

STATE OFFICIALS STUDY RACING AS REVENUE SOURCE

\$150,000 Income First Year is Estimated if Tracks Are Legalized

BILL WAS PASSED LAST SESSION

With State revenues dwindling and the necessity of providing other sources to meet the growing deficit confronting them, State officials are said to be looking hopefully to the establishment of horse racing in Delaware as one means of bolstering up the treasury through the medium of taxes on this form of sport. This was provided for in a bill which was passed at the last session of the Legislature and which will be submitted to the General Assembly which will meet in January for its consideration.

Because of its financial value to the State, adoption of the act is said to be practically assured. It is an amendment to the Constitution and as such has to be passed by two successive Legislatures. It was adopted at the last session without much opposition and it is understood a majority of those elected to the next General Assembly are favorable to the measure. Should it be passed it would then be a law.

It is estimated the purpose of the bill is to estimate the proposed race track bill will bring between \$100,000 and \$150,000 into the State treasury the first year it is in effect and thereafter the revenue from this source will be on a par at least with the revenue now received annually by Maryland from the tracks in that State. The first revenue would come from the tax specified in the bill which is 20 cents on every ticket admission sold every day a race meet would be held.

No provision is made in this act for a tax on betting or the money passing through the pari-mutuel machines that might be used and if the bill does become a law, later legislation will be necessary to legalize betting in some form of the use of machines and in that measure provisions will be made for a State tax on the gross annual amount bet or on the daily sum as indicated to the totalizers.

The bill was introduced at the last session by Senator VanSant. It provides for the creation of the Delaware Racing Commission which would have jurisdiction over all racing. The commission would consist of three members to be appointed by the Governor not more than two of them from the same political party. The Governor would designate the chairman and the secretary. One would hold office for two years and thereafter their successors would hold office for six years. Each would have to give bond in the sum of \$100,000, the cost of which would be paid by the commission as part of its expenses. The members of the board would receive \$1 a year and no employee of the commission could be paid more than \$3000 annually. The board would issue all licenses for the holding of horse races and designate the days on which racing could be held. No track less than one mile could secure a license. The bill further specifies that "no one person, corporation or association shall be given a license to conduct racing for more than 20 days in one year and no person, corporation or association shall be licensed to hold more than two meetings in any one year nor shall more than two meetings for racing with an aggregate of 200 days be held in any one year on any one track within the State of Delaware.

Racing under the act would be limited to horses. In other words, it would not permit dog racing. Races would run under the rules of the Jockey Club of New York which rules govern practically all the legitimate race tracks in the country. No race could be authorized for a purse of less than \$700 and no employee of any group licensed to conduct races could be paid more than \$2000 annually.

Heavy penalties are provided for any violation of the proposed law. Estimates of the possible revenue from one or more race tracks in Delaware is based on the thousands of people who pass through the State every day during the Maryland racing season from New York; Philadelphia and other places on their way to the Maryland tracks. There are four of them, Havre de Grace, Laurel, Bowie and Pimlico, and in the spring and fall when races are held there, special trains and automobiles carry thousands of visitors to them.

Some officials of this State estimate all of this attendance would patronize

Household goods for sale at my home.—Elizabeth Barlow, Harrington, Delaware.

1935 FARM CENSUS TO BE TAKEN SOON

The 1935 Farm Census is coming down the road and will turn in at every farmer's gate.

The first Census of Agriculture in the United States was taken by the Federal Government in 1840. The last Census taken was in 1930. The number of farms reported in 1930 was 6,288,648. The next Census of Agriculture will be taken in 1935. The law now provides that a Census of Agriculture be taken every five years.

The Census of Agriculture in 1935 will include the name and address of the farm operator; farm tenure; farm acreage, which includes all crop land, all pasture land, and all farm woodland; the total value of the farm; the acreage and yield of each of the principal field crops and vegetables; the number of trees and the yield of each of the principal fruits; the number and value of each class of livestock; poultry and eggs; and farm population.

In order to secure complete and accurate reports from each individual farm operator in the United States, it will be necessary for every farmer and all agricultural agencies to cooperate with the Federal Government in this Census.

Schedules will soon be sent out by the United States Department of Commerce to every farmer in the state and nation. Sample copies have already been received by the County Agents. The Federal Bureau of the Census calls attention to the fact that all inventory items will be as of January 1, 1935, and that all production items will be for the calendar year 1934.

The individual farm operator's report is a confidential government report, and the information contained in it will be so regarded by the Census enumerators, who will visit every farm during the coming winter. "Never before," says the Department of Commerce, "has a Census of Agriculture been of greater importance."

11,000 FARMER ASSOCIATIONS HAVE 2,000,000 MEMBERS

The 1933 membership of the approximately 11,000 cooperative associations in this country is estimated at around 2,000,000, and the value of their business is estimated at \$1,340,000,000, according to F. W. Peck, cooperative bank commissioner of the Farm Credit Administration. Mr. Peck also said that there are more than 6,000,000 farms in the United States.

In illustrating the progress of farmers' cooperative marketing organizations, Mr. Peck said that each year since 1926 "there has been an increase in the output of creamery butter by farmers cooperative associations, according to estimates based on reports from approximately 1,500 cooperative associations. Of the total production of creamery butter in the United States, he percentage produced in cooperative plants has risen from 34 per cent in 1926 to 37 per cent in 1933.

"This gain was not spectacular," Mr. Peck said, "nor was it brought about by an increase in the number of cooperative creameries. The significance lies in the fact that it was accomplished by an increase in the average volume handled by the cooperatives reporting. Better business management of the cooperative plants and more efficient service to the members undoubtedly was a factor in attracting more business."

PLEAD GUILTY COURT DISPOSES OF CASES

Before Resident Judge Harrington in Plead Guilty Court, James Swiggott, who pleaded guilty to larceny, was sentenced to one year imprisonment in the Kent county jail.

Mildred Hicks, who pleaded guilty to unlawful possession of alcoholic liquor, was paroled for nine months to Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Richards, of Harrington.

Lester Noble, Irving Melvin and Clarence Melvin, who pleaded guilty to larceny of turkeys, were sentenced separately. Noble was given one year. The case of Irving Melvin was continued until the first day of the April term of court of Kent county. Clarence Melvin was paroled to State Detective Wharton for 9 months.

a track operated here and possibly even more, because of its close proximity to New York, Philadelphia, and other large cities. They are said to be anxious to make the experiment, at any rate, in order to help swell State revenues.

For Sale—Chevrolet coupe. Inquire at Mrs. Harmstead's, 326 Pine fire wood for sale—4 foot lengths \$5.00 per cord. Stove lengths \$6.00 per cord delivered in and near Harrington.—F. C. Fisher, Goldsboro, Weiner avenue.

Bring in your old tubes for a test and don't buy tubes when it is unnecessary. This service is free. We Must Please.—The Radio Store.

School Attendance Record For the Month of November

FIRST GRADE (Miss Dickerson's Room)	
Boys	Ralph Black Howard Brown Allen Calloway Wallace Dudeck Joseph Griffith Howard Hurd Sammy Matthews Charles Porter Robert Quillen George Smith Junior Smith Thomas Wilson Roland Willey
Girls	Betty Bradley Anna Lee Derrickson June Hill Dorothy Hamilton Ellen Hudson Gladys Melvin Anna Mae Morris Phyllis Peterson Agnes Ross Margaret Ross Doris Starkey Lillian Short
FIRST GRADE (Miss Kennerly's Room)	
Boys	Thomas Brown William Clarkson Curtis Melvin William Messick Wilson Morris Norman Smith Ralph Smith Harry Wright
Girls	Dorothy Anthony Violet Austin Allene Calloway Evelyn Calloway Cynthia Grant Grace Hamilton Ruth Hatfield Martha Peck Ella Mae Rifenburg Doris Vincent Phyllis Watson Salema Wyatt
SECOND GRADE (Mrs. Brown's Room)	
Boys	Floyd Blessing Bernard Darling Willard Deputy Tommy Derrickson Billy Jerred Lester Minner Paul Simpson Robert Vincent Bobby Wechtenhiser
Girls	Ruth Austin Irene Austin Lillian Brown Doris Clendaniel Mildred Hobbs Betty Hopkins Josephine Masten Elizabeth McKnatt Thelma Short Hazel Sharp Louise Willey Marilyn Mackenzie
SECOND GRADE (Miss Smith's Room)	
Boys	Harold Melvin Edsel Minner Billy Paskey Alvin Thompson Gordon Widowsdon Donald Wilson Gilbert Wyatt
Girls	Lila Chason Charlotte Ann Dean Mary Hill Elma Hutson Thelma Kates Geneva Moore Pearl Melvin Marguerite Markland Jane Pride Eloise Price Doris Schultze Phyllis Shultze Claire Steinmetz Gladys Wink
THIRD GRADE (Miss Baker's Room)	
Boys	Nelson Adams Polisworth Austin Clifford Blessing Byron Burgess Jack Hickman Eldred Jardell Harold Johnson Billy Knox Leland Layton Clinton Morgan Frank Steinmetz Leonard Taylor Melvin Wyatt
Girls	Dorothy Cahall Catherine Collins Audrey Downes Shirley Graham Doris Hall Dorothy Hudson Louise Layton Winifred Porter Bertha Rash Ruth Sherwood Marie Tibbett
THIRD GRADE (Miss Souder's Room)	
Boys	Emma Lee Welch Lester Blades Reynolds Bright William Calloway Clarence Gray Ormond Hobbs Billy Jester Leon Kates Donald Kent Joseph Lane Oscar Matthews Walter Minner Linwood Porter Frank Ross William Walls Leonard Donovan
Girls	Pearl Brown William Brown Helen Brown Betty A. Clendaniel Shirley Denbner Betty Harding Dorothy Harding Agnes Jackson Janette Knapp Ruth Moore Grace Morris Florence Outten Grace W. Quillen Ruth A. Rifenberg Bernice Tucker Jeanett VonGorres Annebell Wright Ruth E. Wyatt
FOURTH GRADE (Mrs. Slaughter's Room)	
Boys	Leonard Blades Claude Cain Nyle Calloway Billy Davis Roy Harrington Evert Hobbs Alfred Mack Raymond McCready Tommy Parsons Leon Porter Albert Price Clyde Tucker Irving Shaw Marvin Smith Lewis Warren Cecil Wilson
Girls	Eleanor Brown Leura Benton Mary Lee Brown Francis Edge Rosell Hickman Norma Kelly Dorothy Knox Agnes Legates Cora Matthews Ruth Melvin Madalyn Tucker
FOURTH GRADE (Miss Griffith's Room)	
Boys	William Grant Rowland Hamilton Edward Hutson Billy James Clarence Kemp Ray Masten Fred Minner Earl Sharp Leslie Simpson Ridley Vane
Girls	Charlyn Bramble Betty Ann Clendaniel Helen Donovan Nellie Emory Doris Hanson Irene Hobbs Jane Lord Grace Minner Rana Smith Thelma Wix Agnes Wright Zita Zimmerly
FIFTH GRADE (Miss Paskey's Room)	
Boys	Lewis Clarkson Franklin Derrickson Lawrence Kelley Fred Minner James O'Neal Thomas Peck Harry Raughley Dick Richards Oscar Roberts James Ross Lifford Welch
Girls	Ada Brown Betty Clarkson Ruth Brown Anna Lee Derrickson Elizabeth Goslin Ann Hill Jane Hill Catherine Moore Christine Powell Hazel Thompson
FIFTH GRADE (Miss Wright's Room)	
Boys	Laben Benton Cubbage Brown Doris Cain Millard Cooper Luther Hatfield James Hobbs Walter Krouse Russell Legates
Girls	Elizabeth Abbott Charlotte Cohen Anna Goldinger Ethel Morris Florence Poore Nelle Powell Rachael Reed Kathryn Smith Hazel Taylor Evelyn Welch
SIXTH GRADE (Miss Tharp's Room)	
Boys	William Blessing Berlin Brown Homer Brown Paul Calloway Joseph Gray Frank Murphy Merritt Tatman Charles Thompson Charles Townsend George VonGorres Elmer West
Girls	Rebecca Brown Sara Emily Cain Catherine Murphy Kitty Toppin Betty Jane Williams Edna Wyatt Phyllis Masten
SIXTH GRADE (Mrs. Kinard's Room)	
Boys	Hughes Abbott William Austin Carlton Barber Bobby Caloway Graham Dagg Alfred Dembner Fred Greenly Lyman Price Robert Wix, Jr.
Girls	Charlotte Ann Adams Anna Brown Louise Clifton Katherine Greenbaugh Bernice Hickman Thelma Hall Pauline Markland Jean Messner Elizabeth Rose Evelyn Smith Margaret VonGorres Thelma Wright
SEVENTH GRADE (Mrs. Dolby's Room)	
Boys	Roland Hitchens Lewis Price Martin Smith Franklin Smith Robert Steward Levi Vogt
Girls	Betty Calloway Margaret Kemp Katherine Louise Messner Ella Moore Barbara Mumford Evelyn Roberts Marian Watson
SEVENTH GRADE (Miss Newman's Room)	
Boys	Keith Burgess James Cain Ralph Dayton John Lord Thomas Minner Gus Raughley
Girls	Katherine Brown Thelma Brown Helena Clarkson Mary Elizabeth Cooper Evelyn Donovan Louise Golt Dorothy Larrimore Louise Lyons Ruth Messick
SEVENTH GRADE (Miss Ellis's Room)	
Boys	Charles Grant Freston Hobbs Henry Moore Hayward Quillen Homer Sherwood Lawson Sullivan James Tatman Alphonzo Vogt Ralph Workman Arlie Poore
Girls	Elizabeth Abbott Charlotte Cohen Anna Goldinger Ethel Morris Florence Poore Nelle Powell Rachael Reed Kathryn Smith Hazel Taylor Evelyn Welch
EIGHTH GRADE (Mr. Feagon's Room)	
Boys	(Continued on page 8)

CORN-HOG PROGRAM PLAN IS ANNOUNCED FOR 1935

An adjustment program for 1935 to be offered by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to corn-hog farmers has been announced. A new contract for 1935 was endorsed by a majority of more than two-thirds of all producers voting in the corn-hog referendum in October.

The 1935 corn-hog production adjustment program, as in 1934, will be voluntary and will be carried out largely by the farmers themselves through their community committees and county control associations.

The corn provisions of the new program are: The maximum corn acreage that may be planted under the 1935 contract in 90 percent of the average for the two years 1932 and 1933, or the same base as was used in 1934. Individual signers may if they wish hold out of production anywhere from 10 to 30 percent of the two-year base average and receive corn benefit payments in proportion.

For complying with the corn control provisions of the new contract the individual signer will derive the following benefits: (1) a corn adjustment payment; (2) unrestricted use of the land shifted from corn production; and (3) eligibility to participate in any government corn loan program that may be available in the fall of 1935.

The corn adjustment payment will be made at the rate of 35 cents per bushel of yield estimated for the number of acres by which the corn land area is kept below the 1932-1933 average. This yield for basing payments will be the average yield determined by the local committee for all crop land in the farm which has been in corn at least once during the last five years. The change in yield basis removed the necessity for setting aside a definite tract of land on the farm as "contracted acres," as this designation has been dropped in the 1935 contract.

In 1935, the withheld acres may be located on any part of the farm. The corn payment will be made in two installments; the first amounting to 15 cents per bushel on the estimated yield from the number of acres that are to be shifted from corn, to be paid as soon as the contract is accepted by the Secretary. The second installment, consisting of the remaining 20 percent of the

less the producer's pro rata share of local administrative expenses, will be made on or about January 1, 1936.

The hog provisions are: The individual contract signer is to limit the number of hogs produced for market from 1935 litters to 90 percent of the adjusted average number produced from 1932 and 1933 litters. For complying with the new contract, the participating producer will receive a hog adjustment payment of \$15 per head on the number of hogs represented by the 10 percent adjustment. One-half of this payment, that is, \$7.50 per head, will be made upon the acceptance of the contract by the Secretary of Agriculture. The final payment, less the contract signer's pro rata of the local administrative expenses, will be made on or about January 1, 1936.

If producers participating in the 1935 program are about the same as in 1934, the total adjustment payments are expected to run between 150 million and 165 million dollars. The funds for this aggregate payment will be raised by means of processing taxes continued through one marketing year, beginning November 5, 1935, at approximately the current rate of \$2.25 per hundred-weight on hogs and 5 cents per bushel on corn. The 1933-34 emergency programs and the 1934 production adjustment program require the collecting of processing taxes through two marketing years, ending November 4, 1935.

CENTURY CLUB NOTES

The members of the Harrington New Century Club spent a very pleasant day at the club house on Tuesday, making new curtains for the club house. The committee serving soup and coffee at noon.

The afternoon meeting was presided Five Christmas boxes for the children at Delaware Colony were planned for.

Mrs. M. E. Culver, Mrs. Emmitt Raughley and Miss Mary Short were elected to membership in the club.

The Club received an invitation to meet with the Wyoming Round Table Club in January 11, which was accepted.

Next week will be the last meeting of this year. The program will be: Music, with Mrs. J. M. Darby and Mrs. D. E. Wittse in charge.

For sale—Must sacrifice my 25 acre farm with equipment, some furniture on account of ill health.—Apply to Jacob Kingma, Houston, Del. R. F. D.

Piano pupils wanted—Experienced teacher. Beginners especially desired. Special course for young children.—Mrs. Roy M. Bowers, Mechanic St., Harrington.

BASCULE BRIDGE OVER ST. JONES RIVER FINISHED

Is a Part of Highway Program to Eliminate Traffic Through Town of Dover

SPAN IS 180 FEET IN LENGTH

One of the smaller although the most modern Bascule spans in Delaware has just been completed over the St. Jones River at Baker's Landing, near Magnolia on the Little Heaven concrete road which eliminates the Dover traffic in traveling through the State. The bridge is now completed and part of the road will be open to traffic in a short time.

It is a movable type bridge which combines all of the newer electrical features and a maximum of safety, featuring a roll on a control track.

In point of height it is equal to a twelve story building from its tip to the bottom when placed in a vertical position, its measurements are 180 feet total length, the length of open span is 75 feet, with a width of roadway of 24 feet, sidewalks 5 feet and a clear channel of 50 feet. The quantities used in the bridge, which was constructed under the direction of A. G. Livingston, Bridge Engineer of the State Highway Department, are 1010 cubic feet of concrete; about 200 tons of structural steel; 15 tons of steel reinforcement; 8000 linear feet of timber piles; 20,000 board measure feet of timber. The electrical equipment cost \$4,000.

This bridge typifies the best in bridge construction and is among those of the rocking chair type or Roll Bascule Spans, similar to that at Laurel, built in 1922; Rehoboth in 1926; Broadkin in 1927; Lewes in 1929; Milford and Newport in 1930.

Another type are those which swing on hinges, one at Seaford, built in 1925 and in Wilmington in 1927 and the county bridges in Wilmington at Third street and at Eleventh street. The St. Jones River bridge is

and is used only by boats carrying cargoes for Dover, Magnolia and Lebanon, the landing used being that of Barker's Landing where canning factories are located.

8000 AUTO OWNERS APPLY FOR LICENSES

While the 1935 automobile registration in Delaware did not begin until Monday morning, more than 8000 owners have already made application to the Motor Vehicle Department in Dover for their licenses. About 65 per cent of this number have applied for tags without specifying any particular number which they would like to have. Approximately 20 per cent have asked that the same number they hold this year be allotted to them for next year, and approximately 15 per cent have designated the numeral they would like to get.

The Motor Vehicle Department, it has been stated, has been having some difficulty with automobile owners who appear to be under the impression that when they purchase a license tag it becomes their property. This, it was pointed out, is not correct, as the license plate is simply assigned by the State to the particular owner and such owner has no property rights whatever in the tag.

The trouble occurred when some owners, apparently thinking they did have a property right in the license plate, sought to transfer it to another owner without the knowledge or consent of the Motor Vehicle Department. This, it was stated, is illegal and no such transfer can be made.

WOULD HAVE ONLY TWO COUNTIES IN DELAWARE

Provisions for merging the three counties of the State into two counties for the purpose of economizing in county government expenses will be contained in a bill that may be offered during the coming session of the Legislature.

It is planned that one county be known as New Castle, and the other as Kent-Sussex.

Under the proposal being considered, the dividing line of the two counties would be Division street in Dover. It is understood, however, that other points in the State are also being discussed as the dividing line, and this may be changed by the time the measure is offered.

For sale—House with modern conveniences where I now reside, on Short street. Also lot 53' x 200' on Boulevard.—Apply to Mrs. K. W. Boyer.

Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted
by William Bruckart

Wallace Will Fight

Washington.—Henry A. Wallace, secretary of agriculture, is girding his armor to fight off a drive to revise the agricultural adjustment act. Mr. Wallace sees many sinister moves now being made in that direction and he is preparing to meet his adversaries in the congressional battle that now appears certain to come.

The secretary freely admits now that there may be some changes necessary in the adjustment act, but his position will be boldly against too much whitening when agricultural legislation is before congress in January. The conviction is held by him that the agricultural situation has been improved by the New Deal program, and he is avowedly favorable to its retention in a general way, although in a recent speech Mr. Wallace told the national grange that probably it would be necessary to re-examine the basis of the program that has been operating now more than a year.

"Exactly what form the drives on the adjustment act and administration may take this coming winter," said Mr. Wallace in an interview the other day, "no one of us can say, but from present indications I would anticipate the most potent drive to be directed at restrictions on agricultural production. So I envision a conflict, a choice between two paths, one leading to unrestricted agricultural production at the earliest possible moment, the other leading to continuance and perfection of the present control methods. Either path may very well require certain changes in the Agricultural Adjustment act. Before I discuss unrestricted production in detail, I would like to say parenthetically that I am for it, provided there is a sufficient excess of imports over exports to service the debts owed us by foreign nations, and in addition to pay a fair price for our exportable surplus; and provided, furthermore, that shipment of these excess products abroad does not impoverish our soil beyond repair."

While Mr. Wallace is saying that the drive is on the adjustment act, observers are finding considerable objection among farmers to control from Washington. I think it is an undoubted fact that the American farmers are rock-ribbed individualists and, that being true, they naturally resent having bureaucrats sitting in Washington offices tell them what to do and how to do it. Because the farm industry was so flat on its back when the adjustment act was passed, the bulk of the farmers were willing to accept anything that promised a measure of relief, according to the considered judgment of students who have watched the whole picture. They have found now, however, that unhappy consequences have resulted, and I am told by many members of congress that they are uncertain whether there is a majority of farmers in this country now favorable to the New Deal farm program.

It seems reasonably certain, therefore, that the discussion of farm legislation in the new congress will develop out of that which has been developed before, namely, the voice of the consumer. There is also likely to be violent expressions from the corn and hog producers because of the processing taxes on hogs. A goodly number of farm leaders believe, after surveys among actual farmers, that the processing taxes on hogs have been taken out of the farmer's hide and not the hog.

I told you some weeks ago that there was every prospect of a proposal to repeal the Bankhead cotton law. That movement has gained in momentum beyond belief. The Department of Agriculture, under Mr. Wallace's direction, is taking a census, a vote, on the question whether this law should be continued. The result is that congress will find that question on its door-step also, and don't forget that opponents of the Bankhead law are real fighters. Those who claim to have suffered damages under it believe that one dose is enough, and if they do not gain their point one way, they will accomplish their desires in another, much to the chagrin of Senator Bankhead, of Alabama, who made so many long speeches in its behalf.

Mr. Wallace stated that he expects the main drive against present agricultural laws to be in favor of removal of all restrictions on production. He thinks that is a ridiculous course to follow. He proposes to give present schemes of control time for trial in order to perfect them. In this he has the whole-hearted support of the New Deal professors who clutter up Department of Agriculture offices in numbers greater than in any other government department. The professors have their contacts at the Capitol, and they use them. Thus, observers here feel that opponents of the present adjustment act may not win unless the objections claimed to exist among the farmers themselves are made vocal. If that occurs, it is declared by authorities, we may see President Roosevelt taking a hand because of the politics involved. If the President throws his weight in favor of revision, there is little doubt but that changes will come. If he indicates that he is satisfied with the present set-up, the strength of the professors will be so multiplied that defeat of their program will be next to impossible.

Notwithstanding President Roosevelt's speech at the annual convention of the American Bankers' association here, a speech that was believed at the time to have saved the bankers' feelings, considerable distrust of administration policies has begun to accumulate among the banking fraternity. It was noticed before the appointment of M. S. Eccles as governor of the federal reserve board, but it has become much more evident and more vocal since. The reason is that Mr. Eccles

is considerably more of a liberal than most bankers and business men. Frankly, some of the important bankers of the country fear that Mr. Eccles will go far to the radical side in directing affairs of the greatest banking system in the world.

While most financial authorities are not now alarmed over the prospect of any inflation by means of reckless running of printing presses, they do fear that the banks of the country will be forced into the position of buying government bonds whether they desire to do so or not. I was told by one banker, a man who has served in official capacity in Washington, and therefore knows this field as well as banking, that he would not be surprised if banks were assigned certain blocks of bonds which they must purchase in the course of financing by the treasury in the next two years. All of the conservative thought in the country looks upon this, of course, as next to printing press money in its inflationary tendencies.

Glass Would Fight

As the laws now stand, it apparently would be difficult for the treasury, acting through the federal reserve board, to tell any particular bank how many government bonds it must absorb. But it would not be difficult to change the law so that any bank could be allocated a stated amount of bonds and be given the privilege of turning over those securities to the federal reserve bank for currency.

Obviously, such financial students as the veteran Senator Carter Glass, Virginia Democrat, would fight to the death against what he believes to be misuse of the federal reserve system and the country's banking structure. There are several other Democrats, both in the house and senate, who would follow the Virginia senator's lead. The belief, however, is that there are not enough to defeat such a proposal were it sent to congress with the administration's blessing.

There is banking legislation scheduled for this coming session. Its scope has not yet been determined but it will be more far-reaching than the previous legislation and, in all probability, there will be some brand new pet schemes put forward by professional advisers who have been called into conference by Secretary Morgenthau and his aides. Then there are the findings of the senate committee on bank and currency to be considered. That committee, as will be remembered, held lengthy hearings and exposed much corruption in certain types of banks. Whether the members of that committee and the administration will attempt to bind the whole banking structure and foot because of the rotten spots found in several apples in the barrel, it is too early to forecast.

Yet it is to be remembered that there were ultra-radical investigators included in the staff of men who operated under Ferdinand Pecora, the committee's counsel. Mr. Pecora, of course, is now a member of the securities commission and therefore not in direct touch with his former employer, but there are those here who say his influence is just as great. If that be true, the senate committee can be expected to go off at a tangent in drafting legislation to hamstring not only the bad banks but the good ones.

Because weather affects our daily lives as nothing else, it proves an ever fascinating subject. It is always interesting as well, really a fascinating occupation, to look ahead. The goose-bone prophets have been busy, and they say that the forthcoming winter is going to be a tough one. The folks who depend upon science—the United States weather bureau—disagrees because they can find no basis for making long-distance predictions.

While we cannot definitely foretell the weather this winter, the American Nature association and the United States weather bureau have compiled some records about other winters that are most interesting. Take for example, the country-wide blizzard of 1853. The boys and girls of those days, those who now say, "do you remember way back when," insist that that was a winter which really was winter. The later generations point to the "war winter" of 1917-18, a period of excessive cold and of great snow throughout the United States east of the Rocky mountains. The Far West was much warmer.

Two outstanding winters were: 1912—Severe cold weather during the first three months of the year when unprecedented ice formed on all northern lakes and rivers. It was during this cold spell that Lake Superior was frozen from shore to shore and moose crossed on the ice. Lake Michigan and Lake Erie were completely spanned with ice in some places. 1899—A record cold wave from February 11 to February 13, with zero temperatures extending from the Gulf coast northward. Mobile, Ala., recorded 1 below zero; Vicksburg, Miss., zero; Washington, D. C., 15 degrees below; St. Louis, 19 below; Chicago, 21 below; and Ottawa, Can., 24 below. © Western Newspaper Union.

Tottering Pyramids

Chichen-Itza means in translation "The Mouth of the Wells of the Itza Tribe," and in the meaning of this short name, notes the Boston Herald, is embodied the keynote to the whole panorama of a decayed civilization which reared monumental white limestone buildings covered with carvings of the god of rain and water whom the Mayans worshipped, and of the serpent god whom they feared. In its name this bygone city succinctly tells why it became the queen of all the stone metropolises that dotted Yucatan in the empire of a thousand years ago, a city of wells and water, and the ceremonial and cultural center of a race whose descendants now only look upon these tottering pyramids, gleaming in the hot Mexican sun, and dream of the grandeur of their ancestors.

Christmas Gifts to the Nation



SURRENDER OF THE HESSIAN TROOPS TO GENERAL WASHINGTON AT TRENTON (From an Old Painting, Courtesy of the Mabel Brady Garvin Institute of American Arts and Sciences, Yale University)

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

THE gifts which we bestow upon our friends at Christmas time are as varied as their wishes and our ability to fulfill them. Similarly, the "Christmas gifts" presented to our nation at one time or another have been a varied lot, among them a battle; a treaty of peace ending an unpopular and disastrous war; the world's tallest obelisk and one of its most famous memorials to a man; and, last but not least, several babies destined for fame in the service of their country. First in point of time and undoubtedly first in importance was the battle. It had its beginnings on Christmas day, 1776, and, although it was not fought until the following day, the victory which resulted was the finest "Christmas gift" this nation has ever received.

It is doubtful if most of us realize fully the magnitude of Washington's achievement that cold December morning 153 years ago. To appreciate its significance it is necessary to take into account the situation which confronted the commander in chief as he rode toward McConekey's ferry through the sunset of that dismal Christmas day to cross the Delaware. The fortunes of American revolutionists were at a low ebb. In a year and a half of fighting they had scored but two real successes—they had forced the British out of Boston and had kept them out of Charleston. In August Washington had lost the Battle of Long Island with a loss of 6,000 killed and 1,000 captured. In November he had lost New York city and with it 2,000 soldiers trapped at Fort Mifflin. Next, Fort Mifflin had fallen to the British and with it



CLARA BARTON

large supplies of guns, food and clothing. By a masterful retreat through New Jersey, which won the admiration of no less a great soldier than Frederick the Great, he had managed to save the remnants of his army.

But the end of the game seemed not far away. His troops were dwindling as hundreds of the militia departed for their homes. Finally he had barely 6,000 left and many of these were soldiers whose term of duty would expire at the end of the year. Canada had been lost; the British had landed at Newport and were threatening to cut off New England; the Middle States were swarming with Tories who were giving aid to the British. So certain was Lord Cornwallis that the war was almost over that he was packing up to return to England.

Small wonder that Thomas Paine on December 19 should write his immortal words: "These are the times that try men's souls." Certainly the great soul of the commander in chief was sorely tried in those dark days. For the whole cause of liberty rested on his broad shoulders. He needed a victory, needed it desperately if it was to be saved.

The result of that desperate need was the decision to attack the Hessian mercenaries under Colonel Red Bank with whom Cornwallis had garrisoned Trenton. It was, at best, a gamble. But Washington took the chance—and won! At the insignificant cost of four men wounded and not one killed, he inflicted upon the enemy a loss of 22 killed, 84 wounded and 863 captured.

But he did something more. He won the priceless advantage of time to recoup his forces, to pave the way for Saratoga and the French alliance and to save the infant republic from dying in its swaddling clothes. That was Washington's "Christmas gift to the nation" in 1776.

But if Christmas, 1776, was bright with victory, Christmas, 1777, was correspondingly dark with despair. For it was spent at Valley Forge and on Christmas day Washington noted in his orderly book that the army was huddled for the winter in cabins that were little more than piles of logs thrown up hastily around holes in the ground. He also reported that at this time the army had "not a single hoof of any kind to slaughter and not more than twenty-five barrels of flour." Few men had more than one shirt, "many only the moiety of one and some none at all." Owing to the lack of blankets numbers had to sit up all night by fires.

Dark as is this picture, it deserves a place in this chronicle. For the gift which Washington and his men gave to the nation that Christmas in 1777 was an example of fortitude and devotion which has been an inspiration to their countrymen for a century and a half and which should be an inspiration for all time to come.

Six years later another and a brighter Christmas day came to George Washington. It was in the year 1783. The Revolution was won. On December 4 the commander in chief bade farewell to his officers in the historic scene in Fraunce's tavern in New York city. On December 23 in the statehouse at Annapolis he stood

before the Continental congress in another historic scene—his resignation as commander in chief of the Continental army. Then, writes John C. Fitzpatrick, in his "George Washington Himself," a biography published last year by the Bobbs-Merrill company:

"On Christmas Eve, he set out from Annapolis and reached his beloved Mount Vernon that same day. His aides, Benjamin Walker, David Cobb and David Humphreys, rode with him and their presence added to the gaiety of the Christmas festivities. In Philadelphia Washington had purchased toys and books and other gewgaws for the Custis children, and the Christmas of 1783 at Mount Vernon was a merry and happy one."

If Christmas, 1783, was a happy one for the master of Mount Vernon, Christmas 10 years later was a sad one for the nation because of him. For on December 14, 1793, the master of Mount Vernon had died. So the Christmas celebration a fortnight later was shadowed by the passing of one who had been "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

But in the midst of their sorrow they were making plans for an enduring tribute to his memory. On December 23 his fellow-Virginian, John Marshall, introduced into the United States house of representatives a resolution providing that "a marble monument be erected by the United States in the city of Washington."

It is but little credit to the nation that the movement for erecting such a memorial should drag along without definite official action for three decades and then get its final impetus from private citizens. For it was not until 1833 that influential citizens of the Capital, headed by the same John Marshall, then chief justice of the Supreme court of the United States, organized the National Monument society and financed construction of the memorial until it rose to the height of 154 feet. But another 15 years were to drag by before congress gave official sanction to the project and another 36 years to elapse before the monument was to be completed. Finally on December 6, 1884, the capstone was set in place and Christmas day of that year saw the 555-foot shaft pointing skyward to remind Americans of the heights to which had risen the man in whose honor this "Christmas gift to the nation" had been erected.

The treaty of peace which was once such a gift to the nation was the Treaty of Ghent which in 1814 officially brought to a close our second war with England.

The War of 1812 has been justly called "needless, rash, impolitic and illogical." It was fought mainly because James Madison wanted to be re-elected President. When it was declared in 1812 England was on the verge of conceding all the demands of America which furnished provocation for a conflict, and we embarked upon it as a "house divided against itself."

Shortly after the outbreak of hostilities Russia offered to arbitrate, not because of any fervent desire for world peace but because cessation would allow Great Britain to concentrate her strength against France with whom Russia was then fighting. But the offer was disregarded and for a year the war dragged along in a series of disasters to the American arms, relieved only by occasional brilliant victories at sea. New England was bitterly opposed to the war and for the first time in our history (long before South Carolina ever dreamed of it) there was a threat of secession.

In the spring of 1813 Madison accepted Russia's offer of mediation and appointed James Bayard and Albert Gallatin to join John Quincy Adams, American minister at St. Petersburg, as peace commissioners. But England declined to have Russia a party to such an arrangement and made it known that she would consider only direct negotiations. These were opened in Ghent, Belgium, in August, 1814, with Jonathan Russell and Henry Clay added to the American delegation.

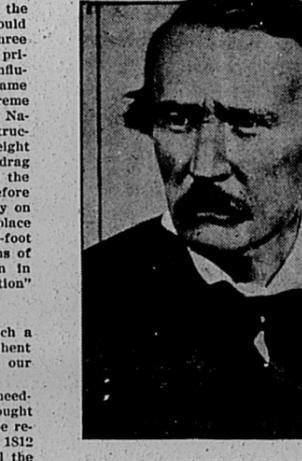
From then on progress was slow. The British representatives had been instructed to make no

and diplomacy of Gallatin more than once saved it from breaking up.

After a deadlock that lasted for some time, there came from America the news of the British defeat at Plattsburg. This, combined with a change in the diplomatic situation in Europe which made it advisable for England to conclude a peace as quickly as possible, finally put an end to the wrangling of the peace commissioners and on Christmas Eve an agreement was reached.

From the American point of view the peace was almost as unsatisfactory as the war had been. The important issue of impressment of American seamen was not mentioned and settlement of the long-standing disputes over boundaries, the Newfoundland fisheries and navigation of the Mississippi was postponed for the future. But it did put an end to hostilities and that was the Christmas gift of the American commissioners to their nation.

When on Christmas Eve, 1800, Mrs. Lindsey Carson, the wife of a farmer in Madison county, Kentucky, gave birth to a son she little realized, perhaps, that hers was a "Christmas gift to the nation" whose fame was to equal, if not surpass, that of her relative, Daniel Boone. More than a century later one of her son's biographers (Stanley Vestal) was to record the day of her travail as the time when "an under-sized, towheaded,



KIT CARSON

bandy-legged, blue-eyed boy sped into the world squalling lustily with an uncontrolled excitement which no later adventure could arouse in him. Small, bandy-legged, blue-eyed and sandy-haired he remained to the end of his days and to this unimpressive appearance the sun added freckles. Yet this boy, typically backwoods as he was, and apparently no different from other lads of his family and community, was to exhibit such character, display such competence, and achieve such fame as to distinguish few other lone adventurers in history."

This boy's name was Christopher Carson, better known to hero-worshipping American boyhood as Kit Carson, hunter, trapper, fur-trader, scout, Indian fighter and a man ten times more deserving of the title of "pathfinder" than the man he guided, the pompous, strutting egotist, Fremont.

Fifteen years after Mrs. Lindsey Carson had presented her Christmas gift to the nation, a New England mother offered to it a gift that was similar and yet vastly different in many ways. In the Barton home in North Oxford, Mass., on Christmas-day a baby was born. Perhaps if the child had been a boy he might have followed in the footsteps of Father Barton, who had fought in the Revolution under "Mad Anthony" Wayne.

But the baby was a girl and although Clara Barton was destined to go to war, it was not to help cause pain and suffering but to alleviate it.

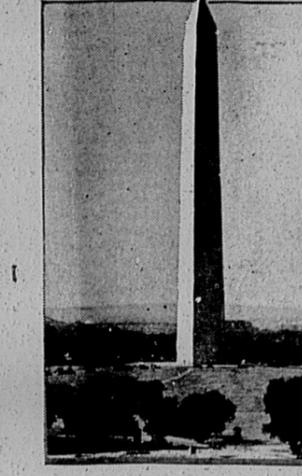
At the outbreak of the Civil war she turned her energies to caring for the sick and wounded soldiers and led in organizing the Sanitary Commission. She served in the army of the Potomac; aided the Andersonville prisoners upon their release, and after that was ended organized at Washington the bureau of records of missing men, and traced out the fate of 30,000 men.

In 1867 she visited Europe for the benefit of her health, and was at Geneva when the Franco-Prussian war opened. She joined at once in the work of the Red Cross society, founded in 1864; helped to organize the German hospital service, and nursed the sick and wounded.

Upon her return to this country in 1873 she inaugurated a movement to secure recognition of the Red Cross society by the United States government, and finally, during the administration of President Arthur, saw her labors rewarded. Naturally she became president of the American branch of the society when it was founded in 1882.

In the great fires in Michigan she superintended the work of succoring the afflicted and gave aid to the sufferers by the floods on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers in 1884 and at the great Johnstown flood in 1889.

So to the end of her days, which came in 1905, Clara Barton labored in the interests of the American Red Cross, and suffers from disaster today who look to that "greatest mother in the world" for aid in time of need, can well be grateful to the New England mother for her "Christmas gift to the nation" nearly a century ago. © by Western Newspaper Union.



WASHINGTON MONUMENT

concessions to the main demands of the Americans but instead to try to gain as many from them as possible. This, combined with their arrogant attitude, irritated the Americans, who were suspicious of virtually every suggestion offered by the Britishers. Especially was this true of Adams, whose irascibility increased as the conference dragged on and on, and only the tact

Annual Spraying Checks Leaf Curl

Peach Trees Need Attention During Late Fall or in Winter Months.

By H. W. Anderson, Chief in Pomological Pathology, University of Illinois—WNU Service.

Fruit growers who hope to harvest at least a normal crop of 8,000 cartloads of peaches next summer will play safe by spraying their trees for leaf curl disease this season.

The disease is fairly easy to control by the use of standard fungicides either in fall or late winter months. Fall applications are usually the most practical since in a wet spring the heavy spray rigs are hard to get through the orchard.

Dormant sprays for leaf curl are usually prepared so that any scale insects present may also be killed with the one application. For this purpose a strong solution of lime-sulphur has been the standard in past years. It is prepared by mixing 12½ gallons of liquid lime-sulphur in 100 gallons of water, or if the grower is certain that scale is not present, the leaf curl can be controlled by using half the amount of lime-sulphur, or 6¼ gallons in 100 gallons of water.

When applying the spray, it is essential to hit every twig, as any branch missed, may develop the disease next spring. Fortunately, the leaf curl fungus rarely spreads to new growth in the spring months after it appears, and consequently missed branches alone suffer.

Last year the peach trees of the state were seriously injured by an epidemic of leaf curl. Growers then expected a renewal of the disease in the spring of 1934, but weather conditions, combined with more careful spraying, reduced the infection to such an extent that practically no damage was done.

Outbreaks of peach leaf curl cannot be predicted with certainty and since the only effective remedy is dormant spraying, the best plan is to make applications every winter regardless of the disease prospects. The absence of leaf curl in one or even four or five years in succession is no guarantee that the disease will not become serious in following years.

Bees Must Have Care to Survive Winter Weather

Because many beekeepers failed to properly prepare their bees for winter last year, New York state loses about five million pounds of honey this season, says Prof. George Ilea of the college of agriculture. Half of the bees died during the cold season of 1933.

Furthermore, he points out, honey bees are worth about fifty times as much for cross-pollination of fruit bloom and the bloom of certain crops as they are in the value of the honey crop. Shortage of bees accounts for the shortage of fruit in some orchards. "When the outside temperature falls to about fifty degrees Fahrenheit," Professor Ilea says, "enough insulation must be placed outside of the beehive to keep it warm inside. Fifty-seven degrees inside the hive is desirable. After hard freezing it is too late for best results.

"Before packing bees for winter, weak queens should be replaced and any diseased colonies destroyed. Plenty of honey should be left for winter. When the final surplus is removed, single-story colonies should have combs two-thirds to three-fourths full of honey.

Grain to Dairy Cattle

The amount of grain that depends upon the production and breed, says an authority at the North Carolina State college. For Jersey animals producing less than ten pounds of milk, no grain should be given, but for every pound over ten, the animal should have six-tenths of a pound of grain. Guernsey cattle should receive a fraction over a half pound for each pound of milk produced above twelve. The Holstein cow gets four-tenths of a pound of grain for each pound of milk produced above sixteen and the Ayrshire should get a little less than one-half pound of grain for each pound of milk over fourteen. This grain ration presupposes the feeding of all the good legume hay the animal will eat. Where the hay is of poor quality more grain will be consumed.

Around the Farm

Chinch bugs in all stages can live for 12 hours under water.

A new milk hormone is found to cure tumors in tests on animals.

The government of Paraguay is seizing 17 per cent of all cattle in the country.

Dairymen have found potatoes make excellent feed for cows and do not flavor the milk.

Weeds take more water in proportion on irrigated lands than do the regular crops.

Bitter milk may be caused by eating moldy or musty feed, or from an infection of the udder. Moldy bedding, due to the dust would have the same effect.

Five courses were given in Kentucky recently to teach instructors in state agricultural institutions how to grade tobacco according to standards of the Department of Agriculture.

The silo saves leaves, prevents other wastes, and makes the feed more palatable.

The lime-sulphur dip to treat scab on sheep protects for thirty-three days against reinfection. The nicotine and sulphur dip protects for sixty-nine days.

One-year-old alfalfa roots frequently reach a depth of 6 feet, two-year-old plants 12 feet; and the roots of older plants have been traced to a depth of 20 feet or more.

AUNT AGATHA'S ROMANCE

By R. H. WILKINSON

AUNT AGATHA SPENCER AT fifty-five was still romantic. There is a story that Aunt Agatha was once the village queen, and that her romance with brilliant Paul Shelley was allowed in the bud when Paul eloped with the widow Dawson and never came back to Dexter.

Most folks give some credence to this tale. Aunt Agatha's features still reflect the glory of a once alluring beauty. She has retained many of her early ideas about love and is always eager to counsel youth in regard to it.

Some folks call the old lady flighty. Romance had never again come to Aunt Agatha after her affair with Paul Shelley.

That is, it never came until one day last June. On that day Aunt Agatha had a caller.

Unfortunately she was away at the time and Emma Lourgren, the housekeeper, answered the door.

Emma's face wore a look of deep concern when Aunt Agatha got home. "Who," she asked, "do you suppose called this afternoon?"

"Paul Shelley," said Aunt Agatha quickly.

And for just an instant a sort of wistful look came to dwell in her eyes. You could tell that she's never forgotten Paul.

"Don't be silly," said Emma. "It was Roy Huckleworth."

"Roy Huckleworth! Whatever did he want?"

"Goodness knows. He asked for you and when I told him you were out he looked at me kind of queerly and walked away."

Aunt Agatha was puzzled. Then suddenly she smiled. "We'll soon solve that mystery," she said, and picked up the telephone.

But Emma was quick to interfere. "No you don't, Aggie. You're not calling up any men like Roy Huckleworth. Goodness knows, folks ain't got over your affair with Paul Shelley yet."

A hurt look came into Aunt Agatha's eyes.

Emma saw the look and regretted her words. "Now don't take it that way, Aggie. I didn't mean to hurt you none, but Roy Huckleworth ain't no man for you to be calling up. Every one knows he ain't right in his head. Chances are he's got some crazy notion and—wants to take you ridin' or—something."

Aunt Agatha's eyes sparkled.

"How exciting, Emma! How very exciting! I always did think Roy was handsome."

Emma was aghast.

Personally she was afraid of Roy Huckleworth. He always had that wild look in his eyes that you see in the expressions of people who aren't just right mentally.

The mystery, for a time, went unsolved. Then Roy called again at the Spencer home. And again it was Emma who greeted him at the door.

But this time Aunt Agatha was in the sitting room and heard the conversation. She came to the door, just as Emma was slamming it in Mr. Huckleworth's face.

"He looked desperate, Aggie," Emma said a little shrilly.

"He said he had to see you personally, Aggie. I'm going to call the police. It ain't safe, having such a man around."

Aunt Agatha tried to open the door, but Emma had locked it and stuffed the key in her bosom.

"Oh, I wish Tom were here," she wailed. "He'd know what to do. I'm afraid of what that man will do."

Aunt Agatha was more curious than her face showed. She saw that Emma was frightened, and was willing, for a time at least, to humor her.

"Don't be silly, Emma. Roy's harmless. He wouldn't hurt a flea. Just because the boy's not mentally alert there's no need to set him down as a raving maniac. Besides," she added, "my brother Tom will be here any day now. Goodness knows I've been expecting a letter for more than a week."

Aunt Agatha retired to the privacy of her bedroom and began to think. Dejected though Roy Huckleworth might be, she remembered him in his younger days.

There had been a sort of rivalry between Roy and Paul Shelley for Agatha Spencer's hand. Perhaps, thought Aunt Agatha, perhaps—there was a bare possibility—that the old love affair might in a way be responsible for his present mental condition. Perhaps the thing was coming to life in his mind again.

Twice more within the next three days Roy Huckleworth called at the

Spencer home and asked to see Aunt Agatha. And on both occasions Emma positively refused admission and slammed and bolted the door.

To make matters worse, no letter came from Agatha's brother Tom. Emma, with a little stretch of her imagination, connected the two and declared that Roy was responsible for Tom's delayed arrival. She insisted on notifying the police, an insistence that was overcome by Aunt Agatha's flat refusal.

"Don't be absurd, Emma. The police will scoff at you. It will make us the laughing-stock of the town. And, moreover, folks will remember that Roy was once sweet on me."

It was this last remark, with its possible results of bringing to light again that old-time love wrangle, that kept Emma from her purpose.

However, much to Aunt Agatha's amusement, she kept the doors locked and bolted day and night.

And all the while Aunt Agatha's curiosity was growing stronger and stronger. For the life of her she couldn't figure out what it was that Roy could want.

Surely not to renew that old courtship!

Aunt Agatha's heart quickened a beat at the thought. For just a single instant she knew again that old romantic impulse.

But whatever his purpose, Aunt Agatha decided she'd have to get at the bottom of it.

She'd have to find out what Roy wanted.

She'd have to arrange to be at home the next time he called, and, if necessary, lock Emma in her room while she, Agatha, greeted her one-time lover.

The opportunity came sooner than she expected.

That very afternoon Aunt Agatha glanced through the sitting-room window and saw Roy strolling up the path.

Emma was in the kitchen, and quick as a flash Aunt Agatha had closed and locked the kitchen door. She paused for just a second before answering Roy's insistent knocking, to glance in the dining-room mirror and pull back a rebellious strand of hair. Then, with heart pounding a little above normal, she walked over and threw open the door.

Aunt Agatha's heartbeats returned to normal. The man standing there wasn't Roy at all.

It was Tom, her brother. But over Tom's shoulder Aunt Agatha could see Roy strolling down the path toward the road.

"Hello, Aggie," Tom said cheerily. He saw the expression in Agatha's eyes. "Curious duck, eh," he went on, nodding toward the retreating Roy.

"He came up just as I got here and handed me this. Said he found it about two weeks ago and tried to give it to you because it had your name on it and was marked 'personal.' He got cick, he said, of having the door slammed in his face and he declared he guessed the letter wasn't so personal but what I could hand it to you."

Aunt Agatha's heart was heavy as she took the letter from Tom's hand and glanced at the address.

Suddenly she smiled.

"Why, it's from you, Tom. The postman must have dropped it, and Roy picked it up. It's marked 'personal' and he wanted to give it to me."

"Tom got the idea and chuckled. 'That's so,' he said. 'So it is. Say, you must have thought I wasn't coming. I wrote that letter telling you I couldn't get here until a week later than I expected.'"

Tom continued to chuckle as he stepped inside the house.

But Aunt Agatha didn't even smile. She was looking rather wistfully out over the lawn and down the road at the retreating back of Roy Huckleworth.

Indians Fought Over Buffalo With buffalo meat for food, buffalo hides for clothes and lodges, buffalo bones, horns and sinews for fashioning weapons, tools and implements—small wonder that the mighty animal became a strong motive in Indian rituals and ceremonies. Early Indian wars, especially between the mountain Indians (Utes) and those of the plains (Arapahoes and Cheyennes) came about, says Nature Magazine, through contests for the choice buffalo hunting grounds.

Thimble-Sized Young meadow mice are born blind, deaf, toothless and hairless, weighing a fraction of an ounce, and small enough to fit into a thimble. They grow rapidly and are weaned in 12 days. In a few weeks these young adults breed, producing a litter at about monthly intervals until winter sets in, when they generally cease breeding because of the scarcity of food.

Micawber's Budget Annual income twenty pounds, annual expenditure nineteen pounds, annual surplus one pound. Annual income twenty pounds, annual expenditure nineteen pounds, result happiness. Annual income twenty pounds, annual expenditure twenty pounds ought and six, result misery.—Dickens.

French Cooks and Academicians in Row Over Proper Definition of Sauce

It is regarded as a healthy sign that, in the midst of political disputes, France has again found time for a culinary controversy. The latest is about sauces, and has opposed the Federation of Cooks to that august assembly, the French academy. The cooks appear to be getting the best of it.

The academy in a recent session adopted a new definition of the sauce that is known in French gastronomics as remoulade. The sauce, which in every previous edition of the academy dictionary had been described merely as a "kind of sauce piquante," has now been defined as "mayonnaise sauce, containing mustard."

Great indignation among the cooks! Mayonnaise, indeed! There is nothing about a remoulade even approaching a mayonnaise, they declare. The determining characteristic of mayonnaise, it is pointed out, is that it is based in yolk of egg. Remoulade, according to the best Parisian chefs, is a sauce composed of mustard, salt, vinegar, oil and sometimes including parsley, shallots,

or finely chopped herbs. No yolk of egg, and therefore no possible chance of confusion with a mayonnaise.

It is even pointed out that the remoulade was defined in the academy dictionary in 1740, thereby antedating the invention of mayonnaise, which occurred in 1756, and its name was a corruption of the name of the town of Port Mahon, which was taken in that year by Cardinal Richelieu, in whose honor the famous salad dressing was named.

The academy on its accounts can furnish only one isolated definition of a special kind of remoulade called remoulade a la Provencale, which Alexander Dumas declared was made of the yolks of two hard-boiled eggs, a little parsley, a little garlic and the yolk of a raw egg. Here is yolk of egg enough, but it is probable that out of respect to the cooks the proofs of the academy dictionary will be corrected.

Trees Over 300 Feet High On the slopes of Mt. Shasta are gigantic trees more than 300 feet high,

Give the Little Folks Hand Crochet

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



MAYBE you will and maybe you won't have time to crochet one or the other of the cunning garments here pictured before Christmas, but where there is a will to do and dare why not "get busy" and find a way? Really, can you think of anything to hang on the Christmas tree that will bring greater joy to the heart of a child than either of these cunning hand-crochet frocks or the gay coatice with its jaunty matching beret?

Anyway what if you do not see your way clear to finish before the holidays, a gift as adorable as this will be hailed with delight any day on the calendar. Being done in sturdy mercerized crochet cotton, apparel like this is an all-year-round proposition.

So far as timely wearableness is concerned, either little dress will be charming to wear to parties this winter, made in a dark or a pastel color, and being washable they will emerge from their tubing all ready to wear when spring and summer comes.

To brighten the corner where you are" is no task for a little girl dressed for a party in the hand-crochet dress of bright yellow pearl cotton (centered in the group). The skirt is a series of crochet-lace ruffles done in shell mesh stitch, matching the round collar and slightly puff sleeves. Each ruffle, and about the neck and sleeves, is tipped with white. There is no wear-out to a dress of this mercerized cotton.

The simple little slip of a frock on

the lovely child seated is easier to make and takes less time to complete than the one just described. Any little girl would be proud of this Sunday-go-to-meeting dress of mercerized crochet cotton. There will never be any trouble in persuading a young lady to hurry and get dressed if she can tumble into this pretty little frock. Make it in any color you choose, for mercerized crochet cotton comes in dozens and dozens of delectable tones and tints from dark to light.

Perhaps you think a gift of jacket-sweater, with matching beret would be more apropos for the youngster you have in mind. The two-piece ensemble in the picture is easily made of knitting and crochet cotton. It is a question whether it is more effective in navy, brown or wine-red. The embroidery which adds so vastly to its attractiveness is done in a lazy-daisy stitch—the easiest, quickest decorative stitch known in needlecraft. Don't forget the cluster of lazy-daisies which tops the crown of the beret.

There now! We have told you about crochet for little folks but have you seen the stunning triangle scarfs crocheted or knitted of mercerized cotton in the color you like best, which make such acceptable gifts for grown-ups? They are bordered on two sides with hand-tied fringe just as are the silk fabric or velvet ones which are making such a hit in neckwear displays this year.

Western Newspaper Union.

BIAS-CUT CLOTHES POPULAR IN PARIS

There is much more give and take in our new clothes judging from the numbers of things brought out on the bias.

Sleeves are set into shoulders biasly, or very often sleeves and yoke, coming down in a design back and front, appear on short jackets as well as three-quarter and full-length coats, and on dresses themselves.

Another 1934 winter notion is the use of solid color in two and three-piece suits with the splash of color coming in a short scarf about one yard long and six to ten inches wide. This is knotted rather close at the throat and the ends are sometimes tucked in or else they are tucked through tabs that button or fasten on the back of the lapels of the jacket or coat.

Long Slender Tunics in Latest Afternoon Models

Elaborate afternoon models this season show long, slender tunics, almost following in style the three-quarter or seven-eighth coat. These tunics are always in contrasting material and tone. They are noted in faconne rayon crepe, lame and rayon, ottoman and faille, to accompany dull velvet costumes. Marcel Rochas shows elaborate tunics in lace, chenille material, tufted fabrics, quilted crepe and in beaded or spangled fabrics, to accompany his smart ensembles combining a mixture of wool and slit cellulose film.

Dresses, Tight to Knees, Now Develop Into Train

Lucien Lelong shows evening dresses extremely close-fitted in front, and at back down to the knees, where, through a clever cut, it develops into a long graceful train. Molyneux obtains train effects by adding at the back of his evening dresses a sort of second hem, which is sewn under the edge of the long skirt and allowed to fall on the ground. Some of these trains in hem effect are entirely covered with plastic sequins, forming a contrasting appearance with the dull rayon satins or crepe of the dress.

Timely Suggestions From the Style Centers

Printed wool tulle is a new material. Very lovely are the metal-threaded lace gowns for formalis.

Smart new coats combine fur and fabric in odd and exotic designs. London women are wearing foot-high hats similar to men's "toppers."

A great effort is being made in Paris to revive the custom of carrying fans.

SWISH OF TAFFETA

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



Again the swish of taffeta resounds in fashion's realm. Especially during the romantic evening hours does the murmuring of its rustle make music in the air. What's more "they say" that taffeta will be a very important fabric both in winter resort and early spring modes. The dance frock pictured is of deep blue celanese taffeta. A huge bow of self-taffeta at the neck and a pronounced flare of fullness from the knee carry this lovely and youthful gown to a point of high distinction.

Snappy Buttons

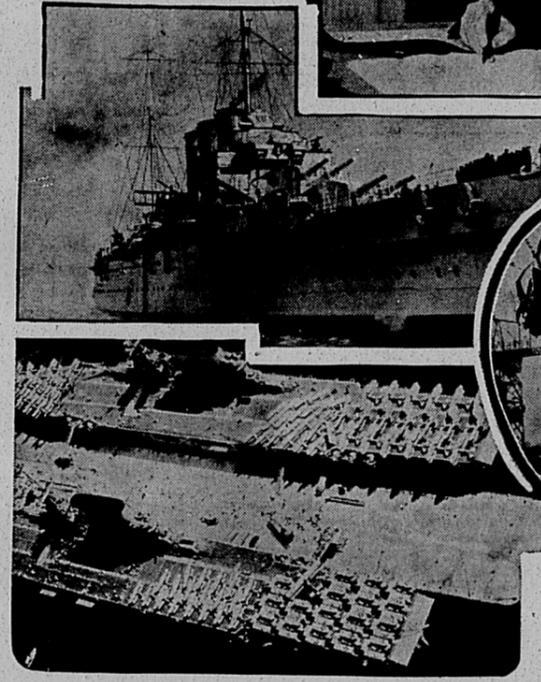
This is a year of snappy buttons as seen in new collections. Some dress-makers show no other fastening or buttoning than large plastic clips.

Japan Demands Equality

Backed by a tremendous flame of public opinion at home, which has been kindled for a decade or more with intense propaganda, the Japanese em-

Predict Failure of Naval Conference

Experts Say Japan's Demands for Naval Equality Make National Agreement Impossible.



Upper Left: British Cruiser Norfolk. Right: Secretary of the Navy Swanson. Below: U. S. Airplane Carrier. Inset: Japan's Latest Warship.

By WILLIAM C. UTLEY

JAPAN, speaking through its ambassador to the United States, Mr. Hiroshi Satou, on November 23, announced formally that it intended to ask abrogation of the Washington naval armaments treaty of 1922, denouncing it as inadequate to present-day needs. The move, while not unexpected in circles of state, emphasized more clearly than ever the problems of the naval armaments conference to be conducted in London next spring.

The Washington treaty was made under vastly different conditions from those which face the parity of 1935. Nations, tired of war and economically pressed by the enormous expenditures and subsequent back-breaking burdens of taxation, were in more of a mood to have things done with, and that in a hurry. Now they seem to have switched to the opinion that national defense at any cost takes precedence over economy.

Japan, she claims today, submitted to a limitation of armaments which are now, as she says they probably were then, inadequate and humiliating. Later, in the London treaty of 1930, Great Britain claims to have been the "gutsy," although admitting it was her own fault, a Socialist party then in power making reckless and over-generous concessions in an attempt to gain notoriety and popularity through what it hoped would appear as a powerful stroke of state.

Under present conditions, Japan is the hold-out of the three great naval powers of the world. The three are now met in a preliminary conference necessary to iron out the details of the presentations of the nations to the naval conference itself later.

It was the Washington treaty which was the author of the existing 5-5-3 ratio of naval armaments. This permits the United States and Great Britain, the two more powerful navies, equality in strength, with Japan's navy 60 per cent equal to either. This is the principle Japan denounces as unfair and unsafe to its national defense and, secondarily, to the protection of the Far East and the maintenance of the "open door" policy in Asia.

Now Japan insists on "equality in principle" in all naval armaments. Ton for ton, she wants her navy to be on a par with the other two powers. Her proposals at the London preliminary conference describe no categories for vessels (other than classifying them as either "offensive" or "defensive"); they merely limit the total tonnage of the entire fleets. Through dozens of wearying discussions, the United States and Great Britain have turned Japan down flatly on the proposition, and have waited for the Japanese ambassador to Great Britain, Mr. Tsunome Matsudaira, to return with a compromising plan.

Chief spokesman for the United States is Norman H. Davis, ambassador-at-large in London, and principal representative for the British is Sir John Simon, British foreign secretary. All through the preliminary conference they have seemed to sit back and wait for Japan to make the moves; she has only returned to each new meeting with strengthened demands for equality.

Japan Demands Equality

Backed by a tremendous flame of public opinion at home, which has been kindled for a decade or more with intense propaganda, the Japanese em-

bassy makes it plain that the Land of the Rising Sun no longer considers it safe merely to improve international relations simply by entering into a disarmament pact. Settling herself up as the great protector of the Orient, she insists that everything depends upon the acquisition of the right to build ship for ship with her rivals—or scrap ship for ship.

For the equality that Japan wants need not necessarily be secured through building, Tokyo has made it plain. She is willing to scrap ship for ship—provided that the other powers will start first, bringing themselves down to her level of objection.

Nippon, whose chief objection is the 5-5-3 ratio, insists that the very word "ratio" be left out of all future treaties, and will not subscribe to one that contains the word. This condition is considered absolutely impossible by the other powers.

Great Britain, with a vast colonial empire that depends entirely upon sea power for the protection of its very structure, contends that so-called "equality" means actually a vast superiority for Japan in the Pacific, since there is hardly an imaginable circumstance in which it would be possible for Britain to concentrate her entire navy in one area for battle purposes. The area Japan must protect is comparatively small. In a war with Japan, Great Britain would have to conduct a naval campaign 10,000 miles from her home bases.

Why a large navy is necessary for the well-being of the British empire has been explained by the first lord of the admiralty recently: "Every day 110,000 tons of merchandise and 50,000 tons of food reach the shores of Great Britain from overseas. They come over 80,000 miles of sea routes, and unless we secure their safe arrival we starve. The protection of our sea routes, for the safe arrival of our merchandise and food, is the business of the navy."

Britain occupies a position unique among nations in that respect. A powerful navy or even a smaller navy more capable of quick concentration could cut off her food supply in almost no time. During the war, when the German submarine campaign threatened most, the entire nation was left with only six weeks' supply of food.

Impossible, Says U. S.

To the United States the Japanese proposal of equality is equally impossible. Japan, like Britain, with many island possessions, depends upon small, swift ships for defense. America must have large dreadnaughts for the defense of her long coast lines, dreadnaughts whose individual tonnage must be much greater than that of the Japanese ships. Obviously a treaty, which limits shipbuilding to equality of tonnage alone, without naming any categories for the ships, must be all in favor of Japan, whose favored monitor of the sea lanes is the submarine.

The preliminary conference so far has produced nothing but a deadlock. Rear Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, head of the Japanese naval air corps and a delegate to the conference, says that Japan will openly ask cuts in armaments, scrapping battleships and aircraft carriers as offensive weapons, with, of course, the Japanese scrapping done on a much smaller scale. In reply to the charge recently flung by the fiery American Brig. Gen. William D. Mitchell that our most dangerous enemy is Japan and the United States

air force must be built up with that in view, Ambassador Yamamoto said that the naval plans of Japan have never included the possibility of a war with the United States. "We have never considered the United States a potential enemy," he insisted.

Anglo-American delegates have lain in waiting for Japan to bring forth some compromise in her equality plan, but little has been forthcoming. The Japanese ambassador did insist that the Japanese demands were made simply for the purpose of international prestige, and that if Japan is granted theoretical equality, she will not build up to it. "A contract is a contract, and a treaty is a treaty," is the others' answer to that.

At least, Japan's attitude in the dealings leaves no one in doubt as to just what the country wants. The other powers have not been so specific; at least, they have not made such definite proposals.

Japan Fears Airplanes

Japan more than anything else dreads the airplane carrier. She knows full well the dispatch with which her island empire might be seriously crippled, if not destroyed, by enemy planes with a floating base in her home waters. It is said by those well informed that she might even accept further cuts in her submarine craft in exchange for restrictions in airplane carriers of the other powers.

Great Britain favors the further reduction of all sorts of fighting craft, but will undoubtedly insist that all these reductions be made applicable to France, Italy and Germany as well. These three powers, while flouting Hitler in the preliminary conferences, have of late entered into what appears to be a building race all their own. Germany, who made the U-boat famous in past conflicts, is prepared to begin construction of submarines on a large scale at almost any time. France, in rebuttal to this condition, has already laid down two 28,500-ton battleships at a cost of \$30,000,000 each. Because of this Italy has also ordered two battleships, each of 35,000 tons.

Students of international affairs, in consideration of these conditions, predict that no agreement will be reached in 1935 and that another great building race will result. Whether such a prospect will cause Japan to modify its "equality" proposal is a matter of conjecture; at least she cannot afford to enter into a spirited race against the two richest and best equipped nations of the world.

Vinson's Building Program. The most recent building program that has been suggested to our government is that of Carl Vinson, chairman of the naval affairs committee, whose proposals to congress include, among other things, two new airships, one to replace the Akron and one to replace the Los Angeles; a new 15,000-ton aircraft carrier to replace the Langley; the construction of a cruiser with a deck for airplanes to land and take off, to determine whether this new type of craft is practicable; the expansion of all naval shore stations; the reorganization of the naval sea defense responsibility for aerial sea defense of coast lines; modernization and expansion of the naval training center at Pensacola, Fla., and an increase in the allotment of United States naval academy appointees.

Of great interest to the other powers has been President Roosevelt's act of summoning former Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson to discuss the forthcoming conference. The diplomat of the Hoover administration has advised the President that the nation must stand by the "open door" policy in Japan firmly, refusing to recognize any gains made through force in contravention of treaty obligation. He advises firm American resistance to the Japanese proposals at London.

Western Newspaper Union.

Paper-Making Industry Started in China, Japan

The art of making paper appears to have been known to the Chinese and Japanese from very early times. It was kept a secret for several centuries by the Chinese, but at the end of the seventh century, as the result of a raid by Moors and Arabs, the secret was wrested from them and imparted to their captors, says the Indianapolis News. Paper mills were established in Bagdad in 703 A. D.

and for 500 years the industry was maintained as a state monopoly. About the twelfth century paper making was introduced by the Moors into Spain, whence it spread to Italy, and later to France, Switzerland and Holland, attaining a high degree of excellence in the last-named country. It was not well established in England till 1685. The first paper mill in America was erected near Philadelphia in 1690. Until the beginning of the nineteenth century every sheet of paper had to be made laboriously by hand.

The credit of introducing a successful paper-making machine belongs to Henry and Sealey Fourdrinier, who, interested by a French printer, Nicholas Robert, and assisted by Bryan Donkin, turned out, in 1803, the machine which bears their name. The first cylinder machine was put into practical operation by John Dickinson, in England in 1809. In 1821 drying cylinders were added to the Fourdrinier machine, which up to this time had contained no drying apparatus.

The Harrington Journal

J. HARVEY BURGESS, EDITOR

1.00 Per Year in State; 1.50 Out of State

Entered as second class matter on May 9, 1913, at the postoffice at Harrington, Delaware, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Articles for publication must be accompanied by the name of the writer to insure publication, but not necessarily for publication.

To insure publication in the current week, all communications should be in this office not later than 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

China has banned all sex and crime moving pictures. And yet we send missionaries to China.

Kate Smith is to go on the air for an automobile sponsor. This sponsor also manufactures trucks.

And now they're urging that courses in marriage be taught in all universities. We recommend Peggy Hopkins Joyce for a professorship.

Gertrude Stein's mumbblings sound as intelligent as the platform of a political party.

"The day of the 'go-getter' is past," says Vash Young in the Rotarian Magazine. But the "come-oner" is still with us.

DIRT IN LITERATURE

The pendulum of literature, which in the post-war days swung to the "smart to be dirty" side, is due for a return to wholesome decency, thinks Channing Pollock, distinguished author and dramatist.

In recent years, says Mr. Pollock in the December Rotarian Magazine, authors have not been slow to learn their lesson—"that the way to preferment, praise, and prizes and prosperity, lay through the nakedest possible dealing with what hitherto had been the secrets of bedroom and bathroom. 'Dirt' has become genius, modernity, sophistication, and its enjoyment no longer evidence of an immature mind, but the very contrary. What had been surreptitious smut in our youth, at last flowed from the presses of our best publishers, handsomely bound, fearlessly advertised, wildly acclaimed, to find itself unshamed on library shelves and tables throughout the land. It was smart to be dirty, and it was also easy. Much easier than being clever."

However, with all his criticism of modern literature, he maintains "that for authors to be held to Little Rollo and Elsie Dinsmore is, of course, sheer nonsense. We have done well, I think, to abandon the priggishness of the period in which Kipling, advised by cable that 'a character cannot drink whiskey in our pages,' wired back, 'Substitute Mellin's Baby Food.' Superficially, manners and morals change, and should. But certain fundamental faiths are the crystallized wisdom of the ages, founded upon centuries of experience with what is good and bad for the race, and no civilization has long made light of them and survived.

"Fortunately, our leanings of the last few years seem to have been only a phase. We are too sane and vigorous a people to be permanently deceived by shallow poseurs. Wallace Irwin, wise and smiling author of countless works, reports to me that recently his seventeen-year-old son laid down a book by a 'sophisticated' friend of the family, with the remark, 'Mother, why does Mr. Blank write like that? It so definitely dates him as of the post-war period.'

"How cheap, and nasty, and adolescent that period may seem when we are all as discerning as Donald Irwin!"

PHILADELPHIA

- For a Night
- For a Week
- For a Month

600 ROOMS With Bath
From \$2.50

Unlimited Parking

HOTEL
PENNSYLVANIA
39th and Chestnut Streets



FUNERAL SERVICE

WE render the highest type of funeral service at moderate cost.

Years of experience in serving representative families.

F. W. HARRINGTON
Harrington, Del.
Telephone 26

AUTOMOBILE COMPANY SHOWS BIG WAGE INCREASE

Production of Chevrolet passenger cars and trucks for the model year 1934 will show an increase of approximately 35 per cent over corresponding figures for last year, it was announced this week by M. E. Coyle, president and general manager of the Chevrolet Motor Co.

Analysis of this production shows that all three Chevrolet lines—Master models, Standard models, and trucks, made gains in 1934, the highest percentage of gain being registered by the Standard series, the world's lowest-priced six-cylinder car.

Some idea of the bearing which this added production has on the country's economic recovery may be gained from Mr. Coyle's statement that payrolls for the first 10 months were 45 per cent greater than for all of 1933. Wages and salaries paid to Chevrolet employees, up to November 1, totalled \$87,606,994.59, he said.

The greater part of the money accounted for in the present report, Mr. Coyle pointed out, went to productive labor employed in the Chevrolet manufacturing and assembly plants throughout the country. The figures represent Chevrolet's direct payrolls only. It does not, of course, touch the vast expenditures for materials used in Chevrolet products, nor does it include wages paid to employees of the Fisher Body Corporation, makers of bodies for Chevrolet cars, nor the 50,000 sales and service employees of Chevrolet's 10,000 dealers blanketing the country from coast to coast.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

By virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed will be exposed to sale by way of public vendue at the Front Door of the First National Bank, in the Town of Harrington, Kent County and State of Delaware, on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1934 At 2:30 O'clock P. M.

The following described Real Estate, to-wit:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land and premises situated on the South side of Liberty street, in the Town of Harrington, Kent County

and State of Delaware, adjoining lands of Ira W. Roe, lands late of William H. Knox, deceased, lands of the Delaware Railroad Company and lands of others. Containing seven thousand two hundred (7,200) square feet of land, more or less, and being the same lot, piece or parcel of land which was conveyed unto the said Charles Edward Day and Lucy M. Day, his wife by Deed of Fred W. Harrington et al., dated the 15th day of July, 1931 and of record in the Recorder of Deeds Office in and for Kent County, and State of Delaware in Deed Record Book Z, Volume 13, Page 396, etc.

The improvements thereon being a frame dwelling, attachments and other outbuildings.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of CHARLES EDWARD DAY and LUCY M. DAY, his wife, mortgagors and will be sold by ROBERT A. SAULSBURY, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Dover, Del., November 27, 1934.

FELTON

Miss Rose Bastain, of New York spent several days last week with her brother, Charles Bastain and family.

Louis Bringham, of the University of Pennsylvania; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bringham and family, of Langhorne, Pa., and Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Cleaves and daughter, Virginia Lee, of Collingdale, Pa., have been the guests of Mrs. Elizabeth Bringham.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Layfield, of Philadelphia, returned to their home Thursday after spending several days with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lynch.

Mr. and Mrs. B. T. East spent Friday in Philadelphia visiting their son, Paul Hodgson and family at their home in Staten Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Turner, of Lansdowne, Pa., spent Thanksgiving Day with Mrs. D. S. Hugg.

Mrs. Maude Reynolds was in Philadelphia over the week-end as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Craven.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bringham entertained twenty guests at dinner Thanksgiving Day.

Mrs. Norman Morrow and children, of New York and Oliver Simpler, of the University of Delaware, have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Simpler.

The prices are going up, so if you are thinking of purchasing a washer, either electric or gasoline, would advise you purchasing now. Maytag washers are the cheapest to buy and a comparison will convince you—and the prices are the lowest in history. We Must Please.—The Radio Store.



SHUT IN and SHUT OUT!

THE WOMAN WITHOUT A TELEPHONE knows many lonely hours. She misses the friendly chats, the amusing bits of news, invitations and opportunities other women enjoy. If for nothing more than the pleasure it gives, a telephone is well worth its small cost—less than a dime a day.

THE DIAMOND STATE TELEPHONE COMPANY

"At The Worker's House Hunger Looks In But Dare Not Enter"

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN WROTE THOSE WORDS. SOUND BUSINESS ENTERPRISE KEEPS ARMIES OF MEN WORKING.

SOUND BUSINESS ENTERPRISES ENGAGED IN SELF-LIQUIDATING PROJECTS RELY ON THE BANKS FOR MONETARY ADVANCES FROM STAGE TO STAGE.

THE BANKS CAN LOAN AS YOU DEPOSIT. THE DEPOSIT OF IDLE FUNDS PUTS THEM TO WORK AND MAINTAINS IN WORK OR CREATES WORK FOR ARMIES OF PEOPLE.

ALL CONSTRUCTIVE MEN ARE WORKING AND PLANNING CONSTRUCTIVELY TO BANISH DEPRESSION. YOU DO YOUR SHARE IN FULL MEASURE, WHEN YOU MAKE YOUR IDLE FUNDS AVAILABLE TO INDUSTRY BY DEPOSIT.

WE PAY 3 PER CENT ON SAVINGS DEPOSITS

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Harrington,

Delaware

Member Federal Reserve Bank System

LE GRANDE FOOD STORES

are owned and operated by the man behind the counter. We serve and save for you.

LE GRANDE FOOD STORES

PRACTICE ECONOMY and QUALITY at the LE GRANDE FOOD STORES

UP-TO-DATE ROOMS AT DOWN-TO-DATE RATES

\$2 • \$3

TO \$2.50 SINGLE TO \$5.00 DOUBLE

600 LARGE, CHEERFUL ROOMS



Private underground passage from Pennsylvania Station... saving taxi fare. One block from Fifth Avenue and Empire State Building. Subways, elevated lines, buses and trolleys stop at door. Direction—American Hotels Corporation.

GEORGE H. WARTMAN, Manager

HOTEL MARTINIQUE

BROADWAY AT 32ND STREET - NEW YORK

Banking Debts THE "SPEEDOMETER" OF BUSINESS

WHENEVER THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMISTS OR STATISTICIANS WANT TO FIND OUT HOW FAST THE WHEELS OF BUSINESS ARE GOING AROUND THEY LOOK AT THE FIGURES WHICH SHOW THE "DEBITS" OR CHARGES MADE TO THE INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNT IN ALL THE BANKS.

THEY FIND THIS THE QUICKEST AND SUREST WAY TO ASCERTAIN AND

REPORT BUSINESS PROGRESS. THE REASON FOR THIS IS THAT ALMOST ALL BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS SOONER OR LATER INVOLVE BANK DEPOSITS, BECAUSE 90 PER CENT OF ALL BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS ARE SETTLED BY CHECK.

THE ABOVE IS JUST ANOTHER EXAMPLE WHICH ILLUSTRATES THE IMPORTANT PART WHICH BANKS PLAY IN OUR ECONOMIC LIFE TODAY.



THE PEOPLES BANK OF HARRINGTON HARRINGTON, DEL.

QUESTION: To whom do you enjoy giving most of all?

ANSWER: To people who are really in need.



QUESTION: What is the ideal gift to people who are in need?

ANSWER: During times like this, Food is the ideal gift.

XXXX Conf. Sugar, 2 pkgs. 15c
Old Fashion Brown Sugar, 2 pkgs. 15c
Currants . . . full 15 oz. pkg. 15c
Raisins, SEEDED or SEEDLESS 2 pkgs. 19c

CASH SPECIALS!
Friday, Dec. 7 to
Thursday, Dec. 13

Gold Medal Buckwheat, pkg. 10c
Checkr Corn Flakes, 2 pkgs. 13c
King Syrup lg. can 19c
King Molasses can 21c

lb. 21c
DeLUXE COFFEE
lb. 23c

MOKAY COFFEE lb. 27c

..... CANDIES.....
Chocolate Drops, 2 lbs. 23c
Evernarts Cocoanut Bon Bons lb. 19c
Peanut Brittle lb. 17c
Broken Candy . . . 2 lbs. 25c
Lipp's 5-lb. Assorted Chocolates . . . box 89c

Hershey's 1-lb. Kisses lb. 25c
Baker's Chocolate 1/2 lb. 23c
Baker's Brazil Cocoanut . . 2 cans 29c
Duff's Assorted Cake Mixes, can 25c
Duff's Ginger Bread Mixture, can 25c

(Keystone MINCE MEAT, lb. 21c)

Ivins' G. K. Soda Crackers, 2 lbs. 21c
Ivins' Honey Boys Cakes . . . lb. 25
Vanilla 2 lbs. 27c
LeGrande Wax Paper . . . 2 rolls 15c
LeGrande Toilet Paper . . 4 rolls 19c

"A SALUTE"

To an Eastern Shore Industry
"Stock up with Food Products that were grown on the Eastern Shore and Delaware"

"Phillips Delicious" Tomato Soup, can 5c
"Phillips Delicious" Veg. Soup . . can 5c
"Phillips Delicious" Tomato Juice, can 5c
"Phillips Delicious" Pork & Beans, can 5c
"Phillips Delicious" Clam Chowder, 2 cans 11c
"Phillips Delicious" Black-Eyed Peas, 2 cans 11c
"Phillips Delicious" Kidney Beans, 2 cans 11c
"Phillips Delicious" Qt. Veg. Soup, can 10c
"Phillips Delicious" Pork & Beans, lg. can 10c
"Phillips Delicious" Mixed, Soup Veg. 2 cans 15c

To Keep That Schoolgirl Complexion.....

3 Bars
14c

Cut Dishwashing Time 1-3. Also Economical for your Clothes

Super Suds
2 pkgs. 19c

FREE
50 Magic Dial Radios
and valuable prizes to all entrants in new word building contest. For details see our display of

WHEATIES
2 pkgs. 25c

NUTS - FRUITS
Brazil Nuts lb. 19c
California Walnuts . . lb. 25c
Mixed Nuts, Ex. Fancy, lb. 25c
Almonds, Paper Shell, lb. 27c
Figs . . . 2, 1/2-lb. pkgs. 19c
Drom. Dates . . med. pkg. 15c

Pickles, Sours quart 15c
Pickles, Sweets quart 25c
Majestic Mayonnaise, 2 1/2-pt. jars 25c
Majestic Olives . . 6 ounce bottle 15c
Jack & Jill Gelatin Dessert, pkg. 5c

(Liquid Veneer, bottle 30c)
SEE CERTIFICATE

Prunes, 40-50 2 lbs. 23c
Peaches, Extra Choice . . 2 lbs. 27c
High Rock Gingerale bot. 10c
Astor Tea 1-4 lb. pkg. 15c
Pard Dog Food 2 cans 19c

READY TO HELP YOU SHOP AND SAVE

E. C. RAMSDELL
W. E. BILLINGS
Harrington, Delaware
EMERSON G. LANGFORD
Farmington, Delaware
H. H. PORTER
Burrsville, Maryland

LeGrande Food Store Member

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

Quality Meat Headquarters

OF LOCAL INTEREST

Mr. and Mrs. Baynard Smith and Wm. A. Smith visited in Philadelphia Tuesday.

Lost—Black coin purse containing about \$23.00 on the streets of Harrington or around the Kent Shirt Factory.—Apply to Leota Warnick at Kent Shirt Factory, Reward.

Edward Cannon, of Buffalo, N. Y., was the guest of his father, J. F. Cannon, this week.

For sale—A child's writing desk; in good condition.—Apply to Mrs. Everett Hall, Milby st., Harrington. William McCabe, Jr., who has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William McCabe, has returned to the U. S. Navy.

Mrs. Lewis Heinz and Miss Bessie McKinney spent Saturday in Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Cain, of Elsmere, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Hasty Cain.

J. Frank Cannon has returned from an extended visit to his two sons in Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Steele, of Camden, N. J., spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Sharp.

Cold weather is "just around the corner"—and to let automobile owners know that I am going to handle storage batteries that will start their cars in cold weather, I am going to make an allowance of \$1.00 on their old batteries in any condition, toward the purchase of a new one, regardless of price. I am handling the following batteries which are fully guaranteed: Edison, Exide. We must please.—The Radio Store.

Miss Louise Scott, who is attending St. Gertrude's Academy, at Ridgeley, Md., spent the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Scott.

For Sale—One Buick Coach, Serial No. 1882696, Motor No. 2145790, Model 28-20, year 1928. Will be sold for garage rent on Saturday, Dec. 15, 1934, at 2 P. M.—McKinnat and Hastings, Garage Keepers.

Mrs. Harry Tee spent Wednesday in Wilmington.

Mr. Miles Draper visited in Wilmington on Thursday.

For sale—An up-right piano, just been tuned. Price \$50.00.—Apply P. O. Box 63 or phone 122, Harrington.

For sale—One 1929 model A Ford Coupe, serial number A1101574, engine number A1101574. Property of Fred Beach, Sharptown, Md., and will be sold for rent at my residence in Harrington, Del., on Monday, December 10, 1934, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.—Harry M. Black, Harrington, Delaware.

Billy Day Scott, who is attending Lehigh University spent the Thanksgiving holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Scott.

Albert Karlik, of White Plains, N. Y., spent a few days this week with his mother, Mrs. Joseph Karlik.

J. O. Bernard, Miss Josephine Bernard, and Joseph H. Bernard spent Thanksgiving Day with Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Sharp and Miss Caroline Sharp.

For Sale—Thirty shares of Peoples Bank stock.—Elizabeth Barlow, Harrington, Del.

Miss Elizabeth Parvis, of Houston, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Dean.

For Sale—Bay mare, 9 years old.—Chas. Klecan, west of Masten's Corner.

The Loyal Workers' Class of the M. P. Church met at the home of Mrs. Freda Eberhardt this week. Her sister, Mrs. Dora Brown Graham assisted in entertaining the class.

Extensive preparations are being made by the business men, together

with the town officials to decorate the business section of the town for the Christmas holidays. A community tree will be erected and on Christmas Eve Santa will visit Harrington with presents for all the kiddies. Cash prizes will go to the persons holding the lucky merchandising tickets that will be given out by the business men with each purchase.

Your old radio was good—so was your Model T Ford. Why not get an up-to-date radio which costs about one-third what it did two years ago? We Must Please.—The Radio Store.

Mrs. J. Gordon Smith entertained the Wednesday afternoon bridge club this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Shaw and children, of Pennsylvania, N. J., were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Sheldrake.

\$250,000 PROFIT SEEN FOR GROWERS OF HOLLY

Holly grown in Sussex county, Delaware and Wicomico county, Maryland, is being shipped all over the world for use as decorations in homes during the Christmas holidays and as a result growers in those sections are reaping a handsome profit. It is anticipated the industry will bring the farmers more than \$250,000 this year.

J. Allie Hamblin, a broker, recently shipped 6000 30-inch wreaths to London. Other shipments have been made to Mexico and South America. Approximately 1,600 cases each holding 24 wreaths, have been shipped by way of the Panama Canal to the west coast.

One buyer at Pittville, Md., is reported to have contracted for one million wreaths which will bring \$50,000.

PUBLIC SALE OF Valuable PERSONAL PROPERTY

As I am forced to retire from business due to the building in which I am located being sold to settle an estate, I will sell at public auction,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1934 at 2 O'clock P. M.

the following personal property:

4 white enamel beds and mattresses; 4 linoleum rugs; 1 bureau; 4 stands; 1 medicine cabinet; 1 rocking chair; some bedding; lot of window shades; 1 wall clock; 1 cigar case; 1 soda fountain; 2 Servit refrigerators; 1 carbinator; 6 porcelain-top tables; 21 chairs; 1 oak dining room table and 4 chairs; 6 soda fountain stools; 3 coat racks; 1 cash register, some shelving; 1 milk shaker; 1 orange juice extractor; 1 water cooler; 1 ice shaver; lot of ice cream dish holders and spoons; ice cream dippers; 1 electric clock; lot of dishes and silverware; 1 Protane gas stove; 1 oil stove kitchen table, 1 gasoline hot water heater; 1 hot water heater complete with radiators; 1 wardrobe; lot of cooking utensils; 1 large coffee urn; 1 soda fountain back-bar and lots of other things too numerous to mention.

TERMS: CASH.

RUTH BILLINGS GO INTO CODE

Laws enacted by the coming session of the Legislature may be incorporated into the new Revised Code, which will be presented to the General Assembly for its action.

Due to the fact that it will be impossible to have the voluminous code printed prior to the conclusion of the session, it is understood that a movement is on foot to hold up the printing of it until after the session is over, and then to include the 1935

laws. The procedure which may be taken to include these laws into the code, it is said, would be merely by adding a sentence to each bill introduced, to provide that it shall be inserted into the Revised Code.

Another method, it is understood, would be through the introduction of a resolution or bill to provide that all sections of the session be included in the Revised Code.

The code will be ready for introduction into the General Assembly immediately after it organizes, following its convening on Tuesday, January 1. It will likely require three weeks to complete its passage in both Houses.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE of Valuable REAL ESTATE

By the request of the heirs, the undersigned, Benjamin Knox, Administrator of the Estate of Mary E. Knox, deceased, will sell at public auction or vendue, at the Front Door of the First National Bank, in the Town of Harrington, Kent County and State of Delaware, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1934 at Two O'clock P. M.

the following described Real Estate, to-wit:

No. 1. All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land and premises, situated in the Town of Harrington, Kent County and State of Delaware, on the South side of Misspillion street, and bounded as follows: On the North by said Misspillion street, on the West by lands of Frank Graham, on the South by an alley, on the East by lands of Baynard Smith. Said lot, piece or parcel of land having a front on said Misspillion street of one hundred and twenty-three feet (123), and running back the same width between parallel lines a distance of 193 feet and 6 inches to an alley, upon which is erected a two-story frame dwelling of seven rooms and bath and cellar, with a garage, poultry house, stable and other outbuildings. Being the same lands which were conveyed unto William H. Knox by Deed of George Dorman, bearing date the Tenth day of January, 1905, and of record in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in and for Kent County and State of Delaware, in Deed Record Book Z, Volume 8, Page 199, etc.

No. 2. All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land and premises situated in the Town of Harrington, Kent County and State of Delaware, on the East side of Delaware avenue and bounded as follows: On the West by said Delaware avenue, on the South by lands of Edwin Knox, on the East and North by lands of George Brown. Said lot piece or parcel of land having a front on said Delaware avenue of 34 feet and a depth of 113 feet, more or less. The improvements thereon being a one-story bungalow of 6 rooms with front porch, town water, and electric lights, a garage and shed. And being a portion of the same land which was conveyed unto

Benjamin Knox, Administrator of Mary E. Knox, deceased.

T. LANE ADAMS, Auctioneer.

William H. Knox, by Deed of William T. Sharp and others, bearing date the Twenty-ninth day of January, 1900. And of record in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in Deed Book I, Volume 8, Page 285, etc.

No. 3. All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land and premises, situated in the Town of Harrington, bounded on the East by Main or Commerce street, on the North by lands of Gordon Smith and on the West by a street known as an extension of Fleming street and on the South by lands of the Holt Oil Company, fronting 30 feet on Main street and running West 95 feet, containing about two thousand and five hundred square feet of land, whereon is erected a two-story frame building used as a Hotel and Restaurant, also a one-story frame building used as an office and show room. Being the same land which was conveyed to W. H. Knox by Benjamin F. Fleming. Deed for same being recorded in the office in Dover in Record Book I, Volume 7, Page 210, etc., dated December 3, 1891.

ALSO

Twenty shares of the capital stock of the First National Bank, Harrington, Delaware, and ten shares of the guaranteed stock of the Delaware Railroad.

NOTICE

is hereby given to all persons to whom Mary E. Knox is indebted to come forward and receive payment. Also all persons indebted to the deceased, to please come forward and make payment on or before January 1, 1935.

TERMS OF SALE: Twenty percent of the purchase price to be paid on the day of sale, the balance to be paid on January 1, 1935. The percentage paid to be treated as part payment if the other terms of the sale are complied with, if not, it will be forfeited for non-compliance.

BENJAMIN KNOX

Administrator of Mary E. Knox, deceased.

T. LANE ADAMS, Auctioneer.

Stark Brothers Nursery stock. Call on C. N. Grant.

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Don't Miss Loretta Young and John Boles in "THE WHITE PARADE" Mon.-Tues., Dec. 10 & 11.—Extra added, Buck Jones in "THE RED RIDER"

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What You've Been Waiting to See. Big Special Family Program

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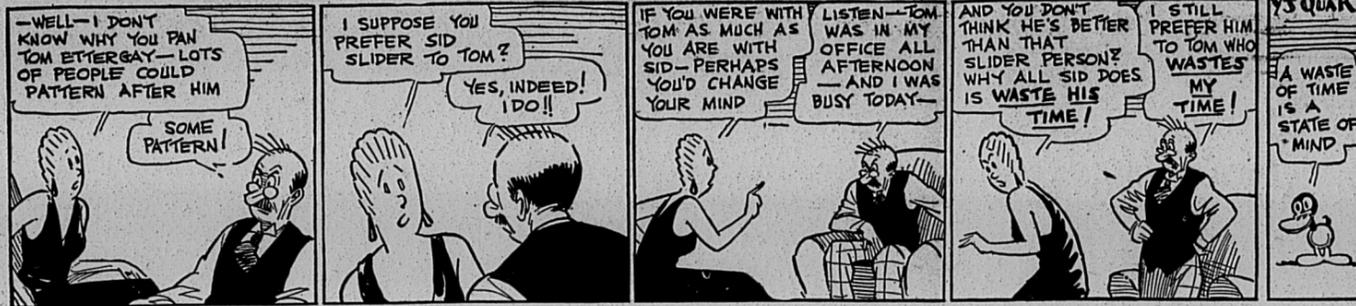
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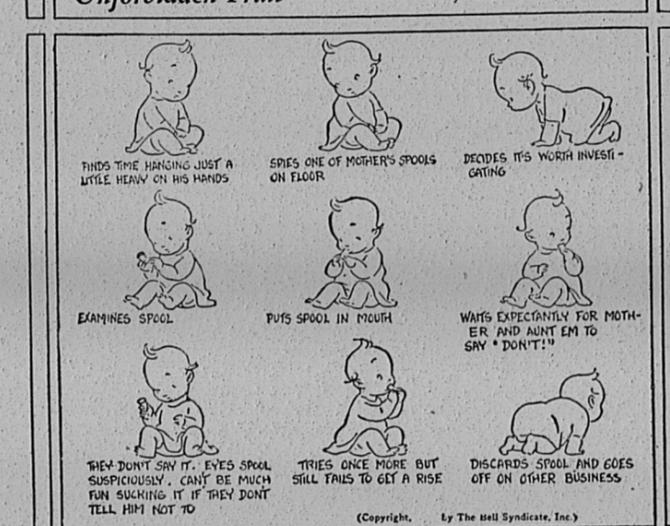
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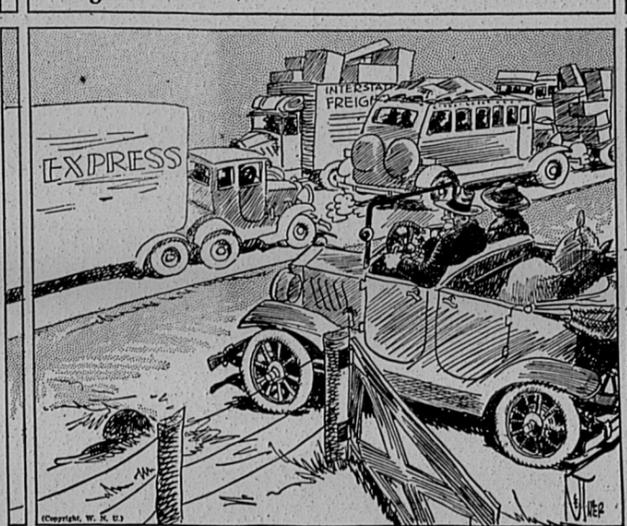
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GOOD HEALTH
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Professor of Bacteriology and Preventive
Medicine, University of Illinois,
College of Medicine.

RICKETS

Many persons have an idea that rickets is a disease affecting young children of impoverished parents only. But this is not true. Rickets is no respecter of wealth. You have but to walk in various sections of a city to notice that there are just about as many evidences of bow-legs, knock-knees, bony legs and arms, pigeon chests and square-topped heads among the older persons in the well-to-do sections as there are in the poorer sections. This is because when these persons were children, doctors did not know so much about rickets as we do today. And it is to be hoped that no child within the reach of modern medical knowledge will ever have to endure the physical handicap caused by this disease.

The only prevention and the only cure of rickets is an adequate supply of vitamin D. Sunshine is a great source of this important vitamin. It is for this reason that sun suits are ideal clothing for small children whenever the temperature permits, and why it is good even in zero weather for a child to have its nap on a sunny porch—the child of course to be kept warm, and its face protected from the direct glare of the sun. Ultra violet light, too, is a source of Vitamin D, but, except in a few instances, this is expensive and impractical.

The other great source of Vitamin D is in a very limited list of foods. The oil from fish liver livers—cod liver oil is the one with which we are most familiar; next comes egg yolk; and there is some Vitamin D in butter fat, and just a trace of it in mother's milk. These foods also contain Vitamin A, a very important health promoting and general anti-infective vitamin. Since we are not able to control the number of sunny days, our best hope of doing away with rickets is to see that the child gets the amount of vitamin D that he should have in the food he eats. This is what medical science is trying to do now. It might be interesting to note here that rickets first manifested itself in Europe in the sixteenth century when people were more and more attracted to living in cities, with their dark houses and dark, narrow streets, and when people generally were living more of an indoor life, and babies were kept more and more in the house.

In this connection it might be interesting also to note an old folk remedy that is still used in England and Ireland. Dr. Langdon Porter, child specialist, tells of visiting the rural districts of England and Ireland and finding a concoction there that the grandmother in the family puts up every autumn for the grandchildren. She fills a jar with whole raw eggs and then covers it with sour wine. When the calcium in the shells is dissolved, she stirs the mixture vigorously, strains out the membrane of the egg, and then feeds a spoonful of the concoction to the children once or twice a day throughout the winter.

Modern science approves this remedy. There is calcium in the egg shell, vitamins in the egg yolk, and the acid of the wine acts as a preservative. Since milk is so generally a good food, health authorities in this country are now experimenting with four methods of increasing vitamin D in milk to the point where milk so treated will have a sufficient amount of this vitamin to prevent rickets. The first is to treat yeast with ultra-violet light, which increases the amount of Vitamin D several hundred times. This activated yeast is fed to dairy cattle, and they in turn secrete in the milk enough vitamin D for it to be anti-rickitic. Visitors to the 1934 Century of Progress saw a demonstration of this vitamin D milk in a dairy herd at the south end of the grounds. A second method is to expose the dairy cows themselves to ultra-violet light so that they build up their own vitamin D, and give milk with a higher percentage of this important vitamin. A third method is to treat the milk itself with ultra-violet light, and a fourth method is to add to the milk in concentrated form a tasteless cod-liver oil, so that the child gets both the milk and the valuable cod liver oil at the same time.

It is difficult to say as yet which of these methods will prove the best, and it will be interesting to watch their development. All of them, necessarily but unfortunately, add to the cost of the milk. But unless you can get this vitamin D milk, give your children a teaspoonful of cod liver oil and see that they are out every sunlight day. Older children may have the yolk of an egg. Children with rickets not only have softening of the bones but they are more liable to pneumonia and other diseases. These measures should be for the dark months, beginning with October or November and through April. Rickets occur most frequently during the second half of the first year of life and the first half of the second year. Dark-skinned people, as negroes and Italians, are more prone to it than light-skinned people; their pigment acts as an armor against sunlight.

The Caliph's Castle
The castle at Adana, to the northeast of Tarsus, in southern Turkey, dates back to 782 A. D., and was built by Haroun Al Raschid, of "Arabian Nights" fame. The magnificent stone bridge in this town was built in the time of Justinian.

Forever a Babel
"Foreigners" are nothing new to New York. In 1638, as a mere village with less than 1,000 inhabitants, no less than eighteen different languages were heard spoken in it.

Here's Slip That Fits the Figure

PATTERN 1897



You will like this slip when you make it, when you wear it—and when you tub and iron it. What more could you ask of any bit of lingerie? It is a wrap-around model that crosses in the back and is both shadow-proof and adjustable. Our figures do change a bit from time to time, and with all this talk of "streamline silhouettes" and what not, it is a nice thing to know that one's slip will fit exactly right, come what may. It takes next to no time to make, as you will find to your joy, and irons flat like the proverbial handkerchief. Lovely in wash satin, crepe or unshrinkable rayon. Pattern 1897 is available in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46. Size 36 takes 3 1/2 yards 39 inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included. Send FIFTEEN CENTS (15c) in coins and stamps (coins preferred) for this pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE. Address orders to Sewing Circle Pattern Department, 243 West Seventeenth Street, New York City.

Smiles

QUITE RARE

Snoop—Truth is stranger than fiction. Slink—Maybe it only seems stranger because it's so much scarcer.—Pathfinder Magazine.

Shining Qualities
Mrs. Brown was vigorously powdering her face before going out. "Why do you go to all that trouble?" asked her husband, who was waiting impatiently. "Modesty," "Modesty?" "Yes, I've no desire to shine in public."—Tit-Bits.

Explanation
Employer—No letter heads? Hasn't that 10 quires I ordered last week been delivered? Office Boy—Yes, but every stenographer in the place has a feller.

Lucky Man
Aphasia Victim—I can't remember who I am or where I live, but here's my wife's photograph. Cop (looking at it)—You're a lucky man.

A Distinction
Mother—Fritz, you must behave. You should always treat a guest nicely. Son—He wasn't invited—he just came.

Two of a Kind
"I was a fool when I married you." "I suppose you were, but I was so infatuated at the time that I didn't notice it."

WNU-4 49-34



TRUE DETECTIVE STORY by Vance Wynn Public Ledger

The Gentleman From Paris

IT ALL came about from engaging a caretaker without looking into his antecedents.

Dr. and Mrs. Jerome Depinni—the last named being an Italian countess—had a winter home in Minneapolis.

They were in the habit of going south for winter, and left the Western home in charge of a venerable servant.

One year when they returned to Minneapolis they discovered that the servant had disappeared, and with him many of the precious possessions of the family.

These included a rare watch that had once been the property of Cardinal Richelieu, and a grape cluster design in pearls, diamonds and platinum, the work of the peerless artist, Benvenuto Cellini.

It was felt instinctively that the stolen goods had been taken to New York, so Doctor Depinni called upon George B. Dougherty, a clever detective of that city, who had made a reputation by solving more than one perplexing case.

His first inquiry concerned the venerable caretaker.

The victims were sure that he was all right; they feared, in fact, that he might have met with foul play.

As a proof of the man's good name, they exhibited a sheaf of letters of recommendation he had brought with him when he applied for the job. Dougherty investigated and found that all the letters had been forged.

This satisfied him that the man was a crook, and from the character of the robbery, he was convinced that the caretaker worked with confederates.

His first move was to make a tour of the pawnshops of New York.

After that he visited many of the dealers in antiques.

On the second day of the search he was fortunate enough to come across the famous Richelieu watch in a shop on Sixth avenue.

The dealer pretended to be very much shocked when he was told that he had purchased stolen goods, and, in reparation, said he was willing to do all in his power to bring the thief to justice.

He stated that the man had told him his name was "Mr. Coates," and that he had picked up this antique and others in the Rue Madame, that street of famous antique shops in the French capital.

It had been "picked up" truly enough, but not in the manner nor in the place suggested by the clever crook.

The dealer was able to give a very good description of the man who had sold him the watch.

He said that he was of medium build, smooth shaven, of an olive complexion and with dark eyes.

The rogue's gallery was consulted and the detective found several men by the name of Coates, but none of them answered the description of the gentleman who seemed to be so familiar with the Rue Madame.

Dougherty now turned his attention to the second-hand stores, and, by great good luck, he located a dealer who had purchased the grape cluster design made by Benvenuto Cellini.

This man was able to give him a clue regarding the whereabouts of the elusive "Mr. Coates."

He said he had gone West, and thought he was living in Wisconsin.

It did not take Dougherty long to get to Milwaukee, and there, with the aid of the police, he located the man for whom he had been searching so long.

He was existing in a hall bedroom, and, having spent all of his money, was on the lookout for a fresh job.

The detective, in short, had struck him at the psychological moment.

Dougherty played his part cautiously. He might have arrested him on suspicion, but he did not propose to do anything like that.

What he wanted was real evidence. At their second meeting he began to talk about antiques and said that he had a customer who was anxious to get some rare Seventeenth century works of art, that he was willing to pay a big price for the right kind of articles.

The so-called "Mr. Coates" swallowed the bait like hook and sinker and offered to take the detective to a place in New York where he could get the watch once owned by the great French cardinal.

The rest of it was detail. It was proved that the fellow was the confederate of the caretaker who had robbed the Western home of Doctor Depinni, and after the usual formalities, he was placed on trial and promptly convicted.

He was given a long sentence, during which it is to be presumed that he had ample opportunity for improving his knowledge of the French language and French antiques.

Magellan Straits

The Straits of Magellan are more than 300 miles long, measured by the ship channel, which must be followed. Penguins are seen in great numbers along the route; seals and whales are plentiful and the albatross is sometimes encountered. Mt. Sarmiento, 7,330 feet high, covered for 6,000 feet with snow and glaciers, is one of its greatest sights. The straits are at the tip of South America.

Game of Caber

The game of caber is a competition rather than a game. A contestant grasps a log, balances one end of it against his chest, lifts the other end high in the air, takes a short run and heaves the log. The man who throws the log farthest wins.

Indian Shell Mounds

In the heart of St. Petersburg, Fla., are to be found a number of Indian shell mounds which contain bodies of aborigines, sitting upright and in an almost perfect state of preservation.



"Me?" Says I. "Sheep B'long You," Said the Chink."

Harmless, Necessary Sheep

By JAMES J. MONTAGUE Copyright Bell Syndicate—WNU Service

Through the pullman window, as the train stood in a prairie station, we could see car after slowly moving car, and at the side door of every one a dozen or more woolly heads thrust forth as far as the gate which confined them in their moving prison would permit.

The man sitting opposite me, an elderly man with a drooping white mustache and a slouch hat of the same hue, regarded them lazily. Then turning toward me he broke a silence which had existed since he entered the smoking compartment, and inquired: "Hope I don't hurt your feelin's by taking a chew," and I replied: "Not in the least."

"Never rode herd on them reptiles, hey?"

"Sheep," I assured him. "I understand. I judge that 'Mary's lamb' story done it. Maybe one sheep can be made a pet of, but take 'em in the aggregate they's bad."

I regret that no form of written words will enable me to render the word "bad" as he pronounced it. "Plumb bad," he continued. "Some say they ain't got sense, but they got sense enough to know where they want to go, and when they head that way they go, too. An' all the king's horses an' all the king's men, can't head 'em off. 'Yuh like me to tell you somethin' about what they kin do when they git started?"

"I would like nothing better, and I said so."

"'Bout twenty years ago, thutty, maybe, I was workin' for a rancher over in eastern Oregon. He was a wheat rancher but somebody had persuaded him that they was money into sheep, an' he bought him a band an' turned it out on the range. While they was there they wasn't nothin' for the critters to do but eat. 'Fust they clumb up on the rim rocks to see if they could spy out some means to get loose an' give us trouble gettin' 'em back, but they couldn't see no way out, so they stayed around till a feller from Portland come along an' made the old man an offer for 'em. It was a good offer an' he took it up. They was to be delivered, on the hoof, at Portland in a week, an' I was appointed to go along with 'em an' nuss 'em an' keer for 'em till they was received for."

"They was a little trouble gittin' 'em into the cysars, but me an' a couple of brakemen managed all right, and a day later we was all on a siding in Portland, me in the caboose an' the sheep in their side-door pullmans."

"When I got off the train the next mornin' an' inquired around, I found out that the feller that was to take 'em off my hands hadn't showed up, but that they'd have to be got off the train somehow because the cysars they come in was needed for other work, an' would have to be made up in a east bound train 'right off."

"The railroad man said we could turn 'em into a stock yard up the line somewhere, an' he'd have the yardmaster tend to gettin' the cysars there. The way the yardmaster tended to it was to shift us on a sidin' an' forget all about us. When I seen where we was, an' that the stock yard was just about a block away I got the fool idea into my head that I could drive 'em there, an' told a kid that was gawpin' at us I'd give him two bits to help me drive 'em."

"Down into the street we piled, the whole kit an' posse of 'em, an' was just headin' 'em in the right direction when along comes stray dog an' begins talkin' to 'em in language they didn't cotton to. The ram that was nearest the dog starts up a side street, an' of course the

chinks yella' in their own talk an' wavin' anything they could grab, an' they was that river of sheep pourin' like a woolly Niagara falls into the elevator shaft, loud baa's comin' from the new comers an' muffled ones from the ones that got down there fust.

"When all was in the shaft that could get in an' the front door was slammed on as many of the others as the store, includin' the counters they'd hopped up on could hold, the main Chink comes over to me an' says:

"'Now I kechum sheepee. How much you pay for bloke china?"

"'Me?' says I. "'Sheep b'long you,' said the Chink. 'You got it all wrong, friend,' I tells him. 'I never seen them sheep before I got caught in among 'em an' was pulled into this here store.'"

"I started to find a back door, but everywhere I went there was some kind of a Chinaman, an' all of 'em had a mean look in his eye an' a knife or some kind of a club in his hand. So I stayed."

"An' then pretty soon comes a big Irish cop an' invites me to go down an' see the chief with him."

"I never knew just how they got that band together, an' out of the place an' down to the city pound, but they done it, I know, for when I'd telegraphed from the police station to the old man an' he answered back, he said that the sheep was took care of an' I was freed. I seen him about five years afterward, when he got over his huff, an' he said it had cost him three hundred dollars, an' had the nerve to ask me to come back an' work it out. But when I allowed I was a careless sort of a feller an' might let a bunch of steers break away on me when I was takin' 'em to town, he thought better of it."

"'Him an' me is friends now, but we ain't exactly like Damon an' Pythias.'"

Old Monte Alban Ball Park May Tell Tales

Will America's football stadiums and baseball diamonds become important aids to understanding our civilization a thousand years or so from now? asks the writer of a bulletin from Science Service. This comes to mind, he says, with the news that archeologists in Mexico have placed the age of a seemingly ageless city by taking note of its ball games.

The city is the famous Monte Alban, today a maze of buried ruins perched on a mountain ridge. Monte Alban gained its widest modern fame when Mexican archeologists entered a tomb there and found a group of prehistoric dignitaries buried in shining golden regalia.

But to the archeologists, whose first question about a place is "How old is it?" Monte Alban was occupied a mystery. The treasure tomb discovery added to the enigma, for it was "foreign" cache belonging to another culture deposited there for some reason not yet discovered. Dated tombs are being found in Monte Alban, but archeologists cannot yet read Zapotec Indian hieroglyphs, as they can Aztec and Mayan ones. Excavations of three seasons seemed to throw the dead city further and further back in time without a definite clue as to when it was a living metropolis. Now there is a clue. This is a tlachtli, or ball court.

Tlachtli was a widespread Indian game played apparently for both sport and religion. Frans Bloom, archeologist of Tulane university, has found ball courts in Mayan cities dating from early centuries of the Christian era in Chiapas and

Guatemala. The game changed somewhat in the course of ten or fifteen centuries, to judge by the courts in northern Yucatan known to date from a few centuries before America's discovery.

All courts have an H-shaped space to play in. Very old ones of the South had several round altars in the center, and the side walls enclosing the field sloped. Northern courts lost their altars as centuries went by, their side walls became vertical, and big stone rings were placed in them for the ball to go through. The Monte Alban court seems to fall between these types, as its walls still slope and are without a stone ring, although it had already lost all but one of its central altars. It is therefore likely that Monte Alban was occupied a thousand years ago.

No Mending at Home Little Sadie, visiting a neighbor, was carefully watching the preparation of a chicken for the Sunday dinner. She quite approved of the procedure until the neighbor began sewing up the fowl; then, shaking her head, she declared: "Goodness me! we never have to mend our chickens like that."

To relieve Eczema Itching and give skin comfort nurses use Resinol

Beautiful SKIN... needs more than cosmetics Beauty of skin comes from within. When complexion closes pores with intestinal wastes, CLEANSE INTERIALLY with Garfield Tea. Helps relieve the clogged system promptly, effectively. At your drug store 25c-60c

CREOMULSION Your own druggist is authorized to cheerfully refund your money on the spot, if you are not relieved by Creomulsion.

FEEL TIRED, ACHY— "ALL WORN OUT?" Get Rid of Poisons That Make You Ill

IS a constant backache keeping you miserable? Do you suffer burning, scanty or too frequent urination; attacks of dizziness, rheumatic pains, swollen feet and ankles? Do you feel tired, nervous—all unstrung?

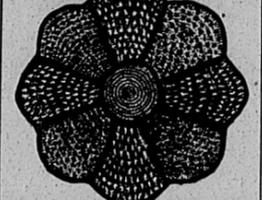
Then give some thought to your kidneys. Be sure they function properly, for functional kidney disorder permits poisons to stay in the blood and upset the whole system.

Use Doan's Pills. Doan's are for the kidneys only. They help the kidneys cleanse the blood of health-destroying poisonous waste. Doan's Pills are used and recommended the world over. Get them from any druggist.

DOAN'S PILLS

"DRESDEN PLATE" CROCHETED RUG

By GRANDMOTHER CLARK



In Colonial days patchwork quilts and rag rugs were very popular. During the past 3 or 4 years patchwork quilts have been the leading item of interest for home art needleworkers. In 1933, when the crocheted rag rug in quilt design appeared, women all over the country took great interest in this new and beautiful way of making rag rugs. The old rugs were either round or oval, crocheted row after row until desired size was obtained. Changing of colors was the only variation. In quilt design, rugs many beautiful combinations are possible and the work is really interesting.

Illustration above shows the "Dresden Plate" rug, named after the Dresden Plate or Friendship

quilt, a pattern that every woman knows. This rug is another popular pattern, measures 34 inches and can be made from 40 oz. of Grandmother Clark's rag rug strips or 32 oz. of "Linkraft," the new woven material for rag rugs.

Send 15c to our Rug Department and get our book No. 24 showing 20 different crocheted rugs in quilt design in colors with illustrations.

Inclose a stamped addressed envelope when writing for any information.

Address Home Craft Co., Dept. C, Nineteenth and St. Louis Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Amazon Once a Sea

South America once consisted of three islands, separated by a sea similar to the Mediterranean, said Dr. William M. McGovern, professor of political science at Northwestern university, who recently returned from an exploration of the Amazon Jungle. The sea which once divided South America has now become the Amazon river, he said. Doctor McGovern said that within ten miles of Manaus, a modern little city at the extreme end of the Amazon river steamer line, virgin jungle was to be found. Forty miles away, he said, Indians never seen by white man, live.

Add Similarities As hungry as a lightning rod agent. Jacksonville Times-Union.

Long List of Swindles Compiled by Professor

That old saw credited to Phineas T. Barnum, of circus fame, to the effect that "there's a sucker born every minute" is more or less upheld by a huge volume on "Hoaxes, Forgeries, Swindles, and Impositions" which now rests in the library of the University of Wisconsin.

Compiled and written by Curtis D. MacDougall as partial fulfillment of his work for the degree of doctor of philosophy from the university, the 596-page book lists and contains information on some 400 hoaxes, forgeries, and swindles which have been "pulled" on the human race during the past 2,500 years.

Among the more modern hoaxes reviewed in the book is the Drake estate swindle. This swindle has been worked by many different individuals. In every case the victim is informed that he is the lawful heir of the ill-gained wealth of the notorious buccaner, Sir Francis Drake, of the sixteenth century. The magnanimous exponent of the news, of course, has to be reimbursed for his legal activities, and the litigation which follows is likely to become as expensive as the purse of the victimized "heir" permits.

Besides the more modern swindles and hoaxes, the book also contains lists and descriptions of ancient forgeries and hoaxes, and religious and literary hoaxes, and forgeries. It describes the make-believe imposters of the ages, historical fakes, political tricks, scientific hoaxes, art fakes, journalistic hoaxes, swindles, and various kinds of puffery.

In discussing the importance of hoaxes, MacDougall points out that his survey seemed to show that people feel it is not disagreeable to be fooled provided one does not discover what has happened.

"But once started, a hoax is difficult to stop," he explains. "Some intended to achieve only a temporary result cause furies of popular excitement far beyond the anticipations of the originators. Others, even though exposed, continue to spread. When the truth finally becomes generally known, the 'damage' wrought by the falsity has become institutionalized and is impossible to change."

"Crowds have milled and rioted, governments have been threatened and overthrown, both peacefully and

by violence, international relations have been strained, and wars have been fought as the result of hoaxes," he continues. "Scholars have met in serious convales, or have traveled to all parts of the earth, navigators have sailed the seas, audiences have filled halls, the stock market has risen and fallen, newspaper offices have been raided and closed, court trials have dragged on for months, merely because some individual or individuals had to have his or their joke."

But the hoaxes themselves remain virtually unaffected, MacDougall points out. A few have gone to prison or in some other way have been made to regret their actions. The vast majority, however, never have been brought to trial, either because of indifference toward them or because of the absence of any legal means by which they could be indicted. Many have been honored and respected even after their actions have been exposed, while others enjoy posthumous reputations, he maintains.

Pious Wish! "May the devil cut the toes of all our foes, that we may know them by their limping."

Appetite gone? A simple thing, perhaps... yet a very serious one, resulting in loss of strength... body weakness... and possibly many other ills. So why not check-up and snap back to the zest of eating and well-being? You will find S.S.S., a great, scientifically-tested tonic—not just a so-called tonic, but one specially designed to stimulate gastric secretions and also having the mineral elements so very necessary in rebuilding the oxygen-carrying hemo-glo-bin of the blood to enable you to "carry on." Do try it. Unless your case is exceptional, you should soon enjoy again the satisfaction of appetizing food and good digestion... sound sleep... and renewed strength. Remember, "S.S.S. makes you feel like yourself again."

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Then give some thought to your kidneys. Be sure they function properly, for functional kidney disorder permits poisons to stay in the blood and upset the whole system.

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BECOME MEMBER Owners of huge sugar accumulation at \$2.00 per hundred pounds. Gibson Co., Easton, N. J.

STAMPS: 40 DIFF. Ascension, Abyssinia, Travancore, etc. 5c to approval applicants. A. GYSEL, - - - FORT LEE, N. J.

Do You Need Xmas Money? You can get it from your dentalist free. J. Dunn, 2524 Webster St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Wanted Organizers for Strictly Protestant Fraternity; nothing radical; commission basis; fraternal reference first letter or no attention. Greisinger, Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

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**SCHOOL ATTENDANCE RECORD
FOR MONTH OF SEPTEMBER**
(Continued from page 1)

James CValloway
Haynes Hoddinott
Randall Knox, Jr.
Edward Legates
Vaughn Link, Jr.
John McCready
Arch Moore
Ernest Moore
Edward Raughley
Walter Simpson, Jr.
Franklin Tucker

Girls

Margaret Dean
Esther Everett
Elizabeth Hands
Constance Lee
Pauline Minner
Betty Lee O'Neal
Emma Lee Parker
Laura Belle Poore
Amanda Rash
Ruth Tee
Betty Turner
Amelia Welch
June Wyatt

**EIGHTH GRADE
(Mr. Hawk's Room)**

Fred Bailey
Lynwood Biddle
Luther Crisp
Robert Dean
Warren Knapp
Robert Masten
William Ready

Girls

Elma Brown
Grace Brown
Arleen Hendricks
Annette Hickman
Charlotte Larimore
Betty Hill
Ida Holden
Jeanette Markland
Clare Peck
Virginia Wiley

NINTH GRADE

Boys

George Brainard
Fred Brown
Naoh Cain
Ernest Derickson
Louis Freedman
Elmer Harrington
Lester Hill
Norman Hopkins
Elmer Kates
William Lord
William Minner
Wilson Poore
Donald Rawding
Daniel Sherwood
Walter Taylor
Herbert VonGorres

Girls

Eliza Ammerman
Uia Mae Clarkson
Hazel Johnson
Laura Knox
Louise McCready
Dorothy Minner
Anna Lee Ready
Evelyn Simpson
Belvia Wilson
Naomi West

**NINTH GRADE
(Miss Winfrey's Room)**

Boys

Phillip Brownstein
Phillip Decktor
Seymour Dembner
Edgar Layton
Harry Quillen
Robert Smith
Harry Tee
Frank Wilson
Robert Widdowson
Donald Wright
Harold Wright

Girls

Mary Ann Fleming
Harriett Hammond
Mable Holden
Evelyn Marvel
Clara McCabe
Adele Masten
Ruth Raughley
Dorothy Ward
Sally Wittse
Evelyn Wix

**TENTH GRADE
(Mr. Darbie's Room)**

Boys

George Markert

Girls

Matilda Billings
Janice Blades
Pauline Jester
Virginia Legates
Marie Martin
Charlotte Peck
Ruth Starkey
Myrtle Tatman

**TENTH GRADE
(Miss Cooper's Room)**

Boys

Herbert Cain
Jonathan Clifton
John Curtis
Berten Masten
Frank Wilson

Girls

Evelyn Adams
Pauline Barlow
Eva Brownstein
Joan Denney
Hazel Jester
Dorothy Kemp
Marguerite Messick
Lorena Moore
Jeanette Wyatt

**ELEVENTH GRADE
(Mr. Witchey's Room)**

Boys

Franklin Jester
Kenneth McKnatt
Wilson Manship
Frank O'Neal
Kenneth Tatman
Paul Trader

Girls

Emma Blades
Marie Brainard
Lucille Evans
Emma Fish
Beatrice Harriett
Retta Hendricks
Georgianna Johnson
Violet Noble
Francis Rash
Louise Redden

**TWELFTH GRADE
(Miss Decker's Room)**

Boys

Hugh Brainard
Alden Swain

Girls

Ethel Hall
Mable Anderson
Nina Hammond
Francis O'Neal
Freida Vogl
Jean Wittse

HOLLANDSVILLE

Mrs. Ora Bohannon has returned from a ten-day visit with relatives in Lebanon, Ind.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kohland were recent guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Welch.

Revival services are in progress at Manship Church, in charge of Rev. H. T. Caldwell, of Felton. The public is invited to attend.

Mrs. Estella Seaman left on Thursday for an extended visit with her niece, Mrs. Virgie Clee, in Philadelphia.

Miss Gertrude Williams, of Rehoboth and George Truitt, of Wilmington were recent guests of Miss Pauline Minner at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Minner.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Frank Jester entertained as Thanksgiving Day guests: Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher Price, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Porter and Mr. and Mrs. Reynold McKnatt and little son, Donald, of Harrington, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Chambers and son, of Viola, Mr. and Mrs. Anstine Stafford and daughter, of Burrsville and Rev. and Mrs. J. D. Meredith, of Felton.

Mr. and Mrs. Emile H. Sapp, accompanied by Miss Elizabeth Sapp and father, spent Sunday as guests of the latter's daughter, Mrs. Clinton Lofland, in Wilmington.

Announcement has been made of the marriage of James Havelon, Jr., of this place to Miss Elizabeth Frampton, of Harrington, which took place at Denton, Md., with Rev. L. W. Jump officiating. A serenade was tendered the young couple at the home of the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Havelon on Tuesday evening which was enjoyed very much by everyone.

**STATE HIGHWAY DEPT.
HAS 2247 EMPLOYED**

The State Highway Department set an increased "high" in the employment of men for last week when with 30 contracts under way it employed a total of 2247 unemplyed on its work. This figure does not include the regular Department organization but only those hired by contractors under present building projects.

Although there will probably be no new contracts started until some time in March, according to W. W. Mack, Chief Engineer, the present roads under construction, together with the continuation of the North-east Boulevard through and outside Wilmington, with the use of hand labor, will provide continuing work through the winter for unemployed until after Congress has met and apportioned the amount to be given to Delaware for road work. At present there are not enough funds on hand in the Department to make any new obligations until the extent of the Federal appropriation is known; at that time the State will be compelled to match this amount with its own funds so that at present every dollar must be conserved until the amount is made public.

In former years the State was allowed to make obligations for roads contingent upon Federal amounts, but with the road appropriations made on a 50-50 allotment of Federal and State funds for 1935-36, the Department will use only that money made necessary for maintenance until the Spring.

There is every expectation that about \$600,000 will be made available at that time by the Federal Government and the Department must have on hand a similar amount to get its apportionment. Further winter work than present obligated contracts will therefore hinge upon action taken this winter at Washington.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNIZATION

The State-wide diphtheria immunization program, now being completed in Wilmington Schools by the State Board of Health, working in conjunction with the Wilmington Board of Health, is meeting with such enthusiastic response as to set a new record in the annual number of treatments given in the State. Parents of school children have been more willing this year than ever before to sign the permission slips brought home by their children, and as a result Delaware health authorities believe that diphtheria will soon be a rarity in this State.

A staff of workers under Dr. C. A. Sargent, Director of Communicable Disease Control of the State Board of Health, have devoted their entire

attention to Wilmington Schools since November 19th. Up to the twenty-eighth, 4084 treatments had been given in the twenty-two-two Wilmington schools visited.

Considering that the total enrollment of these completed schools is 15,000 students, and that many of them have received treatment in previous years, immunizations are expected this year to reach more than 75 per cent of the total Wilmington school population between the ages of five and fourteen years. During the last eight years that the immunization program has been carried on by the State Board of Health, only 50 per cent of the children have received their parents' permission and been given treatment.

Due to the persistent and conscientious efforts of the State Board of Health since it inaugurated this immunization program in 1926, annual diphtheria deaths in the State have been reduced from 30 in 1925 to 7 in 1933, with but 4 so far in 1934. Only one of these 4 died in Wilmington.

"We believe," says Dr. Sargent, that this year's hearty response is the result of a better understanding on the part of Wilmington parents, and a realization by them of the great benefits that have come from our preceding eight years of work in this field. The work of this year has already set a new mark in the number of immunizations carried out, and we anticipate that we shall have treated more than 75 per cent of Wilmington children between the ages of 5 and 14 by the time we complete this year's program. Since diphtheria is essentially a children's disease, this should bring it virtually under control in the State of Delaware."

**STATE FARM ADJUSTMENTS
HAVE REACHED \$108,092**

Rental and benefit payments to Delaware farmers under the Agricultural Adjustment program reached a total of \$108,092 on November 1, according to figures made public this week by the Department of Agriculture.

Of the total given to the farmers of the State, \$92,868 was distributed in the reduction of wheat acreage and \$15,223 was disbursed in the corn-hog reduction program.

Of the total, Kent county received \$49,554; New Castle county, \$47,915; and Sussex county, \$10,092.

**DELAWARE MEN
LOST IN SWAMP**

Inherent Indian instinct and knowledge of nature and woodcraft on the part of Calvin Clark, of Dover, son of Russell Clark, of Oak Orchard, better known as "Chief Clark" a des-

endant of the Nanticoke Indians, last week saved himself and Thad Windsor, proprietor of the New Windsor Hotel at Milford, from becoming hopelessly lost in one of the wildest areas of Dismal Swamp. Clark's fine marksmanship also saved his own life as an infuriated wounded bear which had just killed one dog and wounded four others was dropped in the nick of time.

Every year before Thanksgiving, Mr. Windsor, who is a sportsman and

hunter, makes it a practice to hunt big game. On Thanksgiving Day he always gives a big dinner to his many friends from the results of his "bag." Mr. Windsor brought home with him this year, three large black bears, three deers, a wild goat, a wild turkey and a raccoon, all of which he killed on the trip.

While hunting Mr. Windsor and Mr. Clark became separated from their guides while in the thickest and most desolate part of the swamp.

They pursued a bear. This particular stretch of swamp is sixty miles long and many miles wide.

Property for sale at 324 Weiner avenue. Apply to J. Carroll Parvis, Milford, Del.

We have just installed a tube checker which tests any type tube which numbers over 200. It is all free to you. So why not take advantage of the service? We Must please.—The Radio Store.

ONE PENNY
buys a lot of
LIGHT



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Few valuable things cost as little as good light. At the average cost for home use you can light a 75-watt lamp two hours for one penny, a small price for the enjoyment of an evening's reading.

A little more electricity gives you a lot more light. Skimping on light is poor economy, —it may result in injury to your eyesight or the eyesight of your children.

Scientific tests show that the difference between inadequate lighting and good lighting in the average five-room home represents only a moderate expense for current,—possibly 25¢ monthly, which is no more than the price of two packages of cigarettes or a "movie". On that basis no one can doubt that good lighting is a wise investment and the least expensive necessity in the modern budget.

FOR A HALF CENT MORE—
For a penny you can light a 75-watt lamp for 2 hours. The "75" gives you more than twice as much light as a "40", costs no more to buy and only half a cent more for 2 hours' use. The difference in light means ease in reading and relief of eyestrain.

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One ride is worth a thousand words

WHAT you hear and what you read about a car is important—but one ride is worth a thousand words. Test Chevrolet's Knee-Action on a bumpy road, where you can see for yourself what a big difference Knee-Action makes in riding comfort. This test will also acquaint you with the smooth, economical, valve-in-head engine, the positive, cable-controlled brakes, the bodies by Fisher, and the comfort of Fisher Ventilation. Go to your nearest Chevrolet dealer and make the Ownership Test. Chevrolet is satisfied to let you and the ride decide which car is the best for you. CHEVROLET MOTOR CO., DETROIT, MICH. Compare Chevrolet's low delivered prices and easy G.M.A.C. terms. A General Motors Value

Try the ownership test

Knee Action
CHEVROLET

RETAIN THE NATURAL BEAUTY of your Skin
WITH THIS MARVELOUS OLIVE OIL FACE POWDER



OUTDOOR GIRL OLIVE OIL FACE POWDER

HAVE you looked at your complexion lately? Really looked at it? . . . Is it soft, smooth and clear? Or is it a little coarse, a little rough? Outdoor life will do those things to the skin. Just a few days exposure to winds and cold causes the face to chap . . . to become red and old-looking. But your skin need not grow old! There is a new Olive Oil face powder known as OUTDOOR GIRL which enables even the most delicate complexion to remain soft, firm and youthful. This unusual powder acts as the skin-oils do to keep your skin smooth and supple. Yet it is as dry and light as thistle-down. Try this different face powder today. In 7 smart shades to blend naturally with any complexion. The Good Housekeeping "Seal of Approval" is your guarantee of quality. OUTDOOR GIRL Face Powder and other Olive Oil Beauty Products are sold by leading drug, department and chain stores in 3 sizes—1oz., 2.5oz. and 5oz. If you want to sample five of the most popular preparations, mail the coupon.

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I enclose 10c to cover postage and handling. Please send me your OUTDOOR GIRL "Introductory Sample" consisting of liberal trial packages of Olive Oil Face Powder, Lightening Face Powder—Olive Oil Cream—Liquefying Cleansing Cream and Lip-and-Cheek Rouge.

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Address.....
City..... State.....