

Town and Veterans Pay Great Tribute to War Heroes

All-day Celebrating of Armistice Day Tomorrow.—Flag Raising, Big Parade, Dedication of Memorial, Sports, Fireworks and Ball

Conshohocken's patriotic spirit will be displayed tomorrow with an all day celebration in commemoration of Armistice Day.

LIGHT TO FLOOD MEMORIAL PLOT

From sunset until 11 p. m. each night beginning tomorrow and continuing until after the Christmas holidays the monument and memorial plot will be flooded with a soft, white light.

YOUTHS FINED FOR DESTROYING SIGNS

Tore Down Street Markers and Broke Hedges

Three youths, each 20 years old, were given a hearing before Burgess Hampton, Tuesday evening and fined \$3.50 each on the charge of disorderly conduct.

Local Youths Identified as Holdup Gang

13 Victims of Highway Holdups Identify Young Bandits

Three local youths were identified by thirteen of their victims, last night, at a hearing before Magistrate Hampton at Ardmore.

West Side Hires Engineers to Start Sewers

Employ Camden, N. J. Firm to Plan System and Supervise Work

Plans to cost \$1200

Mother in Jail, Father Deserts Children

Youngsters Committed to Orphanage.—Turn Against Daughter

Three children of Frank and Laura Nieski of North Elm street, were brought before Judge Knight in juvenile court this morning.

Republicans Win in Boroughs and County

Won in Boroughs Three Wards Here and Has Majority in County of 275 and 115 in West Conshohocken.—County Piles Up a Record With 52,550 Plurality.

In one of the most spirited political contests ever held in the borough, the Republicans won three of the five wards and had the majority for their ticket badly cut by the big majorities rolled up by the Democrats in the First and Second wards.



CALVIN W. RIGG



SETH K. MITCHELL

Public Should Censor Movies

Speaker Says Box Office Determines Quality of Moving Pictures.—Best Motion Picture is Not to Attend the Show.

At a joint meeting of the Catholic Women's Alliance and the Woman's Club of Conshohocken, held Wednesday evening in the East room of the Knights of Columbus hall.

Charge Bandit Tried to Assault Woman.—Police Restrain Husband

Three local youths were identified by thirteen of their victims, last night, at a hearing before Magistrate Hampton at Ardmore.

Complaints of Speeders on River Road.—Requests for more Lights

Carter, Edgar & Witter, consulting engineers, of Camden and Woodbury, N. J., were elected at the regular meeting of West Conshohocken town council Wednesday evening.

H. S. Teacher Asks Release

Mrs. Dwyer, in Conshohocken, Released From Contract.—Miss Steele Elected.—High School Boilers in Bad Shape.

Miss Dyer, of Pottstown, teacher of biology and English in the high school, asked the school board, at the regular meeting, Wednesday evening.

Gang Attacks Celebrators

Motorists Celebrating Holiday in West Conshohocken.—Shot Fired Into Motor Car.—Woman Threatened.

Tragedy was narrowly averted early Wednesday morning, when a large party of motorists formed a motor car parade in celebration of the Republic's victory at the polls.

day card, many of the business houses are gayly decorated for the festive occasion and when the parade tomorrow afternoon they will pass through an avenue of red and white and blue, the National colors, as the merchants have adopted the uniform system of decorating and an American flag will be displayed on the pavement in front of practically every store.

A warrant has been sworn out by Magistrate Hampton at Ardmore for the arrest of the youths but before it was served Lower Merion police came here Wednesday night and the gang and made them prisoners.

Council to Parade Commander Rigg extended an invitation to the members of council to participate in the Armistice Day parade tomorrow.

POST WILL ATTEND MEMORIAL SERVICE Churches Join in Armistice Day Service in M. E. Church

As the anniversary of the Armistice falls on Sunday this year, the First Baptist church of this borough has arranged a program especially relating to the experience of the war and the subject of peace.

Attorney Identifies Trio to Arrested Victims of Merion Cricket Club, testified that on the night of October 5 the trio in which he was one of the men who held him up.

Class of 27 Confirmed at Calvary P. E. Church Calvary P. E. church was the scene of a large attendance on Wednesday night when the annual confirmation service was held.

FIREMEN TO KEEP OPEN HOUSE ARMISTICE DAY Washington Fire Company Will Entertain Visitors Tomorrow Afternoon

Mr. Davies has as the subject of the address for the evening: "What Caused It All."

ILLNESS FATAL TO ROBERT WILSON Local Resident Removed to Hospital Last Week, Died Wednesday

Following an illness of several months duration, Robert Wilson, husband of Lillian Wilson, 1531 Fayette street, died Wednesday morning in Montgomery hospital, Norristown, to which institution he was removed on Thursday of last week.

HAIR PULLING CASE BEFORE MAGISTRATE At a hearing before Magistrate White on Wednesday, Perino Carcano, of Maple street, was held to answer to a charge of pulling hair on next Monday evening on a charge of assault and battery

FINE \$5000 AND GIVEN A 3-YEAR SENTENCE A sentence to pay a fine of \$5000 and to serve three years in jail was pronounced this morning in jail at Norristown, by Judge Williams upon Francis Dougherty, alleged burglar and murderer.

STOLE GARBAGE Joseph Kaspiński, of West 76th avenue, was a defendant before Magistrate White on Wednesday charged by Kirk Foulke, authorized garbage collector, with the larceny of garbage.

GENERAL PERSHING Acquaintance of General Pershing free also first issue of standard size paper from our new building, Broad & Wood streets, Sunday, Nov. 11th.

Free Lecture on Christian Science by Frank Belle, of S. E. of New York City, in Elks Auditorium, Franklin avenue and Main street, Norristown, Sunday evening, November 11, 1928, 8 o'clock.

Motorists Escape Injury in Accident at Corson's Station Blinded by the lights of an automobile approaching from the opposite direction in which he was driving, David Dunmore, 366 Prospect street in Independence, was paralyzed by Albert Sapaniski, Swedesburg, who drove his car onto the grade crossing.

Perkasie Cancels; Springfield High to be Holiday Attraction

Erdenheim Team Will Meet Conshohocken High on Community Center Athletic Field in Armistice Day Battle Tomorrow Afternoon.—Springfield Boys Have Veteran Team for Their First Game Against the Blue and Gold.—Game Starts at 3.30 o'clock.

Manager "Reds" Shupert of Conshohocken High has had all kinds of trouble in arranging for his Armistice Day game which will be played on the Community Center athletic field tomorrow afternoon and after two unsuccessful attempts to land suitable opposition has finally succeeded in procuring the Springfield High team from Erdenheim.

Schwensville was placed in the schedule for the Armistice Day attraction long before the season opened but about a week ago the Perkiomen Valley school discontinued football and the local team was without a game. Perkasie was next scheduled as a wonderful attraction but on Wednesday word came from the Bucks County institution of learning that the team would not come here. The Allentown team was considered at first as a number of other and out of the list Springfield agreed to fill in the gap and the followers of the game are now sure of seeing a contest worth while.

Springfield has played against Conshohocken in basket ball but the game tomorrow will mark their initial appearance on the gridiron in this borough.

Conshohocken Bowling League

Moser Glass Works won their league match against the Veterans of Foreign Wars on the K. of C. Alley on Tuesday evening by taking two of the three games bowled. The Glass Workers piled a large margin in the first two games but dropped the third game to the Soldiers. In his first games Charles Moser scored 235 plus to lead both teams in individual scoring honors.

Table with columns: MOSERS, VETERANS, COLONIAL, MOOSE. Rows list names and scores for 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and Total games.

Colonial of Norristown, won decisively from the Loyal Order of Moose in their scheduled league match on the K. of C. Alley on Wednesday evening. The final score was 2776 to 2495. The first game was closely contested and only five points separated the two teams but in the second and third games the Norristown team came through with a wide margin.

Table with columns: COLONIAL, MOOSE. Rows list names and scores for 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and Total games.

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MUSKATEERS VICTORS

For the second time this season the Sixth Avenue Muskateers took the Sophomore Wisefools into camp in a Midget League game at the Community Center athletic field on Tuesday afternoon. The score was 13 to 0. Rosed, the diminutive quarterback again displayed his ability in assisting his team to victory. Besides playing a clever defensive game he was always on the alert and scored two of his team's three touchdowns.

ST. MARY'S TO MEET BRIDGEPORT TEAM. St. Mary's C. C. team will have for their opponents on the Ivy Rock grounds on Sunday afternoon the strong Mt. Carmel team of Bridgeport. The teams have been strong rivals for several years and the contest promises to be hard-fought and interesting. The kick-off will be made at 2.30 o'clock.

BEAN IS SOME BOY Scores Both Touchdowns in Warriors' Victory Over Bulldogs

"Beaney" Bean, quarterback and field general of the Tenth Avenue Warriors played a whale of a game in the second meeting of the week between his team and the Third Avenue Bulldogs yesterday afternoon and crashed through the opposing line to score two touchdowns for 12 of the fourteen points scored by his team. Davis, fullback added the two extra points after touchdown. The victors scored a touchdown in the first and third periods.

Tenth Avenue Third Avenue M. Hipple left end Brown Holt left tackle Kauffman G. Feingold left guard Shimer J. Hipple center Wright Farnham right guard Allen Holt right tackle Bolton Bean right end Jones J. Feingold left halfback Silk Freas right halfback Keyser Davis fullback Perrier Warriors 7 0 0 0-14 Bulldogs 0 0 0 0-0 Touchdowns—Bean 2. Points after touchdown—Davis 2. Referee Koch.

THE RECORDER CLASSIFIED COLUMNS GIVING THE DESIRED RESULTS

RIANT Vaudeville SATURDAY AL WHITES CLEVER TRIO Juvenile Entertainers Philson and Duncan Comedy, Singing, Dancing and Music Radium Trio Comedy and Singing

Joey Blake Scores Sensational Win Over Young Firpo

Floored in Second Round, Local Boy Comes Back and Wins by Long Odds.

In an eight round bout at Eiam last evening Joey Blake, Conshohocken's sizzling southpaw, scored a sensational victory over Young Firpo, hard-hitting lightweight from Pennsylvania. The bout started out with both boys feeling the others out, but Joey, due to his superior boxing skill, had a slight advantage. During the second canto, the local boy was floored for the count of nine by a terrific right hook to the face. Joey rose and fought back for the remainder of the round, but was still slightly dazed at the end. In the third round, Joey changed his tactics and began to box, sending out many right jabs that had Firpo puzzled.

Starting the fourth round Joey was his old self and began to demonstrate to the crowd his superiority over the Jersey boy. Right jab, right jab, right jab, then left hooks and straight lefts landed until Firpo was plainly bewildered.

SPECIAL! Dr. James' Cushion Sole Shoes for Men. Black Kid Blucher Uppers—Broad Sensible Toes—Waxed and Stitched White Oak Soles and Rubber Heels. Solid Leather throughout. Sizes 6 to 11 at \$6.50. DARRAR'S BOOT SHOP THE STORE OF BETTER SHOES 41 FAYETTE ST. CONSHOHOCKEN

Forrest Theatre FRIDAY—NOVEMBER 8th—(DOUBLE SHOW) "PAY AS YOU ENTER" with Louise Fazenda, Clyde Cook, Myrna Loy and William Demarest Also Clara Bow in "FREE TO LOVE" PATHE REVIEW SATURDAY—NOVEMBER 10th—(Night Only) CHARLES RAY in "THE COUNT OF TEN" COMEDY ADDED ATTRACTION 3—BIG VAUDEVILLE ACTS—3 MONDAY—NOVEMBER 12th—Double Feature "Dungan of the Dugout" and "Heart of Broadway" TUESDAY—NOVEMBER 13 Benefit for WASHINGTON FIRE CO. No. 1 SYD CHAPLIN in "THE MISSING LINK" VAUDEVILLE

WARRIORS TAME BULLDOGS Tenth Avenue Team Wins From Third Avenue Tuesday Afternoon

The Tenth Avenue Warriors muzzled the Third Avenue Bulldogs in a Midget League game on Tuesday afternoon by the score of 12 to 0. The winners scored a touchdown in each of the second and third periods. Tenth Avenue Third Avenue Webster left end Mellor Holt left tackle Kauffman Rollins left guard Shimer J. Hipple center Wright G. Feingold right guard Allen Tornbaum right tackle Brown M. Hipple right end Jones Bean quarterback Keyser J. Feingold right halfback Turk Davis fullback Perrier Warriors 0 0 0 0-12 Bulldogs 0 0 0 0-0 Touchdowns—Davis, Bean. Referee—Koch.

GARRICK FRIDAY & SATURDAY ON THE STAGE Charlie Masters and His Band 10—Company of Musicians—10 Ryan and Morgan Comedies Eccentric Buster Brown Vaudeville's most sensational Dancing Fool DeMay and Moore Revue A Syncopated Cocktail with a Jazz Kick ON THE SCREEN 'MADAMOISELLE' From ARMENTIERES

GRAND FRIDAY & SATURDAY "Women They Talk About" with Irene Rich and Audrey Ferris on the Vitaphone Vitaphone Presentations JOSEPH E. HOWARD "America's Popular Composer" AL HERMAN "The Assassin of Grief" NEWS AND COMEDY

ROXY The Home of Talkies Friday - Saturday William Haines IN "Telling the World" Also VITAPHONE ACTS Movietone News

SPRING MILL FORFEITS Eddie Dorman to Meet Jimmy Walker

Spring Mill Avenue forfeited their scheduled game with St. Matthew's Juniors at the Community Center athletic field on Wednesday afternoon.

RIANT Vaudeville TO-NIGHT Miller and Chapman Aristocrats of Eccentricities Kelley and Staples About a Bout EMORY SISTERS Two Girls from Melodyland

666 is a Prescription for Colds, Grippe, Flu, Dengue, Bilious Fever and Malaria. It is the most speedy remedy known. FREY & FORKER HATS Stetson—Mallory Schobee—Trimble Hatters With the Goods UP MAIN—ON MAIN—AT 142 NORRISTOWN

Finest Green Mountain MAINE POTATOES EXCELLENT FOR WINTER STORING! 120-lb bag \$1.89 [2 Bushels] 30-POUND BASKET 49¢ • 15 POUNDS [Full Peck] 25¢ - 1928 PACK - PEAS, CORN or TOMATOES 3 cans 25¢ "Sunnyfield" FLOUR 3 pks 25¢ - PANCAKE or BUCKWHEAT - Turkey or Quaker Malt Syrup • 3 cans 25¢ Fine Granulated Sugar 10 lb. 55¢

Fancy Blue Rose Rice 5¢ Sultana Brand Assorted Flavor Jams 2 1/2-oz jars 29¢ REPP'S Natural SWEET Cider gallon jug 49¢ IONA COCOA • large 2-lb can 23¢ Super Suds Beads of Soap 3 pks 25¢ - QUICK or REGULAR - Mother's or Quaker Oats pkg 9¢ OCTAGON SOAP 7 Se Size 25¢ [5 large size cakes 27¢] FREE! Dawn The new dissolvable powder that keeps porcelain and enamel beautifully clean! WITH THE PURCHASE OF EACH CAN OF Drano "Cleans and Opens Drains" can 22¢ LIGHTENS YOUR WORK! Lighthouse Cleanser 3 cans 10¢ FANCY N. Y. STATE APPLE SAUCE 3 cans 25¢

RIANT Conshohocken, Pa. Friday, Nov. 9 FOX MOVIE TONE NEWS 3 ACTS OF VAUDEVILLE "Wickedness Preferred" with LEW CODY and AILEEN PRINGLE Saturday, Nov. 10 FOX MOVIE TONE NEWS 3 ACTS OF VAUDEVILLE "Square Crooks" with Johnny Mack Brown and Dorothy Dwan Monday, Nov. 12 SALLY PHIPPS in "News Parade" MOVIE TONE NEWS Tues., Wed., & Thurs. Nov. 13, 14, 15 COLLEEN MOORE in "Lilac Time" First Sound Picture Movietone Act & Vitaphone Act

Announcement For Tomorrow Armistice Day - AT - BRADY'S - FREE - For One and All A Free Sample of SHARPLESS THE VELVET KIND ICE CREAM We invite you to have lunch with us before the Parade, and dinner in the evening. BRADY'S 123 FAYETTE ST. CONSHOHOCKEN WHITMAN CANDIES!

Specials For Friday & Saturday \$2.00 Value MEN'S White Broadcloth SHIRTS 99c \$1.50 Value Heavy Turkish TOWELS 3 for 99c \$1.75 Value MEN'S WORKING PANTS 99c \$2.00 Value Men's MEN'S CAPS 99c 35c Value BOYS' Golf Socks 4 Pair for 99c MEN'S Ribbed Mayo Union Suits 99c We have just received a lot of up-to-date Women's Pumps. All Styles and Sizes. Value \$5 to \$6. \$1.95 — \$2.49 — \$2.98 Conshohocken Department Store 6 E. FIRST AVE. PAUL MILMAN, Mgr.

Established 1869, No. 6203.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE \$1.50 A YEAR

CONSHOHOCKEN, PA., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1928

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

PRICE TWO CENTS

ARMISTICE DAY

Chronicle of Events Before and During the War.—Enlistments at First Call

Local Boys Enlist and Sent Into Service on Mexican Border.—Patriotic Services in Churches.—Many Local Boys Respond to President Wilson's First Call for Volunteers.

A continued story of the World War as it touched this community can be read from the old files of the Recorder, beginning in the first days of January, 1917. In those first days only an occasional ripple from the big commotion touched small, peaceful towns like Conshohocken. The big dailies were full of war news and diplomatic moves, but sometimes for a week or so no mention at all would be made of the war in the community paper. It reflected the life of the town, and that life was going on almost as usual. But then there would be another bit of news indicating that the war was still going on, and creeping nearer and nearer.

On this time, January 1917, some of "our boys" were "on the border"—all set to push Villa back if he attempted to invade our United States. On January 9th a headline in the Recorder says "Terrors of Soldier's Life Imaginary" and this turns out to be a letter from Warren J. Smith, who was serving with the troops on the Mexican line. This young man was having a good time, and wanted to reassure the homefolks. His letter is signed "cheerfully yours." War was a live topic, even though the United States was still watchfully waiting.

On February 6th it is chronicled that "Patriotism is shown" at Church Services, and the story is that Calvary Church has raised the American flag upon its spire and that it would keep it there until peace had been attained.

At this time the women of the community had added a chapter to the organization called the "Pennsylvania Women's Division for National Preparedness" and this chapter sent things to the border soldiers and responded with help to the appeals that poured in from Europe and the Near East.

On February 2nd a recruiting squad is reported as having opened headquarters at the McClintan House at Elm and Poplar streets and the paper says "Uncle Sam is here for soldiers." Ten years after the event to people was weary and wanting to keep the peace for evermore, the advertisements for "good, healthy, intelligent young men," to whom the army offers "fine opportunities for the future," will make but little appeal. But feeling was different then, there was a great deal of genuinely heroic impulse, and the next week's paper records "Nine Local Men Enlisted For Army Service." These were Harold Stockwell, Joseph Smith, Nicholas Basso, Peter Mullen, Ralph Clinton, Oscar Brown, Patrick Mui-

raney, George McKnight and Frank Brooks.

On February 27th all the local recruits were given a reception by the Methodist Bible Class, and the committee who arranged it was comprised of Silas Adair, John Giles, Harry Harris, Thomas Ramsey, Thomas White, Ryan Kriebel, John Cloud, James Jones, Rush Barr, Harvey McCarns, Harry Pope and William Murray.

War was in everybody's minds and interest in the Civil War revived—it became real. An illustrated lecture was given March 16 on the Battle of Gettysburg.

On April 24th there was a "Grocer's Clerk Strangely Missing—John DeHaven, 14, believed to have enlisted." And the supposition was entirely correct. He had enlisted.

On April 10th F. J. Bloomhall, burgess, issued a proclamation of reassurance to all the foreign-born residents of the vicinity in which they were advised that so long as they obeyed the laws of the country to which they had come seeking liberty, that they would be "free from molestation in every respect."

This issue also records that the "Conshohocken Troop No. 2 of the Boy Scouts of America, under the leadership of Rev. Thomas A. (continued on page four)

22 Local Boys Enlisted in Same Co. in Civil War And Made it Famous

Co. C, 88th Regt. Pa. Vols. Was Made Up of Men From This Borough and Manayunk.—Of the Local Men, 3 Were Killed in Action, 13 Wounded and 2 Taken Prisoners.

One of the most brilliant pages in the history of the Civil war is the record of Co. C, 88th Regt. Pa. Vols. This company was comprised of men from this borough and Manayunk and its Captain was J. Sarazin Steeple, a Conshohocken man, who was afterwards promoted to the rank of Major of the Regiment. John Bemederfer was 1st lieutenant and throughout the war, the company was officered by Conshohocken men, who had won promotion for distinguished service.

The Regiment was organized at Camp Stokely, located where the Queen Lane pumping station now stands near the mouth of the Wissahickon creek and was commanded by Col. George McLean, who was succeeded by Col. Lewis Wagner, who was in command when the Regiment was mustered out of the service and returned home with his men.

A few days more than four months after the declaration of war, the 88th Regiment Pa. Vols. was mustered into the service of the United States. On August 24, 1861, the Regiment enlisted for a period of three years or for the duration of the war. The Regiment left for the front on October 5, 1861, and was plunged into active service. The Regiment gained fame in twenty-two battles including second Bull Run, Antietam and Spottsylvania and the three days' battle at Gettysburg.

With a record of superb valor and faithful service, the Regiment was mustered out of the service June 30th, 1865, having participated in the bloodiest engagements in the war.

Twenty-two men from Consho-

hocken enlisted in Co. C for three years or the period of the war. They escaped capture and injury. Three were killed in action, fourteen were wounded and two of the company were prisoners of war.

The record of the local men in Co. C, all of whom have answered the last roll call, is probably not exceeded by any body of men who participated in the war.

The record:

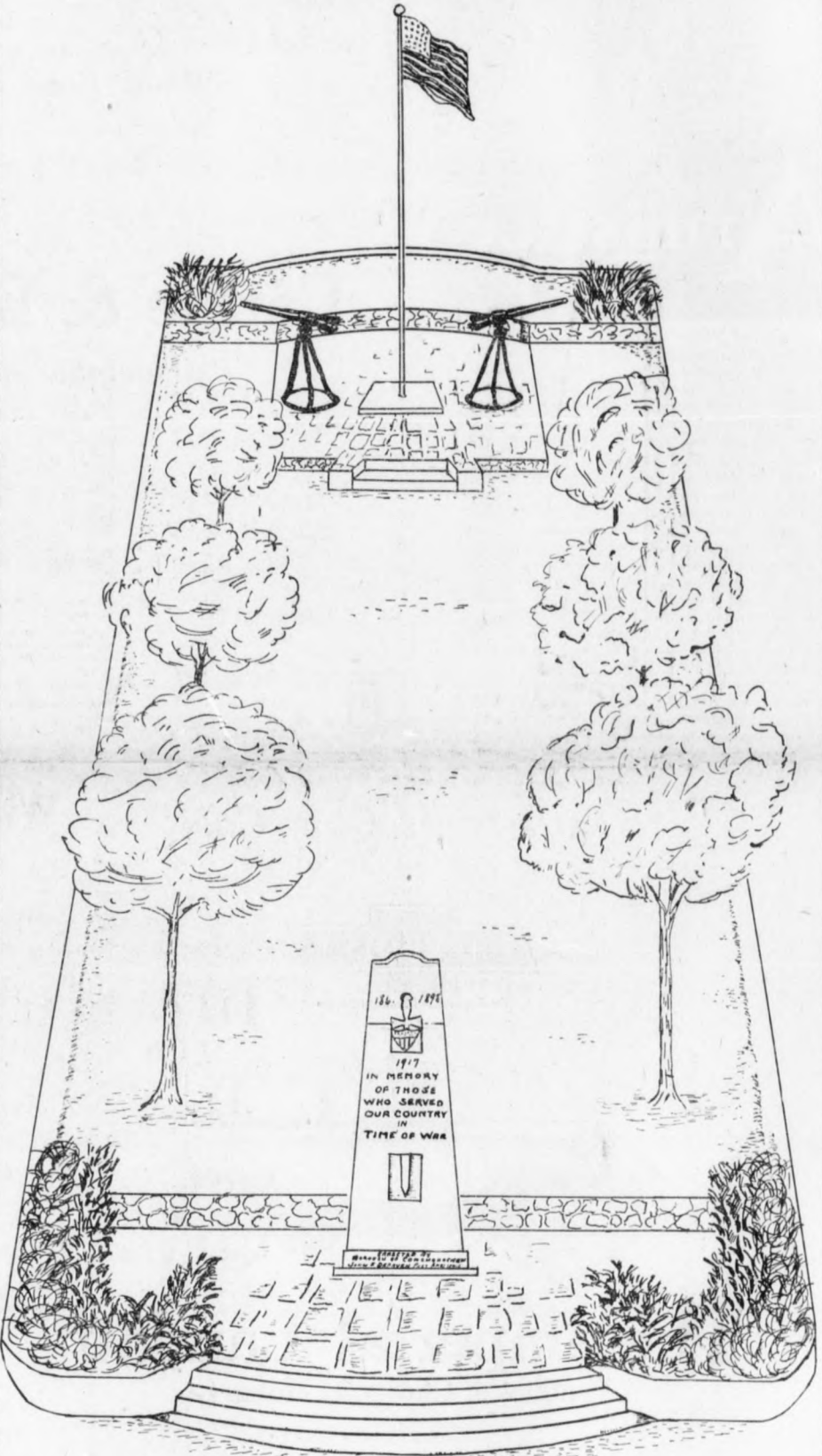
J. SARAZIN STEEPLER—Captain of Co. C, and promoted to Major of the Regiment. Wounded through the lungs, at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.

JOHN BEMEDERFER—1st Lieutenant, promoted to Captain. Wounded at Fredericksburg and Spottsylvania.

ROBERT HERRON—Promoted to 1st Lieutenant. Wounded in right ankle, at Bull Run, August 20, 1862. Wounded through both thighs at Spottsylvania, May 10, 1864.

NATHAN L. JONES—Promoted to 2nd Lieutenant. Wounded at Fredericksburg and at Hatcher's Run. (continued on page four)

Conshohocken's Tribute to its Sons Who Served in Defense of Country



In lasting, loving memory of those heroes, who responded to their country's call in the hour of need, the people of this community, will, tomorrow, dedicate a monument and memorial plot.

The memorial is symbolic of the lives of the heroes it is designed to honor. A shaft of Georgia marble, chosen for its time and weather resisting qualities, said to be more enduring than granite; the American flag under which they valiantly and successfully fought under in three wars; cannon, which defend the flag and trees and shrubbery, the symbol of beauty, peace and

happiness are combined to make a fitting tribute to the memory of the citizens of Conshohocken who served under arms in defense of their country.

Erection of the memorial is due to the efforts of John F. DeHaven Post, 129, American Legion. Since the end of the World War, many suggestions were offered as to a memorial to the men from this borough who served in the wars of the country. Nothing definite occurred until a few months ago when the members of the Post conceived the idea of making of Second avenue between Fayette and Forrest streets, a hillside

(Continued on Page Two)



Needlework Guild Did Red Cross Work in Early Days of War

For Thirteen Months Women Gave Two Days Each Week Sewing for the Armed and Refugees.—Red Cross Branch Organized May, 1918

During the first thirteen months of the war, the Conshohocken women who worked in the Needlework Guild did the sort of work that the Red Cross was doing in the places where it had a local organization, and it was not until May, 1918 that the chapter was officially formed here.

During that thirteen months the Needlework Guild, its regular membership augmented by a great many volunteer workers, was sewing two days of every week in the Parish House of Calvary Church, making hospital shirts, surgical dressings, and all the things that the sick and wounded and impoverished need. It is recalled that Mrs. Mary H. Wood came so regularly and sewed so industriously, and many other elderly women came, some of them no doubt who could remember sewing for the grand army of the Republic.

In May, 1918, the first meeting EVERY evening, to know if she had succeeded in getting any news of his boy who had suddenly fallen silent, and of whom he could get no word. The boy had been captured, and two months was an average of the length of time necessary to get in touch with captured soldiers. "This little old man clung to my hand, sobbed upon my shoulder," Mrs. Wilson recalled with a smile, "and when I finally was able to tell him that the boy was safe and sound in Germany, he kissed me. I can see him now as I read to him a letter from the Red Cross at Berne stating that the machines were in working order and that the cutting was properly done."

Mrs. Frank B. Wilson was named as chairman of Home Service. This was a new post, made necessary by the fact that the overseas branches had to have a correspondent and co-operator at home, when they were rendering service to the boys "over there." Mrs. Wilson did not know what her new post entailed, but in the ensuing weeks she began to find out. She was the go-between of the Red Cross in other places and this place, and not only did she act as intermediary between the overseas and other branches of the Red Cross, but she served in this capacity for individuals, boys on the other side and their homefolk and friends here.

In a recent interview Mrs. Wilson stated that long after the names of the organizations' officers and the places of their meetings and the official correspondence had been forgotten, she will remember the little Italian father who came to her home evening after evening.

(Continued on page six)

Only Survivor of Squad Tells Experiences in German Prison Camp

Alfred Volpe, Reported Killed, Was the Only Survivor of His Squad of 7.—Taken Prisoner During Last Fierce Drive of Germans.—Friendliness Shown to American Prisoners.

(Editor's Note: Alfred Volpe, of 101 Elm Street, was reported killed in July, 1918, and for four months he was believed to have been, but he had been captured by the Germans and taken to a prison camp in Germany. In the following article he tells his own story.)

At 8.30 the evening of July 15th, 1918, the American and French soldiers began putting over a heavy barrage to the German army which was just across the river, and by midnight the Germans were answering with one. I was corporal of a squad, and we were between these two fires; the American shots from behind going over our heads, and the Germans from in front doing the same. It was a hot place, but we were sheltered a good bit by a railroad embankment. We did nothing all night but wait for daylight, and a little clearing up of the smoke that was all around us.

At 4.30 it was getting daylight and we saw German combs across a bridge that they had built in the night. We started firing. Their return fire killed four of the men of my squad. In a short time we were surrounded by these two fires, and one of them ordered me to hand over my pistol. There were only three of us now, of what had been my squad, (seven men). The Germans who had captured us motioned for us to go across the bridge toward the German lines. From the direction of the bridge hundreds of German soldiers were coming forward for their attack on the Allies, and we met many of them on the bridge. This was the last big German drive for Paris. Shot and shell from all over the bridge. Before we got to the bridge one of my men made an attempt to escape and was shot. Now there were only two of us. That was just across the river, and by midnight the Germans who were going along with us cautioned us every little bit to throw ourselves flat down to keep from being hit. As we were making our way across this bridge, which was under fire from both sides, my only remaining comrade was shot and killed. The shot that killed him came from in front of me. I did not know whether it was accidental or whether some sharpshooter had aimed at him on account of his enemy uniform I never knew.

Hardly had we got over to the German side of the bridge, where the German army was, when the bridge was blown up by American mines which had been placed under it. I was taken to the top of a hill, and as I passed the crowds of German soldiers they spit at me, for at that time they were feeling bitter to the English and they thought I was one of the English soldiers. When I reached the top of this hill, pretty well back of the fire, I was searched and questioned by an officer. I was feeling pretty shaky over a letter I had in my pocket, which I had written to the folks over here. There were a good many things in it about what lines were falling all over the

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Conshohocken's Tribute to Its Sons Who Served in Defense of Country

(Continued from Page One)

street facing the town's main thoroughfare, a memorial plot. Town council accepted the idea and permitted the use of a section of the street 24 feet wide and extending the length of the block, a distance of 187 feet. Council also authorized an expenditure not to exceed \$1000 to prepare the plot for use as a memorial.

Two years ago, the borough was carrying on a \$100,000 street improvement program. The special committee in charge of the work recommended that Second avenue be made a beauty spot with a plot 24 feet wide in the center of the roadway, enclosed with a concrete curb, be made into a rock garden. Council approved the suggestion and took no action other than building the curb. The Legion saw the possibilities of the plot for a memorial and at the same time give a beauty spot to the town that would have perpetual care, and would be seen by every traveler in the main thoroughfare, a connecting link of important State highway routes.

A few months ago, the Legion began the work of erecting the memorial. Town council, the borough manager and the people cooperated. Manager Herbert drew a plan for the memorial and when it was found more funds might be raised, the plan was changed. Ideas suggested by engineers and architects of the Andross Nurseries were embodied in the new plans which were approved by the State Art Commission.

Manager Herbert with borough employees graded the plot and filled with top soil ready for planting of trees, grass and shrubbery. The Legionnaires mixed and poured the concrete foundation on which the monument stands and also built the concrete steps rising to the base of the monument.

The plot is 24 feet wide and 187 feet deep. On each side is a roadway 3 feet wide. The monument stands a short distance from the Fayette street line and stands upon a terrace approached by a wide, easy stairway. Surrounding the monument is a space paved with flag stone of irregular shapes. Flanking the monument on both sides are lines of red oak trees extending the length of the hillside.

A high flag pole, with two gun emplacements on which are mounted cannons, stands at the top of the hill, at the west end of the plot. At the base of the pole is a space paved with irregular shaped flag stones and about this space



is planted Pfitzer's juniper, single Japanese snowball and snowberry bushes. The spot will be most attractive in the spring and summer seasons giving a touch of beauty to Fayette street and will break suddenly upon the eyes of travelers in the busy street.

John F. DeHaven Post, sponsors of the memorial, provided the funds for bringing it into being and will endeavor to provide a fund for perpetual care of the plot. The cost of the memorial is estimated to exceed \$2000. After payment of the expenses for erection, it is desired to raise a fund, to be put in trust, and the income to be used for caring for the plot.

The monument is of Georgia marble said to be more enduring than is granite. Of this stone is carved the statue of Lincoln in the Lincoln memorial at Washington, D. C., the McKinley memorial, at Canton, O., and the Harding memorial at Marion, O.

The shaft is three feet square at the base and is eight feet high. It was carved at Tate, Ga., and shipped to the works of William Sullivan, Norristown, where the inscription was carved.

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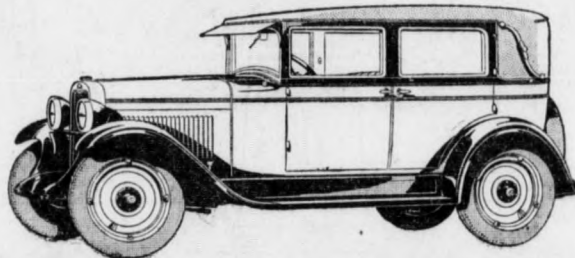
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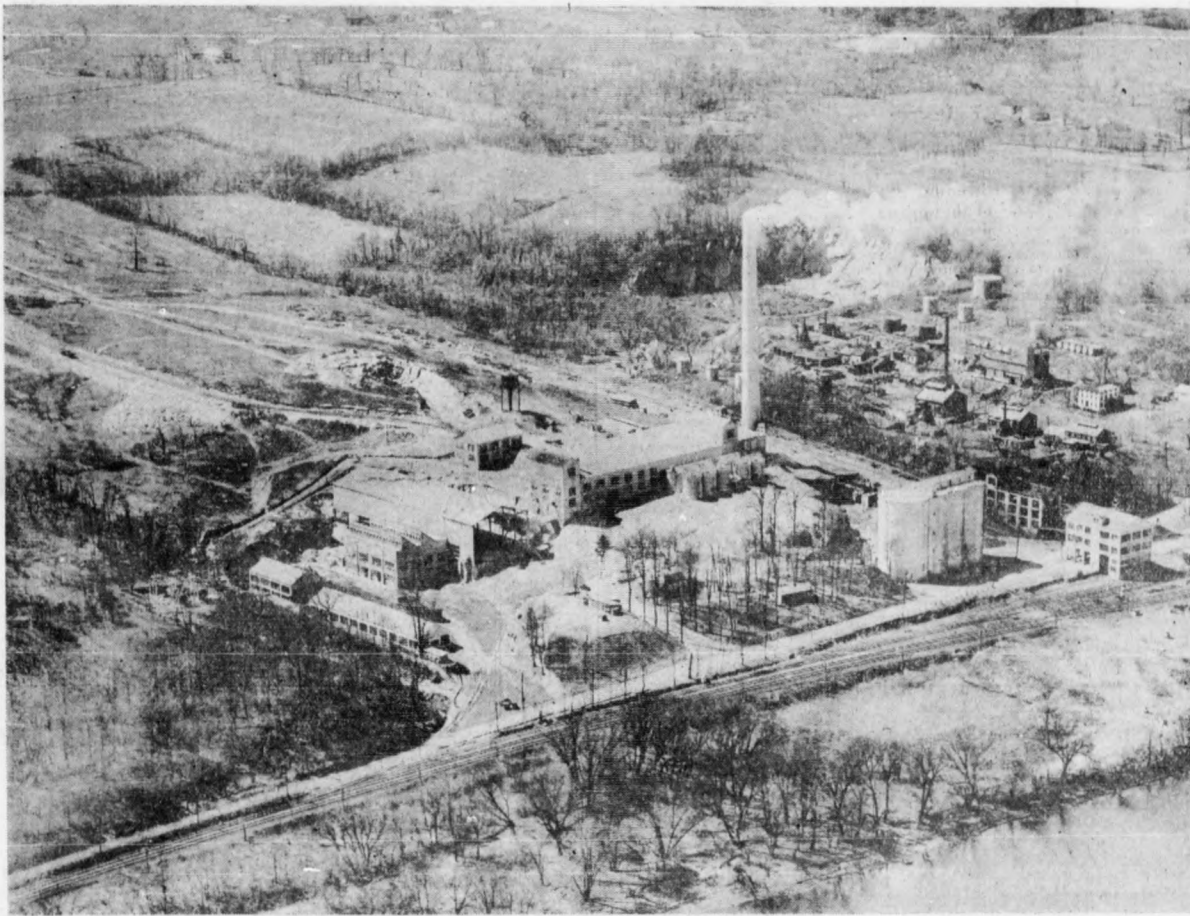
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Phone: Conshohocken 127

Montgomery County Rejoices in the Celebration of
—ARMISTICE DAY—

For Peace of Mind With Your Construction Problems—Always
Use a Montgomery County Product.



Valley Forge Cement Co.

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Montgomery County Supports Its Industries.

Chronicle of Events Before and During the War.—First Call Enlistments

(continued from first page)

Armour, are making preparations to offer their services for the country's defense.

The following week the "Red Cross Workers Ask for Aid"—but the Red Cross activities is another story.

On April 14th the "Whole Town to Help Church Raffle" and this was an event remembered by all the community. The war had really come!

In the early part of May the young men began to go away to war camps, and each issue of the paper tells of speeches, parades, farewells.

On May 8th "Factors Close and Whole Town Honors Departing Soldier Boy" "Flower of Conshohocken Youth Given Great but Sad Farewell." Fifty-two went that day.

The issue of May 22nd has a picture of Andrew McFarland, aged 17, the first to enlist from the town. He is shown in his uniform, a bugler with the Marine Corps.

Then in July the draft began to get in the heavy work, and hundreds went.

By June 15th Conshohocken had over-subscribed its Liberty Loan quota of \$600,000 by some \$50,000. The Red Cross drive for funds started with \$5,000 and subscriptions soon reached \$19,000. Guy Empey had published his best-selling and people were all saying "Over the Top." The subscriptions of money to finance the Y. M. C. A. went over the top. Nobody dreamed how much more would have to be dug up to finish what had been started.

The "war garden" was being talked about and worked at. "Boy Scouts Go in for Farming" the paper had said on May 15th. Perhaps for the first time in the history of America the empty lot took on dignity and began to be used for something besides weeds and a triangular path. Books and magazines for the soldiers in camp were called for, and hundreds of them collected for the purpose. Everybody was busy "doing his bit"—everybody wanted to do something.

In the middle of October an interesting letter was published from E. J. Morris Wood, Jr., who was "with the tanks in Belgium" and his communication is headed "Soldier Predicts Victory in Spring."

And now the "shortage" begins to get in the papers—shortage of sugar, of potatoes, of coal, of white flour. People were exhorted to eat corn bread and rye bread. One woman said at a club meeting, "But my husband doesn't like either corn or rye bread." "Mine doesn't either," responded another woman, "but he's got to eat them." People felt pretty mean, eating su-

headlines such as "Accused of Disloyalty" and "Seriously Stabbed in War Argument," which sound a note sadder than the SOS of the war sufferers.

Some of the enlisted men found that there were other things in a soldier's life that wounded besides bullets. The paper published some verses written by one of them, and it carried reproach and appeal. He wanted the people to remember that soldiers were just men, some of them very young men.

One would infer from these verses that civilians were prejudiced against soldiers, when they didn't know them, and thought them rather a rough sort. One of the verses is as follows:

Men of all kinds, when they're drinking,
Misbehave, act tough, and swear,
Drunk soldiers or civilians,
Are disgusting anywhere.
Grant us then your kind forbearance,
We'll appreciate it more
Than a lot of noisy cheering,
When we're leaving for the war.

On March 1st, Mike Dubs, a young Conshohocken man of Polish birth, was killed at the front. He had enlisted voluntarily as he could have been exempted from war service, but he said, "This country is good enough for me to live in and it's good enough for me to fight for." The paper says, "First to Give Life in War."

On March 29th a letter from John H. Wood is published. He was driving an ambulance and on a night just previous to writing he had gone "way up front" for some wounded and just when he was trying hardest to be careful he got nervous and allowed his engine to make such a noise that he thought the game was all up, so far as he and his wounded were concerned, but they managed to get away. On April 23rd he was decorated for bravery, with the Croix de Guerre.

By April 15th it had been decided "To Abolish Study of German in Schools."

"Get Your Quarter Ready to Buy a Thrift Stamp," "War Chest Drive on," "Y. M. C. A. Drive for Funds." Thus it got to be July. On the 22nd of that month the news of John DeHaven's death, and the severe wounding of George Robinson was received. The latter "Crept to Safety With Shattered Leg," while young DeHaven was "missing." The news was a month old when received. The fatal engagement had been on June 23rd.

On August 20th Albert Leightman and Joseph Smith were wounded.

With the early autumn the "gasless Sundays" set in, and this was almost worse than a coal shortage. It was rumored that "petrol" was as high as \$9 a gallon at some places in Europe which may or may not have been the fact.

In September Albert and Alex Voipe, two young Italian brothers of this borough were reported as killed. Dispatches stated they had been killed in July. This however, was not the fact. Alexander was killed, but Alfred was captured by the Germans and spent some months in a prison camp. A body, supposed to be that of Alfred Voipe was buried by his comrades and when he reappeared in France some months after the armistice, they almost thought they were seeing a ghost. In another part of this issue Voipe's story is told.

By the end of September the feeling was general that "it won't be long now." Just what was responsible for it would be hard to say. It may have been the result of a thousand small hints or it may have been simply that the time had come for the great world-wide disturbance to run down, and it was known to men and women subconsciously. About this time another letter from John W. Wood is published, and in this he says he is now on a quiet front, "Thank God, and I believe," he continues, they must have drawn up some kind of an armistice—one of those "if you don't hit me I won't hit you" affairs. So far I have only heard three or four shots, but time will tell."

And then a thing happened to America which, coming as it did on the heels of the war and no doubt as a result of the war, has never been seen for the horror that it really was, though one thoughtful man of seventy was heard to say that it was "the worst pestilence that has occurred in my lifetime." The headlines during October tell of its ravages in this healthful favored spot: "Ten More Die—Mills Closed," "Hospitals to be Opened in Church," "Emergency Hospital With 40 Beds Opened in Baptist Church." In the end more people had died of this invisible foe "the influenza" than had been lost from the American War Expedition.

At this time the paper shows a decline in the amount of war news. Germans were being captured by the dozens, score and hundred, by comparatively small groups of allied soldiers. They knew it was over. On November 1 there is an item reading "David Griffith Captured Seven Germans and Machine Gun." Francis Koch was cited for bravery in the field.

On November 7th news had spread like the wind that the expected armistice had been signed, and great was the joy and celebration. When the news turned out to be premature, people simply said, "Well if it didn't happen today it will in a few days." It had just as good as happened. It is doubtful if the joyful relief wanted to any perceptible degree when it was found that the armistice had not YET been signed. Anyway it is a recorded fact that

war thrilled the average human heart so much as the rumor that Allied and German soldiers were "fraternizing" against orders, and surreptitiously giving each other cigarettes.

John H. Binns Was Killed in Action on 28th Birthday

Met Instant Death From Machine Gun at Mount Faucon.— Killed Nov. 4, Body Recovered Nov. 12.— Brought Home for Burial



John Howard Binns, one of the heroes from this borough from whom the Vulpe-Binns Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, is named, is a native of this borough although at the time he registered for service he was a resident of Muskegon, Michigan.

He was the son of the late Alfred Binns and Agnes Binns Koplin, and was born in this borough on November 4th, 1890, and as fate decreed was killed in action in France on his twenty-eighth birthday, and was the only one born and raised in this borough to be killed in action.

As a boy he attended the public school. During his high school years he was one of the school's best athletes, being a foot ball player of exceptional ability. At the conclusion of his high school education he entered the employ of the Lee Tire & Rubber Company. He was well and popularly known and continued in athletics as a member of the famous Conshohocken foot ball team, after obtaining employment.

A year before the United States entered the World War he removed to Muskegon, Mich. When the first call was made by the draft he returned to his home on East Hector street, in Whitemarsh township, and registered in the Second Draft Board District at Willow Grove. He was examined and passed the physical test perfectly. He was called for service of May 29th, 1918, and sent to Camp Meade, Md., where he was assigned to Co. E, 15th Infantry, 79th Regiment.

After a little more than one month's training he was sent overseas on July 6th, 1918, and given overseas number 3113181. His Regiment went into actual service early in September and he had many thrilling experiences during the Meuse-Aargonne drive, Hill No. 40 and Mount Faucon. At Mount Faucon with the Germans shelling the American forces on two sides Binns was struck by a machine gun bullet and instantly killed while in action, on November 4th, 1918. Just a week prior to the signing of the Armistice. His body lay on the battlefield until November 12th, when it was removed to the Soldiers' ceme-



terial "Shady" ordered a good breakfast of fruit, toast, coffee, an extra large sirloin steak and potatoes. As he was waiting to be served, a man introducing himself as being from Utah asked if he might "Join a soldier at breakfast" and upon being welcomed, sat down and ordered a light breakfast of toast and cereal. The soldier's breakfast was served and was rapidly disappearing when a waiter passed bearing a tray of ham and eggs. "Shady" stopped eating and sniffing the air said, "That certainly does smell good. Water, bring me an order of ham and eggs." The first breakfast had been disposed of and then the ham and eggs disappeared. "Shady" gave a sigh of satisfaction and then ordered a piece of pie, a plate of ice cream, and a glass of milk to top off his breakfast. When he finished the meal (meals) he was presented with a check for \$3.85. The Utah man asked for the check. The soldier protested saying he had enough money to pay. The Utah man firmly insisted that he be given the check and said, "It is not that I want to assist you, I just want the right to say that I paid for that big family breakfast eaten by one soldier."

Writer—Formerly it took me a week to write a book.
Judge—Really?
Writer—And now it will take me 30 days to do one sentence.
Percy—Why is a Christian Scientist like a thin girl?
Harold—Tell me.
Percy—One is a humbug and the other is a bum bug.

22 Local Boys Enlisted in Same Co. in Civil War and Made it Famous

(continued from first page)

Killed at Gettysburg, July 1, 1862.

JONATHAN E. ROGERS—Promoted to 2d Lieutenant. Wounded at Bull Run, August 30, 1862.

CHALKLEY FOX—Sergeant. Wounded at Antietam. Captured and held a prisoner of war from August 19, 1864, until May 19, 1865.

EDMUND DAVIS—Sergeant. Uninjured.

GEORGE W. VAUGHN—Sergeant. Wounded at Bull Run, August 30, 1862.

JAMES W. COLEN—Corporal. Wounded at Bull Run, August 30, 1862.

JOHN PUGH—Corporal Wounded Rappahannock.

HOWARD AUSTIN—Corporal. Killed at Bull Run, August 30, 1862.

FRANCIS CHARLES—Private. Wounded at Dabney's Mills.

JAMES CHRISTY—Private. Wounded at Bull Run, August 30, 1862.

JAMES HALL—Private. Wounded at Bull Run, August 30, 1862.

MICHAEL HOLLACHER—Private. Killed at Gettysburg, July 1, 1862.

LEWIS JONES—Private. Killed at Bull Run, August 30, 1862.

SAMUEL BINNS—Private. Wounded at Bull Run, August 30, 1862. He was wounded in the forehead by a minnie ball and lost the sight of his right eye.

JAMES McELWEE—Private. Uninjured.

PATRICK MURPHY—Private. Uninjured.

JOHN D. RIGHTER—Private. Wounded at Bull Run, August 30, 1862.

PETER SCANLIN—Private. Uninjured.

JAMES WILLIAMS—Private. Captured and was held a prisoner of war from May 7 until November 15, 1864.

Memorials to these gallant patriots have been erected by the State of Pennsylvania on the battlefield at Gettysburg. Three granite markers and a magnificent granite monument commemorate the valor of the Regiment.

All of these men have gone to join in the Grand Review. The sacrifices they made merits notice and a great reward.

Bobrow Bros., Inc.

congratulate Conshohocken and the public spirited whose patriotic impulse made possible the memorial to the soldiers who represented this community in the Civil War, Spanish War and World War.

That the spirit of patriotism and good citizenship shall continue to increase is the wish of

Bobrow Bros., Inc.

Manufacturers of the

"Bold Cigar"

There is more nourishment in a pound of BACON than in any other kind of meat.

Medical authorities recommend it in thin slices for infants because it is so easily digested.

You are buying the Finest Grade of BACON when you get

WEILAND'S

in Half Pound Boxes.

—Demand It!—



The "MERION"

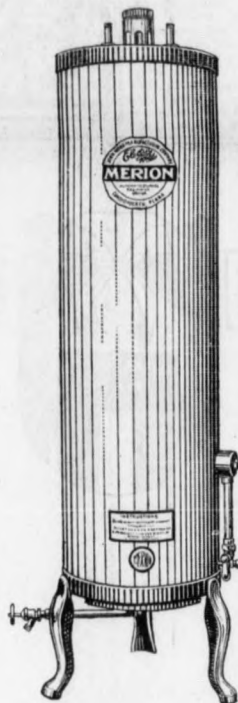
Automatic Gas Water Heater



You want Automatic Hot Water Service in your home just the same as any one else, but your first thought is, the cost of operation is going to be too high.

Ask your neighbor or one of your friends who has a Merion Heater what they think of it and whether it keeps them broke paying the gas bill, and you'll find out they wouldn't be without the Merion. Just think of the convenience of going to the hot water faucet any hour, day or night, and drawing steaming hot water. The price you have to pay for a Merion is just about half you paid for your radio and what better enjoyment can you find than taking as many warm baths as you want and knowing that it isn't going to cost you a lot of money for gas bill.

Can you afford to be without this most important modern convenience for so small an amount. Your bath room may be complete in every detail but if you can't go into it any time and draw Steaming Hot Water without waiting, it is lacking in the one biggest convenience.



Your plumber sells the "MERION" at the following prices:

15 Gallon	- - -	\$50
20 Gallon	- - -	\$55
30 Gallon	- - -	\$70
40 Gallon	- - -	\$85

Plus Installation Charges.

John Wood Manufacturing Company

Los Angeles, Calif.

Conshohocken, Pa.

Chicago, Ill.

Served 28 Years in U. S. Army--Fought in Two Wars

James Bracelin, a Local Man, Saw Long Service in Philippines and in Spanish-American and World Wars

Credited with thirty-three years in the United States regular army, twenty-eight of which were spent in actual service is the proud record of James Bracelin, of 118 West Ninth avenue, probably a distinction that can not be claimed by another Conshohocken resident at the present time. The long period represented eight enlistments and covered several years of actual service during which he experienced the rigors and hardships that have characterized the immortal words of General Sherman, "War is hell".



sketch was assigned to Ninth Infantry, Second Division. In September, 1917, he accompanied his regiment across the Atlantic defying floating mines and submarines and landed safely only to face the fiercest and bloodiest fighting of all warfare. As a member of the Second Division he saw active service on practical all of the offensives in which United States soldiers took part. He was never gassed, he was never wounded and when the Armistice was signed his regiment was made a part of the Army of Occupation and he was sent into Germany and was one of the last to get back to the United States.

ment hospital. After being restored to health he was sent to Ft. Thomas, Newport, Ky. where he remained until 1913, when he was sent to the Mexican Border until war was declared against Germany in 1917, when he was sent to France. During the war he saw active service at Chateau Thierry, Soissons, St. Mehel, Champagne, Meuse Argonne. His regiment was cited five times during the war and he received a personal citation for bravery displayed while under heavy shell and machine gun fire, in the Meuse-Argonne drive.

During the World War Bracelin served as a second Sergeant and after the Armistice had been signed was promoted to First Sergeant.

In speaking of his army life Bracelin said it was hard in times of war but in peace times it was pleasant.

On all eight of his discharges Sergeant Bracelin's records are marked as excellent. He is a member of the Second Division Association.

Try a "Want" Ad in The Recorder

Needlework Guild Did Red Cross Work in Early Days of War

(continued from first page)

"One day I received a letter from Paris saying that Private Bello had not heard from his mother and other relatives in this borough for six months. When I succeeded in finding them, which was difficult on account of the wife being known by her maiden name, I found the whole family ill with the flu, without a doctor or anyone to wait on them.

"By this time the battlefield was in our own town, and the enemy the strange disease that was ravaging it. The Red Cross operated a hospital for influenza patients, using the Sunday School rooms of the Baptist church for a hospital.

"One bit of war service, or attempted service, I shall never forget, and that was my effort and failure to recover Harold Orsell's violin which he prized so much because it had been his father's. In the first place, wouldn't anybody in the world want to do something for a boy who would take his fiddle to war with him? And play for his comrades when they were idle and bored and downcast? That little old violin and its player was a source of joy to the boys," and Orsell hung to it until the time came for him to go into battle, then he left it with the chaplain of his company. The time came when the chaplain went forward into a place where he could not take the violin so he left it with "the military police."

"It could never be traced. Letter after letter was passed between this office and France, and between Washington and France, but the violin was never recovered.

"The work of the Home Service since the war has been largely war work. The Red Cross office here was the channel through which effort and correspondence passed in getting hospital arrangements made for the disabled, and compensation and insurance tangles straightened out. Even though a war may be "over" the efforts of it last a long long time, and dealing with this aftermath is almost as important as that done while the actual fighting is going on.

"The Home Service plays a very necessary part also in civilian relief, and the great breadth of the field its organization covers, practically all the civilized world makes it a strong ally of all other humanitarian bodies."

A revival of interest in the Red Cross is being shown just at this time, and a committee to nominate new officers and committees for this branch has been headed by Mrs. Reese Day's.

An active campaign to enlist the cooperation of the entire community is then to be launched so that this benevolent agency will lose none of its effectiveness. Sufferers from every great disaster look to the Red Cross for aid, and for many years there have been enough unselfish people to keep the organization growing. Last year the American Red Cross membership had approximately three million; the last roll call showed that the number had become four million.



JAMES BRACELIN

This hero, one of the many in whose honor the war memorial is to be unveiled during the Armistice Day celebration of 1928, is a veritable "Soldier of Fortune." He faced the pestilence of fever and disease in the Philippines, for five years, during which time he was ill for more than a year. He was nursed back to health and continued to re-enlist and in 1913, when the relations between Mexico and the United States was strained almost to the breaking point and war between the two countries seemed inevitable, he was sent to the Mexican Border to guard the interest of his country. He remained at this post until 1917. When the United States entered the World War the subject of this

The H. C. JONES Co.

CONSHOHOCKEN, PA.



ESTABLISHED 1880

INCORPORATED 1889

Manufacturers of

Cotton and Woolen Piece Goods for Men's Wear

New York City office 215 Fourth Ave.



The Atlantic Refining Company

Only Survivor of Squad Tells Experiences in German Prison Camp

(continued from first page)

we were going to do to the Germans, and particularly what we would like to do to the Kaiser. I did not want the officer to read that letter.

I think the army discipline was a good deal weaker by this time. In the early part of the war that letter probably would have been read and taken very seriously, but on this hot summer day, with the Germans making a last desperate attempt to get by the Allied line, and hope growing weaker every minute, a little thing like a prisoner, especially an American prisoner, for whom the Germans seemed to have very little hospitality, was not given much attention. I had five or six hundred francs on me, and this was not disclosed, and my letter was not read. The thing the officer was interested in was how many of the enemy were on the other side of the river at this point. I didn't know myself, a soldier knows very little about the general situation. I suppose he knew that I couldn't tell much if I wanted to, so he soon left me. There I was, practically unguarded, and thought I could escape. I lay down as if exhausted, and little by little crawled down the hill toward the river, intending to swim it. I spent hours and hours doing this. Finally I got close to the bank, but while waiting for darkness I was recaptured.

I was taken that night to a dug-out where there were a lot of officers, a sort of field headquarters. This dugout had electric lights, floors and telephones. The Germans had been there a long time. One officer spoke English well. He asked me where I was from and I told him Philadelphia. He said he had lived in Chicago and had relatives there. I was closely questioned about the Allied army and their movements; was taken into three different rooms and cross-examined by three different officers before they stopped.

Later I was taken outside again and there was an alarm of gas. I saw the smoke-like vapor rising from the exploded shell and I thought my time had come, for my gas mask had been taken from me when I was searched. I saw the soldiers around me putting on theirs, and I had none. But it was either not gas, or it did not affect the place where I was. The Germans soon took off their masks, and I was none the worse for not having one.

There was a field hospital station where we were, and the wounded were being brought there by the dozens. Lots of American and French soldiers as well as German. Naturally the Germans treated their own wounded first. There were some terrible sights and sounds I can tell you, but a soldier who for days and days has seen his comrades fall beside him

has been deafened with the boom and shriek of cannon and shell and choked and blinded with smoke, gets onto a state of dull seery and such things do not make as sharp an impression as they would on a man leading a normal life. They just seem part of the general scenery of that hell he has got into.

Three other American prisoners and myself were detailed to carry wounded. They had no stretchers, only blankets fixed on a couple of poles. Before the battle was over there had been about 75 Americans and Frenchmen captured and they started taking us back of the lines. We walked until midnight and then were taken back of a large barn and told we could sleep. We were awakened at four, and one of the first persons I saw was Vito Bruno, a Conshohocken boy. I was glad to see a familiar face, but was so tired and hungry and blue that nothing could have much of a kick unless it was a good meal and a good rest. The few bites of breakfast I had made from my emergency rations while still at the railroad embankment early the previous morning was the last I had had. And also, it was a long time before I got any more.

Vito Bruno had on a raincoat and one of the Germans asked him for it. I told him not to give it to him, but the German was determined to have it and of course Vito had to turn it over to him.

When they got us up they marshaled us all into the barn and stood us up in a line. I saw a machine gun on a loft above the floor where we stood, and again I thought it was all up with me. It was not that tough; they would not have taken us into the barn to shoot us. I never knew what that particular manœuvre meant. Most of what was said was in German, which I couldn't understand. After about half an hour of being looked over we were taken out lined up and searched. Two machine guns "covered" us while this searching was going on. Perhaps it had been the original intention to search us in the barn and they decided the open was better.

After the search we started on a long, long hike. We had no food and were officially allowed to stop for water only twice a day, but that was not enough for a hot July day, and some of the fellows would break the line to drink. When they did this they were quickly herded back again by the guards. We reached Leone after four days march, and by this time when we sat down, we could hardly get up. Here we were fed for the first time; one loaf of bread was divided among every seven men, and each man given a bowl of soup. As luscious as we were that soup didn't taste good!

We stayed in Leone five days and then when we started again on the march toward Germany we were

given rations. A pound of hard biscuit for three days. We first went to a prison camp called Langensalz. It was awful there. Temporary barracks had been built for prisoners and these barracks were entirely surrounded by mud. Here we had bread and soup again and the third day a Russian doctor came and gave us all an inoculation of some kind for our health. We stayed there 15 days. Then we were loaded on freights and rode for two days to a place called Gessen where we stayed over night. Next day we were paraded through the town to cheer up the townspeople—showing the simple souls how many allied soldiers had been captured. That night we went on, and who else passed Heidelberg I saw the University way up on the hill looking very fine and handsome. They said this town was beautiful, but we didn't see much of it.

Finally we arrived at Rastatt, which was our objective. After reaching this large prison camp, where there were about 2500 American soldiers, we got plenty of rest, and after two or three weeks our dirty and lousy condition was remedied, as the Germans are very clean and could not have dangerous and unhealthy conditions such as would surely develop at a prison camp if no care was taken of the prisoners. There were baths made for the use of the prison camp and we were taken to these, under guard, every two weeks. Our clothes and bodies were disinfected, which was a great relief.

The food here was terrible though, every day for two months we had nothing but bad soup and black bread. But one happy day, in late September, a Y. M. C. A. man visited the camp and took the news of our needs to the Red Cross in Switzerland. From that time on we received regular supplies of good food, soap, clothing, coffee, tobacco and reading matter from this blessed organization. There were no soldiers at this camp except Americans. I believe they treated the Americans better than they did the others. Anyway they separated us from the others, and I would say that we were well treated, considering that we were prisoners of war. Soon after arriving and getting fixed up we were asked to work. If we had consented we would have been taken to farms, factories, etc. Many of the men went, but many of them, mostly the men who felt most responsible to their own side, the corporals and sergeants, refused. A show of compulsion was made, but they persistently refused, so they were let alone. Sometimes we were taken on a trip out through the town to see what Germany looked like. A paper printed in English was circulated in the camp, and the object of this was to win the sympathies of the Americans to the German side.

We organized a band for which the Y. M. C. A. procured instruments. I played the alto horn. This gave us a great deal of pleasure. One of the men made an American flag out of tobacco-sacks, but this was kept a secret.

We were not surprised by the news of the Armistice, and we too, heard the news the Thursday before the 11th, just as America did. When told that the news was false we were not a bit worried. We knew it was only a question of days. After the Armistice was signed we stayed or for nearly a month because arrangements were not made to take us away. But one day, early in December, a man came from Switzerland, looked us over and said a train would be sent for us. Maybe we weren't happy! As the train carried us over the Rhine, the American who had the flag waved it triumphantly out of the window.

We went to a hospital at Vleby to recuperate, as hardly any of us were in good health. Soon after we arrived a fellow came through the crowd saying "Anybody here from Company C?" I answered him and he nearly fell over. He had helped to bury a poor fellow that he thought was

Gen. Petain Commends Valor of Alex. Volpe

Local Boy, a Machine Gunner, Was Killed in Action.—France Gives Croix de Guerre to Family

A reliable first-hand account of Alexander Volpe's death was given to the Volpe family by the dead man's friend and comrade Tony Viola, who is dead.

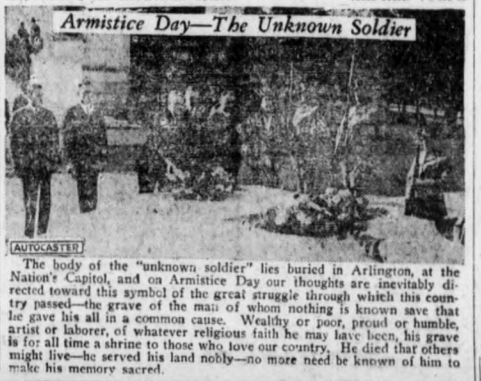
According to his story, at the same time Alfred was captured, his brother was fighting only a few miles away, although the whereabouts of each was unknown to the other. Alexander was with the machine guns, and had charge of one. On the 18th of July, 1918, he had reconnoitered for a new position and had set up his gun in the chosen place. Within a few seconds after he began firing he was struck by bullets and had received four wounds before he fell. He was twenty-three years old, and had worked for the Alca Wood company for some years.

After his death a Croix de Guerre was sent to the Volpe family by General Petain, with a letter of commendation for young Volpe's valor. Residents of this borough will remember the exhibition of this letter and decoration several years ago in Alfred Volpe's store window.

The two brothers never met "on the other side" although they were so near that once the older brother Albert stopping with his company



Both Alfred and Alexander had the record of brave and comradely soldiers with the sort of temperament that made much of loyalty to their own side, and a bulldog tenacity of purpose.



The body of the "unknown soldier" lies buried in Arlington, at the Nation's Capitol, and on Armistice Day our thoughts are inevitably directed toward this symbol of the great struggle through which this country passed—the grave of the man of whom nothing is known save that he gave his all in a common cause. Wealthy or poor, proud or humble, artist or laborer, of whatever religious faith he may have been, his grave is for all time a shrine to those who love our country. He died that others might live—he served his land nobly—no more need be known of him to make his memory sacred.

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Industrial Conshohocken

AS compared with the large city, Conshohocken has the stronger attraction for new industries. Land is cheaper, taxes lower, overhead less and labor more stable.

With new industries come new citizens, added growth. Everyone in the community benefits, either directly or indirectly, through increased markets and property values. And beyond material prosperity is stimulated that wonder working community power which we know as "Civic Pride."

But, to attract new industries, Conshohocken must offer ample electric power, gas and electric heat, transportation and light for industrial and domestic needs, both present and future.

Conshohocken enjoys this important advantage.

***The Philadelphia Suburban
Counties Gas & Electric Co.***

will continue to maintain that advantage for you.

Posts Named for Heroes Killed in Battle

Legion Post Named for Youngest Marine

John F. DeHaven Post, 129. A. L., Was Instituted August 19, 1919.—Did Much Welfare Work.—Big Membership

John F. DeHaven Post, 129. American Legion is named in honor of the hero of the World war. John F. DeHaven was probably the youngest member of the U. S. Marine Corps, having enlisted at the age of 17 years and was killed in battle.



CLIFTON C. WOODWARD, Adjutant of John F. DeHaven Post

The American Legion was organized in Paris during the war by American soldiers, sailors and marines and at the end of the war the organization was made national. It immediately directed its men returned home, there was great activity in organizing American Legion Posts throughout the country. Early in 1919, Albert Allen, one of the first to enlist from this borough, with the assistance of Col. William A. March and Lieut. Stanley H. Hunnicker, who were active in organizing the Norristown Post, aroused interest among the service men with the result that on August 19, 1919 was instituted. The Post was named John F. DeHaven Post, No. 129. Temporary officers were elected as follows: commander, Albert S. Allen; vice commander, Arthur J. Kehoe; adjutant, Walter M. Smith; finance officer, Herman T. Butcher; chaplain, Rev. H. O. Wyatt; Dr. Harold Faggett, historian. The meeting was held in G. A. R. hall, 29 members were present.

Meetings were held in G. A. R. hall, the Civil war veterans giving the use of the hall free. Later, the Post removed to the K. of P. hall and again moved to the P. O. S. of A. hall and went into permanent quarters in the Park House when the park commission offered them a room for their own use.

The Post experienced financial difficulties. There were no funds in the treasury and equipment was needed. An appeal was made to the manufacturers and the response was generous providing the Post with sufficient funds to purchase needed equipment. During the first year, a campaign for members was made and the results were very satisfactory the membership reaching 246.

The Post has been prosperous. The membership is active and during its existence has carried out the purposes of the organization. The Post has done much welfare work giving assistance to the needy in a quiet unobtrusive way. It has supported the claims of service men, fostered a higher type of citizenship, town loyalty and patriotism.

The following is a roster of the Post:

- A. Albert S. Allen, 225 Spring Mill avenue; Gustave A. Abrams, 24 Forrest street; Joseph A. Aldinger, R. D. 2; David Allen, 140 East 8th ave.; John Allen, 1017 East Elm st.; Major E. J. Ansis, The Hermitage, West Consh.; Harry Atkinson, 1919 Harry St.
- B. Ben S. Bailey, 403 E. 11th ave.; Ross P. Baldwin, R. D. 1; Robert W. Balmer, 126 W. 6th ave.; Joseph Beaver, R. D. 4; Percy Beazley, R. D. 2; Russell Bradley, 351 East Hector st.; John Brazil, West 3rd; James Barber, 1015 East Elm st.; Robert M. Barber, 101 Williams st.; W. Consh.; Harry J. Barrett, 1320 Fayette; Frank Butera, 816 Maple street.
- C. Dr. Sherod Cooper, 115 East 5th ave.; John Cairns, 266 E. 6th ave.; Frank Chell, 114 W. 5th ave.; George Clark, 325 Spring Mill ave.; Jonathan Cleaver, R. D. 2; George Cohee, 312 E. 10th ave.; George W. Collins, R. D. 2.
- D. John W. Diamond, Lafayette Hill P. O. Agent; James Darby, 106 Fayette; John A. DeHaven, 124 Ford, West Consh.; Frank Deisinger, 628 Ford, West Consh.; Wm. Deisinger, 314 W. 11th ave.; Elwood Dutil, 330 E. 10th ave.; J. Korsey Davis, Front & Ford sts.; W. Consh.; Joseph J. Dimick, W. Consh.
- E. Russell C. Erbe, 1806 Maple St.
- F. John C. Fetter, 9th ave.; John



JOHN F. DEHAVEN The young Marine, the first from

Youngest Marine Gave Life to His Country

Captain Regretted That He Did Not Hold to His Decision and Keep John DeHaven on Kitchen Duty, When an Attack Was Ordered.

John DeHaven was man-size at fourteen and a half years, and in the April days following the declaration of war he kept longing to go. He begged his parents to "sign the paper" that would permit him to go, but they firmly and finally refused. The idea! A boy of his age enlisting. He said no more then, and they thought they had heard the last of it. He was working at Leary's grocery store, and on Monday, the 23rd of April, he left home as usual ostensibly to go to work. About ten o'clock his mother was called on the phone from the store and asked if she knew that John had enlisted. She at once tried to reach him, directly or indirectly by telephone, but to no avail. Then she decided not to interfere. "I just thought," she says, "that he was so determined to go, he might as well, for if I prevented him from going he might do something I was ashamed of, and then I would feel I had done wrong."

(Continued on Page 10)

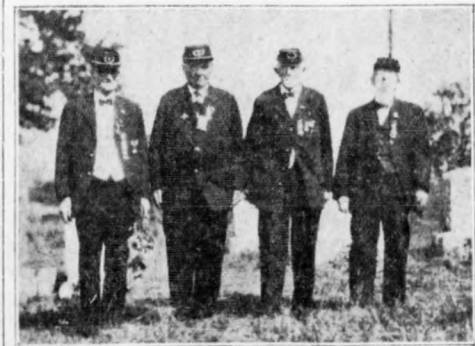
Civil War Veterans Organized Post in 1867

First G. A. R. Post Surrendered Charter.—Eight Years Without an Organization.—Geo. Smith Post Instituted June 20, 1873

Seventeen months after the first post of the Grand Army of the Republic was held in Decatur, Ill., with twelve members, veterans of the Union Post 75, G. A. R. Post, as were many other organizations, was organized and instituted in Stemple's hall, in Forrest street on a site now occupied by the Forrest theatre.

A meeting was held August 20, 1867, the post was instituted with seventeen members, none of whom survive. The term of post commander was for six months and the following served in the office: Isaac Dunlop, P. H. Lynch, Daniel Ross, two terms, Joseph K. Moore and George M. Williams, who served four months or until October 11, 1870 when the charter was surrendered to headquarters of the G. A. R. together with a balance in the treasury of \$2.67.

The charter members of the first post were: Isaac Dunlop, William B. Nunnesser, William Noel, Thomas Stewart, Thomas Ramsey, John S. Moore, Henry Pulmer, Robert White, John McPeeters, Joseph K. Moore, Evan B. Williams, Chalkey Fox, Washington A. Bell, Daniel Ross, William Earl, Joseph Jones and Robert Herron.



The picture is of the entire membership of George Smith Post, No. 79, G. A. R. No regular meetings are held. When the weather is good and the members gather at a comrades' home, a meeting is held. All the members are in good health. Comrade Harold (84 yrs.) and Comrade Jones (83 yrs.) represented the Post at the G. A. R. National Encampment in Denver, Col., last September.

Left to right: Henry J. Harold, George Washington Jones, Stephen Miller, Matthias Glenzinger.



AMERICAN LEGION DRILL TEAM

The members of the team are as follows: Left to right (kneeling)—Robert Palmer, William Schrack, Russell Ziegler, Harry Karr, George Clark, Roy Shade, Francis W. McDermott, George Cohee, Frank Diestinger, Joseph Beaver, John Shade, Lewis Robinson, Albert S. Allen, Charles

this borough to be killed in the war. He was killed in action at Belleau Wood, France. The Post is named in his honor.

Smith, Willis Kirkpatrick, Clifton Woodward, Howard French, Percy Boorse, William Romeis, John Oberdorff. Left to right (standing)—Seth K. Mitchell (first lieutenant), William Ray, James Graham, William Diestinger, Richard Grennor, Eugene Quinn, Frank Hiltner, Harry Atkinson, Paul McFarland, Calvin W. Rigg (post commander), Howard Wilkinson, Norman Greene, John A. DeHaven, Edward Murrewels, Howard Martin, Llewellyn Jones, George McFarland, John McCann, James Gibbs, John Allen (second lieutenant), William Weinrich (captain).

Rifle Team Keeps Veterans in Drill and Shooting Trim

A. L. Post Maintains a Uniformed Rifle Team.—Regular Drills Held.—Cap't. Weinrich Keeps Men in Shape in Marksmanship.

A wheel within a wheel properly describes the relation of the American Legion drill team to the main organization. The post is a live-wire combination with a drill team a unit that is constantly spurting it on to the greater activities.

The team was organized about the middle of October, 1927. Fifty-two of the most active and hard-working members immediately joined the unit. William Weinrich a member of the Legion of Honor Rifle team of Lulu Temple Shrine, of Philadelphia, was elected captain.

Captain Weinrich's first move was to show the members of the team the importance of efficiency in their maneuvering and ordered them to report at the Community Center athletic field on Sunday afternoons for rehearsals. The interest in the new unit continued and in less than a month the men were in position to appear in public.

The uniform adopted by the drill team was of the regular American Legion, blue in color, fashioned after the uniform used during the World War, with leather puttees. The rifles were obtained from the U. S. Government.



WILLIAM WEINRICH Captain of Drill Team

Geo. Smith Was First Soldier From Here Lost in Battle

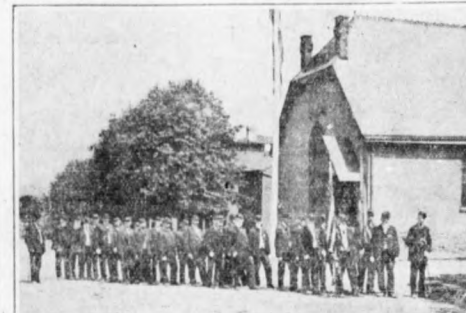
Enlisted in Goslin's Zouaves August 23, 1861.—Wounded and Taken Prisoner at Gaines' Mill.—Never Heard of Afterwards.

When the veterans of the Civil War were discharged from the service, returned to their homes and peace took up the pursuit of gain, local veterans organized a Post of the G. A. R. Despite the large number of local men, who served valiantly throughout the war and the number who were killed in battle, no local hero was selected for honor until the Post was reorganized in 1878 and named for George Smith, who with his brother Benjamin Smith enlisted in the Union Army. Both were valiant soldiers. George Smith made the supreme sacrifice, his brother, who enlisted in the 88th Reg't, Pa. Vols., known as Goslin's Zouaves, taking the name from the Colonel of the regiment. He was wounded at Gaines Mill, Va., June 27, 1862 and taken prisoner. Nothing was heard of him afterwards and it was supposed that he died in a Southern prison camp. No word was ever received from him and the last knowledge of him gained by his relatives was of him being wounded and captured.

Post 79, honored his memory by naming the Post for him and had a full length crayon portrait, in zouave uniform drawn. The portrait for years adorned the Post room.

The last of the family of George Smith residing here is Mrs. Josephine Phillips, 1015 Harry street, who is a niece. Mrs. Phillips is in ill health, having suffered a stroke of paralysis. She is the nearest surviving relative of George Smith.

G. A. R. POST RETURNING TO HEADQUARTERS



The above picture was taken as the Post was returning to G. A. R. headquarters after participating in a patriotic parade. George Smith Post always had a large turnout in patriotic celebrations, the veterans parading as a duty to instill the spirit of patriotism in those who knew nothing of the terrors and hardships of war.

History of Volpe-Binns Post Veterans of Foreign Wars

Men Who Served Overseas in the Wars of the U. S. Named Their Post in Honor of Local Youths Who Lost Their Lives in France.

The vast majority of Conshohocken boys who were in the army during the World War were sent overseas for foreign service. When they returned to their homes following the signing of the Armistice a number of them became imbued with the idea of establishing a post of Veterans of Foreign Wars in Conshohocken. To these men it seemed but right and proper for all men who had served the country on foreign soil regardless of when it might have happened to be would be eligible to membership.

The man most active in the promotion of such an organization was James J. Kilcoyne, who as a veteran of the World War, had received his honorable discharge crediting him with an excellent record while in the service during which time he saw much action and endured many hardships. He interested several other soldiers in the idea and during the early days of 1922 he called a meeting of those interested to discuss the formation of a new post. The meeting was held at the cigar store of Alfred Volpe, then located at No. 66 Fayette street. A goodly number were present and expressed themselves as favorable to the proposition. Several days later another meeting was held and the number of volunteers was larger so the organization of the post was definitely decided upon. The necessary formalities were carried out and the organization meeting was fixed to be held in the G. A. R. hall, located at Third avenue and Forrest street, on January 27th, 1922. An invitation was extended to all soldiers with foreign service to become members.

Department Commander Rankin was present as were also a number of visiting posts. The meeting was largely attended and the new post was instituted by Post Commander Parnell of St. Hill at 2000 on Philadelphia. Twenty-two men were obligated and the oath of obligation was administered by Post Commander Giles, of Hattel-Taylor Post, of Roxborough. The following officers were chosen: James J. Kilcoyne, chairman; John Moriarty, adjutant and James McCaulley, quartermaster.

Following the organization of the post the next question to be solved was a suitable name, and as all posts were named after men who had made the supreme sacrifice it was finally decided to adopt the name of Volpe-Binns Post No. 832, Veterans of Foreign Wars. This title was selected at the second meeting held on February 6th, 1922.

Temporary quarters were secured at No. 394 East Elm street and the first meeting was held there on February 24th, at which Robert J. Crawford, who had taken a most active part in securing the first two contingent of volunteers from the borough, was elected to honorary membership.

The installation of the first board of officers was held on Sunday, March 5th, and the ceremonies were attended with a big parade in which a number of visiting posts participated. The post continued to meet in their temporary quarters on East Elm street until April 18th when the Maple Room of the hose house of Washington Fire Company was secured and here the post held forth until October 9th, 1922, when they removed to the third floor of the building at 106 Fayette street.

At the first meeting in their new headquarters Robert J. Crawford and the late Howard E. Tolo presented the post with two beautiful flags, one the colors of the post and the other a United States flag. It was finally decided to make one for another big demonstration with visiting posts. The membership continued to increase constantly and it soon became apparent that more room was necessary. The future of the post was thus assured. Interest in the post was increasing and it was decided to lease the second floor of the building where additional room was to be had so on September 13th, 1924, the headquarters was removed from the third floor to the second floor.

Organize Ladies' Aid A number because interested in the borough became interested in the new post and were anxious to render them a service and give whatever assistance they could so on March 10th, 1924, a band of women assembled in the Post room and organized a Ladies' Aid, so the post was given a new inspiration to continue. The women proved a wonderful help to the post, assisting them in many ways to increase their finances which is so necessary in all organizations.

As a benefit the post decided to give a minstrel show in the high school auditorium on the evening of April 24th and 25th. The spacious auditorium was filled to capacity both evenings and the affair proved so successful it was decided to make it an annual affair. Each year since then the annual entertainment has lost none of its popularity and is looked forward to as one of the events of the year. Local talent has always provided the program, but the play is annually staged by the largest producing company in the United States, the company providing the costumes with one of their directors coaching the talent.

Annual Poppy Sale During the year 1924 the post introduced the sale of poppies, the proceeds of which go to the disabled soldiers in hospitals. This has proved successful and has been Since its organization the post has always been active taking part in all public demonstrations in the borough. Memorial exercises in the various schools of the community as well as in the cemeteries finds them represented and paying (Continued on Page 15)



JAMES J. KILCOYNE, First Post Commander of Volpe-Binns Post

carried out each year. Thousands of these artificial flowers, fashioned after the poppies that are linked with Flanders Field known to every World War veteran, have been disposed of by the members of the post.

The Home Association

With the membership steadily increasing it became apparent that their present quarters would soon be too small and the progressive spirit of the leading and influential members asserted itself in the form of a proposition to organize a "Home Association," create a fund and with it purchase a home. This was done at a meeting on June 24th, 1924, with Gustave Abrams, secretary; Stephen Johnson, chairman, and William Heald, treasurer. Benefits were staged and the fund grew to sufficient proportion until the early part of April of this year when the post entered into negotiations to purchase the property at 73 Harry street from Mrs. Harry Barnett. The agreement of sale was drawn up about the middle of the month but Mrs. Barnett was in California and the papers had to be mailed to her for her signature. However, the post was given permission to begin alterations to the property and these were begun immediately. The papers, with the owner's signature, arrived here on May 10th but by that time the alterations were well on the way to completion and about May 15th the post removed from 106 Fayette street to their new home.

The building was practically remodelled on the inside and returned with all new furniture—entailing an expenditure of approximately \$2500. With this added expense the property as it stands the post in the neighborhood of \$10,000. Even with this expense more money is being spent in improvements and it is contemplated to have the exterior of the building replastered and repainted and it is contemplated to erect a number of private garages in the rear before the end of the year.

Post Always Active

Since its organization the post has always been active taking part in all public demonstrations in the borough. Memorial exercises in the various schools of the community as well as in the cemeteries finds them represented and paying (Continued on Page 15)

LEGION POST NAMED FOR YOUNGEST MARINE

(Continued from Page One)

Temporary—Commander, A. S. Allen; Sr. V. Commander, Arthur J. Kohoe; Adjutant, Walter M. Smith, and Finance Officer, Herman Butcher. 1920—Commander, Arthur Kohoe, Paul MacFarland; Sr. V. Commander, Jacob Klein, Paul MacFarland; Adjutant, John E. Brogan; Finance Officer, Wm. J. Long. 1921—Commander, A. S. Allen; Sr. V. Commander, Aaron L. Ruth; Adjutant, Ralph Hallman; Finance Officer, Howard Hannum. 1922—Com., Clement Wood; Sr. V. Commander, Harry Atkinson; Jr. V. Commander, Harry Harold; Adjutant, Ralph Hallman; Finance Officer, Howard Hannum. 1923—Commander, Harry Harold; Sr. V. Commander, Robert Balmer; Jr. V. Commander, Richard Grenner; Adjutant, Clifton C. Woodward; Finance Officer, John Cairns. 1924—Commander, Harry Atkinson; Sr. V. Commander, Norman Greene; Jr. V. Commander, Ralph Hallman; Adjutant, Clifton C. Woodward; Finance Officer, John Cairns. 1925—Commander, Harry Atkinson; Sr. V. Commander, Francis McDermott; Jr. V. Commander, Charles Smith; Adjutant, Clifton C. Woodward; Finance Officer, John Cairns. 1926—Commander, George Clark; Sr. V. Commander, George Cohen; Jr. V. Commander, John Shadr; Adjutant, Clifton C. Woodward; Finance Officer, John Cairns. 1927—Commander, Clifton C. Woodward; Sr. V. Commander, Warren Fisher; Jr. V. Commander, Charles Smith; Adjutant, Richard Grenner; Finance Officer, Joseph Aldinger. 1928—Commander, Calvin Begg; Sr. V. Commander, John Allen; Jr. V. Commander, James Graham; Adjutant, Clifton C. Woodward; Finance Officer, Joseph Aldinger.



JOHN ALLEN, Lieutenant of Drill Team

YOUNGEST MARINE GAVE LIFE TO HIS COUNTRY

(continued from first page)

George Robinson went with him. They had enlisted in the marines and were soon at League Island, and John was writing brief, boyish, cheery letters home. Once, during May, he believed that he was to have a visit at home and wrote that he would be there "next Saturday around lunch time." But the visit was interfered with and never came off.

The first week of June he wrote "I am now a regular in the 16th Company, Fifth Regiment. We leave for France in a few days." There followed a two months' silence and then there were letters from "somewhere in France"—all of them declaring that he was "in perfect health" "feeling fine" etc. That his spirits never flagged was evidenced not only by his letters but by the testimony of the comrades who survived him. Once he wrote that he was tired after "doing his washing" and again he wrote to his father, "Tell Walt Hannum not to let anybody kid him about having it hard over here, because it's soft. Nothing to do but drill all day and sleep all night." He seems to have been one of those people so full of vitality that they cannot even imagine death—they "laugh at what you call dissolution." He lived just a few days over a year after leaving the American shore.

On July 23rd a letter was received by his parents saying that he was "missing," and although they hoped for awhile, the facts that later developed were as follows:

He was in the first attack of the Marines at Belleau Wood, voluntarily going with the attacking force when he could have had shelter in the kitchen behind the lines. "The captain wanted him to remain in the kitchen away from danger," one of his company wrote, but he chose to go into the attack. One can imagine the reluctance felt by this commander in letting the laughing boy who had been sixteen two days before go "over the top." But he wanted to go. The seasoned soldiers shrank from going into No Man's Land, for they knew what it meant, but with young DeHaven fearlessness and comradeship seem to have been the two great motivating forces of his personality. He wouldn't let his comrades go and not go with them. He was a man's man, popular for his youth, his good humor and his good looks. Another soldier wrote after his death, "he was liked by all the company for he was so young and a good boy all around. On long marches when the boys all felt like falling down, he would sing and try to cheer them up."

He was the first to fall, and according to the report of a non-



MISS MARGARET DeHAVEN

sister of John F. DeHaven, who will assist in unveiling the memorial commissioned officer or his company. It happened in this wise: "The small detachment was advancing over a knoll. The officer had cautioned his men to go very slowly as he had watched several of the boys "knocked off." As they reached the top of the knoll DeHaven seemed anxious to forge ahead, and arose in full view of the enemy. In a twinkling scores of machine gun bullets were directed toward him. He fell in his tracks, riddled with bullets from his waist up." Fearless to the last moment of his life he knew death for only one fleeting moment if at all, for "the coward dies a thousand deaths, the brave man dies but one."

Many of the boys' comrades visited the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh DeHaven, 631 Ford street, West Conshohocken, after his death. They all wanted to tell the father and mother and they knew about John, and what a good pal they had found this youngest American soldier to be. His courage and comradeship made a tradition of romance which this vicinity will hand down from father to son. There is human interest in the story which will make it remembered when all recollections of the military movements and political changes of that period are forgotten.

A judge threatened to fine a barrister pleading a case before him for contempt of court. "I have expressed no contempt of Court," said the barrister. "On the contrary, I have tried very hard to conceal my feelings."

RIFLE TEAM KEEPS VETERANS IN DRILL AND SHOOTING TRIM

(continued from first page)

celebration of 1927 and the striking appearance of the gold-trimmed uniforms, the snappy marching and maneuvering of the soldiers won admiration of all who saw them and they were given rounds of applause all along the route of parade.

The drill team has attracted much attention within a radius of many miles and many invitations have been received from Legion Posts and patriotic organizations from many places to participate in demonstrations. Several of these were accepted and wherever the team has appeared it has proven one of the greatest attractions.

WORK

According to accepted traditions, work was a curse pronounced upon man by the deity when man was expelled from the Garden of Eden.

If this is true, then it is true that the curse of God is better than the blessing of man.

For there can hardly be any doubt that working for one's bread and butter and shelter is about the best thing that ever happened to a man.

Suppose all the teeming millions in New York were idle, that they had nothing to do but amuse themselves, it would not be a week before the city was burned down. It is the fact that most of us have to put in a certain number of hours a day in earning our livelihood that keeps us sane.

The sanest thing on earth is work. Men who devote their time to imagining, to theology, to philosophy, or to other speculations are fertile soil to all kinds of disorder. It is men who have to work that are the flywheel of every nation. As a rule they want things to remain as they are.

And as a rule they are the bulwark of morality. Crime news and divorce court scandals originate largely in the idle classes. Chesterton has said that when a man puts in ten hours a day at street car driving he is not likely to be tangled up with the wife of some one else. He hasn't time even for his own wife.

The greatest menace of militarism is that a large body of men are kept in comparative idleness. If the millions under arms in Europe could be disbanded and go to work it would be the best insurance of peace.

How many a divorce trouble would be avoided if both man and woman were economically independent.

It was not a bad idea of the Jews of old to instruct their children in some useful trade. The best life insurance policy that a man can leave his family is to have them all so trained that they can make their own way in the world.



This is the anniversary of the day in which cannons were stilled and arms laid aside after the most stirring, most widespread and most terrible conflict in modern history.

Those of us who have taken part in the World War, as well as those of us mature enough to have lived through it with a consciousness of its woeful disasters, who have perhaps lost some of our nearest and dearest, are dedicated to the continuance of the blessed peace that now covers the land with well-being and prosperity. In counting the advantages and joys we have today, we must not forget what those on the battlefields suffered, nor to pay a deep tribute in our own hearts, and publicly, to those who gave their lives for their country.

Our thoughts should also dwell on the movement for peace the world over, forever, that is gaining momentum with each succeeding day... let us pray for the success of this high, ideal objective that will usher in a new era of brotherly love to the world.

First National Bank OF CONSHOHOCKEN, PA.



PROVIDING for today, planning for tomorrow; the constant study of a group of distinguished chemists and engineers assure good Public Service now and in the future. The design and construction of the proper water sheds, filtering, pumping stations and distributing systems call for chemical and engineering skill of a high order.

These highly trained men and the departments they direct are at work for you day by day and night by night, devising the means by which you will get the most economical and convenient water supply at a touch of the spigot.



Philadelphia Suburban Water Company



"Having a Terrible Time"

Dear Miss Vera:
My girl friend and I are having a terrible time finding some fellows. We have chances every night to go some place but always with persons we do not know. Can you give us some advice? Should we go with them or should we wait until some boys we know ask us?
SUSIE SUE.

Dear Susie Sue, this is a strange question, indeed. Of course, the answer is that you should wait for your friends to invite you, rather than tag along with anyone. But it should not be difficult for you to make men friends. Why not get some one of these persons you do know—be friendly! But talk to them and be sure you like them and can trust them before going out with them.

Many Difficulties

Dear Miss Vera:
I love a young boy dearly, but though he promised me not to, he has been taking other girls out besides me. I went out with another boy and he was jealous. Do you think he loves me? He said he still loves me, but I think

he is lying. I'm heartbroken. Do you think I should be friendly with him when I see him? Do you think it would be best for me to go out with more boys or just with him? Should a boy smoke while he is out with a girl? Do boys tell girls that they love them if they do not? Is fighting with a rival a sign of love on a boy's part?

BERTHA E. H.

Dear Bertha, E. H., you certainly seem beset with difficulties. Go ahead and go out with as many boys as you like—make many other friends. If you think he is telling you an untruth when he says he loves you, this suspicion will always be with you. If you can't tell whether or not he loves you, how can it be friendly with him, of course, and see whether time brings any developments. Neither jealousy nor fighting with a rival definitely shows love. They may show a jealous nature, or a love of fighting; sometimes these traits are associated with love, but not always.

Whether a boy should smoke or not is a matter entirely up to him unless he is a minor, but he should have consideration enough not to smoke in the presence of a girl who objects. Of course many boys tell girls they love them when they do not—but a girl should be able to sense the truth.

Two Questions

Dear Miss Vera:
Here are questions that have been on my mind:

1. What are the most emotional in love—blondes or brunettes?
2. I met a good looking fellow at the Fair, who asked to take me home. When I called for him at the stand he was tending, he had gone. I met him the next day and we made an appointment, but he didn't show up. I was angry, but thought perhaps he hadn't been able to find his way to the place where I live. I can't even remember his name or where he is from. But I'm hoping I'll see him some time if I meet him again, what shall I tell him.
K. K. V.

Dear K. K. V., nobody really knows which are the most emotional in love, blondes or the brunettes, but the general belief, encouraged by some scientific tests, is that brunettes are the most emotional.

I can hardly make head or tail out of the story you tell of this young man at the Fair. Why worry so much about a casual acquaintance? Or perhaps there are things you have not told me. Did he and you come to any great degree of friendship after meeting?

I should think that if he cared very much, he would have waited for you at his stand, and would have found his way to your home the other evening when you had an appointment, and if you meet him why not find out just what deferred him. But in the main I think you ought to forget the fellow—it seems suspiciously as if he is "stringing you along," unless there

are things you haven't told me in your letter.

Fifteen and in Love

Dear Miss Vera:
I am fifteen and am very much in love with a boy eight years my senior. He is beginning to care for me lately. He goes out with a different girl who is four years older than himself. How can I make him love me?

CURLY HEAD

Dear Curly Head, there is no way to "make" anyone love you—you have to take chances in the game of love, not force it into being. At the same time, I think you are probably too young to entertain such a feeling for a man of twenty-three. He probably thinks you are too young for him, too. It is possible that you may come to love each other—but if I were you I would wait patiently rather than try to force things.

Too True

"You certainly have a trim little waist."
I said as she put on her hat. But she turned me aside and quickly replied, "You're right—there's no getting 'round that!'"

Jones—His father died from hard drink.

Bones—He did!

Jones—Yes, a cuko of ice fell on him.

"I feel rather flighty tonight," said the aviator as he soared away.

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Rev. W. A. Powel Tells of Horrors of No-Man's Land

Went Into War as a "White Hope."—Carried Orders to Posts Beyond the Front Line.—Tells of Horrors in the Trenches.

Rev. William A. Powel, well known in our community as the Presbyterian minister, saw active service in France in the World War and in the following article tells the story of his first experience in a front line trench:

"I was one of those products of the Third Officers' training Camp at Gordon, Georgia, who went overseas without having been commissioned. On account of the distinguishing white stripe which we wore on our sleeve we were characterized as 'White Hopes.'

"There was an over-supply of commissioned officers in the American army at this date, the beginning of the 1918 campaign, because few of them had lost their lives, but as there is always a heavy mortality among officers, more than among privates because the officer in action must move about more actively in communicating with different groups, there was a reserve of men qualified to be commissioned as needed. These were the 'White Hopes.' In active service we were classified as sergeants, but sometimes a captain would place us in his company as corporals, feeling that an apprenticeship from the ground up would make us better officers.



REV. WM. A. POWEL,

Pastor of Conshohocken Presbyterian church.

"At the beginning of June we were at Lucy, in the Toul sector, while the Germans were beginning their long-expected last drive for Paris. I was still on the edge of the Allies fighting ground, and the front line was six miles away. One June evening five of the men in my company were sent to the front under the leadership of one of my training camp comrades. These men, in fact, were to form an outpost, the most dangerous position perhaps that soldiers can take, aside from going 'over the top.' They were to place themselves a little ahead of the front line and there wait for an attack. They might wait and wait and nothing happen, but if something happens they are more than likely to die in giving warning to the men in the line behind them—a warning which may give the men time to form on the enemy's flank or do some other unexpected and effective thing.

"It was a sacrificial task they had been set to do, but the chance of war can never be foretold, and outpost men got off with their lives just as other soldiers do, when it turned out that way. Sometimes the enemy didn't strike, but concentrated at some other point.

"The next afternoon, a perfect June day, brilliant and stimulating like some of the October days we had this year, I was sent after them to take orders from the captain. Of course we didn't know exactly where they were, but they were six or seven miles away ahead of the front trenches near Xivray.

"I set out on a bicycle feeling a high sense of adventure and responsibility. The country all around had been evacuated by the French civilians and wrecked by German

cannon. The high tide of war had flowed over it once and receded and now was rising here again. Observation balloons floated here and there protected by anti-aircraft guns and scout planes flew here and there and occasionally fought a battle in the air. The planes were marked by a painted sign underneath; that of the Allies was a circle and star, and sometimes the Germans would paint that sign on one of their planes, come over to our lines and burn up our blimps, but it was almost a suicidal thing to do because they could never count on getting back to their lines without being shot by Allied aircraft.

"This afternoon shells were falling occasionally all over the countryside; it was a quiet sector, but ever so often, almost monotonously, a shell would crash.

"About dusk I reached Buconville, which now consisted mostly of a public pump, which luckily still produced water, and a few houses that had only a part of them smashed.

"Here I was told that I would have to find out in the trenches where the men were that I was looking for. I left my bicycle and set off down the road in the direction indicated. A sort of path led out of Buconville and at a little distance went into a trench about seven feet in depth. It was dark now, and I felt my way along the trench straining my eyes for a light, expecting to hear the murmur of men's voices. Presently I came to where the trenches divided at right angles. Or rather, another trench led off at the right from the one I was in. I didn't know which way to go, but I knew my mission led me to the farthest point from that any Allied soldiers had gone, so I kept straight on for a bit, listening, hoping to see a gleam of light, a little sound of human activity. No light, no voice. Suddenly at a slight turn in the black ditch, I stumbled over something in my path and at the same moment a feathery body rose up brushing me—my groping hands encountered the strong flap of its wings; then there were others struggling out, with a horrible flap-flapping of their foul wings that fanned a sickening odor into my face. My hands encountered what I knew were the dead bodies of soldiers and I knew they were Germans from the spiked helmets I touched. The experience was pretty awful for a young everyday fellow accustomed to normal life. I was in an uncovered grave really, in the midst of darkness and decay.

"I was sure now that no living human being lived in this terrible place, so I made my way out, trembling with horror, for it isn't danger that gets a man's nerve, it's what we call horror, or we call it horror when it DOES get you. After all, this was the objective of destructive effort—this was the thing carried to finality—silence, decay, the flap of the vulture. "I made my way back through

the darkness, (not being a smoker I didn't even have a match) and at the right-angle turn I took the right hand trench. This was the occupied one, and in a few minutes I had found some American soldiers and got information as to the location of the outpost. I had been in an abandoned trench where months before a battle had raged. Since then both sides had moved backward, leaving it to the vultures.

To get to my five men I continued along this trench for a distance of about a quarter of a mile and then had to get out into exposed ground again, part of no-man's-land, before reaching the outpost where they had found shelter among the debris and rats of what had been Xivray. It was doubly risky to cross this open place, for I was in danger of being thought an enemy and shot by my own comrades if they saw a sign that I was not nervous. The parties of Germans had to be looked out for constantly; they were not unusual this far front. There had been an approach signal arranged for the outpost, but no one whom I could find could give it to me. (Organization is far from perfect at the front) I approached fearfully but tried to make a bit of careless noise, as though I came confidently and not as an enemy would. I whistled a little, weakly. As I got nearer I heard a signal, three taps on a gun butt. I had no gun, but I rapped in reply on the butt of my pistol and walked down the ruins of the main street of Xivray and into the face of an automatic rifle. Luckily for me the hand that held it was not nervous. "I never forget my friend's greeting. He said, 'Serge, this is the most awful place you ever got into in your life. Gosh I'm glad to see you here.'

"The orders I carried for them were not very encouraging. If the enemy came they must open fire until the trenching in the rear could prepare for attack, and then they had the alternative of running back across the barbed wire and trenches into the face of our guns, or down the road in plain view of the enemy. It was too dark to see the orders to him and handed the

THE PIANO

If you were limited to one book you might want the dictionary. Some people would want the Bible. If you were limited to one piece of furniture in the house your choice should be the piano.

The piano is easily the most important instrument in the world. It is the greatest common denominator of all musical instruments.

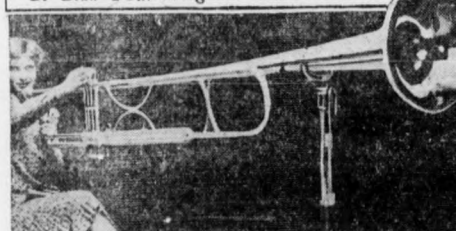
Most music that is written for an orchestra or a banjo, a saxophone or the human voice is reducible to a piano score, and usually is first composed on the piano. There is no doubt about music being the most cultural of studies. It connotes rhythm and harmony, two things that are essential in all departments of human activity. Rhythm is necessary even in the motion picture, and you just have a sense of harmony if you are going to be an orator, a painter or a sculptor.

The piano is the best door to the knowledge of music. Almost everybody enters into the field of music by that door.

The piano is the heart of the home. About it naturally groups all the family. A silent house is essentially a desolate one.

The piano is the life of every social gathering.

Be Glad Your Neighbor Hasn't Got It



Miss Eleanora White of Lawrenceburg, Ind., is here pictured with what is said to be the largest trumpet ever built. It is over seven feet long and has a "bass voice." Miss White plays this huge instrument.

written copy, but his words were. "I can't see that we have any chance—hope you're going to stay tonight." I did stay, and so did the starving rats that infested the place—they were all over me every few minutes I had to knock one off.

"I made the trip to this outpost every day for several days thereafter, carrying orders, food and ammunition. It was suspected that "The Hindenberg Circus," a very mobile force that the Germans used to make sallies and take prisoners would strike at this point, but they never did. However, we had "ringside seats" when it struck the outfit at our right, and watched the battle without being in it.

"My comings and goings over man's land were a constant suspense not only to me, in fact, I think not so much to me as to the lookouts in the trenches, whose nerves were strained for the slightest sound of the approach of what might be an enemy. I found one of them so nerve-broken once that he could not fire. "There's a German behind that bush," he whispered to me as I came up to him. "No, there isn't," I said. "There couldn't be one there, without my seeing him as I came by a few minutes ago. He was unconvinced. "See that bush shaking?" I crept over to it, shook it, and a cat leaped out. It startled me so that I fell backward into the trench, just escaping by a hair the shot that the nervous American managed to let go as the cat jumped.

It did not fall to the lot of my friend at the outpost or me to remain in that quiet sector, for on 18th of July came the long-expected commission and orders to meet the Second Division at Soisson."

Mr. Powel has chosen to tell of his first real apprehension of the horror of war. His actual fighting experience followed his commission as lieutenant. He was in the battles of St. Mihiel, Blanc Mont Ridge, on the Champagne front with the Fourth French Army, and in the second phase of the Argonne Meuse fighting. After the armistice he was with the advance guard of the army of occupation which entered Sedan.

If anyone can play the piano, even manage so-so with accompaniments a group gathers around him and the house is enlivened by the voices of the young, or partners are chosen for dancing. Almost every child can learn music if he is taught young enough. Modern methods of instruction are so simple that even the dullest can understand.

It is deprivation for any child not to know the piano. It is the best form of self-expression. As Thomas Moore's Anacreontic runs:

"Music! Oh how faint, how weak, Language fades before thy spell! Oh, why should passion ever speak, When thou canst breathe her soul so well?"

Our moments of greatest delight, perhaps, are our moments of self-expression. Nothing is better suited to fully set forth our phases of emotion than the piano. No substitute will do. It is not enough to play the harp or the violin without a basic acquaintance with the piano.

Of course there is pleasure in attending concerts, or listening to band music, or singing, but no pleasure is so full and so profitable, withal, as the joy we get in making our own music. Again I say that if you are to buy only one piece of furniture for your home, let it be a piano.

Jacob Hamilton
President

Alexander Hamilton
Secretary



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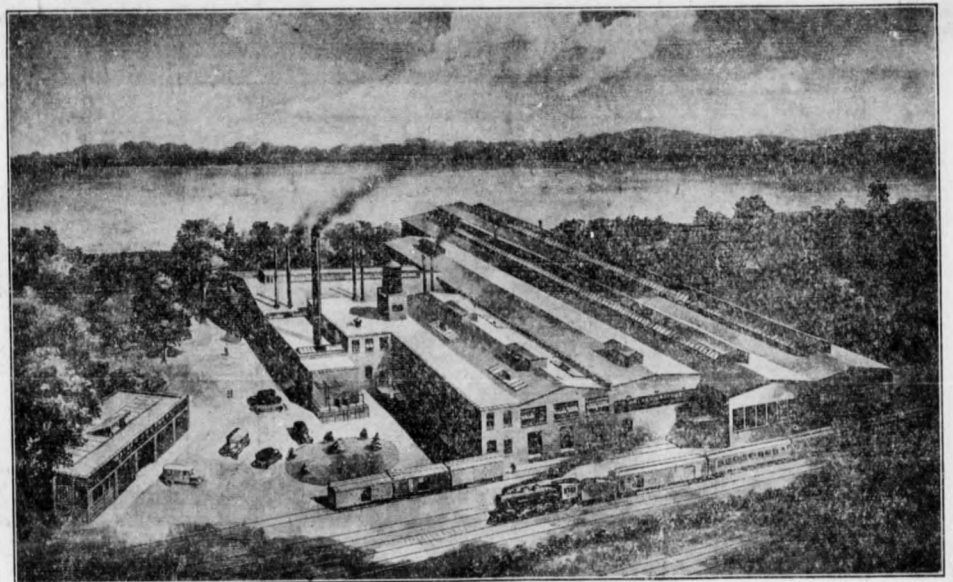
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Former German Soldier, Tells of Joy at Peace

Military Discipline Abandoned at Signing of Armistice.—
Men Failed to Follow Orders in Anxiety to Get Home.
—Liked Americans.—Now Living in This Borough

Wm. Schickel, of 818 Fayette street, a resident of this borough for the past two years, was a unit in that dread machine known as the German army.

Drafted at the age of seventeen he left his home in the country in the southern part of Germany, near Alsace Lorraine, and served three years in the trenches, suffering hardships and horrors that he "doesn't like to talk about." He was wounded twice, and a third bullet struck his watch, deflected from its hard surface, and so did no harm. The hardships of the soldier's life in the trenches, month after month and year after year, were frightful. One night he stood on duty in icy water half-way to his knees, and when it was time to lift his hob-nailed boots and go, they were fixed in the place by the ice that had formed solidly about them. As any other human being would, he longed to get ill, or, like the French soldiers described by Barbusse, to get "a good wound" so as to be relieved, even temporarily, from the miseries of "the savage conditions" into which his life had suddenly been plunged.

will make peace, but the Frenchman is too stubborn. This man Wilson," they said is a good man.

When Schickel was able to leave the hospital he was given a train pass to the city where his regiment was to be "demobilized" but by that time military authority was getting pretty weak, as evidenced by the fact that the homesick boy deliberately rubbed out the name of the city and substituted that of his own town, Blengen. The pass was accepted without question, and so he got home.

The story he got afterwards from the men of his company as to their reception of the news of the armistice, was that they immediately "left everything and started home." The French soldiers followed them, peaceably, but they wanted to see the uninvited guests out at the door. Walking, walking went the two groups, until the German line was reached. Once on their own soil the Germans danced and sang in a tumult of joy. They had not been on French soil because they wanted to be—they wanted to be at home, leading the normal lives of young men.

"Was there enough food for them at the time they were going home, or was it pretty scarce?" Schickel was asked.

He made a passionate gesture of dismissal—"Enough," he said, "they didn't care no more for eat."

Once during the last few months of fighting his company captured a group of American soldiers. Some of these went at the terror of "the Hun." William was sorry for them—the average German liked the American. He told them the

war would soon be over—it wouldn't be so bad in Germany as a prisoner—better than where they were. One of the captured group was Samuel J. McCleughan of Huntington avenue, Philadelphia, and one day several years later Schickel met this man on Market street. He was selling some articles and accosted the German as a possible purchaser. The latter recognized him immediately, but the American did not at once recognize the prosperous-looking civilian.

"The Germans used these in the war," said McCleughan.

"No they didn't," replied Schickel with smiling impertinence.

"Were you..." said the American. He looked at the German keenly, and then recognized him. Handshaking, back-slapping and tales of "the other side" followed.

Schickel is a baker, working at Hugo's bakery in Fayette street. He has prospered in America and brought over his younger brother, Karl, who was nine years old at the time of the Armistice. Karl also lives in Conshohocken and works with his brother.

CIVIL WAR VETERANS ORGANIZED POST IN 1867

(continued from first page)

J. Harrold, G. Washington Jones, Stephen Miller and Matthias Gienzinger. These men claim they will maintain the Post so long as one survives. The Post probably reached its greatest number of members in 1900 when there were eighty comrades in good standing. From the time of organization until 1900 297 veterans had been numbered into the Post and there were thirty-seven deaths. Since 1900 death has claimed so many of the members that it was found unnecessary to maintain a Post room.

Twenty years ago, the comrades did not feel the advance of years and decided to have a building of their own. They purchased the W. C. T. U. hall, Third avenue and Forrest street and occupied the building as their headquarters. The building was sold several years ago to the Knights of Columbus, who, upon the completion of their new hospital, the building to Thomas Duddy, who now occupies it as a print shop.

During the years the post has done much for the veteran soldier. Pensions were secured, the sick and afflicted were aided and orphans given an education. A record of the Post in 1900 states that since the organization until that date about \$4500 of the Post funds had been expended "under the head of charity."

Sixty-three years after the close of the Civil War and sixty-two years after the founding of the G. A. R., George Smith Post exists with a membership of four. The Post has no regular time for meeting. A meeting is held when the members may be gathered at the



HENRY J. HARROLD
One of the most active members of George Smith Post

home of one of their number, which is rarely. All the members are in good health and Comrade Harrold is looking forward to representing the Post at the next annual encampment to be held in Portland, Me., next fall.



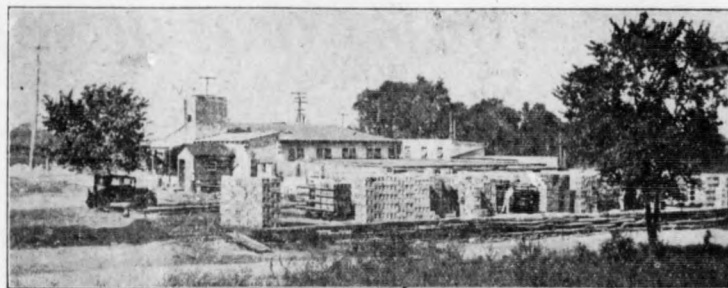
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Looking Back Over The War Years Woman Writer Sees Hoover Man of Peace

An Acute Case of War Fever Builds Against Another Attack of the Same Disease.—The Junker Class in Germany Called "Microbes of the War."

(IVA JEWEL GEARY)

In 1912 and 1913 the heaviest antagonist for man's crusading spirit to tilt against was turkey trotting and the white slave trade. Some of us thought the digging of the Panama Canal was the greatest adventure this country would have for a long time. If ever, the concluding words of a newspaper article I wrote in 1912, after a visit to the Canal Zone was as follows: "Where will these States find another such Herculean task? There will be countless ones, but it may be that we will not do them."

The New Republic made its bow around that time saying that the time seemed ripe for a new journal of opinion as a great many changes seemed imminent. Collier's Weekly gravely stated in reply that it was quite wrong. Things had been stirring but the future promised comparative quiet! That shows how little can be based on prophecies, for the World War was right at the door.

I had a little son three months old when the war news came and felt an extreme sensibility about the value of human life. Europe at war! "Russia has mobilized." "England has mobilized." I was dazed, dumfounded. Was this kind of thing possible? Weren't we any more civilized than that?—I shall never forget my feelings when I read something about a bayonet charge. I felt a horror that was more than half anger. MEN just the kind of men one met on the streets and in the shops and offices, piercing each other's bodies with knives fixed on poles. I looked at my man-child and shuddered.

In the first month or two I had no idea which side was to blame. I had thought the Germans such kind, steady, thorough people. My German neighbors had been like that—"When I want a thing done right I get a German to do it." I once heard a man say, "I heard persons denouncing them, but I didn't comprehend the issue. The invasion of Belgium looked bad though, very, very bad. By the time I had read Will Irwin's story of the occupation of Louvain, I had definitely taken sides. I couldn't tolerate the actors be drew of the townspeople shrinking in their doorways while armed invaders possessed their streets and tyrannized over them. The Germans were the guilty ones, after all, their great army wasn't building for nothing, not just for defense—all the time

he believes in peace. In Washington last summer I heard a person opposed to him, say, "He made a speech that came out so strongly for pacifism that if he'd been a foreigner he'd have been arrested as a 'Red.'" I pricked up my ears thinking "If that's so he's MY man." People's enemies do them a lot of good sometimes.

Was any one person or group to blame? Montaigne hit the nail on the head when he said that the same thing which makes a man beat his servant, makes a prince start a war. Man's spirit is always in a state of war; there are millions of inside wars raging every minute. And a rather dull book called "Dance Over Fire and Water" written a couple of years ago by another Frenchman, Elie faure, says that when the exterior manifestations of inner tumult are restrained, perhaps the tumult within will be just that much greater. When there is no more war, he says, the soul will still be exposed to the pains and terrors of love! He says people suffer more from love than war. I called that to the attention of a young man who had experienced both and he groaned a loud "AMEN."

But be that as it may—let's have peace.

HISTORY OF VOLPE-BINNS POST VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

(Continued from page one) homage to their fallen comrades. They always make it a point to participate in the Armistice Day celebrations and they are ready to take a prominent part this year.

Enrol G. A. R. Veterans
The members of the post have always shown the highest regard toward the remaining few members of George Smith Post No. 79, G. A. R. They offered their services for the preservation of the Union during the dark days of the Rebellion, but as they fought not on foreign soil they were ineligible to active membership in the Volpe-Binns Post but as a tribute or respect to the old soldiers the new post, created the entire membership, giving them all the privileges of the active members, except that of voting. In all the activities of the post these honorary members have never been slighted but have been given every consideration.

Volpe-Binns
James J. Kilooyne, John J. Keenan, George Robinson, John Moriarty, Joseph Hanlon, Daniel Donovan, John Traub, Edward O'Connor, William Watkins, George Deemer, Henry Boyle, Albert Millhouse, Arthur Royce, Gustave Abrams, William J. Heald, Joseph B. Murphy, Edward Wilson, John T. Brazil, Charles A. Lawless, Jesse J. McCarrick, Frank Lawless, Jesse C. Shore, John C. Hickey, John Busan, James McAvoy, William McAvoy, George McGuire, Alfred Volpe, James F. Dempsey, Jacob



Klein, George Gerhart, Clifford Murray, William Moffitt, James Crawford, Daniel Cannon, Joseph Kearney, John F. Higgins, James J. Blake, Ezekiel Kirkpatrick, Leo Dempsey, Michael Hiney, Linford P. Hoxworth, Thomas Pettie, William J. Moran, Charles McGrath, Anthony Spino, August Jacquot, Anthony Ruser, Allen Thomas Denny, Jacob Ruser, Allen Lare, John J. Allen, William H. Wright, James McCaulley, Thomas J. Nevin, Stephen Johnson, James Watson, George Spoenaker

Charles Members
Charles Kelly, John Cuddy, Francis Connelly, Vito Bruno, Frank Chell, Miss Ada Sturges, Miss Kathryn C. Kelly.

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Frank E. Hauser, Samuel Gordon Smyth, Jr., John H. Kenny, James G. Riker, Harry Smead, Robert Fuchs, Charles P. Boylan, Charles J. Sigg, Francis P. Kelly, Thomas McGonigle, Samuel Fitzburg, John E. Beahm, John Donacukal, William McKerrigan, William A. Brady, Herbert H. Beadle, Thomas J. Horrocks, James Bracelin, William Achuff, Edward DeBeach, David Donohue, William Kennedy, John Robinson.

List of Officers
The present list of officers are as follows: Post Commander, William J. Heald; senior vice commander, James Bracelin; junior vice commander, William Achuff; adjutant, James J. Kilooyne; quartermaster, John J. Kilooyne; officer of the day, Allan Lane; chaplain, Gustave Abrams; trustees—Albert Millhouse, John O'Connor, Thomas Pettie.

The post meets on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. The officers of the Home Association are: President, William J. Heald; treasurer, Frank Chell; financial secretary, John Moriarty; recording secretary, William J. Kearney; trustees, Gustave Abrams, Albert Millhouse, James McCaulley, James Bracelin and John Keenan. The finance committee consists of William J. Heald, chairman; Frank Chell and John Moriarty.

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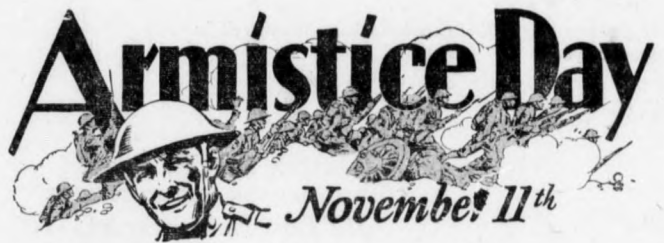
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THOMAS J. CUNNINGHAM
THOMAS J. COYNE
JAMES A. LYNCH
WALTER DALY
REESE P. DAVIS
FRANK SUTCLIFFE

Meets First Monday of each month at the First National Bank. Dues payable at office of J. A. Lynch, Desimone Building.



TURN back ten years in the Annals of Time . . . a white storm of torn paper . . . hysterical crowds . . . booming anthems and waving flags . . . screaming headlines . . . AND . . . "Over There" deep in foreign fields those who had made possible this wild rejoicing of a people triumphant. Today . . . just for a minute . . . let us think of them, too . . . The Protectors of our Nation. Likewise, we believe in protecting the home with adequate insurance.

James A. Lynch


DESIMONE BUILDING

SUCCESSOR TO
C. A. DESIMONE
(Successor to H. B. HEYWOOD & BRO., Insurance)

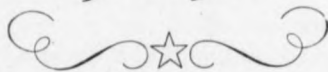
Real Estate and Insurance

LARGEST INSURANCE AGENCY
IN THIS SECTION OF
MONTGOMERY COUNTY

The Price of Peace Was High


A Tribute to
ARMISTICE DAY

November 11th
1918-1928



TOO MUCH cannot be said and done—too little certainly has been done—to honor those men and women who offered their all to keep the world at peace.

Those who came back were as unselfish and brave as those who did not.

To those, therefore, who constitute the American Legion, wherever they may be, and to those of our own Post in particular, may we severally and jointly, through this printed word, offer our thanks.

American life is safer and happier because of you. American business is more soundly entrenched than ever before, because you made it possible.

The remarkable growth of family income, bank deposits, the use of electricity in our homes, in fact, all the startling blessings that have come to us in relatively few years, are only possible because of what you did.

Notice the almost unbelievable gain in things which mean so much to every family in this country. These figures are based on the period from one year before the World War to the present year:

Increase in Population	23%
Increase in National Income	170%
Increase in Bank Deposits	198%
Increase in Number of Telephones	282%
Increase in Number of Homes Wired for Electricity	385%
Increase in Life Insurance	386%
Increase in Automobile Registrations	478%

In no country, at any time, have we ever seen such a growth. No man needs an economist to point out that such gains indicate hard work and thrift. They mean, too, that the greatest institution on Earth—the American Family—is enjoying a wider and fuller life.

When we think of what might have happened but for you, we are appalled at our obligations.

Armistice Day should be hailed as a Thanksgiving, acknowledging to you, in word and deed, our appreciation for all you did.

We, representing LEE of Conshohocken, offer this slight tribute to you.

E. F. MOORE, Prop.
 CONSHOHOCKEN GARAGE
 12th and Fayette Streets
 CONSHOHOCKEN

FRANK ALLEN, Prop.
 ALLEN SERVICE STATION
 Front Street and Crawford Avenue
 WEST CONSHOHOCKEN

JOHNS BROS., Prop.
 CONSHOHOCKEN MOTOR SERVICE
 112 East Hector Street
 CONSHOHOCKEN

LEE Conshohocken Tires



LEE SHOULDERBILT
HEAVY DUTY FALLOON



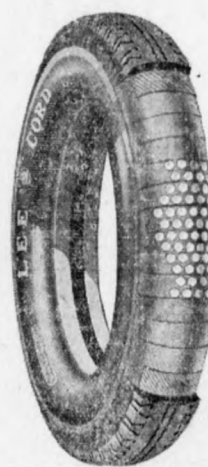
LEE DE LUXE FLAT TREAD
HIGH PRESSURE CORD



LEE BALLOON
4 PLY



HEAVY DUTY
TRUCK AND BUS TIRE



LEE PUNCTURE PROOF
BALLOON



LEELAND BALLOON



LEELAND
HIGH PRESSURE

Nursed Wounded Soldiers Here and in Germany

Miss Ada Sturgis "the Visiting Nurse" Had Long Experience in Military Hospitals During War.—Sent to Germany.

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having trained at Montgomery hospital, Norrisburg, 2116, is at the present time engaged as a visiting nurse with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in the Norris-town district.

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YOU CAN INSURE THE VALUE OF THE RADIO YOU BUY TODAY... by choosing a set having the qualities that must always make radio fine. Beauty of tone... fidelity. Selectivity. Undistorted volume.

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ALAN WOOD IRON & STEEL CO. ESTABLISHED 1826 PHILADELPHIA. PIG IRON BILLETS, BLOOMS, SLABS SHEARED PLATES ROLLED STEEL FLOOR PLATES BLUE ANNEALED STEEL SHEETS.

Make it safe to be hungry! GENERAL ELECTRIC Refrigerator. "Makes it Safe to be Hungry" J. Frank Boyer Plumbing, Heating & Electric Co. CURREN ARCADE NORRISTOWN, PENNA.

Announcing New 1929 Models Steinlite ELECTRIC AC RADIO. Time Tested! \$75. THE WORLD'S Greatest RADIO Value. Phone For Free Demonstration Kehoe Brothers Telephone 66.

Every Task in which hot water plays a part is made easier with a "Merion". The John Wood Manufacturing Co. CONSHOHOCKEN, PA. The MERION has the lowest gas bill. Let our representative call and tell you how you can get A "MERION" with a small down payment and convenient terms. J. J. FINERAN. Come in and see the "MERION" on display in our showroom. 51 Fayette Street Conshohocken, Pa.

CONSHOHOCKEN

(Continued from Page Seventeen)

tem, High Standard Parochial Schools, Free Public Library, Nine Fine Churches, and RECREATION: Mary H. Wood Community Park, Community Center, Free Summer Band Concerts, Community Athletic Field, Playgrounds, Free Community Ambulance, Health Clinics, Civilian Relief Association, Community Dramatics.

INDUSTRIAL: Active Business Men's Association, 24 Industrial Plants, Products: Iron and steel, water heaters, containers, wax paper, yarn, tires, textiles, engineering devices, fire pumps, oils, ice, cement, sewage, storage batteries, scientific & laboratory glass instruments, boilers, millwork, conduits, polab, bricks, hydrometers, thermometers and castings.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES: Pennsylvania and Reading railroads, Inter-urban street railway system, Motor bus passenger and truck freight service.

Financial Gain: The resources are as reported by the Controller of the Currency December 29, 1926, and October 1928.

Unclaimed Bank Resources: 1926—\$2,874,066.29, 1928—\$7,906,829.16. An increase of \$5,032,762.87. A gain of more than 80%.

Unclaimed Building & Loan Resources: 1926—\$1,104,658.29, 1927—\$2,669,513.26. An increase of \$1,564,854.96.

A gain of more than 135% in Office Receipts: 1918—\$25,194.42, 1927—\$47,119.21. An increase of \$17,924.79. A gain of more than 61%.

DANIEL DONOVAN Chief of Conshohocken Police Department

NEW CONCERN FILLS CONTRACTORS' NEED

Bridgeport Iron Works Equipped to Supply Specials in Steel and Iron

The Bridgeport Iron Works, Incorporated, with plant located on southern outskirts of Bridgeport and being served by the Pennsylvania railroad is an entirely new business enterprise occupying plant buildings, designed, constructed and equipped expressly to serve the needs of the iron.

The business was conceived and organized by Mr. W. H. Browne, president of the concern, with the aim to serve the general contractor's needs for structural steel, and in a manner which maintains efficient independent operation of the two departments.

Mr. Browne is a man of wide experience in the business of which he is the directing head. He is a graduate of Lehigh College, class of 1902, and was connected with the Miliken Brothers Manufacturing Inc., large exporters, who maintained a clearing house in the North Building. When the United States Federal Court appointed a receiver for the Gerhart Iron Works, Inc., of Bridgeport, Mr. Browne was appointed in the position because of his qualified ability to act in that capacity.

Since the discontinuance of active business by the receiver and the purchase of the assets of the concern, Mr. Browne has been in constant contact with the old customers of Gerhart Brothers in classifying the Bridgeport Iron Works. Mr. Browne wishes to state emphatically that the business with which he is now associated has no connection whatever with the Gerhart concern, although new firm has in it to employ some of the best personnel of the Gerhart concern, Inc.

Conshohocken Borough Officials

Portraits of officials: JOHN D. HAMPTON Burgess, DAVID M. HAYES Borough Treasurer, H. D. HERBERT Borough Manager, ROBERT T. POTTS Borough Solicitor, GEORGE SHAW Tax Collector, RAYMOND H. EARLY Ass't to Manager, M. F. MOORE President of Council.

Hints for the Home by Nancy Hart

A few tips about curtains. In general, overcurtains should hang to the floor, undercurtains to the window sill, and straight draperies should be weighted to keep them from billowing out into the room.

Menu Without Meat: Cabbage Soup, Vegetables en Casserole, Mashed Sweet Potatoes, Stuffed Egg Salad, Caramel Pie, Non-stimulating Drink.

Roast Duck With Apples and a chef's recipe that is most delicious: Use 16 cooked prunes; peel and quarter 4 apples; melt 1 ounce butter, add apples, seeded prunes, juice of 1-2 lemons, 1 teaspoon ground lemon peel, 1 teaspoon brown sugar, 1-4 teaspoon cinnamon, 1 cup bread croutons fried in butter to golden brown. Mix lightly and fill duck.

Hindu Soup: Simmer slowly in sauce pan for 20 minutes: 1 pint tomatoes, 1 chopped onion, 1 chopped apple, 1-2 cup chopped ham, 1-8 teaspoon mustard, 1-16 teaspoon pepper, 1-2 teaspoon sugar, 1-4 teaspoon curry powder, salt to taste. Rub through sieve, add 1 quart soup stock and bring to boil; add 3 tablespoons quick cooking tapioca and cook 15 minutes. Serve very hot, with crisp potatoes.

FOOD FACTS: By ANN PAGE, Director, A. & P. Bureau of Home Economics. Bread: One of the first things the housekeeper checks when she is making her market list is the supply of bread on hand.

There are all kinds of other uses besides that of rounding out the meal which can be made of bread. You are all familiar with some of these such as bread pudding and scalloped apples.

To Make Marmalade Toast: Prepare six slices of white bread by buttering the bread on the loaf and cutting it one-fourth inch thick. Spread each slice with a tablespoon of strawberry or peach jam and place on a baking sheet.

To Make Scrambled Eggs on French Toast: Melt two tablespoons butter in a frying pan and cook one tablespoon of minced onion in it. Beat six eggs and mix with one-half cup of milk until just blended.

To Make Bread Soup: Dice one cup of bread and cook in two tablespoons butter until light brown. Add four cups milk, one teaspoon salt, one teaspoon paprika, heat and add one tablespoon minced parsley.

MILK: Milk is perhaps the most ideal food for a human being. It is our only food in infancy and a food too little used by adults. It has been called "the perfect food."

Investments: It is often as hard to keep money safely as it is to get it in the first place. The best rule for an investor is to consult those responsible people who make a business of studying the matter.

We have preserved all other kinds of foods, we have salted fish, canned vegetables and fruit, canned meat and smoked ham.

In 1851 a man went to England with a meat biscuit he had invented. On the ship on which he traveled there were cows to give fresh milk. At that time most vessels resembled floating barnyards, that is, most vessels that pretended to give human comfort.

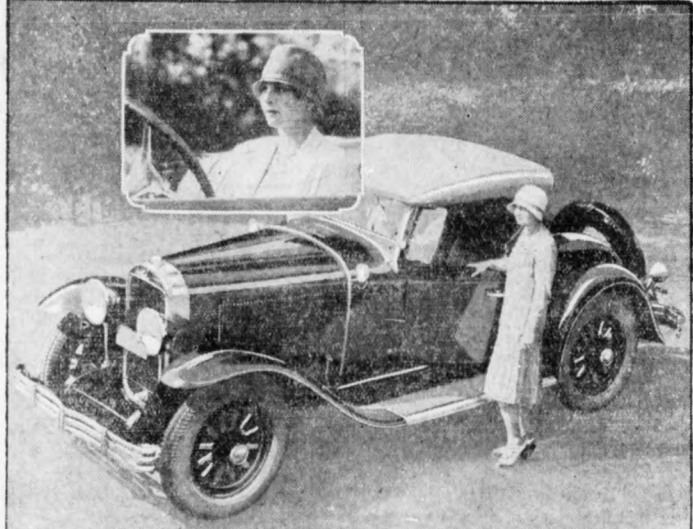
The general was walking down the street when he was stopped by a beggar. "Don't refuse a trifle," said the latter; "I'm an old soldier."

Used Car Bargains: 1927 Chev. Coach, 1928 Chev. Roadster, 1927 Chev. Sedan, 1928 Essex Coach. Conshohocken Garage, Twelfth Avenue and Fayette St.

RE-NU-IT Cleaners & Dyers: OUR SPECIALS: Men's Suits Cleaned, Scoured and Pressed \$1. Dresses French Dry Cleaned and Pressed, \$1.50 up.

RE-NU-IT Cleaners & Dyers: MAIN OFFICE AND PLANT 6111 RIDGE AVENUE PHILADELPHIA. Phone: ROXBOROUGH 1178. Branch Office: 631 Spring Mill Avenue Phone Conshohocken 979.

King of Cars for Court Queen



Helen Wills, monarch of all she surveys in the realm of tennis, has purchased a new Silver Anniversary Buick for her personal use.

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Americans are said to sink one billion dollars a year in bad investments. This is simply because they act on the advice of friends instead of financial specialists.

We know how to make money and probably are the best money makers in the world, but we don't know how to invest it and take care of it.

Advertisement for RCA Radiola 18 radio set. Features: 'everything you'd ask of a Radio Set', RCA Radiola 18—just plug in, turn the switch—and the world of radio entertainment opens to your touch. Price, \$95.

Nursed Wounded Soldiers Here and in Germany

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Day-Fan 8 All-Electric Radio. Dickerson's Radio Shop 136 W. EIGHTH AVE. Conshohocken, Pa.

ALAN WOOD IRON & STEEL CO. ESTABLISHED 1826. PHILADELPHIA. PIG IRON. BILLETS, BLOOMS, SLABS. SHEARED PLATES. ROLLED STEEL FLOOR PLATES. BLUE ANNEALED STEEL SHEETS. General Offices: Widener Building, Philadelphia. New York, Los Angeles, Boston, Seattle, Dallas, San Francisco.

Make it safe to be hungry! Breathless youngsters bounding in from school. What healthy appetites they have! By all means give them plenty of nourishing food to fill that between-meal "emptiness." Just be sure of one thing... that the food you give them is thoroughly fresh and wholesome. And you can't be absolutely sure unless you have scientifically correct refrigeration. Milk and meat, fruits and vegetables must be kept at a temperature below 50 degrees at all times if you are to check the growth of bacteria. The General Electric Refrigerator maintains a constant, dry cold, several safe degrees below 50—under all conditions. This "years ahead" refrigerator is different from all others. It is automatic—surprisingly quiet. All its mechanism is sealed in an air-tight steel casing, so that you never even have to oil it. It makes plenty of ice and uses remarkably little current. The cabinets stand well above the floor on sturdy legs, with ample broom-room underneath. The top-coils radiate a rising current of air which prevents dust from settling. Come in and see the wide range of models. We will arrange for convenient deferred payments if you wish. GENERAL ELECTRIC Refrigerator. "Makes it Safe to be Hungry" J. Frank Boyer Plumbing, Heating & Electric Co. CURREN ARCADE NORRISTOWN, PENNA.

Announcing New 1929 Models. Steinlite ELECTRIC AC RADIO. Time Tested! \$75. Use 6 AC Tubes and 1 Rectifier Tube! Beautiful Wood Cabinet! — THE WORLD'S — Greatest RADIO Value. Phone For Free Demonstration. Kehoe Brothers Telephone 66.

Every Task in which hot water plays a part is made easier with a "Merion". Just turn the faucet day or night, there is always hot water at your command, whether you need a quart or a tub full it is always ready. Automatic hot water service is no longer a luxury, for "Merion" Heaters are not expensive to buy and they operate with low gas bills. Thousands of people who could not afford automatic heaters yesterday are using "Merions" today. No automatic heater has equalled its low gas bill. The John Wood Manufacturing Co. CONSHOHOCKEN, PA. The MERION has the lowest gas bill.

Let our representative call and tell you how you can get A "MERION" with a small down payment and convenient terms. J. J. FINERAN. Come in and see the "MERION" on display in our showroom. 51 Fayette Street Conshohocken, Pa.

CONSHOHOCKEN

(Continued from Page Seventeen)

tem, High Standard Parochial Schools, Free Public Library, Kings Fine Churches, WELFARE, CULTURAL & RECREATIONAL: Mary H. Wood Community Park, Community Center, Free Summer Band Concerts, Community Athletic Field, Playgrounds, Free Community Ambulance, Health Clinics, Civilian Relief Association, Community Dramatics

BUSINESS & INDUSTRIAL: Active Business Men's Association, 24 Industrial Plants, Products: Iron and steel, water heaters, containers, wax paper, yarn, tires, textiles, engineering devices, fire pumps, oils, ice, cement, saws, storage batteries, scientific & laboratory glass instruments, boilers, millwork, conduits, polish, bricks, hydrometers, thermometers and castings

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES: Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads, Inter-urban street railway system, Motor bus passenger and truck freight services

Financial Gain: Resources are as reported the Controller of the Currency December 29, 1926, and October 1927

Unclaimed Bank Resources: 1926—\$2,874,066.20, 1927—\$7,906,529.15

An increase of \$3,132,752.96. A gain of more than 50%.

Unclaimed Building & Loan Resources: 1926—\$1,194,658.29, 1927—\$2,506,515.25

An increase of \$1,495,860.96. A gain of more than 125%.

Office Receipts: 1918—\$25,194.42, 1927—\$47,119.21

An increase of \$17,924.79. A gain of more than 61%.

DANIEL DONOVAN Chief of Conshohocken Police Department

NEW CONCERN FILLS CONTRACTORS' NEED

Bridgeport Iron Works Equipped to Supply Specials in Steel and Iron

The Bridgeport Iron Works, Incorporated, with plant located on a southernly outskirts of Bridgeport and being served by the Pennsylvania railroad is an entirely new business enterprise occupying plant buildings, designed, constructed and equipped expressly to serve the needs of the steel.

The business was conceived and organized by Mr. W. H. Browne, president of the concern, with the idea to serve the general contractor's needs for structural steel, and in a manner which makes efficient independent operation of the two departments.

Subscriber—Where's the man who wrote this article? The Editor—He's out looking for an argument.

Conshohocken Borough Officials



JOHN D. HAMPTON Burgess



DAVID M. HAYES Borough Treasurer



H. D. HERBERT Borough Manager



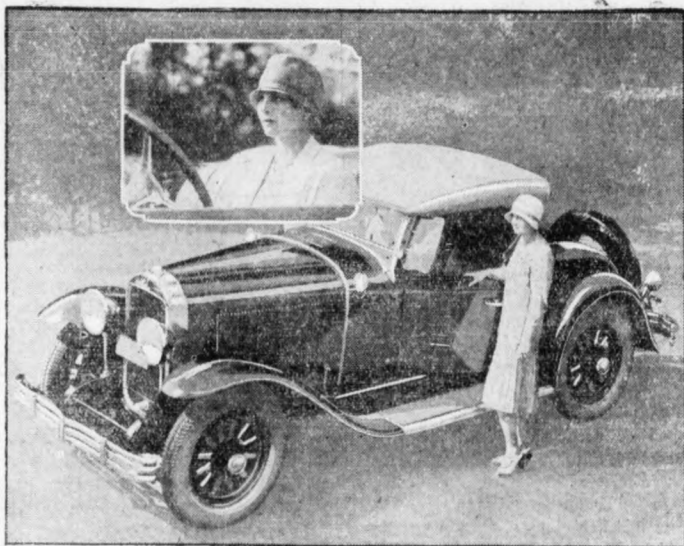
ROBERT T. POTTS Borough Solicitor



GEORGE SHAW Tax Collector

RAYMOND H. EARLY Ass't to Manager

King of Cars for Court Queen



Helen Wills, monarch of all she surveys in the realm of tennis, has purchased a new Silver Anniversary Buick for her personal use. Known on the Pacific coast for her ability as an artist almost as well as for her tennis, she believes the new Buick is the new vogue in motordom. In the photograph, Miss Wills is shown with her new roadster.

INVESTMENTS

It is often as hard to keep money safely as it is to get it in the first place. The best rule for an investor is to consult those responsible people who make a business of studying the matter.

Go to your bank or to some established bond house and follow their advice. Don't listen to interested friends. Beware of people that have a sure thing. The old rule is a good one, and that is that the larger the returns

the more risky the investment. Don't imperil the safety of your capital just for the sake of one or two per cent interest.

Americans are said to sink one billion dollars a year in bad investments. This is simply because they act on the advice of friends instead of financial specialists.

In the words of a recent magazine, "Americans who pride themselves on being the most thoroughly money-wise people on earth, are annually putting a round billion dollars into dubious financial schemes, practically all of which is

lost eventually." We know how to make money and probably are the best money makers in the world, but we don't know how to invest it and take care of it.

Men are about as bad as women; in fact, if anything, women are the shrewder of the two.

Don't go to your grocer or to a successful business friend, but to a financial expert for your advice.

"Have you any distant relatives?" "Yes—two brothers who have had college educations.

Hints for the Home by Nancy Hart

A few tips about curtains. In general, overcurtains should hang to the floor, undercurtains to the window sill, and straight draperies should be weighted to keep them from billowing out into the room. Bands of self material finished with a tailored rosset are always appropriate for tie-backs. Usually, when a valance is used, it is best to have it only slightly shaped, not cut out in sharp points or scallops. Full curtains are very effective when simply French pleated at the top and used without a valance or cornice treatment.

Menu Without Meat: Cabbage Soup, Vegetable or Casserole, Mashed Sweet Potatoes, Stuffed Egg Salad, Caramel Pie, Non-stimulating Drink

Reset Duck With Apples and A chef's recipe that is most delicious: Use 16 cooked prunes; peel and quarter 4 apples; melt 1 ounce butter, add apples, seeded prunes, juice of 1-2 lemons, 1 teaspoon ground lemon peel, 1 level brown sugar, 1-4 teaspoon cinnamon, 1 cup bread croutons fried in butter to golden brown. Mix lightly and fill duck.

Hindu Soup: Simmer slowly in sauce pan for 20 minutes 1 pint tomatoes, 1 chopped onion, 1 chopped apple, 1-2 cup chopped ham, 1-8 teaspoon mustard, 1-16 teaspoon pepper, 1-2 teaspoon sugar, 1-4 teaspoon curry powder, salt to taste. Rub through sieve, add 1 quart stock and bring to boil; add 3 tablespoons quick cooking tapioca and cook 15 minutes. Serve very hot, with crisp saltines.

FOOD FACTS

By ANN PAGE Director, A. & P. Bureau of Home Economics Bread One of the first things the housekeeper checks when she is making her market list is the supply of bread on hand. If she makes her own supply of this staple of staples she will find it well worth the effort to have plenty of bread flour and will not forget to put yeast on her order list. Even when home made bread is baked regularly in the household a loaf of "baker's bread" for toast is often put as regularly on the list.

There are all kinds of other uses besides that of rounding out the meal which can be made of bread. You are all familiar with some of these such as bread pudding and brown betty, that intimate name for scalloped apples. Perhaps you also put chocolate bread pudding among your favorite desserts. French toast, sometimes known as German or Spanish toast (fried bread served with syrup or honey) makes a quick and delicious luncheon dessert. Another variation of toast which is even easier to make than fried bread is marmalade toast.

To Make Marmalade Toast: Prepare six slices of white bread by buttering the bread on the loaf and cutting it one-fourth inch thick. Spread each slice with a tablespoon of strawberry or peach jam and place on a baking sheet. Bake in a hot oven (400 deg. F.) about five minutes until the edges are brown. Serve with plain or whipped cream.

A fruit sandwich makes a good simple dessert especially for the children. Cut bread quite thin, cover with a layer of segmented oranges and sliced bananas. On top of this spread another layer of bread, press firmly together, trim and serve with a generous helping of whipped cream.

French toast is also used as a foundation for creamed dishes and others of a soft texture such as scrambled eggs. You will like this recipe. To Make Scrambled Eggs on French Toast: Melt two tablespoons butter in a frying pan and cook one tablespoon of minced onion in it. Beat six eggs and salt with one-half cup of milk until just blended. Add the pimento. Pour into the frying pan and stir over a low heat until set. Serve on French toast. To prepare the toast slice bread one-fourth inch thick and dip in a mixture of one egg beaten with one-fourth cup of milk. Fry in deep fat or saute in a very little fat in a frying pan.

I wonder if you know bread soup, that delicate French Potage? You can add minced onion if you like a little higher flavor.

To Make Bread Soup: Dice one cup of bread and cook in two tablespoons butter until light brown. Add four cups milk, one teaspoon salt, one teaspoon paprika, heat and add one tablespoon minced parsley.

MILK

Milk is perhaps the most ideal food for a human being. It is our only food in infancy and a food too little used by adults. It has been called "the perfect food." It is a food, however, that is hard to keep, for it readily spoils at too great a temperature.

We have preserved all other kinds of foods, we have salted fish, canned vegetables and fruit, canned meat and smoked ham. In 1851 a man went to England with a meat biscuit he had invented. On the ship on which he traveled there were cows to give fresh milk. At that time most vessels resembled floating barnyards, that is, most vessels that pretended to give human comfort. The inventor observed on his return trip home in the summer that the cows were sea sick, the milk was bad and many babies died.

Coming home he devised a process of drying milk and canning it. After much difficulty the enterprise was successful. It grew to great proportions during the Civil War, when the government bought the entire output of his factories. Since then preserved milk has been a boon to all explorers whether in the frozen regions of the north or in darkest Africa.

Herbert Hoover preserved the lives and health of some 1,200,000 Belgian children by condensed milk. Our own Mr. Strauss has proved himself a public benefactor by supplying milk for babies. Any traveler in Europe is familiar with the dirty milk that is supplied everywhere from milk-cans. These have been replaced almost entirely in America by the bottle.

Still about 6,000,000 children in the United States between the ages of two and fourteen are undernourished. They are stunted, for lack of proper food, usually for lack of milk. The various companies handling milk have done much good by disseminating knowledge as to the value of pure milk. Pure milk has as much to do with preventing infant mortality as any other one thing. In China, years ago, when they had plenty of cows, they created a great civilization, now they have cut down their forests and eaten their cows they kill as many babies as they raise. You cannot bring up a child, with success, on tea.

Those health departments in the various cities which are insisting on pure milk and the companies which owe their success to the distribution of pure milk, deserve all encouragement. Nothing could be of more importance to the public health than the maintenance of a supply of pure milk.

There were guests at dinner, Charles, aged five, waited long and anxiously to be served, for his father had some difficulty in carving the chicken. At last, when he received his plate, he had the same expression as his father in cutting his portion so he turned to his mother and said: "Mother, I know now why they call them Plymouth Rocks."

Anything for Sale—Try The Recorder

The general was walking down the street when he was stopped by a beggar. "Don't refuse a trifle," said the latter; "I'm an old soldier."

"An old soldier, eh?" replied the general. "Then I'll give you a test. Shut your eyes right. Eyes front, stand at ease. Now, what comes next?"

"Present arms," retorted the beggar.

Little Leslie—May I pretend that we've got another little boy having tea with us? Mother—Yes, if you like. "Well, I think he'd like another piece of cake."

"Been to the motor show?" "Yes."

"And did you buy a car?" "No; I can't help thinking that I am one of those fellows who aut-not-to-mobile?"

USED CAR BARGAINS. 1927 Chev. Coach, 1928 Chev. Roadster, 1927 Chev. Sedan, 1928 Essex Coach. Conshohocken Garage, Twelfth Avenue and Fayette St.

RE-NU-IT Cleaners & Dyers. OUR SPECIALS: Men's Suits Cleaned, Scoured and Pressed \$1. Dresses French Dry Cleaned and Pressed, \$1.50 up. MAIN OFFICE AND PLANT: 6111 RIDGE AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA. Phone: ROXBOROUGH 1178. Branch Office: 631 Spring Mill Avenue, Phone Conshohocken 979.

everything you'd ask of a Radio Set. Here it is! The greatest popular-priced set ever made to operate from a light circuit. RCA Radiola 18—just plug in, turn the switch—and the world of radio entertainment opens to your touch. One knob to tune in. One knob to regulate volume. No batteries required. Drop in and hear RCA Radiola 18. Our budget plan spreads the payments over months. Price, \$95. James P. Meaney, 44 FAYETTE STREET CONSHOHOCKEN, PA. RADIO SALES and SERVICE Phone 615

YOU ARE INVITED TO **Save** Folks! Here's Good NEWS **Stock Reducing Sale**

A Faithful Promise of Supreme Savings for Everybody Made by a Firm whose Word is Good and Backs Up What It Says!

IT'S NOT OUR FIRST SALE, BUT OUR LARGEST AND WE AIM TO MAKE IT A REAL ONE!

KLEIN'S HOUSEWARE, PAINT, and HARDWARE, 117 FAYETTE, ST.

A Message of Savings Now at the height of the Season when your needs are Great.

Come Buy and Save

Sale Now On Last 10 Days

OUR AIM AND OBJECT

It is to close out numerous Odds and Ends and to Reduce our big stock of Everyday Household Needs to make room for our Xmas Goods—Toys and Giftware which we wish to have on display real soon. Help us reduce stock—You Save. It's not our First Sale but Our Largest and we Aim to make it a Real One.

KLEIN'S VARIETY STORE, 117 Fayette St.

WINDOW SHADES Good Quality Opaque Cloth Green, Tan, Yellow, Blue 45c Fixtures Included	GLASS TUMBLERS Fine Quality Thin Blown 30c DOZ. Regular Price 50c doz.	CONGOLEUM RUGS 1 Yd. Wide—2 Yds. Long Art Designs 89c Regular Price \$1.25	RUBBER DOOR MAT Corrugated 18 x 36 39c Regular Price 75c	SANTAS TABLE COVERS 45 x 45 Pretty Designs 39c	WHITE ENAMELED OVAL DISH PAN 39c Regular Price 75c	LEONARD OIL HEATER Guaranteed \$4.65 Regular Price \$6.00	FAMILY SIZE WASH BOARD Zinc Return Drain 59c Regular Price 75c
ALARM CLOCKS Heavy Nickered Case at a New Low Price. Loud Alarm 79c Regular Price \$1.25	Guaranteed ELECTRIC IRON Complete with Cord \$1.95 Regular Price \$3.50	REGULATION PAINT Good Quality PAINT HOUSE For Inside or Outside \$1.85 a Gallon Regular Price \$2.50	RID-JID IRONING BOARDS Regular \$3.50 Value \$2.69 Wide board with Metal reinforcements to keep it well braced. Will not wiggle.	WILLOW CLOTHES BASKET Regular \$1.50 Value 95c Closely woven Willow—Large Size			
DUPONT DUCO No. 7 POLISH Regular Pint 79c \$1.00 Value Can	4 in. PAINT BRUSH Rubber Set Regular 69c \$1.00 Value	Pl. VACUUM BOTTLE Good Quality Regular 79c \$1.00 Value	SCRUB MOP and HANDLE Regular 35c 50c Value	Kure-A-Leak ROOF PAINT—Black Fibre Coating No Coal Tar Regular 95c Gallon \$1.25 Value	TAMBOUR CLOCK Mahogany Finish 12 in. wide, 8 1/2 in. high A big clock for little money Silver Dial Regular \$1.95 \$3.00 Value	Gray Enameled DISH PAN 14 Qt. Heavy Quality Regular 35c 59c Value	GRAY PUD. PAN 4 qt. 10c GRAY DAIRY PAN 2 qt. 5c
12 in.—14 in. FLOOR BRUSH with handle 95c Were \$1.25	Wear-Ever Aluminum Cake Pan 1 in. deep 29c Reg. value 45c	HEAVY SASH CORD 100 Ft. Hanks 85c	Biggest SAW Values Ever Offered! 26 in. 8 Point Steel Blade 69c Regular \$1.25 Value	Blue & White Enameled Tea Kettles 2 qt. size 29c	ALUM. PERCOLATOR 6 cup size—Has No Burn Handle Reg. \$1.00 Value 69c		
GREEN CRACKLED GLASS TUMBLERS 5c Assorted Sizes Regular 10c Value	Breakfast Sets Floral Decoration Service for Six Persons \$2.95 Regular \$3.35 Value	ROTARY ASH SIFTER No Dirt—No Dust Made of Heavy Galvanized Iron \$2.49 Regular \$3.50 Value	GALVANIZED WINDOW REFRIGERATOR \$1.59 Regular \$2.00 Value	WINDOW VENTILATORS 11 x 37 Wood Frame—Metal Vents 2 for 98c	Galvanized COAL BUCKET 49c Regular 75c Value	BIG BEN ALARM CLOCK \$2.29 Regular \$3.25 Value	IRON CORD and PLUG SET Will fit Electric Iron or Heater Complete 39c Regular 50c value
BUCKEYE MALT SYRUP Light Dark Porter 58c Complete	EVER-READY BOTTLE CAPPER 89c Regular \$1.25	Special 65c Full 3lb Net Weight Blue Ribbon Malt Extract	SUGAR SPACER and Funnel Labor Saving, Accurate 39c Reg. 75c Value	LUCKY DUTCHMAN Malt Syrup Light, Dark and Porter Plain or Hop Flavor 58c	HOLLAND MALT SYRUP Dutch Process 88c Complete		
AUTOMATIC SYPHON HOSE Strains and Filters 38c Regular 75c value	Budweiser Barley Malt Syrup Plain or Hop Flavored 65c	BOTTLE CAPS 25c Gross 5 Gross \$1.00	Six Gallon STONE CROCK 65c Full Capacity	UNUSUAL QUALITY RED TOP MALT EXTRACT Light or Dark 58c	THE BEST OVER-ALL MALT SYRUP Packed for Us—Sold only by Us! 75c Complete Light & Dark		
Kasko 58c Old Time 48c	Spa Malt Syrup 45c Winder's Choice 39c	WEAR-EVER SAUCE PAN SETS 1, 1 1/2 and 2 Qts. \$1.35 Set Reg. \$2.35	GET this 2 QUART "Wear-Ever" Aluminum Double Boiler Money Saving Price \$1.79 Regular Price \$2.50	600 Pieces Aluminum-Ware Heavy Quality—Large Sizes 6 & 8 Qt. Cook Pot 10 Qt. Pail Round Dish Pan 3 Qt. Percolator 4-5 Qt. Tea Kettle 2 Double Boiler Oval Dish Pan Your Choice \$1.00 each	RED TOP MALT SYRUP Light or Dark 58c		
Beverage KEGS 6 Hoop Oak 5 Gal. \$1.45 10 Gal. \$2.10	FREE DELIVERY! PHONE 34-J	Galvanized Wash Tubs No. 1 Size 59c No. 2 Size 69c	10 qt. Enameled Dish Pan 19c Regular Price 45c	White Enameled Water PAIL 12 qt. Seamless 69c			

We have the "Wear-Ever" French Fryer



Special Price **98c**
Regular price \$1.05

This French Fryer consists of one "Wear-Ever" Aluminum 3-quart Sauce Pan and a durable wire basket of special design. It's just the thing for French-fried potatoes, doughnuts, French-fried oysters, croquettes, fried fish, corn fritters, etc.

WEAR-EVER PIE PANS
Deep 2 for **49c**

save 77 cents "Wear-Ever" ALUMINUM Fry Pan Broiler



Reg. Price \$1.75

BIG VALUE! Decorated China Dessert and Cereal DISHES
5 in. Pie Dish Breakfast Plates
Regular 10c Value **5c**

KLEIN'S

HOUSEWARE—HARDWARE and PAINTS

117 FAYETTE ST. (OPPOSITE WOOLWORTH'S) CONSHOHOCKEN, PA.

FREE DELIVERY! PHONE 34-J

Ladies Auxiliary Has Given Great Aid to Post

Mrs. Howard C. Koch Organized Society.—Has Done Much Welfare Work and Brought Great Strength to Post.

The biggest booster for John F. DeHaven Post, American Legion is the Ladies' Auxiliary connected with the organization. During the early years of the post when interest lacked to a degree which threatened the surrender of the charter it was the Ladies' Auxiliary that was responsible for kindling anew the fire of patriotism among the Legionnaires who since that time have made the post one of the most wide awake of the many organizations in the borough.



MRS. HUGH DeHAVEN, mother of John F. DeHaven, president of Ladies' Auxiliary of the Post.

The idea of the Ladies' Auxiliary to the local post was conceived by Mrs. Howard C. Koch, of 310 Fayette street. She interested a number of women eligible to hold membership in the organization and called a meeting to be held in the Park House during the month of March, 1929. The meeting was well attended and the organization was effected by the election of officers. Mrs. David Allen was chosen as the first president. The charter was opened and was kept open for three months. During that time more than two hundred members were enrolled. At the present time there is an enrollment of more than sixty, the majority of whom are active workers for the success of the auxiliary.

For the first few years the organization confined their interest and activities to their own unit. Later they became affiliated with the Bi-County Council and since then the work has become varied. In addition to the assistance given the post the auxiliary contribute to outside agencies through the Bi-County Council, pledging themselves annually for \$12 for child welfare work and a like amount to the soldiers' hospital at Otene.

Tailor—You always carry your pocketbook there? Shall I make allowance for it?
Customer (being measured)—No, you needn't. It probably won't bulge much after I pay for the suit.

S. C. They are always active in the sale of poppies and twenty per cent of the profit from the sales is required to go to the State organization and the rest is required to be placed in the fund for welfare work. In this work the auxiliary has always been active locally. At Christmas time many a basket of cheer has been carried to homes by these valiant women; at other times assistance has been given. In fact, at no time since their organization have they failed to open up the purse strings of their treasury where help or need were known that they were not found a most charitable group. Aside from this the post has from time to time benefited financially through the generosity of their auxiliary. Flags have been presented, money has been donated and the women have always given great help in any endeavor the men have attempted.

The unit takes interest in the proceedings of the State Convention and for the past several years have been represented in the State convention.

The auxiliary have taken charge of feeding the visitors who will participate in the demonstration tomorrow and in addition to catering the meal will defray all expenses.

Since its organization the auxiliary has had seven presidents. Mrs. David Allen, the first presiding officer, resigned after serving but three months of her term and Mrs. Elizabeth McCall was chosen to serve the unexpired term and was re-elected for a full term. Mrs. Howard C. Koch, organizer, was the next president for one term followed by Mrs. Ruth Shade, Mrs. Harry Fulmer served two terms and she was followed by Mrs. Albert McGuigan, who after one term, gave way to the present incumbent, Mrs. Hugh DeHaven, who had previously served as treasurer for six consecutive years.

The present list of officers are: Mrs. Hugh DeHaven, president; Mrs. Anna Shade, vice president; Mrs. Ethel Jones, recording secretary; Mrs. Helen Clark, financial secretary; Mrs. Emma Hillner, treasurer; Mrs. Helen Disinger, chairman; Mrs. Florence Disinger, sergeant-at-arms; Mrs. Ruth Aldinger, welfare officer; executive board—Mrs. Kathryn McFarland, Mrs. Laura Shade, Mrs. Loretta Smith.

The Porter—Lady in No. 4 wants me to tell her when she reaches her 'desolation'. I reckon she means destination.
Conductor—Her ticket reads to Torpor City, where I used to live. It's all the same.



1919

1920

1921

1922

1923

1924

1925

1926

1927

1928

Ten Years After ARMISTICE DAY

"Lest We Forget"

Ten years have passed into eternity since that gray November day when nations penned a truce, and the world paused to bury its dead and bandage up its bleeding sons.

Ten peaceful years have followed, all so filled with busy enterprise and prosperity that we are apt to forget our sons, husbands and sweethearts who laid down their lives, for you and for me.

Let us not forget, but let us pray for them and that they have not died in vain.



Uncle Jack—And did you have a ride on the choo choo train?
Tiny Tim—Yes, we had lower six, car 44, on the Golden West Limited of the C. P. P. system.

Visitor (speaking of little boy)—He has his mother's eyes.
Mother—And his father's mouth.
Little Boy—And his brother's trousers.

"Heine," said Bob, "Why is dat tree called a weeping willow?"
"Cause one of de sneaky dukes grew near our school house, and supplied our master vid switches."

Visitor—Is Mr. Jones home?
Mrs. Jones—No; he went to the cemetery this morning.
Visitor—When will he be back?
Mrs. Jones—Never, I hope!

THE FLASHLIGHT and the JIMMY

are the burglar's favorite tools, but you can protect yourself with a TRAVELER'S Residence Burglar Policy.

Get Details From
GEO. M. S. LIGHT
203 FAYETTE ST.

The latest and most approved methods in dental surgery

Defective Teeth

are a menace to your health in general and to your appearance. Consult us to day. There is no obligation.

Dr. S. M. Zagorski

Surgeon Dentist

Phone 325 69 Fayette Street
HOURS: 9 to 9 P. M. (Above Jacobson's Dept. Store)

Largest and Most Up-to-date Dental Office in Montgomery County

Sweet Air and Gas administered for the Painless Extraction of Teeth

Norristown's Leading Dentist
DR. SHOR

No pain. From one to 30 teeth taken out without pain in five minutes.

No charge for extracting when other work is done. Loose teeth tightened.

Gold Crowns
Bridge Work
Fillings
Inserted
Most Painless
Pyorrhea
Treated

Examination Free
SWEET AIR for the Painless Extraction of Teeth

DATED SUCTION PLATE CAN NOT SLIP OR DROP GUARANTEED TO HOLD

Broken Plates, Loose Plates Rattled and Remade like new at a small cost.

DR. SHOR
10 E. Main St., Norristown
Be sure you are in Dr. Shor's Office. Work completed same day if necessary. Open daily, 9 to 6; Mon., Wed. and Fri. until 8 p. m.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE RECORDER

For efficient heating and decorative effect... try a Gas Heater

WARM GLOW that heats a room most effectively and a cheerful, comfortable effect as well... that's what a gas heater will give you. Clean... gives immediate heat... economical to operate. Graceful designs and handsome finishes.

Varying prices... a fine Humphrey Radiantfire for as little as \$14.25. Other Welsbach and Humphrey heaters in several sizes and styles at various prices.

[Very Easy Terms of Payment on Both Heaters and Connections]

Stores and Representatives

Agent for the GENERAL ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR

PHILADELPHIA SUBURBAN-COUNTIES GAS & ELECTRIC CO.

208-14 DeKalb St., Norristown, Pa. 1st & Fayette Sts. Conshohocken, Pa.

Office Open Every Saturday from 9.30 A. M. to 9 P. M.

We sell concentrated heat. We deliver coal that renders satisfaction. We are coal merchants who know what coal should be—properly screened and expertly graded fuel that will cooperate with your finance.

Extra Service

Office open every Friday evening 7.00 to 8.30. To be sure of Saturday delivery, Call Friday evening. Bell 17.

Wm. Davis, Jr. & Co.

FRONT & FORD STS., WEST CONSHOHOCKEN, PA.

"What's the shape of the earth?" asked the teacher, calling suddenly upon Willie.

"Round."

"How do you know it's round?"

"Well," said Willie, "it's square, then, I don't want to start an argument."

POLARUS
HEMORRHOID SALVE
OF THE SPIRIT

Don't Suffer from Hemorrhoids. There is quick relief for the pains and discomforts of hemorrhoids. Polarus Hemorrhoid Salve is being widely used with wonderful success by sufferers everywhere. It is safe, effective and will not injure clothing.

For sale by James W. Co., 15th and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. Fayette Pharmacy, 202 Fayette St.

POLARUS PRODUCTS CORP.
P. O. Box 5327, Philadelphia, Pa.

SCRAPPLE

Cut in slices about one-half inch thick.

Start in a little lard and fry until both sides are brown.

Drain the fat and scrapple is ready to serve.

Some folks use catsup and sauces with scrapple. There are a number of other tasty ways it may be served. The only mistake you might make is by not ordering the right scrapple.

Ask for
WEILAND'S

and you are getting the best! Made under modern sanitary conditions. It is tasty and full of good meat.

Remember Your Friends on Christmas Day With an Attractive Card

Your Personal Christmas Cards should be a tribute to your good taste. We have a distinctive line of new style, engraved, specially designed Christmas Cards. Order them now to insure a good selection.

ASK TO SEE THE RED BOOK

The Conshohocken Recorder

HECTOR and FORREST STS.

Valley Forge Cement Company

West Conshohocken, Pa.

PRODUCES ONLY
Highest Quality
Portland Cement

MARKETED BY

Allentown Portland Cement Company

Main Office, CATASAUQUA, PA. General Sales Office, PACKARD BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Young Volunteer Lost Leg, Fighting With Marines

George Robinson Ran Away With John F. DeHaven to Enlist.—Felled by German Bullet, was Maimed by Shell.—Praises Hospital Treatment.

Ten years have elapsed since the great World War has ended but vivid recollections of what occurred "over there" remain fresh in the minds of what at that time was the "cream of American youth." They had their season of joy and their hours of sadness. Not all that sailed the broad expanse of the Atlantic had the same experience. Not all were called upon to perform the same duties. They served in various branches of the service and in various part of Europe and for these reasons the recollections of the terrible conflict are different to the individual soldier.



GEORGE ROBINSON

Conshohocken sent scores of her sons of the defense of her country. The borough has the proud distinction of sending more soldiers into the World War than any other town of its population in the United States. That, however, is not the only honor that cannot be denied Conshohocken. Two of the youngest boys that "went over the top" were native sons of this old "iron town." They were volunteers; they were among the first to seek the adventure; they went away together but they did not come home together. These two boys (not much more than children) were John DeHaven, 14 years, and George Robinson, 15 years. The former rests in an unknown grave somewhere in the vicinity of Belleau Wood, France. He made the supreme sacrifice. His running mate at home and his comrade in war was spared to return, but the sacrifice he made was little short of his life. He is minus his right leg, he is carrying a German bullet somewhere in his chest and the effects of the gassing he received still causes him days of suffering but he never grumbles or bemoans the fate that has been thrust upon him. He walks with the aid of an artificial leg but otherwise seems the same as before he entered the war. He is able to work and the boyish smile that lighted his countenance on that day in early April, 1917 he left to fight for his country, is just as radiant today.

His experience was gained as a member of the Marines and the story of this youthful Devil dog was one of bravery and experience that he would not be without and one that calls for the highest commendation. He is perfectly satisfied with his lot which he holds is a happy one. He is perfectly satisfied with his treatment in the Government hospitals for which he has the greatest praise. Many soldiers complain of what the government has done for them but not so with this gallant Marine. He says that he can go before the Veterans' Bureau and obtain anything he asks for, provided it is in reason. "Too many people ask the impossible," is the way he put it, when interviewed at his home, 212 East Fourth avenue, "and that is why they are turned down."

Robinson and DeHaven were bosom companions, boys full of life and they enjoyed thrills. When President Wilson declared that a state of war existed between the United States and Germany these youths were fired with patriotism, the thrill of their lives was at hand, they figured to get into the thickest of the fighting at the earliest possible moment and they enlisted in the United States Marine Corps. Young Robinson was 15 years of age on January 26th, and on April 23rd, just twenty-two days after the declaration of war, he left his employment in Joseph Zimmer's restaurant, 72 Fayette street, and, with DeHaven enlisted in the Marines and was sent to League Island, Philadelphia, where they were assigned to the Fifth Regiment, but they were parted although in a position to see each other frequently. Robinson was assigned to the 43rd Company, DeHaven to the 16th Company.

In relating the story of his experience George said: "We made several trips home during the early weeks of our enlistment. The work was not easy for we had to drill and drill hard. On the 14th of June we set sail for France. I was aboard the U. S. S. Henderson and

John went across on the Leviathan. We landed on June 27th and met again at St. Nazaire, France. We were stationed about four miles apart and we managed to see each other at least once a week. Early in June, 1918, we were together and when I left him I bade him goodbye saying: 'I may never see you again' and I never did see him afterward. On June the 10th we went over the top near Belleau Wood. During the night of the 10th and all day during the 11th we held tight in those woods. About 5 o'clock on June 12th we were ordered to go over the top again and that is where I got mine."

"I got mine about ten minutes after we started and it is a severe, indescribable. I was hit in the chest with a rifle bullet by a sniper and fell to the ground. I tried my best to get up and get going again but I was too weak. As I lay helpless a shell came over and exploded near me, throwing hot metal over my both legs and neck and I was almost buried under stones and dirt. A lieutenant was standing close by me and I told him he had better get under cover but before he had a chance for his life another shell came over and burst and the officer was literally blown to pieces. For five hours I lay alone with the battle raging. Finally the firing ceased and a first aid unit came along and fixed me up a bit and told me to remain still for a while until someone had a chance to carry me back. After the unit departed I tried to get back myself. I hobbled and crawled for probably half-a-mile when I met two fellow-Marines who were slightly injured. They helped me into an ambulance. My right leg had swollen to double its size and I lapsed into unconsciousness. The next morning I awakened up in Mobile Hospital No. 1 just behind the line where I remained for a day and from there I was transported to another hospital at Chateau Thierry. Here my right leg was examined and it was found that the flesh had been torn and seared and the bone shattered. Gas gangrene had set in and the doctors told me that in order to save my life they would have to amputate my leg at the knee. There was nothing left for me to do but let them go ahead, and they operated upon me on June 17th. On August 1st I was placed aboard a vessel and brought to Portsmouth, Va. where I entered a Government hospital. It was while here that a letter from home carried to me the awful news that my friend and pal had been knocked off. I remained at Portsmouth until after the signing of the Armistice and was then transferred to the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., where I remained for a while and was later transferred to another hospital in Washington, until I was discharged at the Marine barracks in the Navy Yard at Washington."

"This gallant young Marine was not put out of commission as soon as he entered actual service, he had seen many horrid scenes. He was in action and "over the top" in the Verdun sector, where he remained from the 7th of March to the 5th of May, 1918; at Bois de Belleau and Chateau Thierry, where he remained from June 1st until the fatal 12th, when he was brought low by a bullet.

George is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. John Robinson and during his time in the hospitals after his return to the United States his parents and some of his friends made numerous trips to visit him. He is the only soldier from among the large number to leave this borough to return with the loss of a limb. He is a member of the Second Division Association of Washington, D. C.

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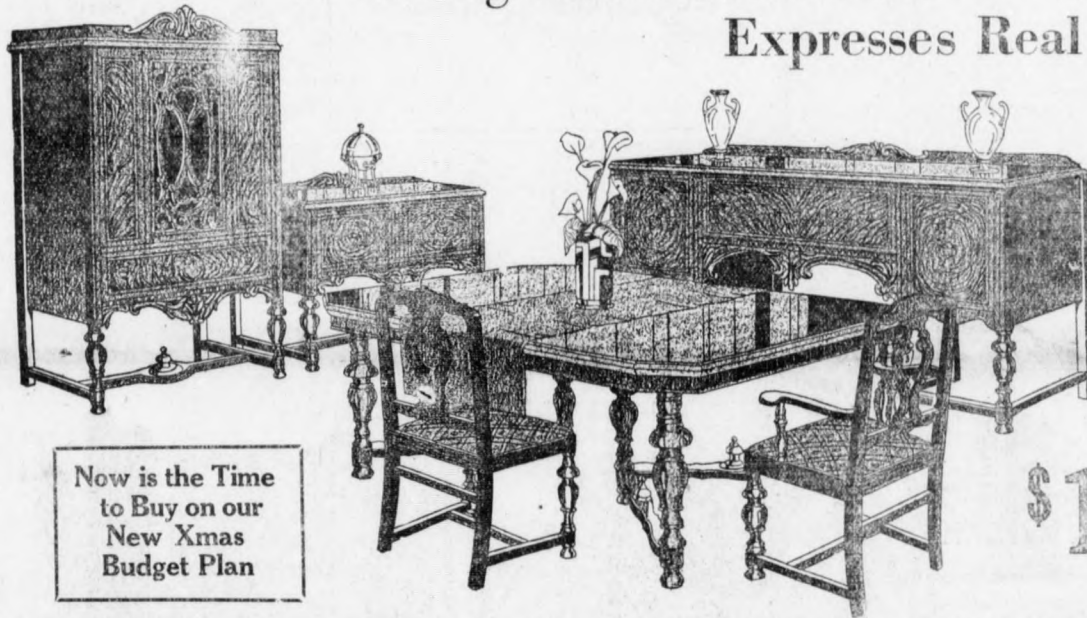
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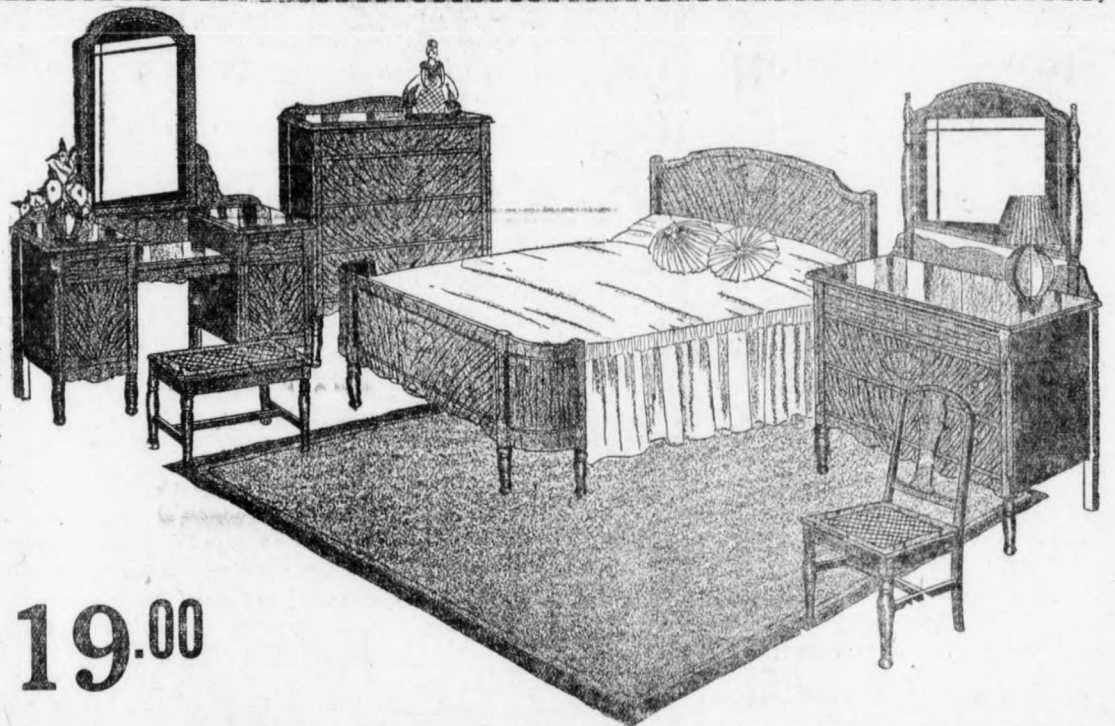
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