.

Miss Greene of Washington, D. C., is the guest of Mrs. William Holton.

Mrs. Leonard Rhodes and sons are spending several weeks in their cottage at Rehoboth Beach.

Miss Grace Gates who is doing canteen work at Camp Dix, spent the week-end with Mrs. Samuel C. Mitchell at The Knoll.

Miss Sarah Churchman is spending two weeks with relatives in Newport and Philadelphia.

Mrs. Emma L. Wilson is spending a ten days' vacation with relatives in New York.

Miss Margaret Geesaman left on Sunday morning for a visit to her grandparents in the Blue Ridge Mountains.

Mrs. Eugene M. Lewis of New Castle, is visiting Albert L. Lewis and family.

Miss Florence Colbert was the week-end guest of Miss Etta Bolan at her cottage on Elk River.

Mrs. Sophia Dunbar and Anna Davis of Elkton, spent the week-end with Miss Florence Colbert.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Grier of Washington, D. C., visited the former's sister, Mrs. Rebecca Wilson.

Mrs. Anna Slack and daughter, Miss Hettie, leave today for a months' stay at Ann Arbor, Mich.

Misses Edith Spencer, Olive Heiser, Margaret Cook and Helen McNeal entered Goldie College on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur McMullin and son Wilbur, Miss Myrtle McMullin and Miss Edna Cunningham

ham spent Sunday at Augustine Beach.

Mrs. Clarence A. Short and Mrs. H. S. Goldey left on Monday for a stay at Charpion, Pa., in the Blue Ridge Mountains.

Cards have been received from Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Wright mailed at Ketchikan, Alaska, and stating that they had left Skagway, Alaska, for home on August 21.

Mrs. Margaret D. Cann spent a few days last week with relatives at Bellefonte, Pa.

Rev. L. I. McDougle of Perryville, Md., was a Newark visitor on Saturday.

Miss Edith Spencer spent a few days the first of the week in Philadelphia.

Rev. J. Ross Stonesifer, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Wilmington, has been granted a three months' leave of absence at the request of the Presbyterian War Commission. He has been assigned to duty at Camp Meade.

Mr. Seydell of McClellandville, this week gave the local Red Cross a basket of his finest peaches. The fruit was preserved by a friend of the cause.

Miss Sara Wilson has returned from a three weeks' stay in the Poconos.

Mrs. Thomas Green and family are spending two weeks at the Kentucky, Atlantic City.

Miss Elsie Slack has been spending a months' vacation with her parents in Pencader.

Miss Ruth Ocheltree of Wilmington, is visiting Mrs. Daniel Thompson.

Carl Fischer of Philadelphia, who is home from the front on a short furlough, spent the week-end with Newark friends.

Mrs. Jennie Campbell and Misses Ethel and Marian Campbell spent a few days last week in Philadelphia.

Frank Mackey who has been stationed at a recruiting camp at Syracuse, N. Y., has been transferred to Portsmouth, Va.

Miss Edwina Long spent the week-end with Wilmington relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard McDaniel of Bellefonte, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Groves and Miss Annabelle Groves of Wilmington, spent Labor Day with Mrs. Margaret D. Cann.

Dr. and Mrs. E. V. Vaughn who have been spending some time at Ocean City, N. J., returned home the last of the week.

Miss Laura Campbell of Wilmington, was a week-end visitor of Mrs. Jennie Campbell.

Mr. Leroy McNeal and son of Washington, D. C., spent Labor Day here, the guest of his brother, H. Warner McNeal.

Mr. Walter Cabbage of Wyoming, Del., spent the week-end with Newark friends.

Mrs. W. H. Taylor left on Saturday for a week's visit with friends in Kennett Square, Pa.

Dr. William J. Rowan and son Johnson who have been spending a vacation at Atlantic City, returned home on Saturday.

Mary Frances Hayward who has been visiting relatives at Charlotte, Michigan, and Lockport, N. Y., returned home on Saturday.

Broadus and Terry Mitchell spent the week-end with their parents, Dr. and Mrs. Samuel C. Mitchell.

Mrs. William J. Rowan and children, Violet and Archibald, who have been spending the summer with relatives in Virginia, have returned home.

Rev. Ralph T. Coursey and Sanford Clark of Wyoming, visited Delaware College on Saturday.

Mrs. John J. Gartland of Richmond, Va., and Mr. William Mundy of Philadelphia, spent the week-end at Maplehurst with the family of Charles H. Lafferty.

Mrs. Frank Willis has returned home after spending a week on North East River.

Miss Mercedes Penneck has returned to Brooklyn, N. Y., after spending some time with her grand father, Charles H. Lafferty, at Maplehurst.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin A. Ford and family have gone to Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Lynch and family formerly of Newark and now of Philadelphia, have returned home after spending two weeks at Northeast River.

**WAR WORK COUNCIL ORGANIZED**

**Y. W. C. A. Announces date of Meeting**

The perfecting of the organization of State and County committees of the Y. W. C. A. War Work Council is rapidly taking place and a meeting for representatives from every county will be held on September 17. The place of this meeting will be announced later. It will probably be Dover or Wilmington.

FOOD CONSERVATION  
AND  
RED CROSS WORK

As was stated in last week's issue of this paper, the women's committee of the New Castle County Farm Bureau is directing a campaign for food preservation, taking at this time the saving of fruits and vegetables by canning or drying. Each housewife is urged to preserve at least the fifteen quarts per person as asked by the government, and in addition to fill at least two quart jars with fruit preserves or jellies for the Red Cross. Every woman's organization is at present doing something to aid the Red Cross, and this matter of collecting preserves seemed fitting for the women of the Farm Bureau.

Every farm home and the homes in rural towns, such as Newark, are supposed to be canvassed. In Newark, the local chapter of the Red Cross will appreciate the response that is given to the appeal.

The canvassers are, for the most part, busy housewives, and the preserving season is near its close. Some homes on the outlying streets of Newark, and many of the farm homes will probably not be reached. This, then, is an appeal to each housewife who has not been asked, to feel her responsibility in the matter and to call the local committeeman. Jars and sugar are supplied and it may be that you can take a dozen or more jars among your neighbors and have them filled. If not, what you may fill will be appreciated.

For further information, call

181 R 2 MRS. E. C. JOHNSON,  
Food Conservation Committeeman,  
New Castle County Farm Bureau.

Mrs. Robert L. Ferguson of Dover has consented to be the chairman for Kent County and Mrs. Lewis Mustard of Lewes for Sussex County. There will be four or five other women on the committee to be appointed by the County chairman. Their names will be announced later. Mrs. William K. du Pont is the chairman for New Castle.

Every town in Delaware is to have a representative on the War Work committee. So far only those in Sussex have been announced. They are as follows: Georgetown, Mrs. Laura Layton; Ellendale, Mrs. Harry Jester; Rehoboth Beach, Mrs. Sara T. Short; Laurel, Miss Jennie Movel; Milton, Mrs. G. C. Waples; Dagsboro, Mrs. Grace T. Hopkins; Stockley, Mrs. Ida E. Goslie; Millsboro, Mrs. Blaine Adkins; Seaford, Mrs. Ella C. Emory; Greenwood, Mrs. Abe Records; Rehoboth, Miss Elizabeth Lyndale; Nassau, Mrs. Mildred Carey; Midway, Mrs. Hannah Thompson; Robbins, Mrs. Sadie Lank and Mrs. Unie Wilson; Lewes, Mrs. Lena Tammany.

Organization will soon be in such shape that speakers will be able to go through the state telling of the war work of the Y. W. C. A. Mrs. T. Coleman duPont, who is a speaker for the National Board, is spending her time for the next month for Delaware and will make speeches in a number of towns.

**Local Red Cross Submits Splendid Report**

During the very hot weather of August the work of the Red Cross kept up splendidly. The quota of surgical dressings for the month was made in full in both workrooms. In addition the following garments were completed: 100 hospital shirts, 14 convalescent robes, 38 petticoats, 100 baby garments, 54 sweaters, 64 pairs of socks and 10 helmets. Mrs. Arthur Ferguson and Mrs. George Pierce of the Strickersville, Pa., circle, have made 12 convalescent robes.

Cora H. Thompson, Acting Chairman, Newark Red Cross.

**War Brings Sense of Responsibility**

That the war is bringing to women a hitherto unknown sense of responsibility was recently demonstrated by a little bride whose wedding ceremony was performed in the Hostess House of the Young Women's Christian Association at Camp Meade. She did not appear to be more than sixteen years old, and her bridegroom was in the very early twenties. After the ceremony she prepared to go back to her home for the next day the young husband started for France.

"Don't you wish you could go with him to France?" sympathetically asked Dr. Florence M. Dyor, the Hostess Director of the House.

The little bride paused a moment in deep thought—"No," she replied, "it wouldn't do. We women have to stay at home to keep things going."

**Y. W. C. A. Procures Larger Hostess House**

Men from all over the country stationed near New York will be interested in knowing that the Y. W. C. A. Hostess House in New York has just been moved to 30 East 52nd Street, New York. It is possible for any man in uniform to receive here information of all kinds. It is also the house where relatives may quickly reach soldiers in nearby camps.

The women who come to visit the new Hostess House will find it much larger than the old one. It will be ready for occupancy September 1st. Rooms where new babies may be introduced to their fathers have been provided and special nurseries will be ready for the children to play in while their fathers and mothers visit.

Since the opening of the New York Hostess House on Lincoln's Birthday, nine hundred women and girls from all parts of the country have shared its hospitality. One thousand three hundred enlisted men have had Sunday night suppers there with their women relatives. The guest list includes soldiers of the following armies: Belgian, French, English, Australian and New Zealand. Red Cross nurses, Signal Corps girls, and wives of privates have been at the house.

Relatives of the sick and wounded men now being returned from France are beginning to use the house. One large firm in the city has placed a car at the disposal of the Hostess House each afternoon. Eleven weddings have taken place in the old house.

**Triple Economy in Wheat Saving**

Sir William Goode, of the British Food Ministry, says that from July, 1917, to April, 1918, the United States exported to the allies 80,000,000 bushels of wheat products. Of this it is asserted that 50,000,000 bushels represented voluntary sacrifices by the American people in their consumption of wheat.

There is a triple economy, a triple aspect to this saving of wheat. It saved wheat for our Army and the armies of our allies; it saved money to the American people, and for the most part this money went for the purchase of Government war securities.

There is another saving still; this sort of sacrifice and economy is helping win the war—shorten the war—with the resultant saving

## In Memoriam

In loving remembrance of our dear mother, Grace A. Rose, who died September 1st, 1912.

Six years have passed, Mother, And the flowers placed upon your grave Will wither and decay; But the love for you who sleep beneath Will never fade away.

—By her Children.

## A Conservation Song

The Youth's Companion offers these new words for a well-known popular air:

"Keep the old clothes going; Do the needed sewing; Though the boys are far away, The bills come home. If there's still a lining Through the old clothes shining, Turn the old suit inside out Till the boys come home."

## READ

**FRITZ VON BLITZ**

IN THE

**NEW YORK HERALD**

EVERY SUNDAY

THE HOODOO OF THE HUN

## Unusual Small Farm

141 20-acre suburban place adjoining Newark, 15 minute walk to center of town. Stream-watered pasture, a little timber and two or three acres in apples, pears, peaches and other fruit. Large frame house, said to have cost \$4,000. Small barn, two poultry houses, etc. Splendid old shade trees all around house. A bargain at \$4,250.

Illustrated list describing this and many more Del., Md., and Pa. farms sent free by  
**Albert L. Teele's Farm Agency**  
Newark, Delaware

## KENNARD &amp; CO.

## Seasonable Suggestions

This store always complete in its showing of merchandise, will be found more completely stocked than ever this fall and winter season. Following our custom as heretofore, we show only distinctive lines and those that cannot be duplicated in this market.

Particularly emphasizing our foremost position we invite your attention to our showing of Suits, Coats, Dresses, Skirts, Waists, Silks, Dress Goods, Linens, Bedding.

We solicit charge accounts from those of established credit, and prepay delivery charges on all purchases within a reasonable distance.

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1897 **JENNY'S** 1918

We have something New every day. The most up-to-date Hats of the Season. Agents for the Vogue, Rawak, Castle and Smolin Blue Bird Hats.

## JENNY'S

203 West Ninth Street—near Post Office

Formerly of 834 Market St.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

## NEWARK OPERA HOUSE

PROGRAM WEEK BEGINNING

## Thursday 5th

Edith Story in THE CLAIM. A Metro Western Drama in five acts. Pearl White in 19th chapter of HOUSE OF HATE.

## Friday 6th

Goldwin presents world-famed Mary Garden in THE SLENDID SINNER in six acts.

## Saturday 7th

Geraldine Farrar in DEVIL STONES. A two-reel Sunshine Comedy and Pathe News.

## Monday 9th

No Pictures.

## Tuesday 10th

Mary Garden in THAIS in six acts.

## Wednesday 11th

Viola Dana in RIDERS OF THE NIGHT. A Metro Western Drama in five acts. Also, Pathe News.

## THE WOMEN'S COLLEGE OF DELAWARE

will open for the Fall Term on Thursday, Sept. 19, 1918

Four years' courses leading to degrees in—

ARTS AND SCIENCE HOME ECONOMICS EDUCATION AGRICULTURE

Two years' courses leading to certificates in—

EDUCATION AND HOME ECONOMICS

Tuition free to all students from Delaware.

For catalog and other information, write to

Dean WINIFRED J. ROBINSON, Ph. D.

Newark, Delaware

## EVERYONE MUST HELP.

Wars cannot be fought without money, and upon the Treasury centers every financial demand upon the Nation.

The rich of this country cannot alone meet the needs of the Nation; the men of the country cannot do it alone; the women of the country cannot do it alone; but all of us, the people of the United States, disregarding partisanship, forgetting selfish interests, thinking only of the supremacy of right and determining to vindicate the majesty of American ideals and secure the safety of America and civilization, can do the great and splendid work which God has called upon us to do.

W. G. McADOO,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

## HOME PAPER TO MEN IN SERVICE

### Nation Wide Movement as Result of Success in a New York County

"More home newspapers, is the constant appeal from the American soldiers in the camps and hospitals in Great Britain," says an American Red Cross report made public in London.

The American Red Cross library committee in London is now furnishing reading matter for 25,000 men weekly, the report states, but the supply consists largely of books. The supply of home newspapers is not equal to one-tenth of the demand for them.

"Regarding books, says the report, 'the men ask principally for fiction, and light fiction at that, but the American magazines and newspapers give far greater satisfaction than do books.'

A form of war service which is unique and which appears to be meeting with pronounced results is that undertaken by William Boyce Thompson of New York city. Mr. Thompson has undertaken to send the home paper selected by all Westchester county men in the service of the nation, wherever they may be, and assume all expense connected with the subscriptions himself.

Steps are now being taken by Mr. Thompson for the purpose of interesting others in the home paper plan. He believes that with a full appreciation of the value which would accrue to the nation as a whole through close contact of the men in the service of the country and their home communities, it will be adopted everywhere. Some time in the immediate future he plans a meeting which will give the necessary impetus to the work to carry it forward all over the country.

### Real Home Papers Needed

In speaking of his own experiences away from home, Mr. Thompson tells of the big part played by genuine home papers, not big city dailies but the smaller daily and weekly papers containing personal news in which people away from their homes are most interested.

"While in Russia last summer and fall I had a great longing all the time for the newspapers that I was in the habit of reading," he says. "I could always get the big news. There was no trouble about that, but nothing of the intimate, personal intelligence of my neighbors and friends, and I know from this experience that our men will feel cheered and gratified to get their home paper which is a record of everyday life in their cities and villages. It seems to me that this is the most simple and direct way of bringing about that intimate touch between our men who have offered their lives for their country and the communities from which they come."

Mr. Thompson has undertaken to send home papers to every man from Westchester county, where he makes his home, and has already subscribed for more than 2,500 papers, some daily and some weekly. He expects that when all the men from that county are informed of his offer the number of subscriptions will grow to 10,000.

### Sees Big Field for Service

The enthusiasm with which the men in the service of the country have approved of the plan and asked to have papers sent has convinced Mr. Thompson that a tremendous field for work exists in which every citizen can do something to help. He has offered to take care of the correspondence and the ordering of papers for men in any other section if public-spirited citizens wish to do the same for enlisted men from their sections that he is doing for the men from Westchester county. The offer extends not only to men at the front or in training camps, but to sailors at sea, or persons in the ambulance corps, the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus or Salvation Army.

Cities where the war chest plan has been put into operation might easily take up Mr. Thompson's proposition. If they will advance the funds for the subscription he

will for the routine work of sending the papers. Mr. Thompson's offer holds good for the entire period of the war.

## GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION OF RAILWAYS

### A Reply to its Critics

The critics of railway operation under Government management have been answered in a statement recently issued by Theodore H. Price, who is now acting as the United States Railroad Administration at Washington.

Mr. Price briefs the grievances of the various complainants as follows:

1. The advance in freight and passenger rates.
2. The abolition of the through bill of lading for export freight and the cancellation of export and import rates.
3. The dismissal of solicitors who "took an interest in the handling of the traffic" and the consolidation of freight and ticket offices.
4. The withdrawal of the credit previously allowed in the matter of freight charges which must now be paid before or upon the delivery of the goods unless the consignee gives a bond that will protect the Government.
5. The difficulty of getting information regarding tariffs and rates.
6. The discontinuance of the package car service between important jobbing and consuming sections.
7. The withdrawal of the shippers' right to route their freight as they chose.

Mr. Price also quotes the following editorial from a prominent daily newspaper:

"We have now some details as to the first five months of Government operation of the railways; and while it is far too soon to pass any judgment, two facts stand out very strongly and are worthy of note.

"The first is that in these five months, on the face of the figures, the roads carried slightly less tonnage than in 1917. This, in spite of the tremendous pressures of war and of the known increase in many lines of production, is certainly very significant. Extra traffic has been carried in other ways, largely, as we know, by motor trucks.

"The second fact is that the number of available locomotives and cars remained practically the same as in the first part of 1917. There was no increase. The roads were taken over for their supposed inefficiency. But the Government, with all its money and power, has found it easier to acquire experience than to increase the efficiency of the railroad machine.

"After five months of unlimited credit and power there is no increase in cars or locomotives, or rail movement, or tonnage hauled. To move their increased traffic the industries of the country have had to resort to the highly expensive carriage by motor trucks over country roads. This may have been unavoidable, and the railway administration, like the fuel bureau, may have done everything possible. It may prove its wonderful efficiency and high superiority in time. We merely point out there is no evidence yet that the Government is performing no miracles that might not have been expected of the roads themselves, if they had simply had enough money to go ahead in their ordinary way."

Mr. Price says that this is a fairly complete summary of the criticism that is being directed at Government administration of the railways, and after quoting the statistics upon which it purports to be based he adds that while they show that the number of tons of freight carried one mile during the first five months of the year was 0.6 per cent less than during the same months last year, they also show that the loaded car freight mileage traveled in the carriage of this freight was 552,868,512 miles, or 8.6 per cent less than the distance traveled under private management in the carriage of nearly the same ton mileage or revenue freight during the same period in 1917.

Dealing with the reduction in the average daily mileage of locomotives and freight cars, he points

out that this is due to the heavier train load and car load, and explains that it is not economically practicable to haul heavy trains as fast as light ones, and that the Railroad Administration has adopted the policy of loading trains to capacity and moving them on schedules that are not too fast to be maintained.

This showing, he claims, indicates not inefficiency, but a striking increase in the efficiency with which the railroads are being operated, and asserts that it is directly due to the heavier loading of the freight cars and the greater train load now pulled by each engine.

He continues as follows:

The average carload has been increased from 26.2 to 28.5 tons, or 8.8 per cent. If this ratio is maintained, it will be the equivalent of an addition of 8.8 per cent, or 211,200 freight cars to the present equipment of about 2,400,000 cars, and if the ratio of increase in the train load, equal to 2.7 per cent, is maintained, it will be the equivalent of adding about 1,750 to the present equipment of some 65,000 locomotives of all sorts.

Surely this is better than buying new cars and locomotives at a time when they can only be had at extravagant prices and the manufacturing energies of the country are overtaxed to provide the things required for the winning of the war.

Of the other items in the indictment of government operation of the railways referred to it Mr. Price remarks:

1. That the advance in the cost of transportation is less than the advance in wages and the price of almost every other commodity that society requires.
2. That through bills of lading for export cannot be issued because the Government has preempted the ocean room and there is no assurance that the goods can be forwarded upon arrival at the seaboard.
3. That as competition between the railroads no longer exists there is no occasion for competitive solicitors and ticket offices and that their abandonment will save the railroads about \$23,000,000 annually.
4. That the Government is not authorized to extend credit to consignees for the freight they owe when the goods are delivered, and that it cannot exceed its legal authority.
5. That a new and simplified classification and rate book has been prepared and will be effective and available as soon as the shippers themselves approve it.
6. That a continuance of the package car service would have involved a wasteful use of facilities that are needed for the winning of the war, and
7. That if shippers were allowed to select the routes by which their freight would be carried, the efficiency and economy that are shown to have been secured by re-routing could not have been obtained.

To this categorical refutation of the grievances alleged by complainants whose attitude reminds one of the couplet which runs

"The good old times—  
All times are good when old,"

and suggests that they are to be classed with the chronic reactionaries and opponents of progress, I can only add that two months' close study of what has been and may be done under a unified management toward increasing the serviceable efficiency of the American railways convinces me that the wisdom of the President's action in taking over the transportation facilities of the country will be cumulatively demonstrated as the years roll by.

## SAVE BUTTER FAT IN WHEY

Is Worth \$800 to \$1000 a Ton Expert Declares.

In an unusually interesting letter to the U. S. Food Administration, H. C. Larson, a Wisconsin dairyman and swine breeder, points out the desirability of recovering the butterfat remaining in whey after cheese has been manufactured.

The amount is about one-half of one per cent, equivalent to five pounds of butterfat in 1000 pounds of whey. "Butterfat is worth from \$800 to \$1000 a ton," Mr. Larson declares, "and to permit it to be left in the whey and fed to hogs or other farm animals is extravagance in the extreme when it can be recovered so easily by the separation of the whey and manufactured into a first-class article of food. Not to do so in these times is certainly wasteful and unpatriotic. Whey is being separated at a number of cheese factories in the state and our own factory is installing the machinery now."

The butterfat recovered, according to Mr. Larson, has a value about double the cost of reclaiming it which makes this conservation measure a thoroughly good business undertaking.

## Wagon Box Lining to Save Wheat.

In support of the nation-wide effort to prevent waste of food, Frank Svoboda, a Bohemian farmer living in Oklahoma, urges cloth or canvas linings for wagon boxes during threshing and grain handling seasons. "From twenty-five to fifty bushels of wheat could be saved daily on the average farm at the time of threshing," Mr. Svoboda believes. "If such lining were used in the bottom of every wagon to keep grain from sifting through the openings. Few farm wagons used for hauling bundles are grain tight. Canvas cloth should also be used at the threshing machine where the bundles are unloaded. Especially when the season is dry and kernels of wheat drop from the stalk upon mere touch big, large quantities of grain are lost in hauling wheat from the field to the machine during threshing operations."

## DISCIPLINE FOR FOOD SLACKERS

### Dealers Who Break Regulations May Not Obtain Sugar Certificates.

Eating house proprietors and others who have violated the food regulations in serving beef promiscuously or other classes of food slackers, may wake up to a realization of their offense when they learn that the Food Administration has failed to grant them a certificate with which to obtain sugar.

Practically every man who sells food and even housewives who seek to do preserving, have to procure sugar certificates for the next three months, to obtain a supply and those who have failed in their obligation to the government may be disciplined in this way.

Sugar certificates issued last week were for the month of July. Certificates for supplies in August will be issued the last week in July. Those for September the last week in August.

## GOOD SUMMER EGGS

Candling Suggestions Eliminate Bad Ones When Put in Force.

If the good results of the Food Administration's egg candling suggestions keep up to the present standard bad eggs are going to be as scarce as hen's teeth in a good many sections this summer.

This is a surprising change from what we have been accustomed to expect during the hot summer months. In the past five years, from June 1 to October 1, about 25 per cent of all eggs marketed were a total loss and 40 per cent materially reduced in food value.

Since June 1, 1918, when the observance of the candling safeguard began there have been many comments regarding the small losses. One company in Tennessee says the quality of eggs the first ten days in June showed a marked improvement and they expected that another ten days would eliminate losses from spoilage. Before June 1 there was a loss of twenty-one eggs to the case. Early in June the loss had been reduced to four to the case.

The candling card in a case of eggs is a good indication of the absence of bad ones.

The Tennessee Poultry and Egg Dealers' Association at a recent meeting resolved, "that we extend our hearty thanks to the United States Food Administration for the broad and patriotic manner in which they have formulated and executed rules and orders affecting our industry, and we pledge our hearty support and earnest co-operation to the Food Administration."

The more general candling of eggs has not only relieved the dealer of a burden, but it has resulted in giving the farmer who sells good eggs the benefit of his care and foresight. No longer will egg producers suffer a loss on account of the bad eggs marketed by a few. The loss will go where it belongs. The careful producer will get more and the consumer will pay less.

## SAVE BUTTER FAT IN WHEY

Is Worth \$800 to \$1000 a Ton Expert Declares.

In an unusually interesting letter to the U. S. Food Administration, H. C. Larson, a Wisconsin dairyman and swine breeder, points out the desirability of recovering the butterfat remaining in whey after cheese has been manufactured.

The amount is about one-half of one per cent, equivalent to five pounds of butterfat in 1000 pounds of whey. "Butterfat is worth from \$800 to \$1000 a ton," Mr. Larson declares, "and to permit it to be left in the whey and fed to hogs or other farm animals is extravagance in the extreme when it can be recovered so easily by the separation of the whey and manufactured into a first-class article of food. Not to do so in these times is certainly wasteful and unpatriotic. Whey is being separated at a number of cheese factories in the state and our own factory is installing the machinery now."

The butterfat recovered, according to Mr. Larson, has a value about double the cost of reclaiming it which makes this conservation measure a thoroughly good business undertaking.

## Wagon Box Lining to Save Wheat.

In support of the nation-wide effort to prevent waste of food, Frank Svoboda, a Bohemian farmer living in Oklahoma, urges cloth or canvas linings for wagon boxes during threshing and grain handling seasons. "From twenty-five to fifty bushels of wheat could be saved daily on the average farm at the time of threshing," Mr. Svoboda believes. "If such lining were used in the bottom of every wagon to keep grain from sifting through the openings. Few farm wagons used for hauling bundles are grain tight. Canvas cloth should also be used at the threshing machine where the bundles are unloaded. Especially when the season is dry and kernels of wheat drop from the stalk upon mere touch big, large quantities of grain are lost in hauling wheat from the field to the machine during threshing operations."

# SNELLENBURG

Store Opens 8 a. m. Closes 5.30 p. m. Saturdays 9.30 p. m.

## Ready For Fall---

## Snellenburg Clothes

### The "Trapper"

## SIR!

The Trapper is only one of several extraordinary styles which have arrived within the last few days. We have several other styles of dependable quality, which measure up to our service policy.

\$22 to \$50

## When You Are Ready to Select

## Your New Fall Hat

Something mighty interesting here for the man who is alert to smart hat styles, and even more important, who knows sound values when he sees them.

A complete showing of the new fall soft Hats and Derbies, and just out of the boxes.

Please consider this an invitation to look over these hats and try them on.

\$4.00 and up

Stetsons \$5.00 and \$6.00

## Nobby Caps in New Fall Patterns

\$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50

## It's Time You Were Selecting Your

## New Fall Regals

PALL MALL Black Bal---There have been so many calls for a black shoe with fibre sole and rubber heel that we have designed one on the Pall Mall Last. It is an economical shoe for the man of judgment.

\$6.50 and \$9.00

Smart Shoe styles appeal to most all men, and when quality as well, is in evidence, the appeal is all the stronger.

We are showing an unusual variety of attractive styles--unusual even for Regals. Both black and tan leathers.

Drop in and talk with one of our expert salesmen about them. Examine the quality--compare it with that of other shoes being shown around town at Regal prices.

\$6.50 up to \$12.00

First Floor--South

# N. SNELLENBURG & CO.

"THE STORE ACCOMMODATING"

MEMBERS

Mayor—E. B. Fr.

Eastern District—

than Johnson

Middle District—

ton

Western District—

Frazier

Secretary and Treas-

Meeting of Coun-

of every month

NEWARK

From Points South

From Points North

From Kemblesville

From Avondale

From Coesh's Br

For Points South

For Points North

For Kemblesville

For Avondale

For Coesh's Br

BURIAL

Clothes

Duo

BOAR

President—D. C.

Vice-President—

Treasurer—Edw

Secretary—W. E

Industrial—

H. G. M. Kollod

G. W. Griffin

C. A. Short

H. W. McNeal

Statistics—L.

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Mr. and Mrs.

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# DIRECTORY

## MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

Mayor—E. B. Frazer  
 Eastern District—Joseph Lutton, Jonathan Johnson  
 Middle District—G. Fader, W. H. Barton  
 Western District—E. C. Wilson, E. B. Frazer  
 Secretary and Treasurer—S. B. Herdman  
 Meeting of Council—1st Monday night of every month

## NEWARK POSTOFFICE

From Points South and Southwest—  
 6.30 a. m.  
 10.45 a. m.  
 3.15 p. m.  
 3.15 p. m.  
 From Points North and Northwest—  
 9.30 a. m.  
 8.30 a. m.  
 6.50 a. m.  
 11.30 a. m.  
 5.30 p. m.  
 From Kemblesville and Strickersville—  
 7.45 a. m.  
 4.15 p. m.  
 From Avondale and Landenberg—  
 11.45 a. m.  
 6.30 p. m.  
 From Coach's Bridge—  
 8.30 a. m.  
 5.30 p. m.

## MAILS CLOSE

For Points South and West—  
 10.45 a. m.  
 4.15 p. m.  
 7.45 p. m.  
 For Points North and East—  
 9.00 a. m.  
 9.30 a. m.  
 2.00 p. m.  
 4.15 p. m.  
 7.45 p. m.

For Kemblesville and Strickersville—  
 9.30 a. m.  
 5.00 p. m.

For Avondale and Landenberg—  
 1.30 p. m.

For Coach's Bridge—  
 4.15 p. m.

## RURAL FREE DELIVERY

Closes 8.00 p. m.  
 Duo 3.00 p. m.

## BOARD OF TRADE

President—D. C. Rosa  
 Vice-President—Jacob Thomas  
 Treasurer—Edward W. Cooch  
 Secretary—W. H. Taylor  
 COMMITTEES  
 Industrial—  
 H. G. M. Kollock  
 G. W. Griffin  
 C. A. Short  
 H. W. McNeal  
 Statistics—  
 L. K. Bowen  
 Financial—  
 Jacob Thomas  
 E. L. Richards  
 T. F. Armstrong  
 E. W. Cooch  
 Educational—  
 L. K. Bowen

## APPLETON

Mr. Norval Grant and son Oscar, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Grant and Mrs. Hannah Smith motored to Wilmington, Del., Sunday week and visited relatives.

Mr. Walker Shellender, U. S. N., now stationed at Baltimore, Md., visited his sister, Mrs. James Miles, on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred White and son Alfred, of New Castle, Del., and Mrs. Katherine Love, Newark, Del., spent Sunday at Mrs. Mary J. Minner's.

Mr. and Mrs. William Fischer and daughter Josephine and son Ernest, of Baltimore, Md., were Sunday and Monday visitors at Mr. Calvin C. Miles. The two children will remain here for a week.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Barclay and daughter Mrs. George Stewart, and son Robert, Jr., of Chester Pa., spent a few days recently at the home of Mrs. Mary J. Minner.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Ewing and Mr. Percy Evans of Providence, Md., spent Sunday at the home of Mr. Harvey Scott.

Mr. Charles Miles is recovering from an attack of intercaustic neuralgia.

Mrs. Ella Marrow of Philadelphia, Pa., who has been visiting for some time at the home of Mr. Ellsworth Shriner is recovering from a slight attack of typhoid fever.

Mrs. Elizabeth Scott and granddaughter Reba, spent from Wednesday to Sunday with relatives in Fair Hill, Md.

Mr. Lewis N. Scott of Chester, Pa., called on friends in this vicinity on Sunday and Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Joseph of Wilmington, Del., are spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Grant.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Peterson of Brandywine Springs, Del., were Sunday callers at Mr. and Mrs. Chas. B. Peterson.

On September first, Dr. W. J. Rowan of Newark, Del., preached an excellent sermon at Head of Christiana. The church picnic was well attended, on the previous Wednesday.

Miss Evelyn Kimble of Washington, D. C., spent a few days at home recently. Miss Kimble is much pleased with her position at the new Agricultural Building.

Appleton Social furnished a filled comfort-kit to Mr. Lewis Peterson, who was recently summoned to Camp Meade. His brother Phineas is already in war service.

Flat Hill M. E. Church netted about \$130 at its recent Harvest Home.

## Municipal Transportation

E. M. Thompson J. W. Brown  
 J. H. Hossinger C. B. Evans  
 Joseph Dean

## Legislature Membership

J. P. Armstrong P. M. Sherwood  
 H. B. Wright John Pilling  
 Wm. H. Taylor

## BOARD OF EDUCATION

President—C. A. McCue  
 Secretary and Treasurer—Harvey Hoffer, Robert S. Gallaher, Edward L. Richards, Orlando K. Strahorn

## NEWARK TOWN LIBRARY

The Library will be opened:  
 Monday 8 to 5.45 p. m.  
 Tuesday 9 to 12.00 m.  
 Friday 3 to 5.45 p. m.  
 Saturday 9 to 12 m.—7 to 9.00 p. m.

## BANKS

FARMERS' TRUST CO.—Meeting of Directors every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock

## BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

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

## LODGE MEETINGS

OPERA HOUSE

Monday—Knights of Pythias, or K. of P., 7.30 p. m.  
 Tuesday—Improved Order of 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 America, No. 10170, 7.30 p. m.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL  
 Monday—Jr. Order American Mechanics, 7.30 p. m.  
 Wednesday—1st and 3rd of every month. White Clay Camp, No. 5, Woodmen of the World, 7.30 p. m.  
 Thursday—I. O. O. F., 7.30 p. m.  
 Saturday—Knights of Golden Eagle, 7.30 p. m.

## FIRE ALARMS

In case of fire call the following numbers in succession:

27 D

99 A

33 D

172

31 D

By order of Fire Chief WILSON

Miss Pearl Barton has returned from a pleasant visit with friends near Lancaster.

Our public schools will re-open on next Monday, September ninth.

Mrs. A. Bauss of Philadelphia, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lofland.

## PLEASANT HILL

Mr. Harley Mousley and family entertained the following guests on Sunday: Mr. and Mrs. John Petite, Miss Anna Carter and Mr. and Mrs. William Munis and son Raymond.

Miss Anna Rai Whiteman is spending a few days with her cousin, Loretta Whiteman, of Chestnut Hill.

Messrs. Erwin Brown of Tacony, Pa., and Rolland Brown of Messanoming, Pa., were the recent guests of John E. Buckingham.

Mrs. James Little and daughter Alma, were the Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Little of Elliott Heights.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Pierson were the Sunday guests of relatives at Strickersville, Pa.

Mrs. Samuel Johnston and daughter Madaline of Milltown, visited the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Dempsey, on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Worrall and son Wilson, spent Sunday with Mrs. Edna Wilson of Mendenhall Mills.

Mr. and Mrs. William Little visited their son Lieutenant James H. Little, at Newport News, Va., last week. Lieut. Little expects to sail from this port for France in the near future.

Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Buckingham and son Ralph, visited Mr. and Mrs. Charles Davis at Yorklyn on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Whiteman, Messrs. Harold Mitchell and Harold Little, and Misses Lora and Elizabeth Little visited Lieutenant James H. Little at Newport News, Va., on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Coverdale and daughter of Faulkroad, visited Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Armstrong on Sunday.

## Saving and Serving

By economizing in consumption and with the resultant saving purchasing the Government's war securities the American citizen performs a double duty. The citizen and the Government can not use the same labor and material; if the citizen uses its, the material and the labor can not be used by the

Government. If the citizen economizes in consumption, so much material and labor and transportation space is left free for Government uses. And when the saving effected is lent to the Government more money is thus placed at the disposal of the Government.

The more the people save the more money, labor, and materials are left for the winning of the war, the greater and more complete the support given to our fighting men.

## Liberty Loan Interest Rate

Secretary McAdoo has definitely announced that the Fourth Liberty Loan bonds will bear 4 1/4 per cent interest.

The Secretary has been insistent that the Government interest rate should be stabilized at 4 1/4 per cent. He points out that a raise in the rate of interest of only one-fourth of 1 per cent on \$10,000,000,000 of Government bonds would mean an annual increase of \$25,000,000 in interest charges, and that this money would have to be raised by increased taxation and paid by the people of the country. It would not be paid by one class only, because there are consumption as well as other kinds of taxes, and the consumption taxes reach every class of people.

"As an intelligent people," said Secretary McAdoo during the Third Liberty Loan campaign, "we should now make a stand for the financing of our Government during the period of this war at a stabilized rate of interest, say at 4 1/4 per cent per annum, so that all business to that basis, and so that we ourselves may protect ourselves against successively increased rates of interest on Government loans."

Neither our patriotism nor our support of the Liberty Loans are measured in fractions of per cent.

## Farm Bureaus grow to Meet War Needs

County farm bureaus, 725 strong, with a membership of over 300,000, are bringing to the United States Department of Agriculture and the State agricultural colleges the organized help of patriotic American farmers in planning and executing the agricultural production and conservation program. During the last year, with the help of the department and the colleges, 497 new bureaus were organized to meet the war needs, and the membership increased from 96,000 to its present figure. In the new county farm bureau is found a local agency in which the entire extension movement of the county centers and where the county agent, the home demonstration agent, the leader of boys' and girls' club work, and the farm management demonstrator work hand in hand with the farmers and their families in all matters relating to the advancement of agricultural, home, and community life.

## Careful Shocking of Corn to Prevent Waste

As a nation we waste enough corn to supply several European countries with bread. Much of this waste is due to poor shocking.

Corn is put into shocks for the purpose of protecting the stover and grain from rain and snow until it dries and can be husked and stored. By a little care in building the shocks and in tying them high,

near their tops, good protection is afforded both grain and stover. If the stalks of each arm load do not slant in one direction only—toward the center of the shock—and if the tying is not done high up near the top, the shocks are very apt to twist. Tying near the middle does not prevent twisting, tying near the top does.

Equal distribution of the arm loads of corn around a shock is important. An equal distribution, with all the stalks slanting toward the center, forms a conical storm-proof shock, having each cornstalk acting as a brace to hold the shock erect. With more weight of corn on one side than on the opposite side, the shock is likely to lean or go down. Twisted and down shocks are difficult to handle and to husk. As such shocks do not shed water, both grain and stover often spoil. Good shocking is such a simple matter that it receives little attention. Experienced corn cutters usually build good shocks. It is no harder than to build poor shocks. Inexperienced helpers often feel disinclined to take instructions regarding such simple work, and if of uninterested, careless dispositions, an experienced person should work with them and make sure that the arm loads are properly placed. Without such supervision inexperienced help often proves much worse than no help at all. Very poorly built shocks afford no protection. On the contrary, they hold water, prevent drying, and thereby hasten and increase the waste of food.

This fall every patriotic individual will prevent waste of food. By good shocking an enormous waste can be prevented. If any corn shocks twist or go down, they should be husked and stored before the grain and stover commence to spoil.

## Keep Schools at Normal Efficiency

Before his election to the presidency, President Wilson was recognized as one of America's foremost educators. A recent letter to Secretary Lane is therefore of unusual interest. It contains wholesome advice that might well be followed by all sections of Delaware. "I am pleased to know that despite the unusual burdens imposed upon our people by the war they have maintained their schools and other agencies of education so nearly at their normal efficiency. That this should be continued throughout the war and that, in so far as the draft law will permit, there should be no falling off in attendance in elementary schools, high schools or colleges is a matter of the very greatest importance, affecting both our strength in war and our national welfare and efficiency when the war is over. So long as the war continues there will be constant need of very large numbers of men and women of the many lines. After the war there will be urgent need not only for trained leadership in all lines of industrial, commercial,

social and civic life, but for a very high average of intelligence and preparation on the part of all the people. I would therefore urge that the people continue to give generous support to their schools of all grades and that the schools adjust themselves as wisely as possible to the new conditions to the end that no boy or girl shall have less opportunity for education because of the war and that the na-

tion may be strengthened as it can only be through the right to education of all its people. I approve most heartily your plans for making through the Bureau of Education a comprehensive campaign for the support of the schools and for the maintenance of attendance upon them, and trust that you may have the co-operation in this work of the American Council of Education."

....OUR....

**THE FIRST REQUIREMENT IS PURITY AND CLEANLINESS**

**Home-made Candies**

CONFORM TO ALL THESE RULES

A fresh assortment daily

Also a fine line of

**Chocolates and Bonbons  
Glaze Fruits and Nuts**

Hot Drinks and Sandwiches. Egg Drinks and Milk. Ice Cream and Ice Cream Sodas the year round.

A Full Line of Sunshine Biscuit and Cakes

**MANUEL PANARETOS**

NEWARK  
KANDY KITCHEN

NEWARK  
DELAWARE

## "Where is the Fire?"

IT seems like a small thing to ask of the operator—but what does it mean?

Possibly, at the same moment, hundreds are asking the same question and from the way the signal lamps on the switchboard glow one might say that the switchboard was on fire.

It requires as much time, as much use of the operator's service and telephone equipment to answer such a call as it does to establish an ordinary connection, and calls made at such critical times may delay the really important calls—calls for doctors, police and other emergency necessities—for the operator cannot distinguish the calls of a curious nature from important ones.

Now, as never before, all telephone facilities must be available to carry forward the really important business which is presented every hour. Please make only the necessary calls and help us as we strive to serve.

THE DIAMOND STATE  
TELEPHONE CO.  
E. P. BARDO, District Manager,  
WILMINGTON, DEL.



**MRS. M. J. REINHART**

**DRESSMAKER**

Phone 32 NEWARK, DEL.

## For COUGHS and COLDS

An excellent compound of Soft Tar, with extract of Cod Liver Oil and Menthol. Our own preparation, 50c for 1-2 pint.

Cough Lozenges and Knox-a-Cold Tablets.

**RHODES' DRUG STORE  
NEWARK, DELAWARE**



Whether it is for complete plumbing work for a new house or a small repair job, any service we perform large or small receives the same careful attention and skillful handling. We have the experience, the knowledge and the facilities to do any job right, at the right figures. Get our estimates.

W. D. DEAN NEWARK, DEL.

**Victory is a Question of Stamina**  
 Send—the Wheat  
 Meat·Fats·Sugar  
 the fuel for Fighters  
 UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION

## CHILDREN URGED TO SAVE NUTS AND NUTSHELLS

### The Government Needs Carbon

The Division of Education at Washington has sent a letter to each of the city and county superintendents of schools suggesting a campaign to conserve fruit pits, nuts and nut shells, which are used to produce a neutralizing agent for use in gas masks. The War Department wants to utilize every possible means of securing these materials which will be instrumental in saving the lives of our soldiers in France.

The letter received by Superintendent Wilbur H. Jump reads as follows:

"Poison gas was one of the first fruits of Kultur. It stings, blinds, and kills. Charcoal or carbon made from fruit pits and nut shells is used to neutralize it.

"The Government needs carbon. It asks the boys and girls of America to save: peach pits, prune pits, hickory nuts, walnuts, butternuts, shells of these nuts.

"Method—(1) Select a leader or leaders; (2) Give publicity to the campaign; (3) Dry pits thoroughly in the sun; (4) Bring them to a central collecting station; (5) Notify Chemical Warfare Service, Washington, D. C.; (6) Bills of lading, shipping instructions and bags will be sent.

"Two hundred peach pits or seven pounds of nuts produce enough carbon for one gas respirator.

"Carbon is made from fruit stones and nut shells."

## YOUNG SOLDIER A TYPHOID VICTIM

### First Serious Illness in Camp Results Fatally

Alfred Tudor, Jr., of 214 West Toga Street, Philadelphia, a young soldier who had been attending the Industrial Training Camp at Delaware College, died at the Infirmary on Thursday morning of typhoid fever, the only case to develop among the men in training. The young man had been ill for about three weeks and was under the care of Lieutenant Arronowitz, the surgeon assigned to the Camp by the War Department and Dr. C. H. Blake of this town.

Tudor's relatives were sent for when his condition became serious. His wife and mother came to Newark and spent several days at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Samuel C. Mitchell. The young man seemed somewhat improved and there seemed a chance of recovery. His condition became critical on Wednesday evening and his relatives were again summoned but did not arrive until after his death. The body was taken to the Pennsylvania station on Friday morning in the Delaware College ambulance under escort of the soldiers still remaining in Camp, and sent to Philadelphia on the 9.28 train.

Tudor was born in England and came to America when four years of age. He took out his first naturalization papers as soon as he attained his majority. Previous to his induction into the service he worked in a Philadelphia shipyard. He was 22 years of age and leaves a wife and a two-year-old child.

The funeral was held at the home of his mother at the above address on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

## KEEP YOUR LIBERTY BONDS

### Do not Trade for other Securities

Keep your Liberty Bonds. Be especially on your guard against letting them get into the hands of sharpers. Do not trade them for stocks or bonds of little or no value. If you must dispose of them, deal through a reputable bank or bond house.

That paragraph of advice sums up an appeal which the Associated Advertising Clubs is sending broadcast in connection with a campaign it has been waging against the advertising of speculative securities, especially oil stocks, and the appeal also takes into consideration another source of loss to Liberty Bond owners which has recently come to the attention of the national vigilance committee of the association.

According to this association, promoters of the so-called get-rich-quick enterprises have in some communities "specialized" on the owners of Liberty Bonds. The fact has been divulged that in one county recently \$15,000,000 of the \$50,000,000 of Liberty Bonds purchased by the people of that section had fallen into the hands of pro-

motors, mostly in oil fields.

As would be expected, the promoters promised big returns. They succeeded in convincing the bond owners that they could not afford to accept the returns the Liberty Bonds afforded when they could obtain larger returns from oil stocks. As a matter of fact the vigilance committee found that most of the oil stocks were absolutely worthless.

The vigilance committee brands such operations as not only dishonest, but unpatriotic, for people who, through their ignorance are convinced that something else is so much better than a Liberty Bond may be prejudiced against future issues unless, in the meantime, they make an investigation and realize that they have been hoodwinked.

## Registration of Soldiers in Camps

The first move towards registering Delaware soldiers in various camps was made this week.

Col. Theodore Townsend, of Milford, and Theodore Ferguson, of Blackbird, who were recently appointed by Governor Townsend to register the soldiers in the various cantonments and camps throughout the country, went to Camp Dix, N. J., where they commenced their work.

They expect to go from there to Camp Meade, and will possibly return to Delaware today. The first of next week they will start out on the trip to other camps, and will probably be gone a month or more.

When the soldiers have been registered, their names will be brought back to Delaware, where they will be put upon the proper registration books. Before election day messengers will be dispatched to each camp to take the vote on that day.

## A Conversation Ball

A unique and simple method of promoting conversation at dinner where as frequently happens, there are several guests not sufficiently well acquainted to sustain other than a forced and artificial conversation, was tried with great success by a versatile hostess recently. On a number of paper slips equaling the number of guests, were written interesting questions and timely topics. These were rolled into a compact ball and when conversation languished this ball was thrown to one of the guests with the invitation to remove the outer slip throw back the ball to the hostess, and speak briefly on the topic suggested on her slip. The ball is thrown to each guest in turn and much merriment is caused by the efforts to keep the "conversational ball" rolling. An ingenious hostess will find ways of tying the ball so that it may be kept from falling apart, and will furnish subjects not too deep as to prove embarrassing, humorous perhaps, or closely allied to the interests of her individual guests.

## Winter Wheat faces Danger

According to Professor Grant-ham of the Delaware Experiment Station, much of the winter wheat grown in the eastern states is sown

too late to develop well before winter sets in.

This condition is due to two factors—shortage of labor and the damage which the Hessian fly does to early sown wheat. The Hessian fly is even more deadly than a hard winter, and much more common.

Recent experiments at the Delaware station, however, have shown that with proper culture and fertilization the wheat may be sown late enough to avoid the fly and still make a growth sufficient to withstand the winter. Where fertilizer was used the wheat which was seeded on October 22nd withstood the winter just as well as unfertilized wheat sown October 1st. Where smooth wheat was sown on October 22nd with fertilizer the quality was better than that sown September 24th with no fertilizer.

By using fertilizer on the wheat we can delay seeding until after all danger of the fly has passed, without incurring the danger of winter killing to which wheat sown late on unfertile ground would be subject. At the same time the use of fertilizer will bring the yield up to standard and in addition materially improve quality.

## Blue Triangle at the State Fair

The Y. W. C. A. will have a booth at the Delaware State Fair all through the fair week. It is in charge of Miss Christianna W. Craig of Philadelphia, who has come to the Delaware headquarters to take charge of the pageants, parades, and advertising for the War Work Campaign. A model Hostess House will be on exhibition and the booth will be attractively furnished like a corner of one of these houses which means so much to the women friends of the soldier in camp. The booth is trimmed with blue and white, the Association colors, featuring the blue triangle, the official insignia of the Y. W. C. A.

## Women Run Curb Market

A curb market recently organized by the women of Miami, Fla., has proved so successful that the city council has taken it over as a municipal enterprise. The plan was worked out by the urban home demonstration agent of the United States Department of Agriculture and the State Agricultural College, together with several of Miami's public-spirited women, in order to give fairer prices to both the housewife and the producer. A committee cooperates with near-by truckers in arranging for the produce. The truckers are planting every two weeks in order to guarantee the women a constant supply of fresh vegetables. Fruit, eggs, butter, cottage cheese, and poultry are also sold. A fee of 25 cents is paid by all those selling products. This goes into a general fund for advertising the market and keeping the street clean.

## Training Kitchen for War Workers

The department's demonstration and training kitchen in Washington conducted by the boys' and girls' section of the Office of Extension Work North and West, is a center of importance training

and demonstration activities. During the last year 73 state, assistant state, county, and local leaders of boys' and girls club work have been given special training in this kitchen on methods of conducting war-saving demonstrations in canning, drying, and bread-making, and it is also the center of instruction in other activities of the boys' and girls' clubs, such as garment making, poultry, corn, and potato demonstrations. The record of the year's work just completed shows that 436 complete demonstrations were given and 27 regular training conferences with leaders were held. The leaders carry this instruction to the thousands of junior Americans enlisted in this branch of extension work.

## Turn Rabbit Pests into Profit

Fully 200,000,000 wild rabbits are killed in the United States every year according to estimates made by the Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture. Many of the mere jack rabbits, the majority of which have not been utilized in the past. If all the rabbits killed were consumed, they would represent between 200,000 and 300,000 tons of valuable food, and proper measures were taken to insure the collection of skins, these alone would have a value of \$20,000,000. The

## A Real Farm for the Man Who Knows

F 134 This 165 acre farm 2 miles southwest of Newark, Del., will stand close investigation. Raises 60 to 75 bu. corn, 20 to 30 bu. wheat, two tons hay, etc. Stream watered pasture, 35 acres timber, 120 acres tillage, 8-room house, two large barns, orchard and finest old shade trees. Quick possession and easy terms. Price \$17,500. Illustrated list describing this and many more Del., Md., and Pa. farms sent free by

Albert L. Teele's Farm Agency  
Newark, Delaware

Biological Survey has frequently been called upon to help western farmers in coping with the rabbit pest. In view of the probable economic value of rabbit meat and fur in the coming few years, the energies of the farmers and ranchmen will be directed to the conservation of this important resource. Already a number of establishments for collecting, dressing, canning, and shipping rabbit meat are in operation in western centers. As in Australia the transition of the wild rabbit in this country from its status as a pest to source of profit is assured, it is believed.

## "Don" Cameron Dead

James Donald Cameron for 20 years United States Senator from Pennsylvania and Secretary of War from 1876 to 1877, died at his home in Lancaster County early Friday morning. He was born in Middletown May 14, 1833 and was the eldest son of Simon Cameron who was for a short time Secretary of War in President Lincoln's cabinet and for many years United States Senator from Pennsylvania.

"Don" Cameron had a long public career. He figured prominently in the presidential campaign of 1876 as opposing Blaine for the presidency. In 1880 he was chairman of the Republican National Committee.

## LEGAL NOTICE

Estate of Levi H. Cooch, deceased: Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Levi H. Cooch, late of Pencader Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto Marion C. Cooch on the Twenty-seventh day of June A. D. 1918, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Administratrix on or before the Twenty-seventh day of June A. D. 1918, or abide by the law in this behalf.

Address:  
Marion C. Cooch,  
Coochs Bridge, Del.  
Marion C. Cooch,  
Administratrix.

## Chester County Farm Cheap at \$9000

F 125 93 acres 1 1/2 miles from Kennelville, south of Oxford, of which 70 acres are cultivated and balance virgin timber, never cut over and for which \$1000 has been refused. Large brick and stone house, barn for 25 head stock, many other buildings, all in good condition. Nice orchard and fine old shade trees. This farm is hard to beat. Illustrated list describing this and many more Del., Md., and Pa. farms sent free by

Albert L. Teele's Farm Agency  
Newark, Delaware

## ENLIST IN

the Students' Army Training Corps with a view to becoming an officer. Special course at **DELAWARE COLLEGE** begins September 18, 1918, under auspices of War Department, which furnishes board, room, uniform, and private's pay of thirty dollars a month. A unique chance to train yourself to become an officer or technical expert. Entrance requirement, completion of four-year High School course or its equivalent. Various courses in Arts and Science, Agriculture and Engineering (including Marine Transportation). Write instantly for information to

E. LAURENCE SMITH, Dean  
Newark, Delaware

# ROLL OF HONOR

## NEWARK BOYS IN THE SERVICE OF UNCLE SAM

The following names have been forwarded to this office to be entered on the service roster of this community now being compiled by the Post. The list is known to be incomplete. Relatives and friends of the "boys" are urged to forward notice of inaccuracies, with names and addresses of omissions noted, to this office.—Editor.

LLOYD C. ADLEY 312th Machine Gun Battalion. A. E. F.	T. REESE GRIFFIN Q. M. C., Jacksonville, Fla.	PUSEY MORRISON Camp Dix, N. J.
CLYDE BAYLIS Camp Dix, N. J. A. E. F.	FRANCIS LESLIE HALL Camp Wadsworth	RUSSELL H. MORRIS, U. S. N. Boston, Mass.
GEORGE BAYLIS 59th Pioneer, Camp Dix, N. J.	RALPH HANEY Camp Dix, N. J.	CORP. HORACE NULL 59th Pioneer, Camp Dix, N. J.
COLUMBUS BECK Co. E, 2d Eng., Comp Humphreys, Va.	L. E. HARRIGAN 60th Artillery, C. A. C., France	L. JAMES ALLISON O'DANIEL U. S. Air Service, A. E. F.
KNOWLES RICHIE BOWEN R. O. T. C., Plattsburg, N. Y.	ROBERT C. HARRINGTON Co. E, 2d Engineer, A. E. F.	L. JOHN WILSON O'DANIEL 11th Infantry, 5th Div., A. E. F.
GASSAWAY BOND BROWN Signal Corps, Texas	L. ARTHUR G. HEINEL 59th Pioneer Infantry, Camp Dix, N. J.	JOHN PEMBERTON 59th Pioneer, Camp Dix, N. J.
Major T. HARRY CHAMBERS Quartermaster Reserve Corps, Washington, D. C.	JAMES M. HEINEL Officers Training School, U. of P., Philadelphia	PUSEY PEMBERTON 309th Heavy Field Art., A. E. F.
ARTHUR CHILLAS Hospital Corps, U. S. N.	HARRY HERBENER Medical Corps, A. E. F.	WALTER R. POWELL Carswell Detachment, Aviation
Corp. RAYMOND D. CLÉAVER 50th Infantry, Washington, D. C.	ELWOOD HOFFECKER R. O. T. C., Plattsburg, N. Y.	Capt. JOHN WILBERT RAMSEY 59th Pioneer, Camp Dix, N. J.
EDWIN G. COOVER 312 Infantry, A. E. F.	ARTHUR R. HOMEWOOD 822 Aero Squadron, A. E. F.	WM. ALBERT RHODES, U. S. N. Sgt. HOWARD ROBINSON 59th Pioneer Inf., Camp Dix, N. J.
Sergt. EMOS W. COOVER 59th Pioneer, Camp Dix, N. J.	CLARENCE HOPKINS 59th Pioneer, Camp Dix, N. J.	WILLIAM F. RUPP 116th Engineers, A. E. F.
JAMES COOVER, U. S. N.	L. JOHN ABEL HOPKINS, Jr. F. A. R. D., Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.	L. J. R. SCHULTZ 59th Pioneer, Camp Dix, N. J.
HANN COOVER Aviation, Texas	JOHN S. HOPKINS U. S. Navy.	Sergt. HENRY SERGEANT 59th Pioneer, Camp Dix, N. J.
Corp. WILLIAM COOVER 59th Pioneer, Camp Dix, N. J.	Major L. B. JACOBS Signal Corps, U. S. A.	WILLIAM SERGEANT 59th Pioneer, Camp Dix, N. J.
HAMILTON CROWE 153 Depot Brigade, Camp Dix, N. J.	HOWARD JESTER 59th Pioneer, Camp Dix, N. J.	WALKER SHELLENDER, U. S. N. St. Francis, Baltimore, Md.
CHARLES DAVIS 59th Pioneer, Camp Dix, N. J.	JAMES HERMAN LITTLE R. O. T. C., Jacksonville, Fla.	Corp. CLARENCE F. SCOTT Co. F, 313th Infantry, A. E. F.
Sergt. JOHN W. DAVIS Battery B, 115th Field Artillery, A. E. F.	ORVILLE LITTLE 6th Casual Company, Aviation Corps, A. E. F.	Major CLARENCE A. SHORT 11th Artillery Depot Brigade, Camp Meade, Md.
Lt. JOSHUA WILKINS DAVIS 59th Pioneer, Camp Dix, N. J.	Lt. PAUL DeWITT LOVETT Camp Meade, Admiral, Md.	WILLIAM STILTZ 309th Heavy Field Art., A. E. F.
Lt. FRANK DEAN, U. S. N.	CHARLES LEON MAJOR, U. S. N. Constellation, Newport, R. I.	J. FREDERICK STRICKLAND Base Hospital, A. E. F.
RAYMOND K. EDMANSON Camp Dix, N. J.	Lt. MORRIS R. MITCHELL 315th Machine Gun Bat., A. E. F.	OLIVER SUDDARD Signal Corps, U. S. Air Service
FRANK FALLS 59th Pioneer, Camp Dix, N. J.	Lt. WILLIAM J. McAVOY 307th Machine Gun Bat., A. E. F.	THOMAS SWEETMAN N. A., Camp Dix, N. J.
Lt. GEO. HARVEY FERGUSON 6th Infantry, 5th Div., A. E. F.	JOSEPH McFALLS 309 Heavy Field Art., A. E. F.	WILLIAM SWEETMAN 59th Pioneer, Camp Dix, N. J.
J. BRADLEY FORD 59th Pioneer, Camp Dix, N. J.	BENJAMIN H. McCORMICK 145 Infantry, Camp Dix, N. J.	EARL TWEED 59th Pioneer, Camp Dix, N. J.
FREDERICK GERHOLD 59th Pioneer, Camp Dix, N. J.	STEPHEN McCORMICK A. E. F.	FRANK TWEED 4th Pioneer, Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C.
JOSEPH GOHEEN 59th Pioneer, Camp Dix, N. J.	EDGAR McMULLEN Base Hosp., Camp Merritt, N. J.	Corp. MANCIL TWEED 59th Pioneer, Camp Dix, N. J.
WILLIAM GREGG 59th Pioneer, Camp Dix, N. J.	ROBERT H. McMULLEN 153 Depot Brgd., Camp Dix, N. J.	FRANK WIER 59th Pioneer, Camp Dix, N. J.
	Lt. DANIEL RAYMOND McNEAL Field Artillery, N. A., A. E. F.	Capt. RICHARD R. WHITTINGHAM Tank Corps, Camp Colt, Gettysburg, Pa.
	BROADIE'S MITCHELL Camp Dix, N. J.	312th Field Signal Battalion
	HARVEY MITCHELL Camp Meade, Md.	W. REXLEIGH WILLIS U. S. N. Aero Service, A. E. F.

# THE BOY IN KHAKI

By K. C. B.

I saw a mother.  
And her brown clad boy.  
And heard her sob.  
And "Goodbye, son."  
And saw him.  
Kiss her tears away.  
And go.

And hours passed.  
And in the darkness.  
Of my room.  
I lay.  
And all the pictures.  
That the day had drawn  
Came back.  
And She was there.  
And He was there.

And then a picture.  
From across the seas.  
Was painted.  
On my shadow wall.  
And He was there.  
And all about him.  
There were shadow men  
But nowhere.  
Could I find the face,  
Nor find the form.  
Of Her.

And then.  
Another picture came.  
A great Red Cross.  
And wounded men.  
Looked up at it.  
And raised their arms.  
And smiled.  
And He was there.  
And as I gazed.

Upon the cross,  
I saw Her face.

And so it was.  
That in the darkness.  
Of my room.  
It came to me.  
That Red Cross work.  
Across the seas.  
Was mother's work.  
In other hands.  
And done for Her.

And then sleep came.  
And came a dream.  
And cheering throng.  
And boys come home.  
And He was there.  
And She was there.  
And once again.  
I heard Her sob.  
And saw Him.  
Kiss Her tears away.

And in their wake.  
On that glad day.  
A Red Cross waved.  
As it had waved.  
And followed Him.  
Down to the Valley.  
And come back again.



I THANK YOU