Women Enlist in National War Against Germ-carrying Flies; Provide Millions of "Swatters"

Every fly swatted at this season of the year probably would have been the founder of a dynasty if allowed to live out its allotted time. The genius of Flydom, the Napoleon who will lead his armies, laden with the deadly germs to destroy the purity of milk and pollute clean and wholesome food, is crawling about the upper wall of your kitchen today, a harmless, easily destroyed youth.

Swat him! With one stroke you will wipe out pages and pages of history and the millions of his offspring will be nothing but the might-have-beens of fiction.

Swat every fly whether he seems to show promise of a great career or not. Talent takes strange twists and the puny little fellow they gave up for dead as a baby may develop into a Gladstone. Cæsar was anemic in his youth—probably, and Scipio, as a child, had to hold on tight to the railings when the wind blew.

Swat the fly irrespective of sentimentality. If you swat at him and by some seemingly providential intervention of a swinging door you miss him, you may imagine that Fate has decreed he should be spared. Like a whimsical Caliban you may choose to let this particular fellow survive because you've taken a fancy to him. High purpose should know no sentimentality. Don't cultivate intimacies among even the most engaging flies. Swat one, swat all.

A million and a half fly swatters are being distributed just now throughout the country by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company as a part of the health campaign of their welfare division. Definite realization of the disease danger from flies is evidenced in this annual distribution. A thoroughgoing fly-swatting campaign at this season of the year is fostered by private and public health agencies. It has many times the value now that it would have later.

Swat the flies! Swat them now.

VERNON

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Wix were recent Maryland visitors. They formerly resided near here.

Mrs. Jacob Price and daughter Rachel have been Denton visitors.

Parishioners and visitors have greatly enjoyed the baccalaureate sermon, and other services pertaining to the school; also the patriotic and temperance work and children's day services recently held in the M. E. and M. P. Churches of Harrington. Almost every Sunday each church has a special program of extra music and is beautifully decorated with flowers. Large congregations are also a feature, but still there is room. All have a cordial invitatiion.

The congregation of Prospect Church as well as the visitors miss the kindly face of one of its devoted worshipers, Mrs. Mary Smith, who recently died, after a long illness. The funeral was preached at the house and interment took place at Hollywood Cemetery. The deceased, who was the widow of the late Alexander Smith, was one of our estimable citizens, a good mother and fine neighbor. She is survived by several children, John Smith, Mrs. Annabel Bullock, of Maryland, and Miss Mary Eliza of Philadelphia and Laura who resides at home. Much sympathy is extended.

Mrs. Clara Collins Hart of Philadelphia has returned after a visit with her mother, Mrs. Pauline Collins.

William Blessing has purchased a Ford.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Austin of the Seed, Root and Plant Farmers, near Felton, delightfully entertained recently Marion Reese and friends of Chadd's Ford, who were on a fishing trip and Mrs. Alice H. Ross. The anglers had good luck and returned home happy, with their booty to show their city friends. Mrs. Ross, after a sumptious six o'clock dinner followed by music, remained as an overnight guest. Mr. and Mrs. Austin have one of the most beautiful homes near Felton and are all the time enriching it with choice shrubbery and flowers from distant parts of the United States and foreign countries.

Professor Alexander L. Harrington one of our former citizens has just completed twenty-five years of teaching in the public schools of Delaware, about one half of which has been spent in two of the higest positions in the state—that of superintendent of the schools of Seaford and Georgetown. He is prowd of his long term of service and the writer is not a little elated that she had the pleasure of having had him for one of her first pupils. The demonstration and the experimental school being around the cozy fireplace in winter and under the the shady trees in sumer and the other two brothers (long since passed to rest) making up the three classes or properly designated years afterward as grades— all encouraged by a friend and loving father to do everything in one's power to secure the very best education one could posible have. We are sorry to hear of the continued illness of Grover C. Brown who has always been an exemplary young man.

Fine childrens' day sevices were held at Union Corner and also Wesley's.

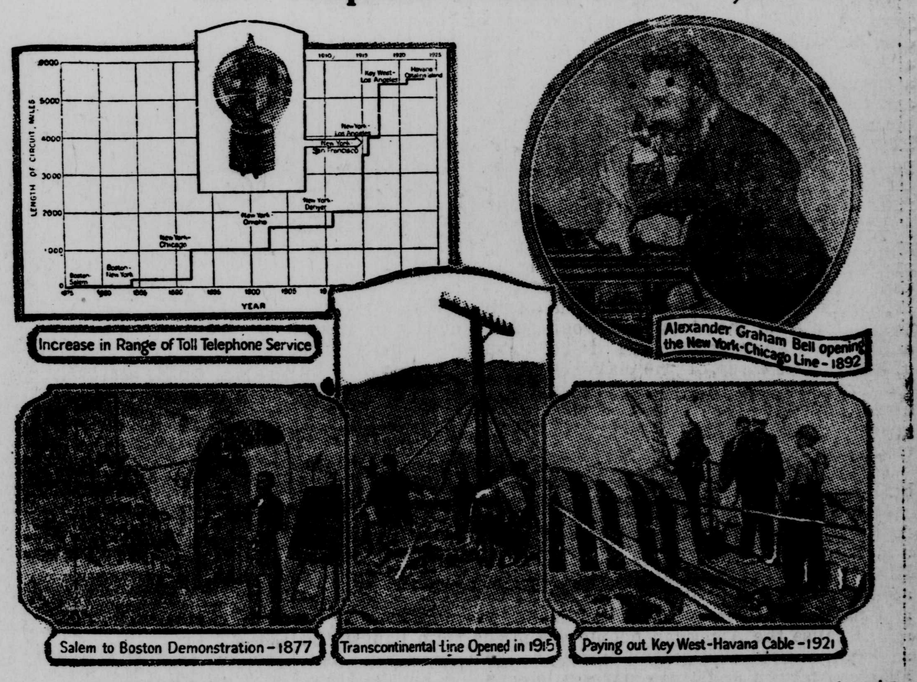
George Price and family have been guests of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Price of Burrsville.

Mrs. R. Wesley Ross was a recent guest over night of Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Layton at their fine trucking farms, near Felton.

Denver Healer

Rev. Robert B. H. Bell, of Denver Episcopal Church, who has been performing seemingly wonderful faith cures of the ill, blind and crippled in New York and New Jersey. The healings were performed by "laying on of hands and prayer" in the presence of 300 persons including many newspaper reporters.

Two Miles Was "Long Distance" 48 Years Ago Now Telephone Circuits Stretch 5,500 Miles



By JOHN B. O'BRIEN

Two miles in 1876, 5,500 miles today—all the way, in fact, from Havana, Cuba, to Catalina Island off the coast of Southern California—is the record in the remarkable development of toll telephone service in this country. The range in conversation has gradually extended until now it is possible to telephone between any two states in the Union.

The first conversation by overhead lines occurred on October 9, 1876. It was between Boston and Cambridge, a distance of two miles. The experiment was a complete success and was followed on October 26, 1876, by what may be termed the first long distance conversation in the world. Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, talked from Salem, Mass., over a wire with his assistant, Thomas A. Watson, in Boston, 18 miles away. This was the first public demonstration of the telephone and it served to bring home to the people of the nation that there was now a new word in the language, a new idea in the scientific world.

After this, developments were rapid. By 1880 a line had been constructed between Boston and Providence, a distance of 45 miles, and this was followed by the opening, on March 27, 1884, of the overhead line from Boston to New York, 235 miles.

With the opening of the New York-Boston line, long distance telephony began to be a real factor in the nation. At last it was realized that the telephone had become more than a neighborhood affair. It was an epoch-making event in the history of long distance lines.

From that time on the development was steady and certain. The 900 mile goal was reached on October 18, 1892, when the New York-to-Chicago line was opened. By the early years in the present century the line had been extended to Omaha, and on May 8, 1911, New York and Denver were connected by telephone. The range of conversation was then 2,100 miles, but the telephone engineers were not satisfied. For years they had been looking forward to the time when a transcontinental line could be established and, within four years of the opening of the line to Denver, their dreams came true.

In 1913 the overhead line between New York and Salt Lake City, 2,600 miles, was opened, and on January 25, 1915, the Atlantic Coast talked to the Pacific when Boston and San Francisco were connected by wire. It had taken 40 years of pioneering effort to make it possible to talk between these points, 3,650 miles away, but it was an event that served to justify the most sanguine hopes of Alexander Graham Bell and the friends who never lost confidence in him when the telephone was but a feeble, little toy, able to articulate only a few, unintelligible sounds.

Next came the extension of the line to Los Angeles, followed on April 11, 1921, by the first conversation between Havana, Cuba, and Catalina Island, via submarine cable, overhead and underground lines and radio telephone—distance, 5,500 miles.

Today twelve "repeaters," spaced at intervals of about 250 miles, are used in a New York-San Francisco telephone connection. All told, there are now over 4,000 repeaters in the country.

The new art which has made long distance conversation sound as if the other party were "talking from a telephone just across the street," has been built up with the vacuum tube, a device adapted to telephone use by the laboratories of the Bell System, as one of its fundamentally important parts.

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