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THE DALLAS POST, INC.

THE DALLAS POST is a youthful weekly rural-suburban newspaper, owned, edited and operated by young men interested in the development of the great rural-suburban region of Luzerne County and in the attainment of the highest ideals of journalism. Thirty-one surrounding communities contribute weekly articles to THE POST and have an interest in its editorial policies. THE POST is truly "more than a newspaper, it is a community institution."

Congress shall make no law *** abridging the freedom of speech, or of Press.—From the first amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
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THE DALLAS POST PROGRAM

THE DALLAS POST Will lend its support and offers the use of its columns to all projects which will help this community and the great rural-suburban territory which it serves to attain the following major improvements:

1. Municipal lighting plant.
2. A free library located in the Dallas region.
3. Better and adequate street lighting in Trucksville, Shavertown, Fernbrook and Dallas.
4. Sanitary sewage disposal system for Dallas.
5. Closer co-operation between Dallas borough and surrounding townships.
6. Consolidated high schools and better co-operation between those that now exist.
7. The appointment of a shade tree commission to supervise the protection and see to the planting of shade trees along the streets of Dallas, Shavertown, Trucksville and Fernbrook.
8. The formation of a Back Mountain Club made up of business men and home owners interested in the development of a community consciousness in Dallas, Trucksville, Shavertown and Fernbrook.
9. A modern concrete highway leading from Dallas and connecting the Sullivan Trail at Tunkhannock.
10. The elimination of petty politics from Dallas Borough Council and all School Boards in the region covered by THE DALLAS POST.
11. Adequate water supply for fire protection.
12. And all other projects which help to make the Back Mountain section a better place to live in.

"When the hopes of older men run low, it is a good time for the hopes of young men to be serious and high," said a college president addressing newly arrived freshmen.

HOPING AND DOING

The hopes of the young usually are higher and more serious than their elders realize. In times like these when many old theories and practices have proved inadequate in directing affairs, it is more important than ever that the young should be encouraged to back up their hopes with thinking. They must be taught that the achievement of high hopes calls for painstaking, courageous and steadfast endeavor.

Educators in colleges and high schools have tremendous responsibility always, but especially this year when hoping, in order to achieve fulfillment must be followed by courageous thinking and doing along new lines.

A thoughtful school teacher remarked recently, "I am sorry for the young men just now. It is hard enough for them to find themselves in normal times. It is terribly hard under present conditions."

TRAINING DAYS FOR YOUTH

There is the matter of jobs, for one thing. When they are so scarce, the young man can't "choose a career," start at the bottom and get busy. He has to take what he can get, regardless of his taste and ability.

In the young teacher's opinion, society's standards are all topsy-turvy. Justice, obedience to law, honor, prestige have all been abused by men and women in high places until young people are confused as to right and wrong and even the fundamental principles of decency.

The outlook is bad, one must admit. The teacher in contact with the troubled young men doubtless sees their problems more clearly than do people less intimately connected with them. Yet the very obstacles to success and happiness which seem to stand in their way may prove ultimately helpful. A prominent educator has said that he finds one cheerful fact in the depression, "It has inspired thoughtfulness in those fitting themselves for life."

"A DREAM ROMANCE"

Come, Love, Let's go a-riding
In the full moon's silvery light;
We'll sit astride a moonbeam
So, press close, and hold me tight!

We'll canter into dreamland,
Where the elves and fairies play;
Where dwarfs and pixies gather,
And little gnomies hold sway.

We'll eat in plaid gardens,
And we'll drink refreshing dew;
And I'll buy a lacy kerchief
Made of spiderwebs, for you,

And a pair of woolly mittens,
Fashioned by a goblin's hand;
And a little coat of gossamer,
The finest in the land!

The clouds will yield us silver,
And we'll make a gown for you;
For buttons we'll use daisies,
And for trimmings, bits of dew.

Quite early in the morning,
Ere the sun begins to shine,
We'll gallop back to earth again,
And dream another time!

By Marguerite E. Lynch,
June 18, 1931.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Midnight at a chicken coop. Owner raps on the door, "Anybody in there?"
Voice from the chicken coop, "Only us chickens boss."

Smilin' Charlie Says



"And another thing—these days th' early bird gets his own breakfast!"

LETTERS.... TO THEEDITOR

September 28, 1931.

Editor
Dallas Post,
Dallas, Pa.
Dear Sir:

I have just finished reading the article which appeared in your late paper entitled "Not to make Life easier, But Men Stronger" and I want to congratulate you on this very fine piece of work.

Being connected with a small Bank in a community similar to your own perhaps makes the article seem better but must confess that I have done a lot of reading and have as yet not found anything that will compare with your article and feel it my duty to so inform you.

More articles that are like this one would do more to restore confidence than all the other remedies put together.

Trusting that you may continue to give your readers just such reading matter of the better kind I am

Yours very truly,

Earl B. Hess,

Assistant Cashier,
Nescopek National Bank.

P. S.—I am going to show this article to our local paper and trust the editor will publish it. I also have mounted it on Cardboard and am posting it in our Bank. Your Bank should be mighty proud of its local Press.

The Dallas Post,
Dallas, Penna.

My dear sir:

Will you kindly make a correction concerning an item listed in the Maple Grove items of this week's paper. It reads thus: "Miss Lucille Hewitt entertained the Epworth Leagues of Trucksville and Dorranceton at a corn roast at Goodwin's, Lake Silkworth, last week."

The roast was a weiner roast and was given by the Trucksville Epworth League, Dorranceton attending also. I did not entertain the leagues, but was only one of the chaperones.

I will appreciate very much this correction because my work is with groups all over this district and it would be very illogical for me to entertain one or two groups and not the others. I do not want anyone to think that I have done so. You will make the correction in the Maple Grove items, if you will please. Thank you.
I am,
Lucille I. Hewitt

Some where in Penna.
September 28, 1931

Dear Editor:

I am submitting the enclosed "little verse" for your consideration. Is it fit to print, or not to print, is the question? Your action will most fully answer everything. I shall carefully

scan the next edition of your most valuable paper. I am, dear editor,
Yours most truly
John Doe, M. D.
Present address, unknown.

The Wail of an old Physician

If I could only look inside of my patients,
To see what is radically wrong,
And select the therapeutic agent,
To make them feel younger and strong,
I would advertise in the Dallas Post,
And the ailing would come in a throng.
I would bathe in that lucre, called filthy,
And take another drink and move on.

Anon.

Trucksville, Pa.,
September 29, 1931.

Editor The Post,

Dear Sir:

Leonard Morgan, County Controller, has held up the pay of several hundred men who worked on the county roads before election. Mr. Morgan is convinced that the spending of so much money on the roads before election was a waste of the taxpayers' money. He is in the Controller's office to guard against such waste. It he approves the payment of the money he is not keeping faith with the people who elected him.

I understand that certain City newspapers have refused to publish any news regarding Mr. Morgan's action. Why do these newspapers, supposedly serving the interests of the subscribers refuse to print news of such importance? It can't be because they are afraid of the politicians? I have often looked at the sentiment cut in stone on one of the newspaper's offices and wondered how close that

newspaper came to those pretty words.

Size of investment, big presses and hundreds of workers do not make a real newspaper. It's the spirit that counts. I've heard people laugh when the name Dallas Post was mentioned but for honesty I'll match it against any of the big papers.

Continue giving us news like you did last week. The news that's left out of the city papers is more interesting than what they print, except the comic pictures and the continued story.

A reader.
I could answer the question you raise but would rather not. Just this word in explanation, newspapers are not public institutions. They are private institutions established to make profit for their owners. The stuff about "serving the people" was started in the early days when newspaper editors were more interested in public issues than profits, and when newspaper plants involved small investments instead of big ones. Many (Continued on Page 7)

"THE OUNCE OF PREVENTION"



HOBBIES of the STARS by Elizabeth Stephenson



Paramount Photo

FREDRIC MARCH

SPORTS have always been a hobby with Fredric March—as a child, in his college days and now. At the University of Wisconsin, he won his football letter and was a member of the track squad. He outspokenly opposes those who claim that athletic training in school does nothing toward fitting one for life. He believes that the swift regime which he has followed much of the time in Hollywood would have been impossible for him without an athletic background. Certainly this schedule has been as strenuous, at times, as any training season. For a considerable period, March worked all day at the Paramount studio on a picture which demanded much action and then appeared in a Los Angeles theater at night, with Wednesday and Saturday matinees. Somehow he managed to find time for sports—swimming, riding and tennis. And yet many people believe that the movie stars lead lives of indolent luxury! Fredric March believes that training rules, which he followed during football seasons and before track meets, are still useful in his career in pictures. For instance, he finds that a few pieces of candy at that "low" period which descends on the world at four p. m. or between acts at an evening performance work wonders in supplying fresh energy. He strongly opposes fanatical training rules for athletes or others. Fredric March has several quiet hobbies, such as reading and music. His versatility of interest was apparent in his school days, when he distinguished himself in scholarship, made the senior honorary society and was president of the senior class, in addition to winning his letter.

When Victory Slipped From Washington's Grasp

In the early morning fog of October 4, 1777, George Washington, with characteristic vigor and decision, attacked the British troops at Germantown, Pennsylvania. The Americans supposedly dispirited by their recent defeat at Brandywine, Howe considered incapable of so bold a stroke.

But General Washington made a night march in order to surprise the enemy. He believed he had succeeded and wrote Congress to that effect, but evidence later obtained from British records was the complete surprise theory—what doubtful. At this point, the Americans at first seemed headed toward complete victory. Washington and his officers believed they would win, when suddenly the British and accompanying militia were thrown into unexpected confusion. Instead of following up the advantage gained at first, Washington saw his men hastily retreat.

This battle, says the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, was one of the half dozen or so of the Revolutionary conflicts in which General Washington commanded in person. Unfortunately he was denied victory by circumstances over which he had no control. Despite his repulse, however, the great American leader had acted on the offensive and had given Howe sufficient reason to fear for his safety. He once more, as at Trenton and Princeton, showed himself to be a dangerous adversary able to strike quickly and with telling effect.

On October 5, Washington wrote to the President of Congress an account of the battle. The attack was determined upon, Washington said, after it was learned that Howe had weakened the post by sending some of his troops to the Delaware. It was arranged to attack Germantown on all sides at once; and the morning of October 4, was fixed as the time.

"We marched about seven o'clock the preceding evening," wrote Washington, "and General Sullivan's advanced party, drawn from Conway's brigade, attacked their picket at Mount Airy or Mr. Allen's house, about sunrise the next morning, which presently gave way; and his main body, consisting of the right wing, following soon, engaged the light infantry and other troops encamped near the picket, which they forced from their ground. Leaving their baggage, they retreated a considerable distance, having previously thrown a party into Mr. Chew's house, who were in a situation not be easily

forced, and had it in their power, from the windows, to give us no small annoyance, and in a great measure to obstruct our advance."

The delay occasioned by the attempt to take this garrison operated, together with the foggy darkness, to confuse the Americans. "The firing at this place led the troops who had passed it to believe a change in situation had occurred, and the retreat began."

"The morning was extremely foggy," continued Washington's letter, "which prevented our improving the advantages we gained, so well as we should otherwise have done. This circumstance, by concealing from us the true situation of the enemy, obliged us to act with more caution and less expedition than we could have wished; and gave the enemy time to recover from the effects of our first impression; and, what was still more unfortunate, it served to keep our different parties in ignorance of each other's movements and hinder their acting in concert. It also occasioned them to mistake one another for the enemy, which I believe more than any thing else contributed to the misfortune that ensued. In the midst of the most promising appearances, when every thing gave the most flattering hopes of victory, the troops began suddenly to retreat, and entirely left the field, in spite of every effort that could be made to rally them.

General Knox wrote that Washington, unmindful of danger to himself, rode into the storm of bullets in an effort to rally the fleeing Americans. No one felt the sting of this disappointing defeat as did the Commander-in-Chief.

"Upon the whole," the report concluded, "it may be said that the day was rather unfortunate than injurious. We sustained no material loss of men, and brought off all our artillery, except one piece which was dismounted. The enemy are nothing the better by the event, and our troops, who are not in the least dispirited by it, have gained what all young troops gain by being in actions. I have the pleasure to inform you, that both officers and men behaved with a degree of gallantry that did them the highest honor."

The effect of this startling attack was felt in Europe, both in France and England. Great Britain once more had an example of Washington's ability and courage. In France, Vergennes remarked that Washington had accomplished wonders with his practically new army, and it augured well for the ultimate success of the Americans.