Chat About Your Friends

Pauline Louise Gaumer, senior at West Chester State Teachers' college, who is doing practice teaching this semester at West Chester, returned Thursday to resume her studies in the Physical Education department. Miss Gaumer spent the Christmas holidays with her mother, Mrs. Bessie Gaumer, 1744 Linden St.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard Vogel and children of Paterson, N. J., spent New Year's Day visiting relatives in Allentown.

Miriam Reeser, 626 N. 9th St., has returned home after spending the past three days with friends in Woodbridge, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter J. Flach, 1717 Hamilton St., were guests at the Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, over the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Geiger, 742 N. 9th St., Mrs. Mary Geiger, 729 Green St., and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Moyer, 616 S. 5th St., were in Philadelphia New Year's Day witnessing the Mummers parade.

Anna Meeko, 1028 N. Catasauqua St., has gone to Florida for several weeks. Enroute, she stopped at Washington, D. C., to see the White House.

Philip F. Hoffman, a student at the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, Mass., visited his parents in Breinigsville over the holidays.

Mrs. Jennie Cravits and daughters Doris and Shirley, 913 Chew St., returned from New York City where they spent a two weeks' vacation visiting friends and relatives.

Rose Lang, 142 Green St., and Kitty Laskowski, 941 Hamilton St., spent the early part of the week in New York and engaged in the festivities at the close of the year in the metropolis.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Y. Kistler and son, Donald, of 913 N. 20th St. and Mr. and Mrs. George Wessner of New Tripoli have returned to their respective homes after spending the holiday in Florida.

Mr. and Mrs. William Baum and family of 952 North St. returned to their home after spending New Year's Day in Philadelphia with Mrs. Baum's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. James Gildea. They attended a farewell dinner given to "Bud" Gildea, staff sergeant in the U. S. Army who left for Camp Shelby, Miss.

CATASAUQUA

Reuben C. Weaver, 115 Howertown Rd. Phone 479R

Clean Sidewalks, Officials Warn

Catasauqua borough officials last night warned property owners that the borough ordinance calls for the prompt removal of all snow from sidewalks.

The officials point out that while most citizens have adhered to the ordinance there are a number who have not cleared their walks.

The borough truck, in charge of Jesse Stone, street commissioner, was engaged Friday removing snow and slush at street intersections. Mr. Stone was assisted by several employes of the highway department.

BRIEFS—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Thomas of Brooklyn, N. Y., were entertained for several days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Thomas.

The board of trustees of the Presbyterian church meet Sunday at the close of the evening service.

The directors elected at the annual meeting of St. John's Cemetery Assn., Mickleys, will assemble in the basement of Mickleys church on Monday evening. Officers will be chosen for the new year.

SCHOOL BOARD — The School Board meets Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock in the high school building. The president, William W. Heckenberger, will be in charge. Further consideration will be given to the reconstruction program.

HOME—Mrs. Grace King widow of George King, was removed to the home of her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Horner, 530 2nd St., this place, Friday afternoon from the Sacred Heart hospital, Allentown, where she had been a patient for the past three months. Her condition is slightly improved. Since the death of her husband several years ago, Mrs. King has been making her home with the Horner family.

IMPROVING—Jack Scannell, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Scannell, 421 2nd St., was taken to the Sacred Heart hospital several days ago. An emergency operation for appendicitis was performed. His condition is encouraging, according to reports.

RETURN—Mr. and Mrs. Martin Bachman and children left Friday by auto for their home at Wadsworth, Ohio. They will make the trip via the new turnpike. Mr. and Mrs. Bachman came here during the forepart of the week to spend the New Year holidays with the parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Bachman, 2nd St.

PARTY—Sponsored by the Entertainment committee of Catasauqua Post, 215, American Legion, a public party will be conducted this evening in the auditorium of the Legion memorial home. Favors will be awarded.

SUNDAY SERVICES—Holy Communion will be observed at 10 a. m. in Christ Lutheran church, Shoenersville. The Rev. Harvey T. Sell, the pastor, will officiate. A preparatory service will precede the administration of the Sacraments.

The Lord's Supper will be administered at 11 a. m. in the Hokendauqua Presbyterian church. The service will be conducted by the pastor, The Rev. Harold C. Meyers.

BETROTHAL—Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Richards, Howertown Rd., and Peach St., announced the engagement of their niece, Eddezs M. Schelhamer, to Wilbur T. McKittrick, at a New Year's Eve party held at their home.

Miss Schelhamer is employed at the local exchange of the Bell Telephone Co. Mr. McKittrick is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McKittrick, 528 Kurtz St., and is employed at the plant of the Mack Manufacturing Co., Allentown.

After the New Year had been ushered in, the engagement was revealed.

Present were: Mr. and Mrs. Earl McCandless and daughter Justine, Allentown; Mr. and Mrs. Jack Roush, Northampton; Thomas Owens, Palmerton; Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth McKittrick, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Richards and daughter Harriet, John Schelhamer, Wilbur McKittrick and Eddezs Schelhamer, Catasauqua.

RETURN TO CAMP—Privates First Class John Staversky and Donald Miller have returned to Camp Pendelton, Virginia Beach, where they are stationed with the medical detachment of the 213th Regiment. They spent five-day furloughs at the homes of their parents.

COMMUNITY PARTY — Monday evening, Jan. 13, a community card party and social will be conducted in the auditorium of the American Legion home by the Mothers' club of the Catasauqua High school band. The proceeds will be devoted to the uniform fund of the band. Tickets will be put in circulation within the next few days.

Plans for the coming event were furthered at the monthly meeting of the Mothers' club held in the high school building the forepart of the week. Mrs. Harleigh F. Fatzinger is the president, Mrs. Clinton T. Snyder, secretary, and Mrs. A. Newton Buebee, treasurer.

NEW YEAR'S DAY DINNER—A group of friends were entertained at dinner at the home of Mr. and Mrs. August Feiller Sr., 711 Bath Ave., on New Year's Day. The guest of honor was Frank Stanko, who observed his 40th birthday anniversary.

Among those present were: Mrs. Florence Jarrett and son Junior, Albert Lauer, Elmer Leopold, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Hackler, Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Crock, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stanko and son Frank of Coplay; Mr. and Mrs. John Herr and children Carl and Helen, August Feiller Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. August Feiller Sr.

B. & L. OFFICERS—Frank J. Fatzinger, of the F. W. Wint Co., Ltd., was re-elected president of the Catasauqua Building and Loan Assn., at the annual meeting of the shareholders in the office of the National Bank of Catasauqua. Wayne A. E. Goldsmith, of F. Goldsmith and Sons, was named vice president; Ralph C. Boyer, secretary and Howard V. Swartz, treasurer.

Members of the board of directors, all of whom were re-elected are: Edwin Chapman, Harry B. Weaver, J. Russell Moat and Harleigh F. Fatzinger. The solicitor is Thomas E. Weaver.

The officers and directors decided to issue the 52nd series of stock. Subscriptions will be received by the secretary at the National Bank of Catasauqua.

NEWS BRIEFS—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Adams, America St., have returned from Philadelphia, where they were guests for several days of Mrs. William Shilling.

Joseph Waddick, proprietor of Waddick's cafe, 607 Front St., who has been ill for the past several months, is again able to be about. For a time he was a patient in the Sacred Heart hospital.

Clifford Gintz, Crane St., has returned from Richmond Hill, N. Y., where he spent several days with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Thomas, Brooklyn, N. Y., spent the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Thomas, Fuller Ave., West Catasauqua.

Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Diehl moved from 212 1st Ave., West Catasauqua, to 18 1st Ave., West Catasauqua, today.

LODGE DIRECTORS MEET—The governor, Raymond Marsh, presided at a special meeting of the board of directors of Catasauqua lodge, L.O.O.M., held in the Moose home during the forepart of the week. It was decided to install new bar fixtures and an electric dispenser. Work will be started in the near future.

MASS BIRTHDAY PARTY — A party celebrating the birthday anniversaries of all children of the West Catasauqua Union Sunday school was conducted by Mrs. Emma Kingcaid, Primary department superintendent in the Sunday school basement Thursday night.

Games were played and prizes awarded to Gertrude Updegrove, Earl Acker, Worthy Updegrove, Elaine Wagaman, Richard Seyfried, Doris Kratzer, Robert Gilly, Joanna Butz, Franklin Hirschel and Shirley Kingcaid. A luncheon was served after the social hour.

Present were: Richard Wieand, Robert Seyfried, Gerald Bartholomew, Richard Seyfried, Elaine Wagaman, Worthy Updegrove, David Shoemaker, Robert Milson, Robert Gilly, Franklin Hirschel, Robert Ebert, Donald Kiefer, Donald Updegrove, Ronald Gilly, Gertrude Updegrove, Elizabeth Beidleman, Mae Oswald, Gladys Oswald, Martha Beidleman, Joan Schlouch, Joan Butz, Jeanette Kratzer, Shirley Kratzer, Billy Hock, Earl Acker, Jerry Hock, Shirley Kingcaid, Donald Shoemaker.

Robert Acker, Carol Kern, Marie Jendricks, Doris Kratzer, Mrs. Verna Kiefer, Mrs. Kathryn Kern, Mrs. Kathryn Wieand, Edna Danner, Mrs. Mahala Kingcaid, Mrs. Arlene Gilly, Mrs. Emma Kingcaid and Mrs. Catharine Milson.

National State

Continued from Page 5

acres of land and in the storing of farm fertility. It is a useful factor in preserving the land from erosion by wind and water, and from bad agricultural practices. Appropriations for this movement are not a subsidy, but an investment for all the people . . .

"The Grange is always constructive and never destructive. We favor a program that helps all to climb, rather than pulling down some groups.

Cites State Master

Mr. Marcks also produced a copy of an address delivered to the State Grange in session in Wilkes-Barre on the tenth of last month, by Kenzie S. Bagshaw, master of the Pennsylvania State Grange. He cited the following passage from that address as evidence that the State Master also endorses conservation:

"Many remedies for distressed agriculture have been tried in the past and others are now being tried. Many of these remedial measures have been the result of cooperative effort and have demonstrated the possibilities for good cooperative effort, when wisely and judiciously used."

Explains Own Stand

In calling attention to the claim that the State College Extension Service affords all the aid that is needed by Lehigh county farmers, Mr. Marcks said:

"It is true that there are farms in Lehigh county for whom this service suffices. It is equally true that there are many farms in our county which have suffered to such an extent from floods, erosion, droughts and other elements, that advice will never help them. They must have the advantage of the technicians, the engineering, the heavy equipment and the labor which the U. S. Soil Conservation service furnishes free of charge, if they are to survive.

"If my own farm is in fairly good condition; if it is so located that floods and other types of erosion have not damaged it to any great extent, that is no reason why I should deny my neighbor, who has not been so fortunate, these services. To do so, would be nothing but short-sighted selfishness, and in the long run I, too, would be sure to pay a penalty.

"To deny my neighbor something which he needs so sorely, and which the U.S. government offers for the asking, would be to deny the constructive and cooperative spirit upon which the Grange is founded."

Mr. Marcks pointed out that three of the educational meetings on conservation are still to be held, one tonight at Best's Station Grange hall, one Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Kramer's hall in Dillingersville and one at 8 o'clock Monday night at the Schnecksville Fire Hall.

"I feel," he said, "that any Lehigh county landowner who is opposed to this program, does not properly understand it. I hope these will avail themselves of the opportunity to acquaint themselves with the true facts by attending one or all of these meetings, where there may be free discussion and understanding. They owe it to themselves and their neighbors. If for any reason it is impossible for them to attend any of these meetings, I hope they will tune in on the local radio station on Monday evening at 6:45 o'clock and listen to the fifteen minute program."

Relief At Last For Your Cough

Creomulsion relieves promptly because it goes right to the seat of the trouble to help loosen and expel germ laden phlegm, and aid nature to soothe and heal raw, tender, inflamed bronchial mucous membranes. Tell your druggist to sell you a bottle of Creomulsion with the understanding you must like the way it quickly allays the cough or you are to have your money back.

CREOMULSION
for Coughs, Chest Colds, Bronchitis

Obituaries

Stuart Wasser

Bethlehem Man, 70, Is Victim of Dropsy

Stuart Wasser, 70, 513 Dakota St., Bethlehem, died in St. Luke's hospital at 1:45 a. m. Friday of dropsy. His wife preceded him in death.

Formerly engaged as a bar clerk in the Fritsche Hotel and steward in the Owls club on the South Side Mr. Wasser is survived by three sons, Walter Wasser, of Mechanicsville; Albert Wasser, Salem, N. J. and Charles Wasser, Long Island. A brother, Oscar Wasser of Seidersville also survives.

Funeral services at 1 p. m. Monday in the W. M. Weierbach home 835 Broadway, with burial in New William township, Northampton county, cemetery.

Mrs. Clara Rumfield

Bethlehem Widow Was in Her 58th Year

Mrs. Clara Rumfield, 57, widow of Herbert Rumfield, died at 10:50 a. m. Friday of diabetes following an illness of six weeks at the residence, Main and Dewberry Sts., Bethlehem.

She was born in Bethlehem township, Northampton county, June 7, 1883, a daughter of the late Milton and Sarah Rogers Kichline and was a member of St. Thomas Reformed church Macada.

Survivors are two sons, Stewart M., Hellertown and Wilson F., at home; a daughter, Mrs. Marion Reph, Danielsville; a brother, Stewart Kichline, Allentown and three grandchildren.

The Rev. Dr. H. J. Ehret will officiate at funeral services at 1:30 p. m. Tuesday in the late home and later in St. Thomas church Macada. Burial in the parish cemetery.

Dora Keller

Had Been Guest at Phoebe Home Since June of 1938

Dora A. Keller, 79, formerly of 247 Bushkill St., Easton, died at 5 a. m. Friday at the Allentown hospital. She was admitted Thursday afternoon following a heart attack at the Phoebe Deaconess home, where she had lived for the past four years.

Miss Keller was born at Easton, a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Keller. Her sisters, Mrs. Mollie Crater and Elizabeth Keller, recently died at the Phoebe home. Nieces and nephews are the sole survivors.

She was a member of the First Evangelical Reformed church, Easton.

Funeral services at 11 a. m. Monday at the family plot in Easton cemetery with the Rev. George A. Creitz, pastor of First Reformed, officiating.

Fred S. Reichley

Bethlehem Steel Employe for 35 Years Dies in Jamaica, N. J.

Fred S. Reichley, 53, for 35 years employed by the Bethlehem Steel Co., died suddenly on Wednesday in the Queens General hospital, Jamaica, N. Y.

A former resident of Bethlehem, Mr. Reichley, leaves his wife, Mae Mayer Reichley and one daughter, Gloria, of Long Island, where he had resided the past three years.

Four brothers, David and Ray of Bethlehem; Darwin of Butztown; John, Lancaster; four sisters, Mrs. Ben H. Porter and Mrs. A. S. Riland, Bethlehem; Mrs. H. B. Hoatz, Allentown; Mrs. George Drumm, Sunbury, also survive.

Funeral services at 10 a. m. Monday in Kohlmeier's funeral home, 103-27 Lesserts Blvd., Richmond Hill, N. Y. Burial in Long Island.

Mrs. Jacob P. Williams

Northampton Resident Was Native of High Bridge, N. J.

Mrs. Caroline Williams, wife of Jacob P. Williams, died at 3 a. m. yesterday at her home, 444 E. 4th St., Northampton, aged 54 years.

The daughter of the late William and Sarah Lewis, she was born at High Bridge, N.J. She spent the last 35 years in the Northampton section and had resided at the late address for 15 years.

Mrs. Williams was a member of the Mennonite Brethren in Christ church, Northampton.

Surviving are her husband and one son, Paul, of Nazareth.

Services will be held on Monday at 2 p. m. at the Schisler funeral home, 2119 Washington Ave., Northampton, and burial will be made in Fairview cemetery, West Catasauqua. The Rev. Kratz will officiate. Viewing Sunday from 7 to 9 p. m.

Mrs. Mary Altemose

Resident of Northampton Was Aged 62 Years at Time of Death

Mrs. Mary Altemose of 32 13th St., Northampton, died at 170:15 a. m. yesterday in the Allentown hospital. Mrs. Altemose, who was 62 years old, had been admitted to the hospital on Dec. 30.

Mrs. Leo Beitler

Former Ruth Moyer Was Employed at Mack Plant 13 Years

Mrs. Ruth M. Beitler, wife of Leo Beitler, 704 Cleveland St., died early yesterday at Lake Saranac, N. Y., in her 35th year.

The daughter of Bessie and the late Howard Moyer, she had been employed at the Mack Manufacturing Co. for 13 years, leaving there nearly two years ago.

Mrs. Beitler was a member of Grace Lutheran church for the past year and prior to that had been an active member of the Boulevard E. C. church.

Besides her husband, there survive her step-father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Reidy, of this city; a step-sister, Mrs. Walter Hill, Sweetsboro, N.J. and a step-brother, Carl Reidy, of this city.

Also surviving is the grandmother, Mrs. Tevilla Moyer of Emerald.

Services will be held Wednesday at 2 p. m. at Grace Lutheran church, Hall and St. John Sts., with interment in Union cemetery, Slatington. Friends may call Tuesday from 7 to 9 p. m. at the Derr funeral home, 46 E. Susquehanna St., and at Grace Lutheran church on Wednesday from noon until the time of the funeral.

Mrs. Hessina Jabbour

Bethlehem Woman Had Been Hospitalized Since Monday

Mrs. Hessina Jabbour, aged Bethlehem woman, died early yesterday in the Sacred Heart hospital where she was admitted Dec. 30 as a medical patient.

Among her survivors is a son with whom she lived, Joseph Jabbour, 419 Webster St., Bethlehem.

Harry Gilfert

Fall Down Flight of Steps Results in Tamaquan's Death

Harry Gilfert, 47, of 15 Greenwood St. Tamaqua, died early yesterday in the Coaldale hospital. Death was attributed to an injured left thigh sustained when he fell down a flight of steps. He was admitted to the institution Dec. 21.

A native of Tamaqua, he was the son of Henry and the late Amelia Kanute Gilfert, who died last July. He was employed at the Tamaqua colliery of the Lehigh Navigation Coal Co. and was a parishioner of St. John's Evangelical and Reformed church, Tamaqua.

His father is the only survivor.

Funeral services will be conducted from his home at 2 p. m. Monday. Rev. J. Arthur Schaeffer, pastor of St. John's Evangelical and Reformed church, Tamaqua, will officiate. Interment will be made in the Odd Fellows cemetery, Tamaqua.

Mrs. Mary Jane Altemose

Resident of Northampton Last 20 Years Was Native of New Jersey

Mary Jane, nee Fultz, wife of Robert V. Altemose, 32 E. 13th St., Northampton, died at 10:45 a. m. yesterday at the Allentown hospital. She was aged 62.

The last of her family, she was born in New Jersey the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Fultz.

For 20 years she had been a resident of Northampton, where she was an active member of Trinity E. C. church and its Sunday school. She was treasurer of the Mother's Bible class of the congregation for 17 years, and fraternally was a member of Riverside Council, D. of A.

In addition to her husband she leaves three sons, Clarence B. Miller, Phillipsburg, R. 2; Marshall E. Miller, Northampton, and William H. Miller, Great Meadows, N. J.; two daughters, Mrs. Marshall Petty, Washington, N.J., and Mrs. Stephen Bodo, at home.

Seven step-daughters, Mae Altemose and Mrs. Harold Fatzinger, Northampton; Mrs. Carl Dornblaser, Catasauqua; Mrs. Phillip Romano, Bethlehem; Mrs. Albert Hoch, Bethlehem route; Mrs. George O'Brien, Easton; Mrs. George Miller; two stepsons, Joseph and Leonard Miller, both of Belvidere, N. J.; 15 grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.

Rev. A. M. Herman, pastor of Trinity, and Rev. Clarence Moatz, pastor of Grace Reformed church, Northampton, will officiate at services to be held Tuesday at 2 p. m. from the Schisler Funeral home, 2119 Washington Ave., Northampton. Interment will be made in Allen-Union cemetery, Northampton.

Mrs. Louisa A. Gonser

Widow, 93, Was Resident of Kutztown Last 72 Years

Mrs. Louisa A. Gonser, nee Walbert, widow of John R. Gonser, died at her home, 339 W. Main St., Kutztown, yesterday at 4:50 a. m. She was in her 94th year.

She was a daughter of the late Nathan and Leanda, nee Dankle, Walbert. She was a resident of Kutztown for the last 72 years.

She is survived by one sister, Ida, widow of the late Phaon S. Heffner, three nieces: Mrs. Madry Yoder, Mrs. Mary Melot and Mrs. Katie Frey and one grand-niece, Grace Yoder, all of Kutztown.

Private funeral services will be held at the late residence, 339 W. Main St., Tuesday, Jan. 7, at 1:30 p. m. with public services to follow in Grace U. E. church, Kutztown, at 2 p. m. The Rev. Samuel Obetz of Kutztown will officiate with the Rev. E. S. Woodring of Allentown assisting. Interment will be made in Fairview cemetery, Kutztown.

Edward J. Connell

Former Bethlehem Man Dies Suddenly in Camden

Edward J. Connell, 531 Stephens St., Camden, N. J., former resident of Bethlehem and Bethlehem Steel Co. mechanic, died suddenly of a heart attack on Wednesday. He was an interviewer in the Camden office of the State Employment service.

He was born in Bethlehem, a son of Mrs. Anna Connell, who formerly resided on Montclair Ave., and educated in the public schools.

During his stay in Bethlehem he was a member of the Young Men's Temperance society and the former Emmett club, both of which took prominent parts in athletics and annexed many championships.

Mr. Connell's wife died two years ago. Survivors are his mother; a daughter, Mrs. Ben Hunter; a son, Edward; two sisters, Mother M. Constantia of St. Joseph's Order and Mary Connell.

Funeral Tuesday morning with solemn requiem mass in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Camden.

Joseph Youngkoski

Hokendauqua Veteran of World War Was 47 Years Old

Joseph Youngkoski, son of Mrs. Mary Youngkoski, a veteran of World War I and holder of a bronze Victory button, died yesterday at the Sacred Heart hospital. He had undergone an appendectomy on Jan. 1. He was in his 48th year.

He was born in Lattimer, Pa., Feb. 26, 1893. His father preceded him in death as did five brothers. He was a member of St. Michael's Catholic church of Northampton. He was also affiliated with the Coplay American Legion post.

He saw active duty on the European battlefields as a private in Co. B, 149th Regiment, 42nd Division, after enlisting June 15, 1917. He took part in most of the decisive battles of the war in which the American troops were engaged including: Suneville, Bacearat sector, Champagne-Marne, Aisne-Marne, St. Michiel, and Meuse-Argonne.

Surviving him, besides his mother, are four sisters: Catherine, wife of Stanley Gaczor, North Catasauqua; Anna, wife of Ed Brobst, Coplay; Bertha, wife of William Pors, Hokendauqua, and Mary, wife of Paul Olesak, Hokendauqua.

Funeral services will be held at the late home, Tuesday, at 8:30 a. m. with requiem high mass to follow in St. Michael's Catholic church, Northampton. Interment will be made in St. Andrew's cemetery, North Catasauqua. The Rev. Father Joseph A. Alosinski will officiate.

Deaths

YOUNGKOSKI—In this city, Jan. 3, 1941, Joseph Youngkoski, son of Mrs. Mary Youngkoski and the late Joseph Youngkoski of Hokendauqua, aged 47 years, 10 months and 7 days.

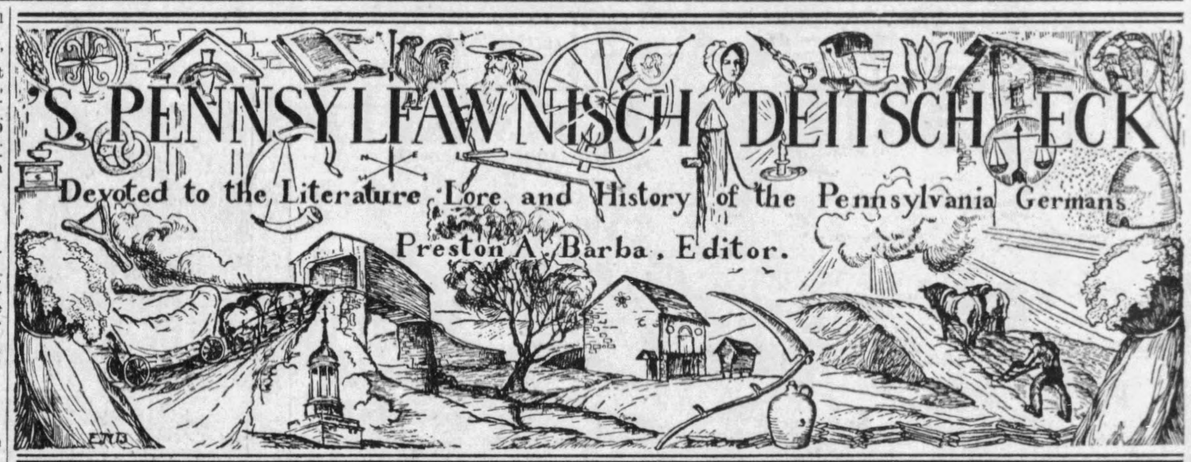
Funeral services will be held at the late home, 10 Quarry St., Hokendauqua, Tuesday at 8:30 a. m. with requiem high mass to follow in St. Michael's Catholic church, Northampton. Interment will be made in St. Andrew's cemetery, North Catasauqua.

Oliver S. Burkholder

RUMFIELD—In Bethlehem, Friday, Jan. 3 1940, Mrs. Clara Rumfield, 57, widow of Herbert Rumfield, Main and Dewberry Sts.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at 1:30 p. m. Tuesday in the late home and later in St. Thomas church, Macada. Burial in the parish cemetery. Friends may call Monday evening.

Marvin M. Stevers.



Vorgetan und nachgedacht hat manchen in gross Leid gebracht

Die Ald Lynndown Kaerrich

Frieh kamen Settlers noch Lynndown,
Noch sellemols "Hinner-Magunshi" genannt;
Sie waare meischtens pfelzer gewest,
Un's Bauere aa gans gut bekannt.

Hen gude Kerper mitgebrocht,
Ken Geld, doch Schaffe, Mieh un Fleiss;
Ken Wunner, wu so Leit deheem
Bliet alles glei noch beschder Weiss.

Es beschd, dass sie hen mitgebrocht,
Waar "Glaab an Christo un an Kaerrich;
Un glei waar Kaerriche-Bau im Gang,
Wie iwwerall sunscht dart daerrich.

Un eb ihr Block-Kaerrich faerdich waar,
Hen Insche sie 'ne weggebrennt;
Sie bauten graad en andri uff,
Denn nix hett sie vun Jesu getrennt.

Viel Yohr dernoch hen sie gebaut
En grossi schteeni Kaerrich darthie;
Die hot der Vorzug immer g'hatt
Vun Heidelberg un Aalbaani.

Sie waar aa g'heesse "Argel Kaerrich",
Denn sie hot so en grossi g'hatt.
Der beschd Schulmeeschder waar aa dart,
Hot viel all rum die Leit gebatt.

Was iss mer als so gaern dart hie
In selli eefach Lynndown Kaerrich,
Wu naegscht an New Tripoli schteht,
Wu's waar der Weg "bass uff un harrich".

Vun alder Zeit verzaehl ich eich,
Vun siwwezig, achtzich Yohr zurick;
Ging dart in Kaerrich un Sunndaag-Schul
Un hab mit heem en manch gut Schdick.

Vun etwa fimf Meil um die Kaerrich
Sin Sunndaags all die Leit dart hie;
'S waar ald un yung, un gross un glee
Als Sunndaags Gottesdienscht fer sie.

Die Schdrosse waare dann mit Leit,
Un alle Schdrosse gehn dart hie;
Deel gehn uff Druppe, deel allee,
So waar's vun Sunndaag maryets frieh.

En gleener Busch waar var der Kaerrich,
Dart waare Sitz, wu hocke Leit
Un blaudre eifrich des un sell,
Bis der Parre kummt un Kaerriche Zeit.

Eefache Leit, eefachi Kaerrich,
Un aa eefaches Grischdendum;
Net eibildisch, net hochmiedich,
Gehn Glieder iwwerall dart rum.

Un daetscht du denke— 's iss doch so,
Mer hot es oft dart g'sehne g'hatt,
Dass manche Alde kumme sin,
Ken Schuh aag'hatt, sie waare 'n Lot.

Baarfiessich in die Kaerrich neigeh
Waar gaar ken Schand bei selle Leit;
Viel Kinner hen aa so geduh,
Sell waar der Weg in Summer Zeit.

Deel wuhne paar Meil vun der Kaerrich,
Sin baarfiessich geloffe sell,
Den Parre heere breddiche
Vun Jesu un der Mensche Seel.

Sie kamen viel so an die Kaerrich
Mit halblein Hosse an de Bee,
En commoner Schdroh Hut uff em Kopp,
En Hemm un Wammes, hibsch un schee.

Die alde Menner hen ihr Peif
Un Duwack in ihrm Wammes Sack;
Un 'n gleener Feier Schtee, en glee Schdick Punk,
En glee rund Schdaal fer en Feier Schlack.

Was hen sie g'schmokt dart var der Kaerrich,
Un uff em Kaerrich Weg hie un haer!
Deel hen ihr eegner Duwack g'hatt
Wu sie geraised hen Wunnerbaar.

Deel hen Wollkraut im Duwack g'hatt
Fer en Bauchweh un siesser Schmok;
Un ann're hen en bissel Hanf
Fer Nerfe Ruh in ihrm Duwack.

Noch ann're Bledder hen sie g'hatt,
Gedaerrt, bewaahrt wann gut un reif,
Gemixt mit Duwack noch rechtem Moos,
Dann g'schmokt in heemgemachter Peif.

Es scheint mir, dass sie hette viel
Die Sache vun de Insche haer,
Wu die Gekreider gut gekennt,
Ferwas en yedes em gut waer.

So hen sie g'schmokt fer ihr G'sundheet
Kamille, Raude, Katzekraut,
Die Klette un der Insche Duwack,
Der Kalmus un des Mickekraut.

Kummt eener hie mit siessem Schmok,
Heesst's "Balsam Bledder im Duwack";
Deel hen im Duwack Edarn Tee,
Un's g'schmokt fer Huschde un ihr G'schmok.

Uff eemol heesst's "der Parre 's do";
Schnell geht's im Rush zur Kaerrich dart nei,
Un alles zawwelt, gross un klee,
Fer glei in rechter Sitz zu sei.

Die Alde hocke im weschtlich Deel,
Die Maed die sin uff der oschtlich Seid;
Die Weibsleit hen der siedlich Blatz,
Die Oscht Bordkaerrich hot die Mannsleit.

Die Buwe sin uff der Wescht Bordkaerrich,
Uff der Sied Bordkaerrich dart iss der Chor,
Die Argel un der Vorsinger,
Mit alte G'sang vun Yohr zu Yohr.

Uff der Nord Seid, un aa gans allee,
Dart schteht der Parre in der Heeh,
In seiner Kansel, wie im me Fass;
Mer sehnt yuscht Kopp un Hend dart geh.

Der Parre dobt un haust un greischt,
Vum Kaerriche Schlof halt er die Leit;
Ich glaab er dobt es menschd fer sell,
Un schdellt ne vor die Ewichkeit.

So waar die Lynndown Kaerrich gans plain,
Wie manche ann're selli Zeit,
En commoni Schtee Mauer recht gut,
Un Fenschdre fer zu sehne weit.

Un inside waar es plain un schee,
Mit graade Rick an lange Sitz.
Wie gut hot mer doch g'hockt dart drin!
Sie hen aa Oeffe g'hat fer Hitz.

Die Lynndown Kaerrich iss nimmi so,
Es haerzlich Grischdendum iss fart;
Yuscht Leit die ann're aa,
Der Hochmut iss aa Meeschder dart.

"Die Weibsleit gehn in Schtelser Schuh,
Mit aarmvoll Schof Woll um der Kopp;
Deel hen Baawoll un deel hen Werk",
So meent der John, der aarme Dropp.

Un guckt mer recht, so sin's ihr Hohr—
Was mache doch die Mode Zier?
Die Kepp sin hoch mit Backe rot,
Mit Lefze rot, wie'n wild beess Dier.

In alter Zeit, wie eefach waar's!
Un waar ihr Kaerrich yuscht Block Gebel,
Sie gingen nei mit viel Respect,
Gebiegt dart in ihr Bethaus nei.

Un ruhich hocke dart die Leit,
Mer sehnt ihr Lefze gehne schdill;
Ihr innere Geischt red dart mit Gott,
In Aadacht betet, wie's Gott will.

Des Kaerriche Geh iss annersecht nau,
Was schbiele sie doch Kaarde dart!
Deel gemmle un deel hen en Fress,
En Luderlewe immerfart.

Deel ennere Kaerriche in 'n Movie Haus,
Un weise weltliche Bilder dart;
Leit greische, schdampe frevelhaft,
Un mache gottlos fart un fart.

Deel hen die Kaerrich fer Deiwelswerk,
Verderwe Leit mit Kaerriche Macht,
Un Jesus saagt, "Ihr awwer hen
En Mardergruwe draus gemacht".

Gott Lob un Dank, in aller Zeit,
Die Lynndown Kaerrich schteht alsnoch dart;
Un bleibt, bei allem Heichelei,
Bei allem Laschter, immerfart.

—Rev. J. J. REITZ, M. D.
Walnutport, Pa.

Stanza 1—Lynndown, common name for Lynn Township, Lehigh Co. Pa.

Frieh kamen Settlers—The Reverend William A. Helffrich, whose great-grandfather, Johann Heinrich Helffrich, was an early settler in Weisenberg Township, wrote as follows in 1877: "Lynn and Weisenberg are among the oldest, if not the oldest settlements in Lehigh County. Lynn was settled before Weisenberg. The first settlement took place in 1734-35. The first settlers were Palatinates and Swiss, who arrived in pretty large numbers. Where there was a church the school-house certainly was not wanting. . . . Frequently the school-house preceded the erection of a church and served the double purpose of church and school."

Hinner-Magunshi—the name by which the remote part of Macungie district was generally called before June, 1753, when Lynn Township was formed. It was in Bucks Co. (sometimes known as Philadelphia County) until 1752, when Northampton County was formed out of Bucks; in Northampton until 1812, when Lehigh County was formed out of Northampton, and therefore in Lehigh since 1812. In early times this district was also often called "Allemangel".

Pfelzer were good farmers since earliest times. They were descendants of the Alemanni and the Franks. Bayard Taylor writes that the Romans conquered the Alemanni and the Franks in the fourth century and "laid waste their well-settled and cultivated land between the Rhine, the Main and the Necker".

Stanza 3.—Early settlers founded the "Lynndown Church" known also as the "Ebenezer Church," "Organ Church" and "New Tripoli Church". It has its origin in 1740 when divince services were held in Peter Scholl's log house, about one half mile west of the present church, where later Peter Snyder lived for many years. Soon afterwards the people started to build a log church which it seems was burnt to the ground by the Indians before its completion, but the settlers started at once to build another. In 1745 a number of settlers purchased a tract of land upon which was erected a log church in 1761. In 1798 a larger log church was built, in 1824 a large stone church, and in 1890 the present large brick church was erected.

Stanza 3.—**Un glei waar Kaerriche-Bau im Gang:** before and around the middle of the 18th century the following churches were founded in the upper part of Lehigh County: Heidelberg Church in 1740; Jerusalem Church, near Wesnersville in 1743; Siegel Church in 1745; Weissenberg in 1747; Jacob's Church, Jacksonville, in 1761; Jerusalem Church "Schmals Gap"; Western Salisbury in 1741; Lehigh Church, Macungie, in 1746.

Stanza 6.—**Argel Kaerrich:** The Lynndown Church was in early times often called the Organ Church, because it had a large wooden organ, and there was then no other church for miles around which had an organ.

Der beschd Schulmeeschder—The Lynndown Church district early had the reputation of attracting good and competent teachers. From 1735 to 1910 there were four outstandine teachers, besides some others. Often they served as "Vorsinger" and organists. Andrew Steiger served from 1735 for about half a century; Jacob Salem from about 1783 to 1835; Frederick Schmidt from 1835 to 1870; and Theodore Smith from 1870 to 1910.

Stanza 13.—**Ken Schuh aag'hatt**—Many old people, 75 years ago and earlier, used to go barefooted while working on their farms and some also came to church barefooted.

Stanza 16.—**Mit halblein Hosse an de Bee**—People then were frequently dressed in home-made clothing. They raised flax, hemp and wool, spun it into thread upon their busy spinning wheels and wove it into fabrics, some of wool, some of linen, some half wool and half linen; some was fine, some coarse; some was used for carpet thread and some for rope. For color they resorted to nature's own dyes. How proud were the boys and girls of those days when they had new garments of "Gimporene", "Chimporene" and "Halblein".

Stanza 17.—**Peif un Duwack in ihrm Wammes Sack**—The old folks carried their pipes and tobacco in their pockets with a little flint stone, punk and a steel to strike fire. The latter was generally an oval ring about three inches long which they hung over the fingers of the right hand. In the left hand, between thumb and forefinger they held the flint stone, with a little punk laid on top of it. Then they struck down on it with the steel. The spark lighted the punk. The punk they got out of old trees. It was said the flint and jaspar they sometimes got near Siegfriedville where there were Indian quarries.

Stanza 18. **Deel hen ihr eegner Duwack g'hatt**—Most of the people raised, sweated and cured their own tobacco, which they frequently mixed with other leaves.

Stanza 19—**Wollkraut**—mullein; **Hanf**—hemp.

Stanza 22—**Kamille**—camomile; **Raude**—rue; **Katzekraut**—catnip; **Klette**—burdock; **Insche Duwack**—Indian tobacco; **Kalmus**—calamus (sweet flag); **Mickekraut**—wild indig

Chat About Your Friends

Mrs. Boyd Moore, 1930 Greenleaf St., has returned to her home from the Allentown hospital where she was a surgical patient for a week.

Irene D. Welty, 636 N. 12th St., city recreation director, will today celebrate her birthday anniversary.

Thomas Snyder, 1406 Gordon St., is celebrating his birthday today.

Clark Roth of Bethlehem R. 3 is observing his birthday today. His brother, Henry, of 716 High St., Bethlehem, will observe his birthday tomorrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Young and Mrs. R. A. Young were among recent arrivals at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York City.

Mrs. Rose Grossman, 212 N. 4th St., is convalescing in the Sacred Heart hospital, where she underwent an operation Monday. She has been employed at Hess Bros.

Obituaries

George A. Kleppinger

Former Lehigh County School Teacher Resided in Bethlehem

George A. Kleppinger, 83, 415 E. Broad St., Bethlehem, died at 1 a. m. Friday at the late home. He was a former member of the teaching force of the Hanover Township, Lehigh county schools, and also a school director.

A son of William and Eliza Hackman Kleppinger he was a native of the township and was graduated from the Millersville Normal school. He was prominently identified with the Shoenersville church and superintendent of the Sunday school and organist.

He is survived by his wife, Clementine Engler Kleppinger. The Rev. Harvey Sell, of Philadelphia, will officiate at services at 3 p. m. Monday in the Steyers home, 70 E. Broad St., Bethlehem. Burial in Shoenersville cemetery.

Mrs. Savina Ohl

81-year-old Woman Succumbs at Andreas R. 1 Home

Mrs. Savina Ohl, 81, died at the home of her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Warren Snyder, Andreas R. 1, late Thursday night.

Born near Mantzville, she resided in that vicinity all her life. Her husband, Henry, died some time ago.

Besides Mrs. Snyder she is survived by three other daughters, Mrs. Harriet Mantz, Lehighton; Mrs. Mary J. Troxell and Mrs. Ida S. Hoppes, Andreas R. 1; two sisters, Mrs. Albert Steigerwalt, Andreas, and Mrs. Al Hunsicker, Philadelphia, and one brother, Albert Gerber, Glassboro, N. J. Eight grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren also survive.

Funeral services will be conducted from the Snyder residence at 1 p. m. Tuesday with additional rites at 2 p. m. in Zion's Stone church, near Snyders. The Rev. W. W. Moyer, pastor of the Mahoning Reformed parish, will officiate. Interment will be made in Zion's cemetery.

Izauro Ferreira

Funeral Services Monday Morning for Bethlehem Resident

Izauro Ferreira, 419 Buchanan St., Bethlehem, for the past 12 years a resident of the city, active in the Portugal A. C. and Continental Union, died Friday morning in St. Luk's hospital.

The funeral will be held at 9 a. m. Monday from the late home, with requiem mass at 9:30 a. m. in Holy Infancy church. Burial in Holy Saviour cemetery.

Survivors are his wife, Orrentina Silva Ferreira, a daughter, Alice and a son, Joseph. A sister and two brothers in Portugal also survive.

Mrs. Lydia Scherer

Was Widow of Former Catasauqua Undertaker

Mrs. Lydia Scherer, widow of William H. Scherer, former Catasauqua undertaker, died at 12:30 a. m. yesterday at her home in West Catasauqua after an illness that held her bedfast since Christmas Day. She was 82.

Her husband, who died five years ago, had operated an undertaking establishment in Catasauqua for almost a half century. Mrs. Scherer was a native of Bath and was a daughter of the late Frederick A. and Sarah, nee Schmeck, Becker.

She was a parishioner of St. John's Lutheran church at Mickleys. The only immediate survivors are four nieces and three nephews.

Funeral services will be held from her late home on Fuller St. in West Catasauqua Sunday at 2:30 p. m. with burial in the Fairview cemetery at West Catasauqua. The Rev. Harvey T. Sell will officiate.

Mrs. Olivia M. Wimmer

Resident of Fountain Hill Was in Her 61st Year

Mrs. Olivia M. Pierson Wimmer, 60, wife of Thomas D. Wimmer, 1323 Delaware Ave., Fountain Hill, died Thursday night in St. Luke's hospital where she was a patient for medical treatment.

She was born Feb. 16, 1880, in Dover, Del., a daughter of the late John and Rachel Reynolds Pierson. Her husband, a member of the Fountain Hill Health board, three sisters and a brother survive.

Funeral services will be held at 6:30 p. m. Sunday in the late home and at 1:30 p. m. Monday at Dover, Del., where burial will be made in Silver Lake cemetery.

Mrs. Bertha A. Gilbert

Mother of Bethlehem Motorcycle Policeman Was 56

Mrs. Bertha A. Gilbert, 56, widow of Charles P. Gilbert and mother of Motorcycle Policeman Charles Gilbert, died at 10:25 a. m. Friday in the late home, 809 Center St., Bethlehem, of pneumonia.

Born in Carbon county, Jan. 12, 1884, she was a daughter of the late Milton J. and Eliza George Rice. She was a member of Emmanuel E. C. church.

Survivors are five sons, Charles, Barthol, Stanford, Kermit and Quentin, all of Bethlehem; a daughter, Mrs. Leroy J. Miller of Bethlehem.

Also five sisters, Mrs. John Rex, Lehighton; Mrs. John Mayer, Mrs. Maude Koose, Mrs. Harvey Kratzer, Easton; Mrs. George Caffrey, Scottsdale; three brothers, Francis Rice, Northampton; Clayton Rice, Pittston; George Rice, Lehighton and four grandchildren.

Services will be held at 1:30 p. m. Tuesday in the late home the Rev. C. D. Huber officiating. Burial in Gnaden Huetten cemetery.

Mrs. Savina Ohl

Octogenarian Had Lived Entire Life in Vicinity of Mantzville

Mrs. Savina Ohl, nee Garber, widow of Henry Ohl, died Friday at the home of her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Warren Snyder, Andreas R. 1, near Mantzville.

Born April 7, 1858, near Mantzville, she lived in that vicinity all her life. She was the daughter of the late Daniel Gerber and wife, Emmaline, nee Adams, and a member of Zion Stone church, Reformed wing, Ladies Bible class and Sunday school. Her husband died 20 years ago.

Surviving are four daughters, Mrs. Harriet Mantz, Lehighton; Mrs. Mary J. Troxell, Mrs. Katie Snyder, Mrs. Ida Hoppes, Andreas R. 1; two sisters, Mrs. Albert Steigerwalt of Andreas and Mrs. Al Hunsicker of Philadelphia; one son, Albert Gerber of Glasboro, N. J.; eight grandchildren and 7 great-grandchildren.

Short services will be held at her late home on Tuesday, Jan. 14, at 1 p. m. with further services at Zion Stone church, Snyders, and interment in the adjoining cemetery. Rev. W. W. Moyer will officiate.

Mrs. George Schweitzer

Resident of Harrity Had Been Ill Several Years

Mrs. George A. Schweitzer, nee Cora Ruff, 53, of Harrity, died at her home at 10:35 p. m. Thursday. She had been ill several years.

A lifelong resident of the community she was a parishioner of Jacobs Reformed church, Weissport.

Surviving are her husband, three daughters, Mrs. Leon Hill, Mrs. Wendell Rehrig, East Weissport and Frances at home; a son, Charles, Union Hill; three grandchildren; two sisters, Mrs. Harry Sandherr, Lehighton and Elva Ruff, North Weissport and three brothers, Lee and Robert, North Weissport and Nevin, Harrity.

Brief funeral services will be conducted at the home followed by further rites in Jacobs Reformed church at 1:30 p. m. Tuesday. Rev. Russell Mayer will officiate. Interment will be made in the Union Hill cemetery. Friends may call at the chapel of Heller and Son, Monday evening.

Mrs. Ellen J. Nothstein

Lehighton Woman Victim of Stroke—Funeral on Monday

Ellen Jane, nee Kern, wife of Frank Nothstein, 521 Bridge St., Lehighton, died at 3:30 p. m. yesterday at her home following a stroke. She was 46.

A native of Slatington, she spent many years in Lehighton and was affiliated with the Lutheran church.

Surviving are her husband, a brother, Milton Kern, and a sister, Mrs. Walter West, both of Slatington.

All services will be conducted at 2 p. m. Monday at the Swartz Memorial home, Lehighton. Rev. Thomas Atkinson will officiate. Interment will be made in the Lehighton cemetery. Friends may call at the funeral home from 7 to 9 p. m. Sunday.

George O. Goble

Easton Resident Employed 23 Years by A.G.E.; Was 63

George O. Goble, 63, died early Friday morning at his home, 362 Berwick St., Easton. He had been ill three years.

Mr. Goble was born at Brighton, N. Y., a son of Mrs. Emma Norman and the late Samuel Goble. He was a member of the Dutch Reformed church, Warwick, N. Y., and had been employed 23 years by the Associated Gas & Electric Co.

Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Lillian Goble; a daughter, Mrs. Frank Hoffman, Phillipsburg, N. J.; his mother, Mrs. Emma Norman, Sussex, N. J., and a sister, Mrs. Frank Bird, Netcong, N. J.

Funeral services at 3 p. m. Monday from the Hagerty funeral parlor, Phillipsburg, N. J. Burial in St. James' Lutheran (Straw) cemetery.

Mrs. Elizabeth Fishbough

Funeral Services Monday for Easton Woman; Was 58

Mrs. Elizabeth Fishbough, 58, died Thursday night at her home, 177 Lachenour Ave., Easton.

Mrs. Fishbough was born in Phillipsburg, N. J., a daughter of James R. and the late Mrs. Morris. She was a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church.

Surviving are her husband, Warren Fishbough; a daughter, Ruth Fishbough, at home, and her father.

Funeral services at 2 p. m. Monday from the Hagerty funeral parlor, Phillipsburg, N. J. Burial in Phillipsburg cemetery.

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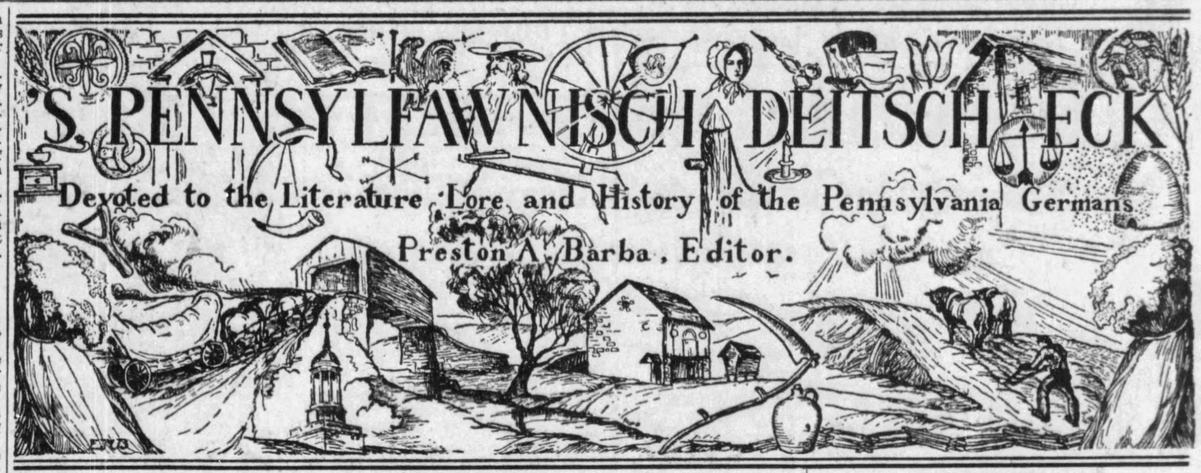
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Conrad Weiser

By ARTHUR D. GRAEFF, Ph. D.

CHAPTER EIGHT

"A House Divided Against Itself Cannot Stand"

—CONRAD WEISER, 1741

FULLY A CENTURY and a decade before Abraham Lincoln uttered the immortal words, declaring that "a house divided against itself cannot stand," Conrad Weiser used the biblical metaphor in an appeal to the German voters of Pennsylvania. In 1741 Weiser addressed himself to his "Worthy Countrymen in Pennsylvania" in an open letter which was distributed as a handbill at the time of the autumn elections to the provincial assembly. In April of that year the Interpreter for the Province was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the northeastern district of Lancaster County. His elevation to this office marked him as a "Governor's Man" in the political controversies which developed out of the struggle between Governor George Thomas and his Quaker-controlled Assembly. Most of the Pennsylvania Germans sided with the Quakers in these contests, but, as an officer by executive appointment, Weiser owed loyalty to the governor's party. In his address to the German people, he aligned himself firmly on the side of the proprietary interests of the province as opposed to the "Sticklers" who advocated the continuance of Quaker domination in and by the Provincial Assembly.



Untoward fortune laid a heavy hand upon the early years of Thomas's administration as a deputy for the Penn heirs. The year 1741 was particularly trying. The War with Spain and France presented many vexing problems chief among which was a disordered currency growing out of the refusal of the Assembly to support "the Arm of the Flesh" by voting funds for military purposes. Added to this there were more than the usual number of fires in the city; the winter was severe, subscriptions being made necessary to provide relief for the needy; riots had to be quelled; yellow fever, a West Indian infection made necessary a curfew law for negroes; the infant city witnessed nearly eight hundred burials, many of which were charged to a disease known as "Palatine Fever", a form of dysentery suffered by the German immigrants who disembarked from putrid redemptioner ships. (1)

Valiantly Thomas endeavored to cope with the many problems that faced the people of the province but he was checked at every turn by a stubborn legislature whose members thwarted his efforts repeatedly. By all sorts of specious arguments they sought to avoid their responsibilities and, niggardly, they tried to force the executive into submission by refusing to vote funds to pay his salary. (2)

During the summer of 1741 the merchants of Philadelphia addressed a petition to the King of England complaining that the unfortified condition of the province made it an easy prey for privateers. "We cannot but lament that we, only, of all your Majesty's subjects are so unhappy as to have one branch of the legislature composed of people whose declared religious principles deny us that security which is the main end of society". Two hundred and thirty-three names were signed to the petition. (3)

The October elections for representatives to the assembly provided an opportunity for the people to express their dissatisfaction with the policies of the incumbent members of that body. Conrad Weiser, more than any other citizen of the province, was responsible for dragging the issue out into the open in his "House Divided Against Itself" address to the German voters. His action suggested James Logan's well-known "Address to the Quakers Concerning War." The succession of events which brought this about will bear brief recital here.

One of Weiser's duties as a magistrate was to remand one Peter Reed to Lancaster jail. The prisoner took his revenge by circulating base remarks about Weiser which Thomas Cookson, Lancaster magistrate, designated as scandal. However, after a time the young man repented and a brother of the offender prevailed upon Weiser to overlook the insult. On September 12, 1741, Cookson wrote to Weiser stating that the prisoner "had signed a paper" acknowledging the injustice of "his reflections upon you". Cookson urged Weiser to prosecute the matter and secure an indictment against Reed. In the course of this letter the magistrate took occasion to dwell upon the political issues of the day. (4)

"The main argument with the Dutch," wrote Cookson, "are that if the Governor's Party prevail they will be assured a high rate of tax and obliged to labor at erecting forts etc. then putting them in mind of the Tyranny of their Princes".

The death of Thomas Ewing of Lancaster had created a vacancy in the delegation which the county sent to the provincial assembly. Cookson advocated the election of James Smith, a Scotch-Irishman, to succeed Ewing against the "precious schemes" of Samuel Blunston, the Quaker candidate for the position. "I hope you will propagate the same principles among your friends and acquaintances," Cookson suggested to Weiser.

Immediately after receiving Cookson's letter Conrad Weiser set out to consult with his friend James Logan, at Stenton, near Philadelphia. These two men put their heads together and drew up English and German versions of an appeal to the German voters of Pennsylvania to support the governor's position by electing representatives who would provide funds for the defense of the province. One day after Weiser's departure from the Logan home the President of Council sent a letter "so close after Thy heels" urging several revisions of the text. "I have carefully looked over thy English paper that thou left with me and have proposed the alterations where I think it may be changed for the better". It is evident that Logan expected Cookson and Weiser to issue the address jointly, because he suggested that "He may sign with and before thee as the elder justice in the Commission." (5) Items which Logan felt should be deleted were underscored and items to be added were placed in brackets in the revised version which Logan sent to Weiser. But it seems that Weiser chose not to follow Logan's suggestions in all particulars and to issue the address over his name alone.

Weiser's address, as it appears below, is preserved in Vol. I of the Weiser Manuscripts owned by the Pennsylvania Historical Society. The manuscript was found among the papers of Mr. Horace Smith of the Falls of the Schuylkill. Since this form of the address appears here for the first time in print, it was thought desirable to retain all errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation.

SERIOUS ADDRESS AND ADVICE TO OUR COUNTRYMEN AND GERMANS

Worthy Countrymen in Pensilvania:

It is with great Concern thta I now speak to you on the ensuing Election of assembly man the importance of which is so great it must concern every Inhabitant of this province that possesses any thing of temporal goods if it be no more than one's own live (life) if one loves it The thing itself is that about a year time ago a difference happened about the question Whether it was rendering tribute to Caesar or No. We the Germans in particular have hither to said No (to judge according to our deeds) in chusing such assembly man once and again who have ben far from complying with our gracious Sovereign about a contribution to his Wars That the house (6) quarreled with the governor and has not only not given one farthing to them but to the governor not even his usual salary that has for above twenty years been allowed to the governor for the time being.

Permit me to put you in mind that as we for the most part retired into this country for Peace and Safety's sake and to get our living easier then in Germany we not only have obtained our ends in all this but have also ben well received and protected by the governor of this Province especially by the present governor. And it'is not yet a long time that His Majesty of Great Britain by an act of his Parlament invested us as protestants upon very easy terms with so many privileges and liberties what so ever that a native Born Englishman can enjoy.

Consider whether this should not move us to actual thankfulness and to answer the above mentioned question with Yea (when without making reflections upon the favours we received) the laws of good order requires it and accordingly to chuse such an assembly man which will no longer opose such reasonable requests as the present time requires And it is to be faired (feared) that if we as newly come to this country and have received so many favours do opose the governor any longer into which under a Countinance of liberty it might not turn out to our best advantage to draw a particular dispeasure upon us as many of the wisest quakers themselves are afraid and show their dislike of the Behaviour of the assembly for this two years in Opposition to the governor. Whether or not it did not arise from private Pique I let time itself and the wiser judge.

It is at this present time more necessary to elect another assembly which may in the endeavour to put a stop to the difference between the governor and the countrey and to think upon men as which may bring peace and unity to prevail among us. (Sin) ce (manuscript torn here) we are every day in expectation of a french ware the french nation is many tousand strong in America and possessed of Canada to the north of us and to the west of us they are possessed of the great river Meshesying (Ohio) which extends in its several parts fare and wide one part of it ging where our traders go to deal with the Indians in the bounds of pensilvania in so much that between that and the west Branch of the Susquehana is but a short land Carriage and all of the Indians near the foresaid water are in leage with the Enemy and it is an easy matter for the french with the help of these Indians to come to this Road and lay this province wast in a few days and in ruins or any of our neighboring provinces And how cruelly those barbarians treat those which they take for their enemies is not to be expressed in a few words I wish heartily we may never have the Experience of it.

But for these Considerations if for no others we ought to be united as one people as we are told in the Gospel **a house divided against itself cannot stand** but in order to divide us many of you have been told it seems that if you took not care to chuse quakers you would be brought in the same Slavery you came hither to avoid.

It grieves me to think that any should give themselves the liberty to invent and propagate such falsehoods. The quakers are a sober and industrious and so far as they have ben concerned in government we have lived in their Protection but we see there are many amongst them who show the same Pashions and give way to them as much full as much as other men and we want such as will make up our Breaches and not widen them.

But as to the slavery that has been mentioned you may be assured that whom so ever you shall chuse by much the greater part of them will be English and there is no nation in the world more jealous and Carefull of their Laws than the English nation and you may therefore trust them. And that you may be directed by wisdom in your Choice and that peace, love truth and goodwill amongst men prevail is the hearty prayer of your friend Conrad Weiser. (7)

Tulpehocken in Lancaster County
20th of September, 1741 Conrad Weiser

Almost simultaneously with Weiser's appeal to the Germans appeared James Logan's Address to the Quakers concerning War. Even though he was a member of the Quaker faith this veteran confidant of all of the Penns was able to place the safety of the province above his religious beliefs. Pointing out that Pennsylvania "is the Heart of the British Colonies" Logan pleaded for a law which would make possible the enlistment of men from "Germany and Ireland . . . who can bear Arms" . . . Parliament expects all Colonies to help in the War as the Assemblies of all others have in some Measure done except ourselves." (8) Logan's letter was referred to a committee of Quakers who refused to submit it to the Society in general because it dealt with civil and military affairs, matters which they deemed unworthy of the consideration of the Society of Friends.

Shortly after the election of 1741 Richard Peters, Secretary to the Governor, wrote a letter to Thomas Penn in England, stating that Logan had "sent for Conrad Weiser and the two cooked up a story which Conrad published in Dutch addressing it to his Countrymen and putting his name to it." This statement would lead us to believe that Logan inspired Weiser's words if it were not for a second letter from Peters to Penn, in which Peters presents a different version of the authorship of the Address, declaring that it was Weiser's own. (9)

Modern political campaigns would find many of their counterparts in the pre-election activities of party zealots of the earlier years. Weiser's election broadside brought an answer from an anonymous writer who addressed the German people in their own tongue in a lengthy refutation of most of Weiser's arguments. Internal evidence found in this document leads the present writer to conclude that its author was not a German even though he pretended to write to his "Countrymen" in the same sense that Weiser employed the term. (10)

The particular point which evoked the ire of the anonymous writer was Weiser's question as "to paying tribute to Caesar." The Assembly had done its share, but the Governor chose to make unfavorable representations about their actions. The Germans could best prove their loyalty to their benefactors by remaining steadfast in their loyalty to the Quakers who had always served them well. It was defection from their former loyalties which would bring censure upon the Germans, in high places.

Weiser's own attitude, explained the anonymous letter, was the result of his appointment as a justice, making him subservient to the Governor to whom he owed his appointment. The alarm about the danger from the French was belittled by the writer, they were "but a Handfull to us" and would have to pass through the domains of friendly Indians before they could inflict any harm. The address closed with a warning that a "snare is layd for you".

In describing the election of 1741 Richard Peters wrote "Every Dutchman was furnished with it (the anonymous paper) and they came down to the election with so much Zeal for the old Assembly that all the Arguments in the world would have had no Effect upon them, if there had been an inclination to contest the election." (11)

Weiser's first venture into politics resulted in failure. He had championed the unpopular cause and his candidate James Smith was defeated by the Quaker-supported Samuel Blunston of Lancaster. The defeat did not affect Weiser's standing with the executive branch of the provincial government. The succeeding years find him occupying higher and higher places in the councils of the province.

1.—Scharff & Westcott, HISTORY OF PHILADELPHIA, Philadelphia, 1884, Vol. I, p. 210.

2.—Graeff, Arthur D., RELATIONS BETWEEN THE PENNSYLVANIA GERMANS AND THE BRITISH AUTHORITIES, Norristown, Pa., p. 22.

3.—Logan MSS. X:68.

4.—**Thomas Cookson to Weiser**, Sept. 12, 1741. The Weiser MSS. Pennsylvania Historical Society, Vol. 1:6.

5.—Logan MSS. X:71.

6.—Logan suggested at this point: "who have been so far from complying with our gracious sovereign about a Contribution towards his Wars, that they have quarrelled with the Governor and not only not given one farthing to the King." Logan also suggested that the last two words of the Address be "and Countryman", but Weiser did not use them.

7.—Three other copies of the Weiser Address are known to exist in manuscript form: one is contained among the Maria Dickinson Logan Papers; a second is included in the Penn Official Correspondence, Vol. VIII, p. 164; and a third in a classification known as the "Society Collection of the Pennsylvania Historical Society". This last named was published in the Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. XXIII, pp. 518-543. All of these manuscripts are in English.

8.—The Pennsylvania Magazine of History, Vol. VI, p. 402. Logan's complete address is printed.

9.—**Richard Peters to Thomas Penn**, Oct. 20, 1741. In The Peters Letters Book, p. 17.

10.—Penn Papers, Official Correspondence, Vol. III: 199. The anonymous letter was printed in "Pennsylvania Archives", Second Series, Vol. II pp. 581-584. The heading reads: "Translations from the Dutch Press".

11.—Cf. Note 9.

ATTENTION

The many readers of the ECK who have been following Dr. Graeff's valuable chapters on "Conrad Weiser", appearing in alternate issues of the ECK since October 5, 1940, will be interested in knowing that special reprints of the ECK are being made weekly on paper of better quality. These reprints can be got at 5 cents the copy by addressing THE CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT, The Morning Call, Allentown, Pa.

Die aerscht Miehl an der Grick

In der Grotte Kling schteht en aldi Miehl,
Die aerscht Miehl an der Grick;
Do hot der Grimes Flindelaafe g'macht,
Schun fufzich Yohr zerick.

Des Wasserraad war gross un hoch
Vun lauder Hols gemacht;
Wann's Wasser driwwer g'schosse iss,
Noh hot der Hammer g'schafft.

Der Hammer hot als hart gekloppt,
Der hot mer weit rum g'heert;
Der Blosbalk hot verdollt gegreckst,
Wann sie schaffe mol hen g'schtart.

Do waar als Lewe an der Miehl,
Fimf Blackschmitt hen do g'schafft;
Do hen sie nanner Dricks versetzt,
Un oftmols gut gelacht.

Der Danny Gloss un der Barney Lutz,
Des waare zwee vun de Schmitt;
Awwer noh waar noch der Freymoyer,
Der Wally un der Hen Siegfried.

Am grosse Hammer hen sie g'schweesst,
Was sin sie noh als g'schwitzt;
Des Wasserraad hot noh gebrummt,
Un die Feierfunke g'schpritzt.

Un wann sie en Laafe g'schweesst hen g'hat,
Was waar als do en Hitz;
Noh hen sie all der Darscht gelegt
Aus der hilsene Wasserschtitz.

Der gross Schleifschtee waar hinne drin,
Mit em Wasserraad gedriwwe;
Do hot der Seechrist nachts drin g'schafft,
Un hot die Laafe hell geschliffe.

Die Bohreschtubb waar newe drin,
Un die waar nie net g'schlosse;
Do hot der Grimes die Laafe gebohrt,
Un die hen all gut g'schosse.

Naegscht an der Miehl waar en Weidebaam;
Do hen sie oweds g'hockt;
Der Wally hot die Geig als g'schpielt,
Un mit de Fiess gekloppt.

Awwer 's Wasserraad iss ruhich nau,
Der Amboss leit im Eck;
Der Hammer iss am Schtiehl abg'fault,
Der Blosbalk iss zu mit Dreck.

Vun de Schmitt iss eener yuscht noch do,
Die annere kumme net zerick;
Awwer der Grimes vergesst sei Lewe net
Die aerscht Miehl an der Grick.

—W. L. IBACH.

NOTE—About a mile southwest of Newmannstown, Lebanon County, there is a shady dell watered by cool springs, known to the older folks of that region as "Die Grotte Kling" (Frog Hollow). Once this sequestered, idyllic spot presented a busy scene, for there during the Civil War gun barrels were shaped and bored for use in the Union Army. Hence in the above dialect poem such words and phrases as "Die Bohreschtubb" and "die Laafe gebohrt."
—ED.

Chat About Your Friends

Joyce Dreher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clair Dreher, 127 Gordon St., who is slowly improving from an attack of infantile paralysis marked her eighth birthday anniversary yesterday.

Alverta Roncolato, 389½ Greenleaf St., has returned home from California where she had been visiting her grandmother.

Mrs. Ada Edwards, 1916 Cedar St., is ill with the grippe.

William Bocher, Fritz Breidinger, Richard Steckel, Robert Morris, Glip Kaiser, all of this city, will spend Sunday in New York.

Robert Floyd, 838 N. 8th St., has returned home from the Sacred Heart hospital where he had been a patient for an appendectomy.

Richard Reso, 301 N. 7th St., is on the sick list.

Raymond Laudenslager Jr., 925 N. 5th St., is stationed with the C.C.C. at Fort Washington, Maryland.

Henry Haas, 1854 Chapel Ave., is ill with the grippe.

Mrs. A. Coda, 846½ Elliger St., recently visited in Phillipsburg, N.J.

Peter Cescon, 830 Elliger St., returned home from Washington, D.C., Thursday.

Mrs. Jennie M. Hinkle, 226 Long St., Emmaus, left Thursday for Miami, where she will stay with her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Norman E. Hinkel. She expects to stay until spring.

Verna and Vernice Breish, twin daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Breisch of 618 N. Poplar St., will celebrate their 20th birthdays today.

Catherine K. Helffrich, 853 N. 5th St., will celebrate her birthday anniversary today.

Jean Bartynski, 317 E. Walnut St., celebrated her 16th birthday yesterday. She is a junior at Allentown High school.

Nadine Fenstermaker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Fenstermaker of Mickleys, left last night with her aunt, Mrs. Clayton Clauss of Milton, for a month's vacation in Florida.

COPLAY ROSARY SOCIETY WILL ELECT OFFICERS

Officers will be elected for the Rosary Society of St. Peter's Catholic church, Coplay, when members of the society meet on Sunday at 2:30 p. m. The meeting will be held in St. Peter's hall.

The number of evacuees in Finland is decreasing at the rate of about 9,000 a month.

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Obituaries

Marie O'Donnell Dies, Aged 22

Dental Hygienist Had Been Ill for Several Months

Marie C. O'Donnell, daughter of Mrs. Mary K. O'Donnell, Allentown funeral director, succumbed to a several months' illness early yesterday at her home, 232 Ridge Ave.

Miss O'Donnell, well known in the downtown section of the city, had been



MARIE C. O'DONNELL

bedfast since last August. She was 22 years old.

A graduate of Allentown Catholic High school, class of 1937, she was graduated the following year from the School of Dental Hygiene at the University of Pennsylvania.

After serving her internship at the Allentown hospital in 1939, she was employed by Dr. George H. Diefenderfer and remained there up to the time of her illness last summer.

Miss O'Donnell was a member of Immaculate Conception church and of the Blessed Virgin Sodality of the church, and was treasurer of the Lehigh Valley Dental Hygienists Assn.

The daughter of Mrs. Mary K. and the late James F. O'Donnell, she was born in this city Aug. 11, 1918.

Besides her mother, there also survive three sisters, Eleanor and Jean, at home, and Margaret, a nun in the Order of the Sister of Blessed Sacrament, Cornwells Heights, Pa.

The funeral will be held from the late residence on Monday at 9.30 a. m. with a solemn high mass of requiem at 10 o'clock in the Church of the Immaculate Conception. Burial will be made in the St. Lawrence cemetery, Catasauqua.

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ALLENTOWN PA.

Alvin Smith

Had Been Conductor on Lehigh Valley Railroad Many Years

Alvin Smith, for many years a conductor on the Lehigh Valley railroad, died at 6:45 a. m. yesterday in the Allentown hospital. He was 58.

Mr. Smith, a patient at the hospital for the past week, had been residing at 35 N. 11th St., Allentown.

Survivors include a son, Paul, Lehighton; one daughter, Mrs. Robert Rex, Lehighton; one grandchild; two sisters, Mrs. Esther Malone, Bethlehem, and Mrs. Charles Diehl of Allentown.

Also surviving are four step-brothers, Robert, Calvin and Charles Eck, all of this city, and William Eck of Bethlehem.

Funeral services will be conducted at 2 p. m. Tuesday from the Heller and Son chapel, Weissport. Burial will be made in the Gnaden Hutten cemetery, Lehighton.

Mrs. William Tomchik

Brain Tumor Causes Death of Resident of Bethlehem, Aged 46

Mrs. William Tomchik, 46, of 510 Bradley St., Bethlehem, died yesterday at 12:45 a. m. at her home after an illness of two weeks. Death was due to a brain tumor.

Born Katie Moracco, she was a native of Lithuania and was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Moracco. She was a member of St. Luke's Evangelical church, Bethlehem.

Surviving besides her husband are three daughters, Olga, Helen and Hedwig, at home, and two sisters in Europe.

Funeral services will be held Monday at 2 p. m. from the Miller funeral home, 529 Wyandotte St., with interment in Fountain Hill cemetery. Friends may call Sunday evening from 7 to 9 o'clock.

Stephen Kopas

LNC Co. Miner Had Been Resident of Lansford for 37 Years

Stephen Kopas, 61, of 214 W. Front St., Lansford, died at 7:25 a. m. yesterday in the Coaldale hospital where he had been a medical patient since Wednesday.

Born in Czechoslovakia, he spent the past 37 years in Lansford. He was employed as a miner at the Coaldale colliery of the Lehigh Navigation Coal Co., and was a parishioner of St. Michael's church, Lansford.

A son-in-law, John Tamasovich is the only survivor.

Funeral services will be conducted from his late home at 9.30 a. m. Tuesday with the Rev. P. J. Lisicky, pastor of St. Michael's Slovak church officiating. Interment will be made in the parish cemetery, Summit Hill.

Owen McGorry

Was Census Enumerator in Mauch Chunk Twsp., Carbon County

Owen McGorry, 45, of 11 School St., Nesquehoning, died yesterday morning in the Coaldale hospital where he had been a surgical patient since Monday.

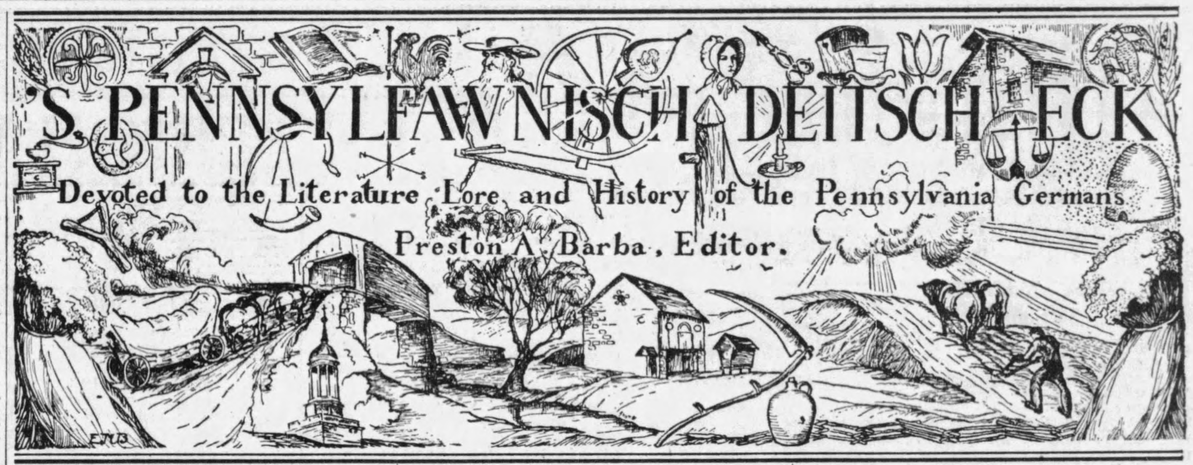
A lifelong resident of Nesquehoning, he was the son of the late Eugene and Margaret McGorry. He was formerly employed at the Nesquehoning colliery of the Edison Coal Co., and the past year was census enumerator for the Mauch Chunk township school district. He was a parishioner of the Sacred Heart church, Nesquehoning.

Surviving are the following brothers and sisters, Matthew, Allentown; Mrs. Charles Brennan, Coaldale; Robert Charles and Margaret, Nesquehoning.

Funeral services will be conducted at 9 a. m. Monday with rites in the Sacred Heart church in charge of the Rev. F. P. McDonald, pastor.

Interment will be made in the Sacred Heart cemetery.

Continued on Page 11, Column 1



Der Yenner

Nau hen mer die neie Kalenner
Un sin aa schun widder im Yenner;
Den hasse die Alte,
Yuscht we-ich dem Kalte,
Sie meene der Summer waer schenner.

Doch guck mol, die Schneeflocke falle!
Geklingel vun Belle muss schalle!
Es glitzert so weiss
Mit Schnee un mit Eis;
Un heer emol, Peitsche die knalle!

Ya, Schlittebaah muss emol sei;
Un alles im Schlitte zu nei!
Die Buwe un Maed,
Die sin yo net bleed;
Die Alte sin do net debei.

Sie solle sich numme blessiere,
So lang as sie sich net verliere.
Die Flocke, die falle
Un Belle, die schalle;
So Yunge, die duhne net friere.

—JOHN BIRMELIN

Es hot so Leit

Es hot so Leit die sin so fromm,
Ihr G'sicht so lang wie'n alti Glamm;
Vun Grischtendum duhn immer gachse,
Un schpiere schun ihr Fliegel wachse.

Doch gehn so Leit oft daerrich die Welt,
Mit Lieb far nix as wie far Geld;
Des petze sie in ihre Feischt,
So dass der Adler Maerder greischt.

En Mann hot des un sell geduh,
Sie hen so g'heert, vergesse wu;
Beileiwe daete sie net schtaehle,
Verzaehle yuscht wu ann're fehle.

Ken Sin far sie, die Retscherei,
Mit noch 're gleene Lieg debei;
Sie schlofe net en gansi Nacht
Far lau're in der Nochberschaft.

Vum Esse wolle sie nix wisse,
Wann sie die G'schicht bezahle misse.
Un Drinke! Haerriyesses nee!
Sie schpringe liewer in der See.

Vun Heem do hot's ken greess're Fresser,
Es schmackt 'n immer so viel besser;
Die Hinnersiffer finscht bei denne,
Abaddich wu sie niemand kenne.

Ihr Frommheit, die iss nau so gross,
Sie schelde ann're Leit gottlos;
Un meene unser G'schpass un Singe
Daet uns am End zum Deiwel bringe.

So Leit wie die sin mir doch net—
Mir esse, drinke, lachen uns fett;
So loss uns singe, G'schpass mitmache,
All haerrlich sei un luschdich lache.

Es iss en mancher in der Welt,
Hot Druwwel, Grankheet un ken Geld;
Un heert er unser Yubeliere,
Kennt's ihn verleicht zu Freede fiehre.

—LLOYD A. MOLL

En falschi Lehr bringt niemand Ruh

Ich predich's Wart wie ich es finn,
Ken Kritic kann domit weit geh;
Nemmscht du mol weg, was bleibt dann schteh?
"So saagt der Haerr" iss dann all nix!

Ich finn genug fer alle Daag—
Mir mangelt nix in so 're Weed;
Do find mei Haerz 'n grossi Freed,
Der Hirt, der schteht yo immer bei.

Haerr, was fer'n Welt waer des sogaar,
Waer's Haerzebrod yuscht Menschesach,
Un man trenkt blos vum Aerde Bach?
Zwaar Gottes Wort waer dann 'n Schpott.

Verleicht macht's des, dass alles geht,
Wie's scheint, zu Grund, was mol schee waar!
Glaabscht du mol net des Wart sogaar,
Wie geht's der Welt die Friede sucht?

Gott ruft ken Mensch zum Kritic Amt!
Saag blos de Leit, as Buse schafft—
Des iss dei Ruf—bitt ihn fer Kraft—
Bischt dem getrei, schteht Gott dir bei!

Wie geht's dann haer in daerer Welt?
Brauch's Haerz yuscht Lusche un Schpielerei?
Iss nix sunscht do un schteht uns bei?
Hot Jesus Dod ken Kraft fer uns?

Iss Gottes Haerz ken Vater Haerz?
Iss seine Lieb fer uns net meh?
In alter Zeit waar des so schee—
Iss des nau fort, weil Zweifel haerrscht?

O glaab des net—es iss net waahr—
Der Haerr lebt noch un immer duht;
Ich glaab als noch dass Christi Blut
Mei Seele heelt un's End macht gut!

Glaab was du witt—doch denk an des:
En falschi Lehr bringt niemand Ruh,
Un deckt kem Mensch sei Sinde zu!
So wie die Soot, so aa die Aernd!

—CHARLES ALLABAR BUTZ

Hymn of the Moravian Nuns of Bethlehem

(At the Consecration of Pulaski's Banner)
By HENRY W. LONGFELLOW

When the dying flame of day
Through the chancel shot its ray,
Far the glimmering tapers shed
Faint light on the cowled head;
And the censer burning swung,
Where before the altar, hung
The crimson banner, that with prayer
Had been consecrated there.

And the nuns' sweet hymn was heard the while,
Sung low, in the dim, mysterious aisle.

"Take thy banner! May it wave
Proudly o'er the good and brave;
When the battle's distant wail
Breaks the sabbath of our vale,
When the clarion's music thrills
To the hearts of these lone hills,
When the spear in conflict shakes,
And the strong lance shivering breaks.

"Take thy banner; and, beneath
The battle-cloud's encircling wreath,
Guard it, till our homes are free!
Guard it! God will prosper thee!
In the dark and trying hour,
In the breaking forth of power,
In the rush of steeds and men,
His right hand will shield thee then.

"Take thy banner! But when night
Closes round the ghastly fight,
If the vanquished warrior bow,
Spare him! By our holy vow,
By our prayers and many tears,
By the mercy that endears,
Spare him! he our love hath shared!
Spare him! as thou wouldst be spared!

"Take thy banner! and if e'er
Thou shouldst press the soldier's bier,
And the muffled drum should beat
To the tread of mournful feet,
Then this crimson flag shall be
Martial cloak and shroud for thee."

The warrior took that banner proud,
And it was his martial cloak and shroud.

Many will remember Longfellow's poem HYMN OF THE MORAVIAN NUNS OF BETHLEHEM from their school days. It early found its way into the readers of our schools and became a favorite of the American public. To the readers of the ECK the local allusions will be of special interest. For the following informative material the editor is indebted to Waitman Barbe's "Great Poems Interpreted".

When General Lafayette visited the United States in 1824 he was received with great enthusiasm everywhere. **Niles's Register** for October 16, 1824 (quoted in the **North American Review** for April, 1825), in describing his entrance into Baltimore, says:

"As the General passed down the line, a sacred and interesting relic of the revolution was presented to his notice. It was the original standard of the brave and generous General Count Pulaski, whose heroism and devotion to the cause of liberty are conspicuous in the records of the war of independence. The corps of Forsyth's riflemen had solicited and obtained from its possessor, the worthy Colonel Bentalou, the honour of carrying this standard upon the day of the General's arrival in the city; and it was on this occasion displayed upon one of the spears used by the lancers of the legion, entwined with Pulaski's sword belt. It was when this gallant officer received his mortal wound in the attack upon Savannah, on the 19th of October, 1779, and his noble soul was about leaving its earthly tenement, that he bequeathed this belt to his loved and equally brave companion in arms, Colonel (then Captain) Bentalou. The legion of Pulaski was raised, organized and disciplined in Baltimore in the spring of 1778. At that period the country generally was destitute, none of the fine or useful arts were cultivated—the whole energies of the people being bent on the war. The army was poorly clad and badly fed—and in the absence of more elegant materials or accomplished artists, the standard of the legion was formed of a piece of crimson silk, and embroidered by the Moravian Nuns of Bethlehem, in Pennsylvania. On one side are the initials U. S. with this motto—**UNITA VIRTUS FORTIOR**—on the reverse, the all-seeing eye, surrounded with thirteen stars, and the motto, **NON ALIUS REGIT.** It may appear, as it certainly is, a singular circumstance that the standard (first consecrated at Baltimore when a small village), after having waved over the greater part of the old thirteen states, should be returned to the same place, now a large and important city, and there be permanently enshrined."

Longfellow read this occount, as copied in the North American Review, of which Jared Sparks was then Editor, and thereupon wrote the poem, **HYMN OF THE MORAVIAN NUNS OF BETHLEHEM.**

The banner is now the property of the Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, which came into possession of it in 1844. It is twenty inchse square, and is much faded and discolored by time.

Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, has the second oldest boarding school for girls in the United States (founded in 1741), the oldest being the Ursuline Academy in New Orleans (founded 1727). It was at this Moravian Seminary in Bethlehem that the Pulaski banner was made. Pulaski is said to have ordered it when there on a visit to Lafayette, who lay sick in the Beckel home at Bethlehem, recovering from a wound received at the battle of Brandywine.

The banner did not, of course, become Pulaski's "shroud", as the poem says, or it could not now be in the historical cabinet in Baltimore. Pulaski was mortally wounded in the attack upon Savannah, October 9, 1779. He was conveyed on hte U. S. brig WASP to be taken round to Charleston, and died on the voyage. His body was buried at sea.

This is the common account of his death and burial, but Justin Windsor (**Narrative and Critical History of America**, Vol. VI, p. 524) says that at the laying of a corner-stone of a monument to his memory in Savannah, a metallic box supposed to contain his remains was placed within the plinth alongside the corner-stone. Furthermore, an aide-de-camp to Pulaski is quoted by Windsor as saying that the remains were buried under a large tree about fifty miles from Savannah. Whatever the fact may be about his burial place, the banner is in Baltimore—and a flag twenty inches square wouldn't make much of a winding-sheet anyhow!

The poem is one of Longfellow's earliest—it was published the year following his graduation from college—and while it has some very obvious faults, it has been widely popular, and deservedly so. If historical accuracy were an essential of poetry, this poem would be lacking. The description of the chapel is that of a Medieval Roman Catholic church, with its "glimmering tapers", its "cowled head", its "burning censer," its "dim mysterious aisle" and "the nuns' sweet hymn." And then the spear and the lance had gone out of use long before the days of the American Revolution.

Aus unserm Briefkaschte

The writers of the following letters have offered definitions for some of the curious and archaic names of items listed in the account of the sales, written in German script, for the Henry Boyer Vendue of April 13 and 14, 1757, as published in the ECK for Jan. 4th.

To the Editor of the ECK:

I suppose some of the items in question are puzzling, but I will endeavor to interpret these words and phrases to the best of my ability.

Schachtel—a box, or band-box.
Brust lappen—a vest, a term commonly used when I was a boy.
Nebel kap (Kapp)—a "mist-cap," no doubt a veil.
Stiller—a "calmer" of some kind, but I have no idea of what kind.
Alt futer tuch—most likely an old table-colth.
Schreib taffel (Tafel)—a writing-tablet.
Saltz rand—most likely a salt-container, with a narrow edge.
Barchet—a double thread of cloth of the warp of cotton, formerly used for women's undergarments and furniture coverings.
Krapffen—a hook of some kind (sold together with the hayfork).
List komet—to me is very interesting. It was a game at cards, a trick game, of cunning and craft, but not in a bad or disallowed sense.
Sessil (Sessel)—a chair or settle.
drei schaff voll hauber—schaff, a tub, for measuring.
Werk tuch—Benjamin Spicker bought ten yards of werk tuch. Had the item stated that it was a "werk tuch" I would have said it was a work-apron. But having been sold by the yard, it is most likely that the word "werk" should be "Werg" (tow), and therefor my guess is that it consisted of some kind of cloth made of tow or oakum.

Sincerely yours,
Allentown, Pa. *JOSEPH P. BACHMAN*

Editor of the ECK:

Having read the account of Henry Boyer's VENDUE in last Saturday's ECK I may be able to help you out on some of the items listed.

Futer tuch—cloth or any material used for linings.
Barchet—a twill calico.
Werk tuch—a cloth spun from the combings of flax, the coarse part called Waerrick (Ger. Werg).
Stiller—a "nurser" or suckler.
Nebel kap—probably "Knepel-kap," a swivel cap on the end of a threshing flail rod, a loose cap that swings around the rod.
Koellich tuch—a straining cloth something like the cloth still used in cider-presses, or for straining the brine of wood ashes used in the boiling of soap in place of lye.
List komet—might have been spelled "lift" as "f" and "s" almost look alike in the old letters. It may have been an under-collar for sore-breasted horses.

Yours truly,
Trexlertown, Pa. *J. Y. SCHULTZ*

Editor of the ECK:

Brust lappe—a vest, i. e., a waistcoat. A very interesting word in view of the other compounds of Lappen. **Ohrelappe** are ear-muffs. **Bauchlappe** is the strip of fat, i. e., bacon, along the belly of the pig and the leather made from the skin of this part of the body has its special uses. The **Brustlappe** must go back to the time when an extra piece of cloth was worn under the coat, which then gradually developed into our P. G. **Tschaecket** (jacket).
Kamosol—from the Ger. Kamisol (doublet or jacket), then applied to an under-garment.
Werk tuch—cloth made from **Waerrick,** tow, from Old High German **werah, were;** New High German, Werg. It is made of flax and in the olden times took the place of modern cotton waste. It was also used as a wad in the days of the muzzle-loading shot gun.
Futter tuch—coat-lining. The word "Futter" occurs in the Nibelungenlied (12th century) and is used in describing the making of the clothes of the knights.
Sessil—from the Ger. Sessel (Eng. settle), meaning a chair, an easy chair, or even a sofa.

Very sincerely,
Fogelsville, Pa. *EDWIN M. FOGEL*

To these contributors our thanks for their efforts in interpreting terms that have become obscured for us of today by time and error. Some of the above definitions may seem somewhat fanciful and perhaps unacceptable. Let others shed more light upon them. It is apparent that our P. G. forefathers who attended the VENDUE at Tulpehocken in the year 1757, used a vocabulary still quite closely allied to that of the High German, as such words as "Kamisol," "Backnapf," "Schreibtafel" and "Sessel," (however wrongly spelled in the Vendue list) would indicate.

To the above definitions we should like to add the following:

Bock nepff—Ger. Backnapf, baking bowl or basin.
Nebel kap—Ger. Nebelkappe, which, according to medieval folklore, was a mantel that made the wearer invisible (cf. Tarnkappe); later it meant a covering for the face; and still later, a cap pulled over the ears against the cold.
Stiller—considering the high cost of twelve shillings paid for it, is more likely to have denoted some apparatus for distilling grains.
Barchet—Ger. Barchent (also Barchen), the name for a coarse cloth, or fustian, originally made of camels hair, from the medieval Latin "barracanus," which in turn came from the Arabic.
List komet—from the Ger. Kummet, a horse-collar, or hames. But what does the "List" denote?
Koellich tuch—though the word is apparently misspelled, it is hardly related to the Ger. Kelch (cup, or communion cup). We suggest that it is derived from the Ger. Koelsch, a cloth which our Palatine ancestors knew, and which was named for the place of its manufacture, the city of Koeln (Cologne) and hence the derived adjective "koelsch." In our dialect this word became "kelsche" and was applied here in Pennsylvania (according to Lambert's Dictionary) to a blue-checkered cotton cloth.

The words "Stiller," "Saltz rand" and "Krapffen" in the opinion of the editor still remain doubtful.

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Chat About Your Friends

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Peters, 638 S. Filmore St., celebrated their second wedding anniversary on Tuesday.

Albert Smith, 397 Greenleaf St., spent Wednesday in Harrisburg.

A baby girl was born Thursday afternoon to Mr. and Mrs. George Shoemaker, 1806 Hanover Acres.

Evelyn Wehr, this city, spent a week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Wehr, Andreas. Her guest over the weekend was Henrietta Binder, also of Allentown.

Charles W. Eisenhard, 2323 S. 3rd St., has been appointed a member of the Winter Outing committee for the New York University School of Education Alumni Assn.

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Baker, 2442 Allen St., are guests at Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City.

Eleanor Wolf, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Wolf, 835 Jackson St., celebrated her birthday yesterday.

Janis Lillian Laubach, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Laubach, 732 N. 8th St., will celebrate her third birthday on Sunday, Jan. 26.

Ellen Shover, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Shover of Northampton R. 1, is celebrating her birthday today.

Marmella W. Eckert, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Eckert of 129 N. 17th St., is celebrating her birthday anniversary today.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren W. Jones of Frackville visited the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Jones of New Tripoli, on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Petrey have moved from 117 N. 8th St. to 335 N. Fountain St.

Obituaries

James L. Kerschner

Former Lynn Township Teacher Retired Five Years Ago

James L. Kerschner, retired school teacher, died at 9 p. m. Thursday at his home, New Tripoli, in his 70th year. He was pensioned at the age of 65 after teaching for many years in Lynn township schools.

Mr. Kerschner was born in Lynn township, a son of the late Levi and Amanda (Fenstermacher) Kerschner.

He was a member of the Reformed congregation of Ebenezer church, New Tripoli; the I.O.O.F. lodge at Steinsville and the Jr. O.U.A.M., New Tripoli.

Surviving are his wife, Jennie, nee Long; one daughter, Mrs. Minnie Smith of Reading, and one granddaughter.

Funeral services will be held Tuesday 1:30 p. m. at the Snyder funeral home, New Tripoli. Interment in Ebenezer church cemetery, New Tripoli. The Rev. Thomas H. Bachman will officiate.

Frederick A. Seyfried

Catasauqua Man Was Plumber at the State Hospital

Frederick A. Seyfried of 625 American St., Catasauqua, died yesterday afternoon at the Sacred Heart hospital where he had been confined 10 days. He was aged 54 years.

Mr. Seyfried was born in Catasauqua, a son of the late Ambrose E. and Sarah (Storm) Seyfried. He was employed 15 years by the Davies & Thomas Co., and was a plumber eight years at the Allentown State hospital.

Surviving are his wife, Katie K., nee Hohlhepp; four children, Mrs. George Ku of New York City, Mrs. Norman Tice of Richmond, Va., Mrs. James Young of Catasauqua and Mabel Seyfried, at home; three grandchildren and two sisters, Mrs. Charles C. Schneller of Catasauqua and Mrs. Robert Dowling, Akron, O.

Private funeral services will be held Tuesday at 1 p. m. at the Elmer E. Erdman funeral home, 143 Front St., Catasauqua. Interment will be made in Fairview cemetery, West Catasauqua. The Rev. Joseph Tice of Lavelle, Pa., formerly of Catasauqua, will officiate.

Bertha Schreck

East Stroudsburg Girl in Ill Health Last 5 Years

Bertha Schreck, 22, who had been in ill health for the past five years and whose illness took a decided turn on Wednesday, died at 6:10 o'clock last night at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Schreck, 72 Burson St., East Stroudsburg.

She was born in East Stroudsburg, where she spent practically all of her life. Miss Schreck was a member of the East Stroudsburg Presbyterian church and its Sunday school.

Surviving are her parents and these brothers and sisters: Burton, Howard and Carl Schreck, all of New York; Mrs. Frances McCormick, Orlando, Fla.; Mrs. Richard Van Why, S. Ozone Park, N. Y.; Elsie Schreck, at home.

The funeral will be held at 2 p.m. Tuesday at the home of her parents, with the Rev. James N. Donald in charge. Interment will be in Prospect cemetery.

Daniel Y. Yoder

Retired Farmer of Old Zionsville Was Aged 73 Years

Ailing for several weeks, Daniel Y. Yoder, retired Old Zionsville farmer, died at his home yesterday, aged 73 years.

Mr. Yoder, a native of Upper Milford township, was the son of the late Benjamin and Sarah, nee Yeakel, Yoder, and was born April 29, 1867.

Besides his wife, nee Annie Merkle, there survives an adopted daughter, Mrs. Howard Schiffert, of Allentown; two brothers, Franklin of Middletown and Charles of Old Zionsville.

The Rev. D. C. Kaufman will officiate at funeral services on Tuesday at 2 p. m. in the Zions Lutheran church, Old Zionsville. Interment will be made in the adjoining cemetery.

James B. Keiter

Retired Kutztown Cigar Manufacturer Dies of Heart Condition

James B. Keiter, retired Kutztown cigar manufacturer, died yesterday at his home, Noble St., of a heart condition. He was aged 78.

The son of the late Henry and Angelina, nee Wink, Keiper, has was a member of St. Paul's Reformed church, Kutztown, and of the Washington Camp, No. 329, P. O. S. of A., Reading.

His wife, Alice, nee Boyer, Keiter having preceded him in death 28 years ago, he is survived by one daughter, Pauline, wife of Raymond J. Konrad.

Funeral services will be held at 3 p. m. at the Fritz Funeral home, Kutztown. Rev. Francis Renoll will officiate. Interment will be made in Fairview cemetery.

William Smith

Retired Farmer Dies at Home of Sister Near Kunkletown

William Smith, retired farmer, died at 11:30 Friday morning at the home of his sister, Mrs. Henry Beer, Kunkletown R. F. D., aged 85 years, 8 months and 3 days.

He was born at Kunkletown R. F. D., a son of the late Samuel and Eliza (George) Smith. He never married. He was a member of the Reformed charge at Kunkletown.

The only survivors are a sister, Mrs. Beer, and a brother, Nathan Smith, Palmerton R. F. D.

Short services will be held Tuesday 1:30 p. m. at the Buck funeral home, 661 Delaware Ave., Palmerton. Continued services will follow in the Kunkletown church and interment will be made in the adjoining cemetery. Viewing Monday 7 to 9 p. m.

Mrs. Emma Abel Stem

Bethlehem Woman, 63, in Ill Health Two Years

Mrs. Emma Abel Stem, 63, wife of Edward Stem, 519 Main St., Bethlehem, died at 3 a. m. Friday at her home, after an illness of two years.

She was born in Belfast, Northampton county, Dec. 25, 1877, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Abel and was a member of the Forks Lutheran church.

Survivors are the husband, one daughter, Mrs. Russell Yochum, Bethlehem; three sisters, Mrs. William Meyer, Bethlehem; Mrs. Oscar Ackerman, Bethlehem, and Mrs. Henry Scholl, of Emmaus.

The Rev. Luther A. Gruver, of Easton, will officiate at funeral services at 2 p. m. Monday in the Steyers funeral home, 70 E. Broad St., Bethlehem. Burial in Forks cemetery.

Deaths

STEM—In Bethlehem, Jan. 24, 1941, Mrs. Emma Abel Stem, 63, wife of Edward Stem, 519 Main St., Bethlehem. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at 2 p. m. Monday in the Steyers home, 70 E. Broad St., Bethlehem. Burial in Forks cemetery. Friends may call on Sunday evening.
Marvin M. Steyers

KERSCHNER—At New Tripoli, Jan. 23, 1941, James L. Kerschner, aged 69 years, 10 months and 2 days. Relatives, friends and members of organizations with which he was affiliated are respectfully invited to attend funeral services Tuesday 1:30 p. m. at the Snyder funeral home, New Tripoli. Interment will be made in Ebenezer church cemetery, New Tripoli. Viewing Monday 7 to 9 p. m.
Charles Snyder

SEYFRIED—In Allentown, Jan. 24, 1941, Frederick A. Seyfried, aged 54 years, 1 month and 13 days. Private funeral services will be held at the Elmer E. Erdman funeral home, 143 Front St., Catasauqua, Tuesday at 1 p. m. Interment in Fairview cemetery, W. Catasauqua. Friends may call Monday 7 to 9 p. m.
Elmer E. Erdman.

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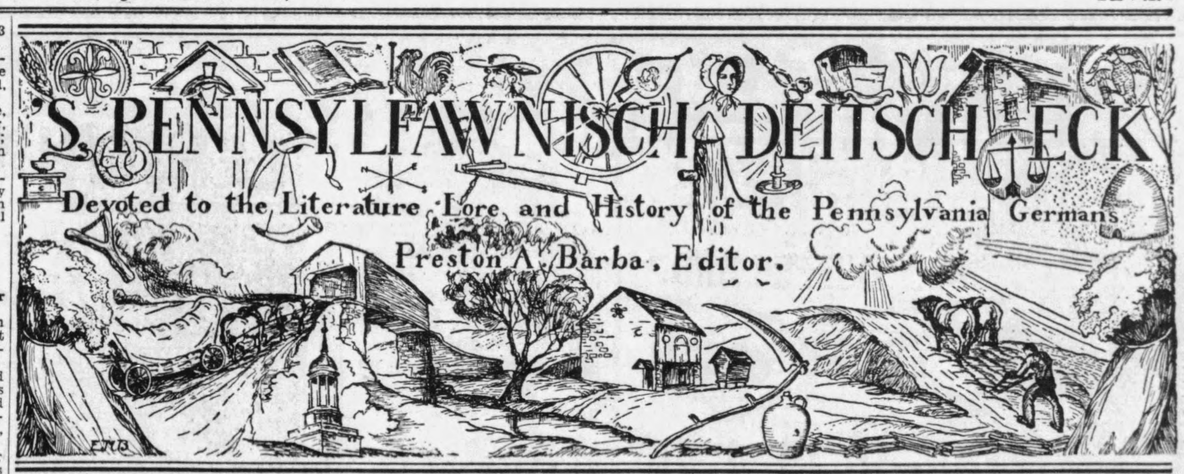
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PHILADELPHIA SUNDAY RECORD



Conrad Weiser

By ARTHUR D. GRAEFF, Ph. D.

CHAPTER NINE

"I Shall Not Know What to do Without You"
—GOV. GEORGE THOMAS, 1742

BY THE TREATY OF TULPEHOCKEN, 1736, the Six Nations had sold lands west of the Susquehanna. Because this treaty was arranged at the frontier home of Conrad Weiser, far removed from the stores of supplies, there had been no exchange of goods to compensate the Indians. The red men promised that they would collect that which was due them at some future time. (1)

Early in 1742 Conrad Weiser received word from the Six Nations that they were planning to send deputies to Philadelphia in the early summer to collect what was due them. Weiser dispatched the messenger Caxhayion to Richard Peters who, in his turn, informed Governor Thomas.

Late in February the governor instructed Weiser to send a message of welcome to the northern Indians. "You will put this in such a Dress as will be most agreeable to the People it is to be carried to, which you understand." Again Weiser was asked to escort the deputies to the capitol city, to provide entertainment for them and to feed them at his Tulpehocken home. "I hope nothing will happen to prevent your coming with them, for I shall not know what to do without you . . ." (2)

There was reason for the governor's expressed concern about "Honest Conrad's" presence at the conference. Evil days had fallen upon the Weiser household and many members of the family were seriously ill. On March 16, 1742 one of Weiser's children, a seventeen year old daughter, Madalina, died in the Sister's house at Ephrata. (3) In his **Autobiography** Weiser wrote: "My dear daughter Madalina went from Time to Eternity through an easy death after a long and tedious illness. Her Faith, Consolation and Refuge was in the crucified Savior Jesus Christ whom she had vowed herself to in days of health with soul and body."

In the midst of his own miseries Conrad Weiser was solicitous for the welfare of others. The Pennsylvania Assembly was convoked into extra-ordinary session in January 1742 to consider the matter of building a hospital "for ye Reception of" the sick German immigrants who were supposed to be responsible for the dreaded malady known as "Palatine fever." We have the testimony of Richard Peters that this special session was called "as ye Germans were by their friend Conrad Weiser importunate to have a hospital." (4) The projected "Pest House" plan led to a protracted controversy between the executive and legislative branches of the government during which the welfare of the poor Germans was forgotten.

Another reason which led Thomas to add a special plea to Weiser to attend the conference was the fear that the rules of the Ephrata Brethren would prevent their "Brother Enoch" from participating in Indian affairs. On this point, however, the governor had no real cause for worry. The arrival of Count Nicholaus von Zinzendorf had served to divorce Weiser from the ascetic life of the monastery on the Cocalico. The Count was vitally interested in the Indians because he wanted to convert them to Christianity. Weiser caught the fire of the missionary spirit and entered wholeheartedly into Zinzendorf's program. Consequently in 1742 he was quite willing to resume his leadership in Indian affairs. (5)

Late in May Caxhayion, a Cayuga chieftan, together with his family of four, returned from Onondago announcing that the Six Nations were on their way to Philadelphia to receive their goods. On June 10 Richard Peters sent a wagon to Tulpehocken, carrying, among other things, twelve pounds of tobacco, for the entertainment of the Indians. Weiser was instructed to provide for all of their needs "with what Provisions you please and as far as you please". The magistrates in Philadelphia forbade the keepers of dram shops to sell rum to the visitors and the home of a Mrs. Butler was equipped to care for the visiting delegates. (6)

These instructions were sent by Richard Peters. On the same day the venerable James Logan wrote to "Dear Conrad" urging that the Delawares be dissuaded from joining the trek of the delegates from New York. From lnog experience Logan knew that the deputies would have a multitude of followers in their train, particularly when provincial gifts lay at the journey's end. Perhaps Allumpees the Delaware King at Shamokin might be permitted to come, opined Logan, but Weiser should discourage a mass migration of Pennsylvania Indians. (7)

The sagacious Logan had guessed correctly. Late in June one hundred and sixty starving Iroquois were "now at Conrad's House". Weiser had informed Logan of the numbers of delegates from each tribe to which Logan replied that he thought there should be "more of the Senecas and less of other tribes". The Senecas were the western nation of the Confederacy and therefore most directly concerned in negotiating for western lands. While the Indians lingered at Weiser's home their numbers were augmented by the arrival of stragglers until the bedraggled army of mendicants reached two hundred and twenty. (8)

Weiser led this shabby, filthy horde of assorted deputies and camp followers to Logan's palatial home at Stenton, near Germantown. There the weary tribesmen insisted upon resting for three days before entering upon any deliberations. The first conference was held on July 2, at Stenton. Canassatego, the Onondago chieftan, was the speaker for the Six Nations and Governor Thomas spoke for Pennsylvania. Conrad Weiser was the interpreter. After the customary preliminaries the Indians apologized for the rash acts of some of their young men committed enroute their present journey and received a mild rebuke from Governor Thomas. The first conference was held on Friday. On Saturday the Indians entered the city and on the following Monday a meeting of Council and the main chiefs of the Indians was held at the proprietor's house. Every effort was made to please these chiefs in order to hold them loyal during the war which was being waged by England against Spain, the sparks of which might set a fire in the New World. (9)

At this conference it was learned that the Senecas had not come because there was famine in their land. Children were being eaten by their own parents, so terrible was the state of affairs in that nation. Although they could not attend the conference the Senecas had empowered the other nations to act in their interest.

The Indians spent almost two weeks in Philadelphia. The great concourse of persons who attended these conferences made it necessary to conduct public affairs in the Great Meeting House. On July 6th the list of goods for the Indians was read as follows: (10) 500 lb Powder, 600 lb Lead, 45 Guns 60 Stroud Match Coats, 100 Blankets, 100 Duffil Match Coats, 200 Yards of Half thick, 100 Shirts, 40 Hats, 40 Pair of Shoes & Buckles, 40 Pair of Stockings, 100 Hatchets, 500 Knives, 100 Hoes, 60 Kettles, 100 Tobacco Tongs, 100 Scissors, 500 Awl Blades, 120 Combs, 2,000 Needles, 1,000 Flints, 24 Looking Glasses, 2 lb. Vermilion, 100 Tin Potts, 1,000 Tobacco Pipes, 24 Doz. of Gartering, 200 lb of Tobacco, and 25 Gallons of Rum.

On July 10 an additional gift was made to the Indians which increased the number of many of the above items and added another twenty gallons of rum, some tobacco tongs and sixty ruffled shirts.

Surrounded by this wealth the Indians were concerned about their friend Conrad Weiser. They asked the governor not to fail to reward the Interpreter "one in whom You and We can place a Confidence . . . He is a member of our Council as well as of Yours. When we adopted him we divided him into two equal Parts, one we kept for ourselves and one we left for You. He has had a great Deal of Trouble with us, wore out his Shoes in our Messages, and dirty'd his Clothes by being amongst us, **so that he is as nasty as an Indian.** And on our own behalf we give him five Skins to buy him Cloath's and Shoes with." (11)

To this fine tribute the governor replied that "we are pleased with the Notice you have taken of him, and think that he richly deserves it at your Hands. We shall not be wanting to make him a Suitable Gratification for the many good and faithful services he has done this Government." In effecting this pledge Council awarded Weiser thirty pounds for his services for "his Diligence & Labor . . . and his Skill in the Indian Languages and Methods of Business". They approved as "moderate" his bill for the expenses of the Indian journey from Tulpehocken and advanced a larger sum to him to help defray the expenses of the homeward journey.

While more than two hundred Indians were hardly to be considered as welcome guests in Philadelphia there is little evidence of any trouble caused by them during their stay. On the credit side it was noted that the visiting red men helped to put out a fire in the city. (12) Their good behavior can be attributed to the discipline imposed by Weiser because their conduct through the settled areas was orderly in contrast with the depredations they committed before reaching Weiser's home.

Before Weiser led his charges from Philadelphia Logan wrote to him urging that he should obtain information from the Indians "how many men for Service each nation consists of. What nations of Indians are at present in alliance with them" giving the names and locations of all allied tribes. Logan had his eyes upon the future. A war with France was looming ominously and it behooved leaders of the English colonies to take account of the strength of their Indian allies. (13)

Weiser waited until the body of Indians had returned to his home in Tulpehocken and there he secured the desired information from his guests. He learned of allies west of Lake Erie, thirty towns and two hundred warriors; of Indian villages on Lake Huron; on the branches of the Ohio, on the "great River Missysippy; of Indians in Canada who "live altogether on flesh, fish, roots and Herbs, an "infinite Number of People, of late become Allies to the Six Nations." (14) It is doubtful whether any provincial conference in America encompassed such a vast territory prior to this inquiry made by Weiser in his Tulpehocken home.

The Philadelphia treaty of 1742 ended on July 12th. In addition to receiving payment for western lands the Iroquois used the final day of the conference to deliver a severe reproof to the Delawares for selling lands without permission from the Six Nations. "You ought to be taken by the Hair and shak'd severely till you recover your senses and become Sober . . . This Land that you claim is gone through your Guts . . . You receive them (slanderous stories about white people) with as much greediness as a Lewd Woman receives the Embraces of Bad Men . . . You are Women." This vituperative chastisement was translated into English by Weiser and then translated into the Delaware tongue by Cornelius Spring. (15)

It was a happy assemblage that marched northward from Philadelphia in mid-July, along the road to Weiser's home in Tulpehocken. Gayly colored garments bedecked the stragglers, their faces were painted with newly acquired vermilion dyes, tobacco fumes exuded from their mouths and firewater excited their senses with synthetic cheer as they followed Tarachawagon, Conrad Weiser, along the winding Schuylkill.

NOTES

1.—See Chapter Four "Kindling Council Fires," ECK, Nov. 16, 1940.
2.—Gov. Thomas to Weiser, Feb. 26, 1742. In the Peters MSS, Vol. I: 73. Printed in the Pennsylvania Magazine of History, Vol. 29, pp. 452-453.
3.—Sachse, J. F. THE GERMAN SECTARIANS OF PENNSYLVANIA, Vol. II, p. 276. Philadelphia, Pa. 1900.
4.—Peters Letter Book, No. 5, p. 3.
5.—A subsequent chapter will deal with Weiser's interest in Zinzendorf's proselyting among the Indians.
6.—Peters MSS, 1:85.—Peters to Weiser, June 28, 1742.
7.—Ibid. 1:84. Logan to Weiser, June 28, 1742.
8.—Thomas Hockley to Thomas Penn, June 27, 1742. The Pennsylvania Magazine of History, Vol. 27, p. 433. Logan wrote to the Penns saying that there were 188 in the original group but that they were joined by thirty or forty additional Shawanese, Conestogas and other Pennsylvania Indians.—Logan to Proprietors, July 12, 1742. Peters MSS, 1:89.
9.—Colonial Records, Vol. IV, pp. 560-72 passim.
10.—Indian Treaties Printed by Benjamin Franklin, p. 24.
11.—Colonial Records, Vol. IV, p. 581.
12.—Watson's ANNALS OF PHILADELPHIA, Vol. II, p. 161.
13.—Peters MSS, 1:88. Logan to Weiser, July 11, 1742.
14.—Minutes of Executive Council, Colonial Records, Vol. IV, p. 586.
15.—Indian Treaties Printed by Benjamin Franklin, p. 21.

Die Dumm Kriegerei

Wie dumm iss doch die Kriegerei!
Wie deiw'lisch iss die Maerderei!
Millione Mensche dod!
Die greesscht alt Narrheet in der Welt!
Mit Kopp verrickt un Haerz verschtellt:
Un Leid un Hell un Not!

Das Fundament der Kriegerei
Iss alter Hass mit Neid dabei—
Mit Aage grie wie Gift.
Barmhaerzigkeet verschwunde dann,
Un Raa-gier treibt die Schliffel an
Mit Deiwels G'walt sehr schwift.

Wer hot ken Lieb fer Kinner glee,
Unschuldich gans, un siess un schee?
Wer so verhart wie Sei?
Droppt Bombs uff Seigling an der Bruscht,
Verreisst un maerd mit Deiwels Luscht
Kinner, Muetter—allerlei?

Wer hot ken G'fiehl fer alte Leit,
Un act as wie en Bull im Fight?
Wer anschtatt Mensch en Dier mit Hohr?
Die Deiwel wu die Schuld vum Krieg,
Die bringe—well, es iss ken Lieg—
Meh Hell wie ye zuvor.

Ihr liewe Leit, verschteht mich recht,
Ich blame net all die in dem G'fecht—
Viel fechte, weil sie misse.
Wer schteht fer Recht muss in der Fight
Un fechte fer sei Obrichkeit
Bis Freiheets Feind verrisse.

—H. HORACE ROMIG

Mischt im Kiehreff

Wie ich en yunger Bu waar, fimfunsiwwezich Yohr zerick, hawwich mei Onkels als heere verzaehle wie die grosse Schulbuwe der Mischt ins Kiehreff gegawwelt hette an der alde Lynndown Kaerrich naegscht an New Tripoli, Lehigh County, Pa. Des scheint ebissel en wieschte G'schicht, awwer es iss numme zu waahr. Es iss g'happent wie der Fritz Schmidt der Argelschbieler, Vorsinger un Schulmeeschder dart waar vun 1835 bis 1870. Der Schulmeeschder Schmidt waar en gelehrter Deitscher un waar gewehnt fer hochgeeschtemiert zu sei. Er waar deheem uff der Kaerrichebauerei im Vorsinger Haus, wu zwee grosse Schdubbe uff em aerschde Schdock g'hatte hot, eeni mit Desk fer Schul un die anner waar die Kich fer wuhne. Es waar denneweg: Im Winter fer paar Woche lang hen die Leit uff weit un breed deel Kinner hieg'schickt fer ebbes lerne vun Lese, Schreiwe un Rechele, un aa Katechism, un hen dem Schulmeeschder paar Cent der Daag bezahlt fer en Schulkind. Un wer net gelernt hot, dass en Gott iss, der hot glei ausg'funne, dass der Schulmeeschder Schmidt Herr un Meeschder iss iwwer alles an der Kaerrich un der Schul. Sei Wart waar dart 's G'setz. Sei Gaerd hot's neig'schlagge in die wilde Yunge. Er waar maryets in aller Frieh, glei wie die Sunn uff waar, schunn in der Schulschdubb, wu er dann der gans Daag drin rumgeloffe iss un geblaudert so ebbes wie des: "Du raubaschdicher Buschknippel, hawwich dir net g'saat 'Bass uff!'", un zumme annere, "Du wild Rinnsvieh, mach dich mol ruhich!" odder "Hawwich der net g'saat, will ich der saage, du Schwowe-Schliffel, nau heer!". Die grosse Buwe saage, er hett sei Deitsche Haerner noch net abgerennt, wie er zu de aarme verzaagte Maed in der Schulschdubb g'saat hot: "Ihr vergickelte, vernarrte Mannsleit-Ritscher, hen ihr net genung an eirem Laerne? Was braucht ihr dart niwwer noch de Buwe gucke?"

Der Vorsinger Schmidt hot in de Kaerrichescheier Geil un Kieh g'hatt. Es waar der Gebrauch die grosse Schulbuwe hen em Schulmeeschder helfe misse deel vun seine Aerwet schaffe, Hols fei mache uff em Holsplatz un allerlee Scheieraerwet duh. Ee Nammidaag hot der Schulmeeschder Schmidt die grosse Buwe naus g'schickt aus der Schul noch der Scheier fer der Kiehschdall auszumischde. Die grosse Buwe sin graad naus noch der Scheier, denn sie waare froh fer aus der verdumpne Schulschdubb zu komme, wu en ganser langer Daag ken Fenschder un Dier uffgemacht warre iss fer frische Luft. Wie sie awwer in der Kiehschdall kumme sin, dann sin ihne die Aage uffgange, denn sie hen am Haufe Mischt g'sehne, dass schunn zwee odder drei Woche net gemischt waar. Un sie hen g'schdanne un geguckt un geplaant. Dann hen sie ausgemacht sie daete sich net biete losse un sie wotte all der Mischt ins Kiehreff gawwle. Es waar viel harter fer den Mischt so hoch zu gawwle, as wie ihn zu der Dier naus schmeisse; awwer sie hen gelacht un gemeent sie daete den Fritz Schmidt biete. Wie sie ihn hoch im Reff g'hatte hen, waar es um die Zeit, wu die Schul ausgeht fer heem geh. Un dann sin sie ewwe aa heem.

Wie der Schulmeeschder Schmidt den Mischt im Kiehreff g'sehne hot, waar er schtaernhaaglich verzaernt un er hot sich Gaerde fingersdick abg'schnitte fer die lidderliche Buwe de naegschte Marye dichtich zu gaerwe, un er hot seinere Fraa g'saat er daet ihne die Haut abziege, bis sie den Mischt aus em Kiehreff draus hette in der Mischtben. Un der naegschte Marye, wie die grosse Buwe kumme sin an die Schul waar er wiedich bees un hot ihne geurdeilt: "Ihr unverschaemte Schlingel misse darchg'schwaart warre". Dann grabbt er der aerscht un schlaggt druff. Un wie die ann're des Schlagge g'sehne hen, sin sie ab heem g'schprunge un sin seller Winter nimmi in die Schul.

—REV. J. J. REITZ, M. D.—Walnutport, Pa.

Chat About Your Friends

John Hummel, 113 N. Penn St., is recovering from injuries recently received in an accident.

Jay Thomas, son of Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Roach Sr., 1130 Oak St., is confined to his home with the grippe.

Jean Gackenbach, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Gackenbach, 233 Lynn St., left Thursday for Philadelphia where she will train as a nurse in the Jefferson hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Labold, 1201 S. Hall St., are leaving today for Miami, Key West and St. Petersburg, Florida. They will return sometime in March.

Janice Angstead, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Angstead of Mauch Chunk, is celebrating her 11th birthday anniversary today.

Peter C. Moorehead, 1027 Court St., has recovered from an illness of several weeks.

Hattie Loch, of Lehighton is celebrating her birthday anniversary today.

Nancy Jane Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Williams, 737 N. 6th St., is observing her eighth birthday anniversary today.

Mrs. Anna Yenser of 120 S. 9th St., is a patient in the Allentown hospital.

Obituaries

AlfredAckerDies Prison Official

Deputy Warden Was Prominent in Local Democratic Activities

Alfred H. Acker, former warden of the Lehigh county jail and more recently the deputy warden, died yesterday morning.

Mr. Acker, who was active in local political affairs and served as Democratic committeeman in the 15th ward, died at 6:45 o'clock at the home of his sister, Mrs. Harvey Osenbach, 645 Sherman St., after an illness of seven weeks. He was 56 years old.

Mr. Acker was made a deputy at the prison under the regime of Warden Milton Schaadt and on Mr. Schaadt's death in February, 1935, was appointed warden by the prison board. A year later he was succeeded to the post by John Henninger and was returned to his former deputy post.

Mr. Acker was confirmed at St. Peter's Lutheran church and was a member of Jordan lodge, F. and A. M., No. 673; the Lehigh Consistory, No. 320; Fraternal Order of Eagles, No. 110, all of Allentown, and the Odd Fellows lodge, No. 78, of Bethlehem. He was also affiliated with the Tall Cedars of Lebanon in this city, the Rittersville Fire Co. and Firemen's Relief.

He was born in the Rittersville section of Allentown Jan. 14, 1885, and was the son of the late Cora, nee Knoll, Acker. Following his graduation from the Hanover township schools and post graduate study he became a ribbon weaver.

For 15 years prior to his appointment to the prison staff he was a partner in the Acker-Rabenold bowling alleys at Central Park.

His wife, Carrie, nee Flores, Acker died Nov. 22, 1934.

Besides his sister, Mr. Acker leaves a half-sister, Mrs. Henry Weber, of Bethlehem; two half-brothers, Warren Acker, this city, and Harold Acker, of San Francisco. A brother, Raymond and a sister, Hilda, predeceased him.

Funeral services will be conducted from the Oliver S. Burkholder funeral home, 1717 Hanover Ave., Tuesday afternoon at 1.30 o'clock and burial will be made in the Rittersville cemetery. The Rev. Warren Heinly, pastor of St. Peter's Lutheran church, will officiate.

Gus Cressman Is Found Dead

For Last 40 Years Acted as Keystone AA Santa Claus

August A. Cressman, Allentown's Santa Claus for nearly a half century, died yesterday.

"Gussie," as he was familiarly known, had served for four decades as the Santa Claus in the Keystone A.A. Yuletide visitations.

Hundreds of city youngsters, now grown to manhood and womanhood, called him by the affectionate name of "Santy" and told him their gift lists. Oldsters and families also knew him well.

Not only did he serve as the famous Christmas character in his visits to the Lehigh county home, but also on trips to the Good Shepherd home, Phoebe home and several other institutions.

"Gussie" was found dead yesterday at the Order of Sparrows home, 137 N. 5th St., where he had been employed as janitor and where he had made his residence for the last several years. He was 70 years old.

Harry Rohrbach, steward at the club, and Harry Trone, a member, made the discovery shortly after 8 a. m. Police were notified and they in turn called Dr. Alexander M. Peters, Lehigh county coroner, who said that Mr. Cressman had been dead for about six hours.

For a period of 33 years "Gussie" served as constable of the 10th ward and it was one of his proud boasts that during all those years he didn't arrest a single person.

He was a candidate for sheriff about a decade ago and during the campaign used peanuts as a symbol of his candidacy. The peanuts had little stickers with his name attached to them and these he gave out to prospective voters in lieu of campaign cards.

For many years "Gussie" was a peanut vender and for a time served as a stage hand in the old Academy of Music. Having been quite active and a leader in the Keystone Athletic club many years ago, he was one of the organizers of a minstrel in which all of the leading minstrel men of the city participated.

An ardent baseball fan, "Gussie" at one time managed a strong amateur team and also organized a clown baseball team which was known in this vicinity for a number of seasons.

A native of Northampton, he came to this city in 1888 and resided here ever since. There survive his widow, nee Mary Tombler, and four children: Emma, wife of Edwin Greenawalt of Greenawalts; Wayne Cressman, Fullerton; Mabelle, wife of William Williams, Slatington, and Augustus Cressman of Allentown. A step-brother, Thomas Harper, of Northampton, also survives.

Mrs. Anna Gehris

Former Resident of Allentown Succumbs at Home in Hummelstown

A former Allentown resident who for the past 12 years had been residing at Hummelstown, Mrs. Anna, nee Bailey, Gehris, died Thursday at her home there. She was 70 years old.

Surviving are five children: Mrs. John Sailliard, Staten Island, N.Y.; Mrs. Edgar G' smire, Hummelstown; Mrs. Arthur Hoth, William E. Gehris and James A. Gehris, all of this city; eleven grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

Also surviving are these sisters and brothers: Mrs. Edwin Kohler and Mrs. Oscar Best, of this city, Mrs. Harry Fisher, Emmaus; Charley Bailey, Mertztown, and William Bailey, Fullerton. Her husband, Elmer Gehris, died a number of years ago.

The Rev. Dr. Fred C. Wunder will officiate at funeral services on Monday at 2 p. m. in St. Matthew's Lutheran church. Burial will be made in Greenwood cemetery. Viewing at the church from Monday noon until time of funeral.

George H. Schlosser

Reading Man Had Number of Relatives in Lehigh County

George Henry Schlosser died Thursday at his home, 326 North Sixth St., Reading, aged 69 years. He was a member of the Reformed denomination, the Moose, Maccabees, P. and R. Relief Association, Reading Company Y.M.C.A., and Reading Company Veterans' Association.

Surviving are his widow, Kate (Bressel), and a daughter, Mrs. Estella Hannan, of New York City.

Funeral services Monday at 2 p. m. in the Seidel Funeral Chapel. Burial in Charles Evans cemetery, Reading.

Frank Terdik

Resident of Bethlehem Had Been Ill With Pneumonia

Frank Terdik, 414 Linden St., Bethlehem, died of pneumonia at 1.05 a. m. Friday in St. Luke's hospital. Until his illness he had been employed by the Bethlehem Steel Co. and came to Bethlehem 13 years ago.

The funeral will be at 1 p. m. Monday with services at 1.30 p. m. in the First Hungarian Evangelical and Reformed church, the Rev. Julius Paal officiating. Burial in Hellertown Union cemetery.

Survivors are his wife, Susan Svucs Terdik and the following children: Barbara, Mary, Sarah and George, at home; Mrs. Antonio Martin, Mrs. Julius Bosch and Mrs. John Lipko, Bethlehem.

Mrs. Anna Sopko

Bethlehem Woman Suffered Heart Ailment; Funeral Monday

Mrs. Anna Trusa Sopko, wife of Michael Sopko, 425 Webster St., Bethlehem, died Thursday night at the residence from a heart condition. She had been a resident of Bethlehem for the past 35 years.

Survivors are the husband, a son, Michael Jr., Bethlehem; two brothers, Joseph and George Trusa, Nesquehoning and two sisters, Marie and Susan, in Europe, and three grandchildren.

The funeral will be at 8.30 a. m. Monday from the late home with requiem mass at 9 a. m. in SS. Crillus and Methodius church and burial in the parish cemetery. She was a member of the Holy Rosary Sodality and Jednota society.

Mrs. Susan Stauffer

Milford Square Woman, 94, One of Bucks County's Oldest Residents

Mrs. Susan, nee Schantz, Stauffer, widow of Daniel G. Stauffer, and one of the oldest residents of Bucks county, died at 10:30 p. m. Wednesday at the home of her son, Robert Stauffer, Milford Square, at the age of 94.

She was the daughter of the late Rev. Joseph and Maria, nee Moyer, Schantz. On Oct. 13, 1866, she was married to Daniel G. Stauffer, who was one of Bucks county's earliest newspaper publishers, founding the "Famlinen Freund." Her husband preceded her in death April 15, 1911.

Mrs. Stauffer was active in church work in Bucks county.

She is survived by three sons, Robert and Joseph of Milford Square and Herbert of Dublin.

Funeral services will be held Monday at the West Swamp Mennonite church, near Steinsburg. Interment will be in the adjoining cemetery. The Rev. A. J. Nenonschwander will officiate.

Mrs. Theresa Kronstein

Funeral Services Tuesday for Resident of Bethlehem

Mrs. Theresa Kronstein, wife of John Kronstein, 1471 E. 6th St., Bethlehem, died shortly before midnight Thursday in St. Luke's hospital. She had been a resident of Bethlehem for the past 32 years.

Survivors are the husband and the following children: Mary and Elizabeth, at home; Mrs. Frank Mahl, Mrs. Nicholas Meza, Mrs. Wendell Horwath and Joseph Kronstein, all of Bethlehem.

The funeral will be held at 8:30 a. m. Tuesday from the late home with requiem mass at 9 a. m. in Holy Ghost church and burial in the parish cemetery.

Mrs. Frank Sodrowsky

Summit Hill Resident Was Native of Poland

Mrs. Frank Sodrowsky, E. Fell St., Summit Hill, died late Thursday night in the Palmerton hospital. She had been a patient there for one week.

Born in Poland, she came to this country many years ago, residing in Summit Hill. She was a member of St. Stanislaus Catholic church, Summit Hill.

She is survived by her husband and five children: Walter, at home; Anna, New York City; Mrs. Jean Obruzt, Summit Hill; Albert, New Jersey, and John, Georgia.

Funeral services will be conducted from the family home at 8:30 a. m. Monday with further services in St. Stanislaus Catholic church at 9 a. m., the Rev. John Naja officiating. Interment will be made in SS. Peter and Paul cemetery, Summit Hill.

Deaths

RUTH—At Allentown R. 4, Jan. 31, 1941, Emma J., nee Laudenberger, wife of Charles M. Ruth, aged 78 years, 9 months and 1 day.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited without further notice to attend short funeral services at the home, Allentown R. 4, Tuesday at 2 p. m. Regular services will follow in the Schoenersville church and interment will be made in the adjoining cemetery. Friends may call Monday 7 to 9 p. m. Bethlehem paper please copy. Schisler.

KISTLER—At Stony Run, Jan. 30, 1941, Ellen S., nee Bailey, Kistler, wife of William Kistler, aged 64 years, 4 months and 16 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services at the late home, Stony Run, Wednesday at 1 p. m. Continued services at Freiden's church, Stony Run. Interment in adjoining cemetery. Fritz.



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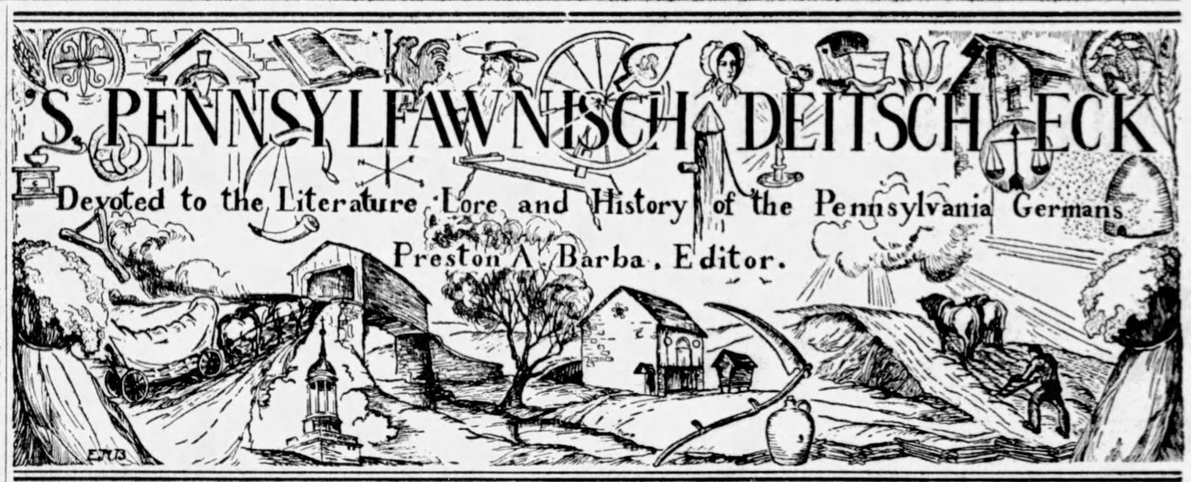
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Die Grundsau kann's net verfehle

So'n Grundsau, die kann's net verfehle,
Sie dutt nichs vum Wetter verzaehle!
'S maag sei wie es will,
Do iss sie yuscht schtill,
Noh kenne mer's selwer eideele.

Im Harning, do kummt sie am Zwette,
Un guckt emol was mer do hette;
Des Wetter iss fei,
Sie schluppt widder nei,
Do kenne mer immer druf wette.

Un sehnt sie aa net ihre Schatte,
Dann dutt uns des widder nichs batte!
'S iss newwlich un feicht,
Noh bleibt sie verleicht;
So hen mer's yo immer noch g'hatte.

Sie kummt emol dies Zeit im Yaahr,
Do iss sie net viel in de G'faahr;
Bei Newwel un Sunn,
Do wisse mer schun,
'S iss Winder wie's immer noch waar!

—JOHN BIRMELIN

Bleib schteh uff feschtem Grund

Bischt du en Freind zu alle Leit,
Was kummt der Weg heessche recht?
Des kann net sei fer recht zu sei—
Zu viel devun iss schlecht.

'S iss immer Deel, das du aatreffscht,
Dass weit iss vun der Schpur;
Du mischt dich net, fer recht zu sei,
Mit so're verdrehte Fuhr.

Wann du's net weescht, dann finscht's noch aus—
Ball kummt der Owed bei;
En Yudas dutt dich hinnergeh—
En Lump gaar muss er sei.

So halt dich frei vun was beess guckt,
Bleib schteh uff feschtem Grund;
Wer des net gleicht, den loss graad geh;
Fer's Haerz iss des yo g'sund.

—CHARLES ALLABAR BUTZ

Die zwee deitsche Kraemer

Wie ich en gleener Bu waar (1877-78), so acht bis nein Yohr alt, sin uff en Sunndaag Owed zwee deitsche Menner an unser Haus kumme. Yeder hot en gleener Bindel g'hatt eigebunne in schwarz Eelduch, un yeder hot Schtrimp. Hossedraeger, Schuhbendel, un so Sach in seim Pack g'hatt. Sie waare drauerch, sie hette ken Geld meh un kennte waare yuscht faerdich esse. Mei Maemm hot die zwee Kraemer aa an der Disch kumme heesse. Sie hen gut gesse un sich gross bedankt. Awwer sie waare drauerich, sie hette ken Geld meh un kennte nix verkaafe. Unser B'such hot ihne noh paar Hossedraeger un paar Schnubbdicher abkaaft.

Sie hen verzaehlt, sie waere yuscht paar Daag zerick in Philadelphia aagelandt un hette die aerscht Nacht hinnich 're Schteemauer g'schlofe. En Hund waer kumme un hett die gans Nacht bei 'ne g'schlofe.

Sie hen Heemweh g'hatt un net gewisst wu hie zugeh, awwer sie sin weiter.

Vier Woche dernoch kummt eener vun ne widder an unser Haus un frogt eb sei Bruder do waer. Er waar net, awwer er iss glei kumme. Sie hen widder iwwernacht bleiwe wolle. Mer hen zwee Better uff'm Garret g'hatt. In eem hawwich selwer g'schlofe. Well, mei Maemm hot sie ins anner Bett uff'm Garret. Sie waare sauwer un hen gute Gleeder aa g'hatt. Sie hen plain Deitsch g'schwetzt un ich hab sie gut verschteh kenne, awwer als sie im Bett waare un hen vun ihre Bissniss g'schwetzt hawwich nix ausmache kenne. Sie waare wie Brieder un hen aa so g'saat, awwer sie waare net.

Die zwee hen als der gans Owed mit meim Paepp g'schwetzt iwwer Deitschland un aa viel iwwer Bismarck. Ich bin als driwwer eig'schlofe, dann hen sie mich als uffgepickt un nuff uff der Garret ins Bett gedraage.

Drei Yohr lang sin die zwee deitsche Kraemer alle vier Woche zu uns kumme, un hen ihre Esse oweds un maryets grickt. Sie hen so arrick Grumbeere Supp, Balle Kaes un Karn Brod gegliche, wu mei Maemm selwer gebacke hot im gross Backofffe. Sie hen de Maemm immer e wennich Sach gewwe fer ihre Lodging. Sie sin gut bekannt warre in der Umgegend un hen viel Sache verkaaft. Sie hen nau grosse Kischte voll allerlee Sache uff'm Buckel gedraage. Wann sie voll waare hen sie 125 Pund gewoge. Sie hen sie als uff die Holskischt g'schtellt fer sie uff der Buckel griege.

Der eend—Fritz Lachenfeldt hot er g'heesse—iss zerick noch Deitschland, hot sich en deitschi Fraa g'holt, iss widder zerickkumme un iss noch Reading gezogge, wu er schpaeder en Saloon uff der Sechste Schtross g'halte hot. Darte hawwich ihn paarmol b'sucht un er waar immer froh fer mich zu sehne.

Der anner, der Franz Barns, iss aa widder noch Deitschland zerick, awwer er iss aa ball widder zerickkumme.

Meh als zehe Yohr schpaeder, so 1889, hawwich in New Jerusalem g'schafft un en Schdubb am Waertshaus g'hatt. Mol ee Owed wer in die Barschdubb kummt waar der Franz. Wie er mich g'sehne hot greischt er: "Ei, der Tschan! der Tschan!" un hot mich um der Hals grickt. Sei Aage waare voll Wasser, er waar so froh mich mol widder zu sehne. Schpaeder hot er aafange drinke un iss widder noch Deitschland zerick. Was es mit em Fritz gewwe hot, weess ich net.

Der Franz un der Fritz waare zwee ehrliche un gute Kummeraade. Des is alles schunn schier sechzich Yohr zerick, awwer ich kann sie heit noch sehne.

—JOHN Y. SCHULTZ, Trexlertown, Pa.

ANCESTRAL BACKGROUNDS

The story of the Pennsylvania Germans begins in Europe. Many centuries ago hundreds of primitive tribes wandered through the forests and grasslands of Europe. They had been driven further westward in Europe by tribes from Asia fiercer than they. These wanderers over Europe were the Teutonic or German tribes. Their place of origin is unknown. When first we hear of them, about 100 B. C., they were composed of a number of semi-nomad tribes, among which the chief were the Goths, the Vandals, the Saxons, the Burgundians, and the Franks. They lived very much as the Indians in America did. Their homes were crude huts. Their food was the meat of the animals they killed in the forest, the fish they caught, and the grain they raised on the little land they could cultivate with their simple implements. They had no written language. After centuries a large portion of northern and western Europe was in the possession of these Germanic tribes, which, no longer nomadic, settled definite areas where they remain today.

We call the thousand years during which these Teutonic tribes established themselves firmly in Western Europe and commingled with the civilization of the Mediterranean countries as the Dark or Middle Ages. Out of this period of greater or less intellectual obscurity emerged the age of the Renaissance, an age of intellectual awakening, an age, as Webster points out, "marking the trnsition from medieval to modern times." Ancient Greek and Roman art and learning was revived, made accessible by the invention of printing. People travelled more, traded more extensively, wrote books and painted pictures.

After long centuries Christian civilization was challenged, and the age of the Reformation dawned.

For the next two centuries Germany remained the center of intense religious agitation. After a thousand years of unchecked control the Catholic Church found in the spirit of Protestantism a worthy rival. The beginnings may be traced to the eleventh century and to that bold, defiant scholastic leader, Peter Abelard of Paris, whose defense of human reason as opposed to church dogma led to the development of scholasticism and the creation of European universities, with the subsequent Reformation under the leadership of Martin Luther. In the course of time all sort of religious organizations began to appear. From the unyielding creed of Catholicism to the utter abrogation of all creed and all organization the whole gamut of doctrines ran its uncheckde way. Each faction became intolerant of all others and persecution, plunder and wars followed in swift succession to compel all dissenters to the acceptance of now this and now another form of worship. The outcome of this was the fateful Thirty Years' War (1618-48) which involved all of continental Europe. The valley of the Rhine became a theatre of war, where the pious Germans suffered the horrors of continual persecution, rapine and murder. The Peace of Westphalia (1648) ended one of the most destructive wars in human history. In modern times there is no comparison save with the World War. The loss of life in the Thirty Years' War cannot be stated accurately, but the actual loss of life through battles, famines and pestilence must be computed in millions. Historians have estimated the decrease of the population in Germany from 16 millions to less than six millions.

Although the independence of every prince and of Lutherans and Calvinists in matters of religion was recognized, it must nevertheless be regarded as a misfortune for the Christian Church that the Thirty Years' War began as a religious war. It has been pointed out that the missionaries of the Jesuit order were responsible for the war. But this somewhat figurative statement no doubt only implies that it was a supreme effort of the partisans of the Counter-Reformation to force Europe back into the mould of the medieval theocracy, but the war failed to reestablish the religious unity of the papal theocracy. The Peace of Westphalia was the formal recognition that the age of denominationalism and nationalism had arrived. The failure to reestablish religious unity and the extorted recognition of natural rights meant the final fading of the Holy Roman Empire, although its mere shadow existed down to 1806 when Napoleon put an end to it.

After the Treaty of Westphalia the world turned in weariness and disillusionment form Christianity. Religion had brought only bloodshed and ruin. The long war had ended in disunity and the breakup of European medieval civilization. Of the fearful moral conditions which ensued, Fisher, the church historian, has written: "The cruelties inflicted during this war upon a defenseless people are indescribable. The unarmed were treated with brutal ferocity. Great numbers perished by famine. More frightful than famine were the immorality and the moal decay which ensued upon the lnog reign of violence."

Germany itself had been the battlefield of this great conflict and the German people were the greatest suffers therefrom. But other wars, notably those of Frederick, followed by the French wars, made the Rhine country particularly a continuous field of carnage from 1618 to 1748. The wars of 1684-1713 which followed the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, which had guaranteed Protestant tolerance, were very disastrous to the country which our ancestors then called their home. The Pfalz, or Palatinate, had existed as an independent country from 1300 to 1812 and had long served as a buffer between the two hostile countries of France and Germany. The story of the invasions, rapine and famine that had repeatedly come upon this unhappy land forms one of the darkest chapters in European history.

The Treaty of Westphalia had denied religious liberty to any religious organization other than Lutheran, Reformed and Catholic. Whoever found his religious convictions running counter to these, whose faith was of a different sort, who interpreted his Bible in another sense, who worshipped God in his own way, found life a burden and a cross. Church and State vied in their zeal to persecute dissenters. The harmless Mennonites, the God-fearing Schwenkfelders, the Pietists and the Mystics were alike reviled, perecuted and regarded as fit for insane asylums and prisons. Upon such pious and conscientious people felt the full power of church and state. Their sufferings were awful. The flaming torch of persecution nightly lighted the valley of the Rhine for a hundred miles. The agonized prayers of burning saints were heard on every side. Sturdy, devout, God-strengthened men and women they were, who heroically suffered and died for the religion they loved. They were no cowards in the procession that marched through the howling mobs to the stake.

For those that remained a light at last gleamed upon the dark horizon, beckoning them westward, across the wide expanses of the sea to that sylvan freedom which William Penn had established in the New World. He had personally visited them in the valley of the Rine and invited them thither and so they came. The good ship Concord (its name was symbolical of the peace and harmony that awaited them) brought the first ones to Philadelphia on October 6, 1683, a date which is observed by Germans as the beginning of their history in the United States. This little group of thirteen families, most of them from Crefeld, established the first permanent German settlement in America under their leader Daniel Pastorius at Germantown, Pa.

Thousands upon thousands followed this small group of sturdy souls in the next decades. It is thought that as early as 1725 there were over 200,000 German settlers in Pennsylvania, a number that has been questioned on the part of some historians. Only since 1729 have we any official records of the arrival of immigrants to America and these were imperfectly kept. Their nationality rather than their names was desired by Governor Keith of Pennsylvania, for he feared a German invasion.

And thus it was that our ancestors fled from Europe and its cruel wars and religious persecutions to establish new homes in Pennsylvania. Somewhere on your family tree you will find the immigrant from whom you are descended. He is a man, or she a woman, who had the courage, despite tremendous hardships, to seek out the freedom which you now enjoy, a freedom that could only be found in the new world, and particularly in that part of America destined to persevere as the United States of America.

—NELSON H. BERGEY, Genealogist—Keyport, N. J.

Der Harning

Im Harning, der Zwett im Kalenner,
Do iss aa des Wetter net schenner;
Der Wind iss am yohle,
Verbrennt mer die Kohle,
Muss hitze noch meh wie im Yenner.

Was schluppt mer so gern in die Decke,
Will net emol 's Naesel naus schtrecke;
Noh schloft mer aa glei,
Der Maerrye kummt bei,
Sie kenne eem schier nimmi wecke.

Die Katze, die duhne net friere,
Do heert mer sie Nachts karressiere;
Sin draus uff de Fens
Un schwenke die Schwens;
Was duhn sie net alles browiere!

Vum Income do kumme die Taxe,
Die mache des Backebuch quackse;
Doch d- sin die Aarme,
Gott dutt sich erbarme,
Die wisse mol nichs vun so Faxe.

Un Valentines duhn sie uns schicke,
Die duhne uns herzlich beglicke,
Deel schicke so G'schmeess,
Des macht uns yuscht bees;
Do muss mer die Aage zu dricke.

Doch macht uns der Harning net bang —
Es henke die Waerscht an de Schtang;
Mer hen aa noch Schunke
Un ebbes zu dunke —
Der Harning, er dobt nimmi lang.

—JOHN BIRMELIN

IM DEITSCHE ECK

Der Prest sitzt dart im Deitsche ECK
Un watcht fer "News" wie'n Katz fer'n Maus;
Er guckt rumhaer so weit er kann,
Doch all die Weil schpringt net viel raus!

Vun alters haer hot er viel g'heert—
Die Eltre hen's ihm oft verzaehlt;
Mit Ohre uff un aa sei Maul,
En manche Sach hot er verfehlt.

Nau sin sie fart, die alte Leit,
En annri Welt schteht vor der Deer;
En alter Baam, der schtaerbt net gaern,
Ich glaab aa net die alte Lehr.

'S kummt oft em ei was eemol waar,
Mer heert aa gaern so'n alti G'schicht;
Un hie un do pickt mer deel uff,
Un endlich hot mer'n schee Gedicht.

Der Daef (Miller) hot ihn ins Eck hie g'setzt;
Er hot ihm g'saat: "Vun do guck naus,
Un was du sehnscht, des schreib graad uff,
Wann'd des verseimscht, dann aus'm Haus!"

Kumm, Prest, mer schtehne dir all bei!
Der John (Birmelin) hot noch en Lot im Sack!
Die Buwe all, die wisse viel,
Sie kumme rei mit Sack un Pack!

O was en Schatz leit graad do rum!
Wer hot dann's Aag as sehne kann?
Wer kann eens sei mit was mol waar?
Wer hot's im Haerz? Wer iss der Mann?

Em Prest sei Freind, die schtehn'm bei,
Sie winsche 'm Glick in was er dut;
Mit wennich Mieh kann mer viel duh,
Un mit der Zeit waerd alles gut!

—CHARLES ALLABAR BUTZ

Chat About Your Friends

Mr. and Mrs. Harry R. Serfass, 1012 Hamilton St., are the parents of a daughter, born at their home last Monday.

Mrs. Paul R. Fegley, 1150 Lehigh St., observes her birthday today.

Dr. David W. Freeman of 43 N. 8th St. has returned from Philadelphia where he attended the State Dental society's convention.

Mrs. Charles H. Harris, 25 N. 18th St., was a guest at the Hotel Plaza while in New York City.

Katharine A. Rausch, 720 N. 5th St., will observe her birthday anniversary today.

Stanley B. Meierhoff Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley B. Meierhoff Jr. of 969 Green St., is rapidly recovering at the Allentown hospital from an appendectomy he underwent Tuesday.

Twin sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Hatcher, 28 S. 7th St., Friday morning at the Sacred Heart hospital. The first was born at 7:20 a. m. and the second at 7:29.

Mr. and Mrs. William Mullen of 459 Hamilton St. are the parents of a son born at 1:30 a. m. yesterday at the Allentown hospital.

Former Mayor

Continued from Page 5

doffs his hat to. Marty claims that the dog is truly a son of the Ould Sod because his name is Dennis, he is an Irish terrier, and to cap it all he was born 13 years ago on St. Patrick's Day.

Mr. Lewis reminisces of the days when he was a reporter on the old Allentown Critic, forerunner of the Morning Call. He worked his way to the city editorship of that paper and then turned to law. He became mayor, then congressman, and then devoted his time to the establishment of sound financial institutions in Allentown. Prior to, during and since his most recent term as mayor, Mr. Lewis has given much of his time toward aiding those less fortunate than he. He has served the boards of several charitable organizations, and has endeavored privately to benefit those who need his aid.

His happiness throughout life, his success, and his attainment of the 76th milestone of life he attributes to the following creed which he adopted as a young man and which he has striven to follow:

"Do not keep the alabaster boxes of your love and tenderness sealed up until your friends are dead. Fill their lives with sweetness. Speak approving, cheering words while their ears can hear them, and while their hearts can be thrilled and made happier by them; the kind things you mean to say when they are gone, say before they go. The flowers you mean to send for their coffins, send to brighten and sweeten their homes before they leave them. If my friends have alabaster boxes laid away, full of fragrant perfumes of sympathy and affection, which they intend to break over my dead body, I would rather they would bring them out in my weary and troubled hours, and open them that I may be refreshed and cheered by them while I need them. I would rather have a plain coffin without a flower, a funeral without an eulogy, than a life without the sweetness of love and sympathy. Let us learn to anoint our friends beforehand for their burial. Post mortem kindness does not cheer the troubled spirit. Flowers on the coffin cast no fragrance backward over life's weary way."

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Obituaries

John George Adler

Allentonian Was State Agent for National Liberty Insurance Co.

John George Adler, 47, state agent for the National Liberty Fire Insurance Co. of America who had offices in the Commonwealth building since 1932, died Thursday night in the Flushing, L. I., New York hospital.

Mr. Adler had resided in this city at 2340 Tilghman St. He had been in ill health for the past year and on Nov. 13 entered the Palmerton hospital, where he was a patient for three weeks. Mr. Adler then went to the home of relatives in New York and on Tuesday night was admitted to the Flushing hospital, where he underwent an operation the following day.

He was a member of the Harrisburg lodge, F. & A. M., the Lehigh Valley Shrine club and the Unco St. Leger club.

Mr. Adler came to this city from Harrisburg, where he had managed the insurance company office for some time. He is survived by two brothers and a sister, all in New York.

The funeral will be held at 2 p. m. Monday, with services at the home of a brother, 309 Jefferson St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Interment will be made in Brooklyn.

Philip Terleski

Easton Man Was 53 Years of Age

Philip Terleski, 53, 1406 Franklin St., Easton, died Friday morning at Easton hospital. He had been admitted Jan. 13 for medical treatment.

Surviving are his wife, Anna, and two children. He had been employed as a laborer for C. K. Williams & Co. for the past 18 years.

Funeral services at 3 p. m. Sunday at the Hall funeral home, 456 W. Berwick St., Easton.

Mrs. Catherine Smith

36-year-old Easton Woman Victim of Pneumonia

Mrs. Catherine Smith, 36, wife of Thomas Smith, 718 Mauch Chunk St., Easton, died Friday morning at Easton hospital. She was admitted Feb. 2 for treatment for pneumonia.

Mrs. Smith was a native of Catasauqua and had resided in Easton about 20 years. She was a member of Memorial Evangelical Reformed church, Easton.

Surviving are her husband, six children: Thomas, Lorraine, Harold, Sonny, Robert and Richard; her parents Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Bryfogel, Catasauqua; a brother and three sisters: Clarence Schall, West Easton; Mrs. Harry Clauds, Mrs. Helen McNally, Easton, and Mrs. Lucy Burke, Coplay.

Funeral services at 2 p. m. Tuesday at the Heck funeral home, Thirteenth and Bushkill Sts., Easton.

Arthur Wynant Bennett

Easton Man Found Dead in Bed—Recently Underwent Operation

Arthur Wynant Bennett, 55, was found dead in his bed Friday morning at the home of his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Young, 265 W. Wilkes-Barre St., Easton. He had been in ill health several months and recently underwent a serious operation.

Mr. Bennett was born at Jersey City, N. J., a son of the late George and Elthea Bennett. He resided in Easton 30 years and for 12 years had been employed by the Jackson Bangor Slate Co. At the time of his death he was working on a WPA recording project at the Northampton county court house.

Surviving are his wife, a daughter, with whom he lived, and three grandchildren.

He was a member of Easton Lodge No. 152, F. & A. M., and Lehigh Consistory, Scottish Rite Masons.

Mrs. Mary E. Hersh

Was Widow of Operator of Allentown Stove, Sheet Metal Business

Mrs. Mary E. Hersh, 67, widow of Harvey E. Hersh, former operator of a stove and sheet metal business in this city, died Thursday at 11 p. m., at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Marie Andrews, 108 S. 6th St., Allentown. Death was due to a heart ailment.

Mrs. Hersh, who had lived the last 10 years in New York City, returned to this city last fall and entered the Allentown hospital for treatment. She had left the hospital a week ago.

Born in Philadelphia, she was the daughter of the late George W. and Jennie (Mount Joy) Wisner. Her husband was affiliated with Hersh and Bros. firm which ceased operations at the time of his death 17 years ago.

She was a member of Grace Evangelical and Reformed church. Besides Mrs. Andrews, she leaves the following children:

Mrs. Lewis Abel, Flushing, L. I.; Marion S., this city; Dorothy, Staten Island; Paul E., Syracuse, N. Y.; James F. and Harvey E. Jr., Allentown, and a step-son, Ralph, Philadelphia.

Also 14 grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren and two brothers, Charles W. Wisner, Philadelphia, and George Wisner, of Washington.

Funeral services will be held from the Heckrotte and Spacht funeral home, 824 Walnut St., Monday at 2 p. m. with burial in the Fairview cemetery. The Rev. Harry C. Kehm will officiate.

Gertrude L. Price

Resident of Echo Farm, Near Henryville, Was 70 Years Old

Gertrude L. Price, 70, died Thursday at her home, Echo Farm, near Henryville, of pneumonia which she contracted a short time ago.

Miss Price, daughter of the late William and Hannah Price, conducted Echo Farm as a summer boarding house for the major part of her life. She leaves but one immediate relative, a sister, Mrs. Alfred Villoresi of Lincoln Park, N. J.

The funeral services will be held at Echo Farm at 2 p. m. Saturday, with the Rev. H. L. Bixler of the Paradise Evangelical charge officiating. Interment will be in the Union cemetery at Henryville.

Mrs. Sophie Schultz

Lansford Woman in Failing Health Last 16 Years

Mrs. Sophie Schultz died at the home of her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Seary, 601 E. Bertsch St., Lansford, late Thursday night. The widow of Herman Schultz, she had been ailing the past 16 years.

She was born in Germany and lived several years in New York before coming to Lansford.

Surviving are her daughter, Mrs. Seary; two sons, Frederick of Yonkers, N. Y., and Bert of Lansford, and four grandchildren.

Funeral services will be held Monday morning at the Freshpond crematory, Long Island.

Lloyd Rice

Springtown Man Was 29 Years of Age

Lloyd Rice, 29, died at 7 a. m. Friday at the home of the grandparents, Stewart and Sarah Fluck Kunsman, Main St., Springtown, after an illness of several months.

He was born in Hellertown June 16, 1911, a son of John H. and Gertrude Kunsman Rice and was a member of the Springfield Evangelical and Reformed church.

Survivors are his wife, Grace Schrantz Rice; three sons, Stanley, Stewart and Galen, at home; two daughters, Grace and Betty Lou; the parents, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Rice Sr. of Hellertown; three brothers, John Jr., Hellertown R. 1; LeRoy and Lyman, both of Hellertown; a sister, Sarah, East Orange, N. J.

Private funeral services at 1:30 p. m. Tuesday at the home of the grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Kunsman, Springtown, with public services in Christ Lutheran church, Springtown, at 2 p. m., the Rev. Edmund Bieber officiating. Burial in Union cemetery, Springtown. Friends may call Monday evening.

Mrs. Flora W. Saul

Former Resident of Bethlehem Dies in Haddon Heights, N. J.

Funeral services will be held in the Dugan funeral home in Harrisburg at 2 p. m. today for Mrs. Flora W. Saul, a former resident of 4th Ave., Bethlehem, who died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. George Muth, Haddon Heights, N. J., Wednesday. She was 65 years old.

Mrs. Saul was a native of Bethlehem and resided in that city until 15 years ago when she and her husband the late Daniel L. Saul, moved to Harrisburg. Mr. Saul died nearly three years ago and then Mrs. Saul removed to her daughter's home in New Jersey.

Mr. and Mrs. Muth, Mrs. Saul's son-in-law and daughter, are also former Bethlehemites. There is also another daughter, Mildred Saul, a teacher in the Harrisburg public schools.

Interment will be made this afternoon in Zion church cemetery, Windsor Castle, in a grave next to that of her husband.

Mrs. Emma Beltz

Former Allentonian Dies at Daughter's Home in Lehighton

Emma, nee Hahn, widow of Charles E. Beltz, 74, died at 4:15 a. m. yesterday at the home of her daughter Mrs. James Beisel Jr., 330 S. 2nd St., Lehighton.

A member of Grace E. C. church, Allentown, she was born in the vicinity of Lehighton. Her husband, a former engineer on the Lehigh Valley Railroad preceded her in death 30 years ago.

Surviving are a son, Russell, Lehighton; three daughters, Mrs. A. B. Bayer, Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y; Mrs. Joseph Ritschel, Allentown and Mrs. Beisel, Lehighton and 11 grandchildren.

Funeral services will be conducted at the Swartz Memorial home, Lehighton, at 1:30 p. m. Monday. The Rev. Harold Scanlin, Lehighton, assisted by the Rev. William Masteller, Allentown, will officiate. Interment will be made in the Lehighton cemetery. Viewing from 7 to 9 p. m. Sunday at the Swartz Memorial home.

Mrs. Dagmar Gustafson

Former Bethlehem Woman Dies at Collinsville, Conn.

Mrs. Dagmar Gustafson, wife of John Gustafson, formerly of Delaware Ave., Fountain Hill, died Wednesday at Collinsville, Conn.

She is survived by the husband and one son, Arthur Gustafson. The funeral will be held today at Collinsville.

During her stay in Bethlehem, where Mr. Gustafson was employed as a melter at the Bethlehem Steel Co. plant, Mrs. Gustafson was a member of St. Mark's Lutheran church.

They came to America from Norway 19 years ago and moved to Collinsville when Mr. Gustafson accepted a position with the Collinsville Tool Co.

Mrs. Peter Semkovich

Allentown Resident, Aged 53, Succumbs to Heart Attack

Mrs. Peter Semkovich, 53, died at 1 o'clock yesterday morning at her home, 128 Bridge St., Allentown, following a heart attack suffered on Thursday.

A native of Austria, she came to this country 26 years ago and resided in Allentown since that time. She was the former Katie Hladish.

Mrs. Semkovich was a member of St. Mary's Ukrainian church.

Besides her husband, there survive the following children from her first marriage: Mrs. Carl Snyder, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Metro Macikonycz and Mrs. John Valek, Allentown; Julia Macikonycz, at home. From her second marriage there survive three children: Michael, Charles and Catherine, all at home. A brother, Metro Hladish of Kahwin, Alberta, Canada, also survives.

William R. Kress

Former Local Resident Suffers Heart Attack in Bechtelsville

William R. Kress, formerly of Allentown, was found dead in the basement of his store at Bechtelsville, the victim of a heart attack, Jan. 27 by his wife, it was learned here yesterday.

Mr. Kress, whose father William Kress, formerly lived at 9th and Walnut Sts., this city, had just opened the store shortly before Christmas. He had served in Germany with the U. S. Army of Occupation following the World War.

He leaves his wife, Mary, a native of England; two sisters, Mrs. Joseph Young, Philadelphia, and Mrs. Arthur Bodin, Baltimore, and a brother, Harry of Philadelphia. A brother George predeceased him two months ago.

He was buried in the West End cemetery.

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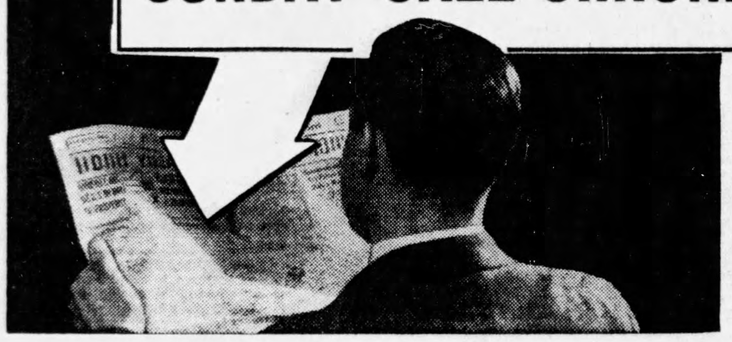
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When COLDS CAUSE SORE THROAT try TONSILINE



Conrad Weiser

By ARTHUR D. GRAEFF, Ph. D.

CHAPTER TEN

Ask of me, and I shall give thee the heathen for thine inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for thy possession—Psalms 2:8.

COUNT NICOLAUS LUDWIG VON ZINZENDORF was the scion of a distinguished German family. Philip Spener, the great pietist philosopher had stood as a sponsor when the lad was baptised in an ecclesiola in Dresden, in 1700. Wealth, prestige, education came to the young man by inheritance, but it was an intense zeal for Christian service that made him the benefactor of distressed Moravians and sent him to "teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost". His enthusiasm was contagious and pious men like Weiser were easily brought under his influence.

Late in 1741 the Count arrived in Pennsylvania heralded as a prophet and welcomed by the provincial authorities in a manner befitting his rank. He established his residence at the home of John Bechtel in Germantown and preached his first sermon in Market Square of the village. A few days later Henry Antes of Falckner's Swamp issued a call for German Christians to meet at the home of Theobald Endt, a clock-maker of Germantown, to hear the Count's message. This conference, or Synod met on January 12, 1742 and Conrad Weiser's name heads the list of those who were in attendance.

The second Synod was held at George Huebner's house in Falckner's Swamp (near Boyertown) on January 25, and four weeks later a third conference was held in the DeTurck home in Oley. Weiser attended the Oley meeting "without having been sent for but from my own curiosity as a private person". On this occasion Weiser pleaded with the Count to secure the services of a Lutheran preacher from Halle University. He described the plight of the Lutherans at Rieth's Church and prevailed upon Zinzendorf to accompany him to Tulpehocken "in order to see the Congregation itself". (1)

Zinzendorf's visit to Tulpehocken as Weiser's guest coincided with the time of Weiser's message to the provincial authorities informing them of the plans of the Six Nations to come to Philadelphia to receive payment for lands sold in 1736. (2) In the letters which Richard Peters and Governor Thomas wrote to Weiser about the preparations for the expected Indian deputies there are a number of references to Zinzendorf's proposals which must have been suggested to Weiser in Tulpehocken and then relayed to the governor. Doubtlessly the Count and the Interpreter discussed the opportunity which the Indian visit presented for Zinzendorf to ingratiate himself with the heathen and thereby gain advantage for his proselyting.

On February 26, Thomas wrote to Weiser, gently forbidding Caxhayion the Cayuga who brought the message from Onondaga, to become Zinzendorf's guest in Philadelphia. In part the governor wrote "I should be very well pleased if the Count could make them (the Indians) good Christians, but I would not have the Business of the Province depend upon his success with them, nor run the risque of their being disobliged by being put into the hands of a Gentleman, who out of goodwill would restrain them from what they think there is no Crime in making moderate use of. Drunkenness is a very bad thing . . . . " (3)

Zinzendorf returned to Philadelphia from Tulpehocken on March 2, 1742. On that same day Richard Peters wrote to Weiser "As the Count chooses that the Indians shall be conveyed from here to your house by the Moravian Brethren . . . the Count desires they might be maintained at his Expense in order to recommend himself to their favour". The closing sentence of this letter read "Do not let them want for anything that you shall judge convenient". (4)

In spite of the objections raised by the Governor the Count did act as host to Caxhayion when the Cayuga messenger reached Philadelphia. For fourteen days the Six Nations' sachem, together with his squaw and child lived in Zinzendorf's house in Germantown. (5) This act of hospitality was destined to pay excellent dividends a few months later.

When the great assemblage of Six Nations Indians arrived in Philadelphia Zinzendorf was out of the city on a missionary journey among the Delawares who lived in the Minisink Forks (Stroudsburg). It was while he was returning to Bethlehem that the Count had a presentiment that Conrad Weiser wanted him at Tulpehocken. According to Zinzendorf, an irresistible force impelled him "and in strong faith I obeyed the call, although knowing neither why nor wherefore".

Obeying the mysterious summons the Count and several of his companions set out for Tulpehocken, travelling in a southwest direction from Lehigh Gap, passing through Allemaengel (Albany, Berks,) and Ontelaunee he crossed the Schuylkill at the point (near present day Reading) where the Tulpehocken creek empties into the Schuylkill river. It was the second of August, 1742. Conrad Weiser's home was fourteen miles to the west. A camp was pitched near the Tulpehocken—Schuylkill junction.

While seated in his tent, awaiting the fall night Zinzendorf wrote a lengthy poem which he called Siki-hille-hocken (Schuylkill-hocken?). The soul of a pious scholar was attuned to worship as he felt himself in communion with the Creator. On the banks of the Tulpehocken he penned these lines—

Hier schrieb ich einen Brief,
Als alles um mich schlief,
In der finstern Wuesten
Sickihillehoken,
We wenig Voeglein nisten;
Wird ich doch kaum inn'
Dasz die **Schuylkill** rinn
Ueber Nachbar **Green.**

* * * *

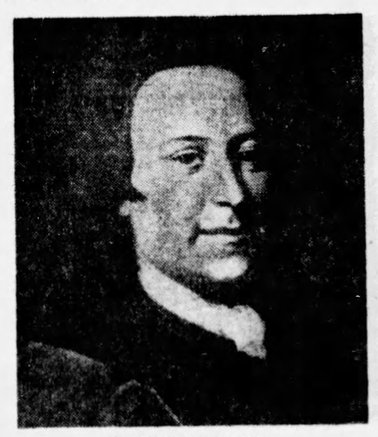
Inzwischen opfr' ich Dir
Ein Theil der Nachtzeit hier,
In dem offnen Zelte
Am **Indischen Revier.**
O! dass es vor Dir gelte!
Doch vors Streiterthor
Hat das Beterchor
Alle Nacht dein Ohr.

* * * *

In Harmonie mit dem
Der itzt in **Bethlehem**
Priesteramtes pfleget,
Seyn die Zehen Stamm'
Zuerst ans Herz geleget.
Ach manch armes Schaaf
Fuehlt der Gelbsuchtstraf,
Die sein Volk betrafft!

* * * *

In **Tulpehocken** brennt's
Nun rund um alle Fence:
Denn die Nationen
Gehn durch dieselbe Grenz'
Zurueck hin, wo sie wohnen—
Bringen meinen Pfad
Mit dem Zeugenrad
Bald in ihre Stadt (6)



NICOLAUS LUDWIG
Count von Zinzendorf (1700-60)

On the following day he reached Weiser's home. There he found that Weiser was entertaining two hundred other guests. The Indian deputies had concluded their business at Philadelphia on July 12 but on August 3 they were still fastened upon the hospitality of the white friend Tarachawagon, the name by which Conrad was known to the Six Nations. (7)

The Count described his reception at the Weiser cabin as follows "I came into an House where all the Kings of these Nations were assembled together. Kackshajim (Caxhayion) was among them, with his wife and little Child who had all 3 been in my house at Philadelphia. The Child ran to me and fell about my Neck in the Presence of all the Indians, which made them look upon another, and enquire among themselves how that came about". (8) All of the chiefs of the Indian nations were present to witness this extraordinary scene.

It must have appeared to the zealous missionary that a divine Providence had arranged the setting and the Count lost no time in capitalizing upon the opportunity offered.

With Weiser as his interpreter Zinzendorf addressed the mystified sachem. He explained the objectives of the Moravian Brethren. The Brethren he said, "only conversed with the Souls of men". They did not meddle in affairs of state or traffic in wares. Could the rulers of the Indian nations see their way clear to grant permission to the missionaries to live in their villages "to speak together concerning what may be of Use to any Soul here or there"?

The Indians withdrew to ponder upon this strange proposal. One hour later they returned and Canassetego, the Onondaga who had acted as spokesman at Philadelphia made the following reply: "Brother, thou art come hither; we have known nothing of thee, nor thou of us; and thou art also come quite unexpectedly by us, as we by thee. The chief Spirit must have had some hand in this . . . . We would only let thee know that thou and thy Brethren when they come, shall always be welcome to us."

To seal this pledge the Indians presented the Count with a belt of Wampum of one hundred and eighty six white beads. (9)

In this way the vast domains of the Six Nations were opened to the proselyting activities of the Moravian missionaries. No other Protestant churches approached the successes which the Brothers in Unity achieved in converting the heathen to Christianity. The influence of the Moravian missionaries proved to be a vital factor in protecting English colonial interests against French encroachments during the French and Indian Wars.

Early in September Zinzendorf asked Weiser to accompany him on a missionary journey to the Wyoming and Shawanese Indians. Governor Thomas tried to prevail upon the Interpreter to stay at home. "I am very much pleased" wrote Thomas "with the particular account you give me of the several occurrences which have come to your knowledge but am very far from being so with your intention to accompany the Count at a time that your Presence will be so much wanted to prepare your Countrymen against the ensuing Election. If you have any regard for the Proprietors and me, or rather, if you have any regard for the Peace of ye Province you will do all that's in your power to excuse Yourself from thy journey till the beginning of the next month, especially as you are very well convinced beforehand that it is no more than a Expedition." (10)

In Zinzendorf's account of the missionary journey to Wyoming, written at Shamokin September 29, 1742, he states "Conrad Weisser finaly concluded to be my guide to the Shawanese Country". (11) Setting out from Weiser's home in Heidelberg (Tulpehocken) the party of missionaries followed the same route northward which Conrad and his companions had followed on the hazardous mid-winter journey of 1737. (12)

Near the crest of the Blue Mountain the party paused for refreshment at a spring. To this pool of fresh water the Count gave the fanciful name of Pilger's Ruh. (13) To the thickly wooded valley beyond the first mountain he applied the name Anton's Wald or Wilderness, naming it for Anton Seyfert a Moravian missionary in Zinzendorf's party; the present Wiconisco creek was named Erdmuth's Spring in honor of Zinzendorf's first wife the Countess of Erdmuth; modern Peter's Mountain was named Thurnstein by Conrad Weiser for one of the estates owned by Count Zinzendorf; "Lewis's Rest" in Wiconisco township, Dauphin County was named Ludwig's Ruh in honor of the Count who passed among his fellow missionaries as Brother Ludwig; (14) the beautiful pine-shaded stream which flows through the Gap in Mahantango Mountain was named Benigna in honor of Zinzendorf's daughter the Countess Benigna; Marienborn in Northumberland was named for Zinzendorf's castle near Frankfurt-am-Main. Somewhere between Peter's Mountain and Shamokin the party crossed a creek which was given the name Conrad Weiser's Creek. There Zinzendorf noted evidences of Indian symbols painted on stones and the grave of an Indian hero.

At Shamokin the Count made the acquaintance of Shikellimy "whose presence I interpreted as a divine token". Weiser acted as guide, advisor and interpreter for the missionaries. On Saturday, September 28 the Moravians at Shamokin wished to "pray the Litany" but the merry-making of the Indians disturbed them. Weiser was asked to inform Shikellimy that the white men were about to speak to their God. As soon as Conrad conveyed the message the "beating of drums ceased and the voices of the Indians were hushed."

The journey continued north of Shamokin. Weiser led them to the home of his old friend Madame Montour, the Indianized white woman. (15) When she saw these men of God she wept. When Zinzendorf told her that one of the Moravian towns was named Bethlehem she interrupted to exclaim that the place in France where Jesus lived also was named Bethlehem.

Weiser left the party at the Montour village. The Madame's son Andrew was qualified to act as interpreter and guide for the remainder of the journey. Duty called Weiser back to Shamokin. (16)

Dumm un Schlau

So graad im diefschte Elend drin
Gebt's ebbes as mer lache muss;
Mer kann's net helfe, 's kummt so schnell,
As wie so'n wilder Hexeschuss.
Mer waer yo lengscht im Narrehaus,
Gaebt's nix zum lache dann un wann;
Wer drin iss, kummt aa nimmi raus,
Bis dass er haerzlich lache kann.

'S waar in de gute, alte Zeit,
So hunnert Yohr un meh zerick,
Do hen sie aa, wie's heesst gelacht
Im Elend drin far'n Aaageblick.
'S waar Krieg im Land, 's waar so die Rule,
Un alles hot in Angscht gelebt;
'S gans Lewe waar so'n Elendsschul,
Wu yeders zittert, yeders bebt.

Ee Daag kummt dart noch Mollendorf
En Lot Hussare neigerennt—
"'S muss Fuder bei, Brot, Kees un Wei,
Schunscht waerd die Lausburg abgebrennt,
Un Nachtquartier far zwansich Mann,
Noh raus mit Maedels far der Dans;
'S muss alles bei as hupse kann,
Bis elf Uhr dart am Rosenkrans."

Sie kinne's aa an all 're Dier
Wie alles sei muss, wann un wie;
Am letsche Haus dart schteht en Fraa,
Die ruft der Haaptkerl zu sich hie
Un heilt noh bitterlich un klaagt:
"Ich bin en aarmi Wittfraa, ach!
Erbarmscht dich net, wie's Gott doch saagt,
Ferlier ich alles, Haus un Dach!"

Im Haerz drin hot 'm ebbes g'schafft—
Er hot ferleicht an Heem gedenkt,
Noh secht er: "Mutter, wer dich schteert,
Waerd an der naegschte Poschte g'henkt."
Noh sin sie ab far Nachtquartier,
Un owets noch em "Rosenkrans;"
Dart hen sie zwische Kees un Bier
Die Maedels g'huppst im wilde Dans.

De naegschte Daag in Mollendorf
Waar's nix wie Not un Yammerklaag;
Der Schank waar leer un's Bier waar fart,
Un's Schnuppduch waar an yederm Aaag.
Dart bei der alte Wittfraa Lind
Waar nix ferhaust un nix fermisst;
Der Yockel—'s waar ihr Nochberskind,
Hot scheins die Ursach gut gewisst.

So'n Halbyohr nochderhand do kummt
En ann'ri Set Fransose bei;
'S geht wie defor fun Haus zu Haus
Mit Fluche, Hause, Schtehlerei.
Der Yockel schteht dart for der Dier
Un macht un heilt gans yammerlich;
Er reibt im Aaag, 's waar rechti Schmier,
"Un—hu! erbarmt eich iwwer mich—"

Sie schtehn ferduzt un gucke zu,
Un wunn're was den Yunge blogt;
'S kummt eener noh as Deitsch ferschteht,
Der hot der kleene Yockel g'frogt;
"Was fehlt?" Noh hot er awwer g'heilt;
"Ich bin so'n alti Wittfraa, ach!
Erbarmt eich—." 'S hot net lang geweilt,
'S waar'n Hexeschuss, en Krach un Lach.

Er hot's de ann're ausgelegt,
Was der klee Mollendorfer secht,
Noh geht's aerscht ab, sie biege sich
Un lache as die Gart schier brecht.
Sie hen en noh getitteliert,
Er waer en schlauer 'Malefic;'
Napoleon hett ken Schlacht noch g'fiehrt
Mit greessrer Kunscht un Politic.

In Mollendorf waar's Elend gross,
'S Waar alles sauwer ausgebutzt,
Except beim kleene Yockel dart,
Un der schteht rum so halb ferduzt.
'S gans Dorf hot g'heilt un noh gelacht,
Wie's heert fum Yockel seine Schtreech;
Sie hen so'n Schprichwart noh gemacht:
"Wer heilt, der macht die Haerze weech."

Jan. 1918 —ASTOR C. WUCHTER

En yeder Mann sei Heemet liebt

En yeder Mann sei Heemet liebt,
In seim Gemiet dart bleibt sie schteh;
Wu er sei maag, dart iss sie aa—
En Bild vun ihr iss immer schee.

So waar's gewest an Shamrock draus;
"Wie heesst mer des?" frogt Patrick mol;
Der Klee im Feld hot's ihm graad g'saat—
Mit "Home, Sweet Home" waar's Haerz so voll!

So denk ich oft wie's eemol waar;
'S iss nimmi so, 's iss net meh Heem!
Doch ebbes bleibt—es Bild im Haerz;
Ich sehn aa noch die Kaerschebaem!

—CHARLES ALLABAR BUTZ.

NOTES

1.—Muhlenberg, H. M. et. al. **Hallische Nachrichten.** Vol. 1 p. 363. Also quoted in Schmauck, T. E. History of the Lutheran Church. Penna. German Society Proc. Vol. 12. p. 304.
2.—See Chapter Nine, ECK, Jan. 25, 1941.
3.—Thomas to Weiser, Feb. 26, 1742. Penna. Magazine of History, Vol. 29, pp. 452-454, reprinted from the Peters Papers, Volume I.
4.—Peters to Weiser, March 2, 1742. **Peters Papers** Vol. I. 77.
5.—Zinzendorf's Account of his Experience Among the Indians, presented to the Moravian Society in Petter Lane, London, 1743. A Ms. copy in the Moravian Archives, Bethlehem, Pa. Printed by Reichel, W. C. **Memorials of the Moravian Church**, Phila. 1870, pp. 113-130.
6.—Reichel, **supra** pp. 39-44. Copy in Moravian Archives may be original.
7.—Weiser's name among the Maqua Indians was **Ziguras.** When he was adopted into the Six Nations he was given the name **Tarachawagon** which is thought to mean "he who holds in his hands the reins of the universe."
8.—The description of the treaty with the Indians is adapted from "Zinzendorf's Account" referred to above. In evaluating its significance one must bear in mind that the Count was prone to embellish his narratives with spectacular turns. James Logan once referred to Zinzendorf as Don Quixote.
9.—The string of wampum which figured in the Treaty was carried to London by Zinzendorf in 1743 and there given to Bishop Spangenberg who gave the Count a receipt for it dated at Lamb's Inn, Essex England, March 10, 1743. Notes and Queries, Penna. Magazine of History Vol. 39, pp. 231-232. For the services of Moravian Missionaries see Chapter IX: Relations between The Pennsylvania Germans and the British Authorities, 1750-1775, by the author.
10.—Thomas to Weiser, September 9, 1742. Peters Papers, Vol. I. 94.
11.—Reichel, W. C. **supra.** Reprint of Zinzendorf Diary September 29, 1742.
12.—See Chapter V, ECK, November 30, 1940.
13.—Location of this spring has been marked by the Blue Mountain Eagle Climbing Club of Reading. Pilger's Ruh—Pilgrim's Rest.
14.—On May 26, 1742, Count Zinzendorf made a formal renunciation of his rank and title before the provincial authorities. He preferred to be known as Brother Ludwig, or Louis which was one of his Christian names.
15.—Madame Montour, the daughter of a French army officer who ruled an Indian village near present day Montoursville, Pa. See Chapter V.
16.—Soon after the close of the Indian negotiations in Philadelphia, July 1742, new Indian problems were presented by a plot involving the Nanticoke Indians of Eastern Shore, Maryland. Weiser's services to that province will form the next chapter in this series.

Chat About Your Friends

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Burkhardt, 1030 Hamilton St., yesterday marked their wedding anniversary.

Rosemary DeFuria, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony DeFuria, 107 N. 2nd St., is confined to her home with an infected foot.

Rev. and Mrs. I. F. Bergstresser, 219 N. St. Cloud St., yesterday celebrated their wedding anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Wisner, 2124 Liberty St., are visiting friends in Philadelphia.

Ed Hallman, 2126 Liberty St., is spending the weekend in Williamsport.

Mrs. Richard Hanley, 2120 Liberty St., is a patient at the Sacred Heart hospital.

Helen Solomon, 140 Tilghman St., is spending some time in Florida.

Robert Atkins, 444 Ridge Ave., is spending several days visiting his aunt in Limeport.

Jay Schriner, 509 N. 6th St., has returned home from Canada, where he spent some time.

Mr. and Mrs. Neil McCauley of 1048 Fullerton Ave. both celebrated birthday anniversaries yesterday. St. Valentine's day.

Mr. and Mrs. William Huston of Norristown are visiting the parents of the latter, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Potts, 25 N. 10th St., where they will celebrate Mr. Potts' 65th birthday anniversary this evening. Mrs. Huston is the former Helen Potts.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. McCloskey, 149 Turner St., Thursday celebrated their 45th wedding anniversary. They are the parents of one daughter, Mrs. Olive M. C. Frantz. They have one grandson, John W. Frantz

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Vesbury, 138 N. 10th St., and Richard Pitz of the same address are vacationing in Orlando, Fla.

Mrs. William Wavrek and Mrs. William T. Scanlin of Catasauqua and Mrs. Annie Heist of Allentown yesterday motored to Syracuse, N. Y., where they will visit the sons of Mrs. Scanlin and Mrs. Heist. They will return on Sunday.

Willard C. Funk, Allentown R. 3, celebrated his 23rd birthday anniversary yesterday.

'Flu' Epidemic Under Control

Report Caseload Has Been Cut by 1,500 Cases in Allentown Area

The "flu" epidemic in Allentown has subsided if a survey made yesterday of Allentown physicians can be used as the base for conclusions. The survey revealed that there are today approximately 3,500 cases of influenza in Allentown and vicinity. A few months ago the approximate caseload totaled 5,000.

Throughout the State a similar reduction in influenza cases nas been reported.

From the time the malady hit this State, coming from the Far West, it brought down thousands of persons with a mild form of illness—nothing as serious as the type of influenza which scourged the world in 1917.

"It has apparently burned itself out," said Dr. J. Moore Campbell, chief of the State Bureau of Health Conservation. He said no records of the number of cases in this State were kept.

"We weren't nearly as excited about this influenza as some persons thought we ought to be," he said. "It apparently was not a serious type."

The State of Texas probably was as hard hit as any in the wave, Dr. Campbell said. There 33,000 cases were reported three weeks ago and now this is down to between 3,000 and 4,000.

California, where a number of film celebrities were stricken with influenza, felt the decline in the wave as early as late December and January.

Pennsylvania is due this year for an increase in the number of measles, cases he said. Measles arrive in quantity every three years in a regular cycle and 1938 was the last time they were noted in abundance.

"There hasn't been enough increase though to worry about," Dr. Campbell declared.

At the same time Secretary of Health John J. Shaw reported that the State Health Department through an enlarged pneumonia control program, saved 4,000 lives in Pennsylvania last year and that he expected the figure to reach 7,000 this year.

To combat the disease, Dr. Shaw said, a pneumonia control division was established with 180 stations throughout the State. Newer drugs and serums were made available at the stations on a 24-hour basis.

Over a ten-year period deaths from pneumonia averaged 9,230, but as a result of the enlarged program the mortality rate was reduced from 35 per cent to less than 10 per cent, Dr. Shaw said.

79 Years of Age



JOSEPH A. YOUNGER

One of the 11 survivors of the charter membership of America Hose Co. No. 2, Allentown, who resides with his son, Robert C. Younger, at Seisholtzville. He is today celebrating his 79th birthday anniversary. Prior to his retirement about 15 years ago, Mr. Younger was a watchman for Price and Price in Allentown.

Supervisor at Haff Hospital Bride At Rites in Virginia

Announcement has been made of the marriage of Helen Pettock, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Pettock of 1373 Newport Ave., Northampton, and John M. MacKenzie Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. John MacKenzie, 23 Newton St., Greenock, Scotland.

The wedding was performed in the Presbyterian church, Leesburg, Va., by Rev. J. S. Montgomery. The couple was attended by Mr. and Mrs. Harold Hottle of Baltimore, Md.

The bride was attired in a navy blue suit with grey accessories and a corsage of orchids. Mrs. Hottle wore a wine ensemble with navy accessories.

The bride attended the Northampton High school. She was graduated from the Haff hospital and has been supervisor at the hospital for the last four years.

Mr. MacKenzie received his education in Scotland and is employed as engineer with the U. S. Chiriqui Co. of New York.

A wedding dinner followed the ceremony at the Francis Scott Key hotel.

Court Grants

Continued from Page 5

carries with it the responsibility of choosing persons and laws by which they are governed.

The applicants, each accompanied by two witnesses, were interrogated as to any arrests, marital status, the payment of taxes, government affairs and other matters by Thomas McKeghney, examiner from the Philadelphia office of the Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization service.

Only one of the 129 petitioners was denied citizenship for lack of knowledge of Constitutional and governmental affairs and this was interpreted by the court as a high tribute to the work of the Lehigh county Americanization schools where most of the applicants prepared for citizenship under the supervision of George K. Boyle, director.

The afternoon session was attended by members of the Problems of Democracy classes of Allentown High school, in charge of Melville J. Boyer of the school's social science department.

Aiding the court in receiving the signatures of the new citizens and collecting their alien registration certificates were Prothonotary John P. Creveling and his assistant, Atty. Carl A. Cassone, together with Lucille Bieber, typist.

The lone woman repatriated was Mrs. Eva Lemisch.

Admitted at the morning session were: Emma Albientz, 801 LaCrosse St.; Gina Barricelli, 141 S. Penn St.; Bella Kline, 320 S. Fulton St.; Lillian Boxer, 222 S. 15th St.; Manuel Passalis, 620 N. 8th St.; Florence C. McGinness, 132 N. 4th St., and Maria Bendus, 142 Bridge St., all of this city.

Maria Pavel, 611 S. Bergen St., and Veronika Santo, 1009 Broadway, both of Bethlehem; Hedwig Glement, Stiles; Helen Gallina, Emmaus, R. 1; Stella Keppel, 938 N. 5th St., city; Annie Toney, Orefield, R. 1; Frieda Weidele, Saucon Valley road, Bethlehem; Anna Fox, 1624 Walnut St., city; Mary Niklesz, 154 Chestnut St., city.

Helen George, 406 W. Broad St., Bethlehem; Morris H. Senderowitz, 417 N. 28th St., city; Steven Stipsics, Bethlehem R. 3; Steven Zdrofcoff, Egypt; Joseph Kovats, Fountain Hill; Anna Jandrisevitz, Emmaus R. 1; Catherine Borsetti, 417 Washington St., city; Albert Freismuth, 305 Ridge Ave., city.

August C. Heimer, 343 N. 16th St., city; Kateryn Dazyk, Fullerton; Ignatz Recker, Coplay; Erich F. Buchold, 715 Third Ave., Bethlehem; George Kinsell Jr., Adam's Island, city; Josef Meyer, Coplay; Franz Leopold, Stiles; James Kolivas, 233 Hamilton St., city; John Mulasits, Coplay.

Martin G. Philp Jr., Allentown R. 60; Josefine Huels, 1802 Hamilton St., city; Joseph Kozma, 462 Washington St., city; Frank Kedl, Coplay; Frank Pasciak, 15 Dale St., city; Angela Perose, 2302 Fairview St., city; Josef Heber, 417 Railroad St., city; Hugo Mandler, 47 N. 7th St., city; Paul Lichnep, Hokendauqua.

Ignatz Garger, Coplay; Elizabeth Krause, 337 N. 4th St., city; Johann Frisch, 518 Jordan St., city, and the following five sisters of the Sacred Heart hospital; Hedwig Brinkhues, Sister Helmfried; Gertrude Ohlmeyer, Sister Theophania; Emma Poetter, Sister M. Triguide; Maria Plum, Sister M. Clodwiga, and Maria Kaeuper, Sister M. Weneburga.

Those granted citizenship at the afternoon session were:

Franz Lenz, Coplay; Charles Wechsler, Coplay R. 1; Mary Genovese, Cementon; Frank Tapler, Coplay; Stella Wagner, 728½ 4th St., city; Maria Paolini, 425 Cedar St., city; Katherine Csencsits, 617 N. Penn St., city; Harry Lesavoy, 1108 N. 19th St., city; Terez Horvath, Allentown R. 60.

Hilary F. Tirog, Hokendauqua; Desmond E. Abercrombie, Bethlehem R. 3; Faye Baum, 533 N. 7th St., City; Rozalie Holubowski, Cementon; Eugene Lesavoy, 1411 Hamilton St., city; Anna Vicena, 531 Wire St., city; Katharine Berdin, Allentown R. 60; Hermina Stetzer, 101 N. 2nd St., city.

Julianna Halasovski, 709 Front St., city; Olga F. Kleintop, 647 Spring St., Bethlehem; Louise Facchiono, Gauff's Hill; Louis Klein, 1214 W. Broad St., Bethlehem; Frank Zeravsky, Emmaus; Anna Zvitkovitsch, 324 N. Jordan St., city; Julianna Hacker, Coplay; Theresia Marks, 433 Liberty St., city.

Hedwig Plesel, 431 Cedar St., city; Anna Chranko, 907 N. 4th St., city; Mary Sarmir, 335 N. 2nd St., city; Theresia Klepeis, 815½ N. Penn St., city; John Kacmarcik, 244 S. Penn St., city; Veronica Sajt, Bethlehem R. 3; Theresia Zartler, 401 Oswego St., city; Terez Toth, 1432 Elliott Ave., Bethlehem.

Theresia Unger, Coplay; Elizabeth Hirschbeck, 431 Washington St., city; Anna Tomasic, Hokendauqua; Mary Nickisher, 825 N. Penn St., city; Elizabeth Wessier, 715 Woodward St., city; Theresia Yost, 622 Park St., city; Alzbeta Stellar, 226 N. Front St., city; Maria Riegner, 437 N. 4th St., city.

Lillian J. Doragh, Fountain Hill; Stephen Solderitch, Stiles; Edward Rossler, Coplay; Michael Garger, 625 N. 4th St., city; Michael Schurdok, Catasauqua; Angelina Marchetto, 391½ Cedar St., city; John Duld, Coplay; Anton Schimenck, 426 N. 3rd St., city; Mari Lipics, 822 Seneca St., Bethlehem.

Stefan Stubits, Coplay; Johan Lakovitz, Coplay; Iwan Markowicz, 1137 Fullerton Ave., city; Joseph Abraham, 217 Tilghman St., city; Anna Schlosser, Hokendauqua; Joseph Schwindenhammer, West Catasauqua; Antony Tomasovics, Emmaus; Anna Wolfel, 617 N. Penn St., city; Mary O'Donnell, Hokendauqua.

John Spankowitch, 239 N. 9th St., city; Elick Toth, Coplay R. 1; Joseph Marks, 810 Reed St., city; Theresia Bagary, Coplay; Edward Williams, Slatington; Alfred K. Kempe, 1102 Hanover Ave., city; Rita Small, 323 S. Fulton St., city; William C. S. Sutton, 801 S. 10th St., city.

Paul J. Mannheimer, 1028 Turner St., city; Oscar Joseph Larsen, 734 S. 8th St., city; Edith M. Ditmars, 1107 N. 19th St., city; Lewis Magdits, Egypt, and Mrs. Helen Choma, 1047 Fullerton Ave., city.

Deaths

WEISS—At East Greenville, Feb. 14, 1941, Irene, nee Bauman, wife of Charles M. Weiss, aged 60 years, 3 months and 6 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend short funeral services at the late home, 302 3rd St., East Greenville, Tuesday at 1:30 p. m. Regular services will follow at 2 o'clock in St. Mark's Lutheran church, Pennsburg, and interment will be made in St. Mark's Union cemetery, Pennsburg. Friends are invited to call at the home Monday, 7 to 9 p. m.

Owen S. Hoffman.

BONCHAK—In this city, Feb. 14, 1941, Felix Bonchak, husband of Julia, nee Kraynek. Bonchak, aged 45 years.

Ukrainian Society are respectfully invited Ukranian Society are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 9 a. m. Monday from his late home, 384 Gordon St. High mass of requiem will follow in St. Mary's Ukrainian church. Interment will be in the parish cemetery. Viewing from Sunday noon to the time of funeral.

MINARIK—In Bethlehem, Friday, Feb. 14, 1941, Joseph Minarik, husband of Helen Konecny Minarik.

Relatives and friends and members of the Woodmen of the World are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 8:30 a. m. Tuesday from the late home, 463 Adams St., Bethlehem. Solemn requiem mass at 9 a. m. in SS. Cyril & Methodius church and burial in the parish cemetery.

STEIN—At Coplay R. 1, near Egypt, Feb. 14, 1941, Mrs. Mary, nee Tremba, widow of Jacob Stein Sr., aged 60 years, 3 months and 29 days.

Relatives, friends and members of Woodmen Circle, Grove 250, of Northampton are invited to attend brief services at her late home, Coplay R. 1, Tuesday at 1 p. m. Regular services will follow in Holy Trinity Slovak Lutheran church, Northampton, and interment will be made in Egypt cemetery. Viewing from Monday evening until time of funeral.

Swallow.

Obituaries

Ralph Sharadin, Druggist, Dies

A former Allentown druggist who for the past 23 years has resided in Ardmore, Ralph C. Sharadin, 58, was fatally injured when struck by an automobile while pushing a stalled car Tuesday night near his home. Death came to him Thursday in Bryn Mawr hospital where he had been taken for treatment of fractures of the legs and ribs and internal injuries.

While in business here, Mr. Sharadin operated the Hamilton pharmacy, 12th and Hamilton Sts., in partnership with Arthur B. Hinterleiter from 1910 until 1918. The store was purchased in 1918 by G. Nelson Rice and sold to Leh and Merkel 15 years ago.

He was born in Kutztown, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Sharadin. In 1900 he was graduated from Kutztown State Teachers college, and later received a diploma from the Philadelphia School of Pharmacy.

He was a member of the Rajah Temple at Reading. During his career, he kept in touch with new developments in the profession and at the time of his death was taking special pharmaceutical courses.

He leaves three brothers and a sister, Howard, Francis and Prof. Harry Sharadin, all of Kutztown, and Mrs. Ella S. Miller, Reading.

The Rev. Joseph S. Peters, of Bethlehem, a former classmate whom Mr. Sharadin once requested to officiate at his funeral, will conduct services from the Gonser Memorial chapel, Kutztown, Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Charles W. Hallett

Resident of Cherry Lane, Monroe County Was 78

Charles W. Hallett, 78, died at his home in Cherry Lane, Monroe county at 10.30 a. m. Friday after an illness of three weeks.

He was operator of the Maple Grove cottage for many years. Mr. Hallett leaves two sons, Earl, at home, and Howard J., Cherry Lane. Also surviving are a sister, Mrs. Mary Cramer, East Stroudsburg, and two brothers, David of Stroudsburg and Amos of Cherry Lane.

Funeral services will be held at 1 p. m. Monday at his late home, with the Rev. Donald Hamblin of the Antolomick Methodist church officiating. Interment will be in St. Paul's Reformed cemetery at East Swiftwater. Friends may call at the home from 7 to 9 p. m. Sunday.

Mrs. Irene Weiss

East Greenville Resident Was in Her 61st Year

Ailing three years, Mrs. Irene Weiss, wife of Charles M. Weiss, died at 4 p. m. Friday at home, 302 3rd St., East Greenville, in her 61st year.

Mrs. Weiss was born in New Hanover township, Montgomery county, a daughter of Rebecca, nee Huber, and the late Henry Bauman. She was a member of St. Mark's Lutheran church, Pennsburg.

Surviving are her husband, one daughter, Esther Weiss, at home, and her mother, who lives with the Weiss family.

Short funeral services will be held from the late home Tuesday at 1:30 p. m., followed by regular services at 2 o'clock in St. Mark's church, Pennsburg. Interment in St. Mark's Union cemetery, Pennsburg. The Rev. W. U. Kistler will officiate.

John Broski

East Stroudsburg Resident, 79, Was Native of Poland

John Broski, 79, for 20 years a resident of E. Stroudsburg died at the Rosenkrans hospital in that borough at 11:40 p.m. Thursday.

Mr. Broski was a native of Poland and came to the United States as a boy. He settled in E. Stroudsburg after a few years in New York.

During the Spanish-American war, Mr. Broski was a member of Co. A, 4th Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers. He served with distinction.

Surviving is one sister, Mrs. Joseph Yoblonski of 911 E. 4th St., Bethlehem.

The funeral will be held at 9:30 a.m. Monday in St. Matthew's Catholic church, E. Stroudsburg. The rector, the Rev. J. T. Butler will officiate. Interment will be in the Catholic cemetery at E. Stroudsburg.

Joseph Minarik Sr.

Bethlehem Steel Co. Worker Native of Czechoslovakia

Joseph Minarik Sr., well-known Bethlehem Steel Co. worker and member of the Woodmen of the World, died at 6:45 p. m. Friday at the residence, 463 Adams St., Bethlehem. He had been ailing for some time.

Survivors are his wife, Helen Koneony Minarik and the following children: Mrs. Helen Shipkovsky, of Palmerton; Joseph Jr., Francis, Julia, Mary, Pauline, Anna and Lorraine, at home.

Mr. Minarik was born in Czechoslovakia and had been a resident of Bethlehem for many years. The funeral will be held at 8:30 a. m. Tuesday from the late home, with solemn requiem mass at 9 a. m. in SS. Cyril & Methodius church, of which congregation he was a devout member. Burial in the parish cemetery.

George W. Rath

Wilson Man Dies After Being Stricken at Work

George W. Rath, 58, of 1506 Washington St., Wilson, died Friday morning at the Warren hospital, Phillipsburg N. J., where he was taken when he suffered a heart attack while at work in the Ingersoll-Rand Co., of Phillipsburg.

He was born in Easton, a son of the late William and Mary Kemmerer Rath. He was a member of the Memorial Reformed Evangelical church, Wilson; Camp No. 542, P. O. S. of A., and Camp No. 83, P. O. of A., Wilson. He was employed by the Ingersoll-Rand for the past 38 years as a tool-maker.

Surviving are his wife Elsie Mitman Rath and two sons, William and Jack at home; and two sisters, Mrs. Charles Schoelhorn of Jersey City., N. J. and Mrs. John Jackson of Easton.

Funeral services at 3:30 p. m. Monday at the Shillinger Funeral home, 801 Lehigh St., Wilson, with the Rev. John P. Dieffenderfer, pastor of the Memorial Reformed Evangelical church, officiating. Burial in the Easton cemetery.

Katie Garman

Fleetwood R. 1 Housekeeper Was in Her 57th Year

Katie Garman, a housekeeper for John A. Heffner of Fleetwood, R. 1, died yesterday at the home where she had served as a domestic for the last thirty years. She was in her 57th year.

Born in Rockland township, April 5, 1884, she was a daughter of the late Charles and Anna, nee Weisser, Garman.

She is survived by one sister, Laura, wife of Harvey Frederick of Kutztown, and one brother, Fred Garman, of Reading.

All services will be held at the William S. Fritz funeral home, 55 Noble St., Kutztown, Sunday at 2 p.m. Interment will be made in Dryville cemetery. The Rev. William H. Kline of Topton will officiate.

Harry A. Fahl

Easton Man, 50, Dies Suddenly of Heart Attack

Harry A. Fahl, 50, died suddenly of a heart attack at his home, 1033 Lehigh St., Easton, at 2 a. m. Friday.

Mr. Fahl was born in Easton, a son of the late John and Mary Fahl. He was a member of St. Luke's Lutheran church, Easton, and Easton Local No. 309, Bakers and Confectioners union, A. F. of L. He was a salesman for Schaible's bakery.

Surviving are his wife, Elizabeth; three children: Albert, Mary Elizabeth and Grace, at home, and a sister, Blanche M. Fahl, Easton.

Funeral services at 2 p. m. Tuesday at the Shillinger funeral parlor, 801 Lehigh St., Easton, with the Rev. E. J. Heilman, pastor of St. Luke's officiating. Burial in Hay's cemetery.

Mrs. Hannah Mitchell

Formerly Operated Court Inn at Doylestown

Mrs. Hannah M. Dykemiller Mitchell, wiow of John G. Mitchell, both of whom operated the Court inn, Doylestown, died Wednesday in the Bloomsburg hospital.

A resident of the Bucks county seat from 1912 until about a year ago, Mrs. Mitchell had been ill for some time.

While she and her husband were engaged in the hotel business they became widely known to hundreds of Bucks county men and women, who served on juries and were their overnight guests during the sessions of court in the horse and buggy days.

Last year the Court inn was sold to Rudolph Hein and the name was changed to the Bucks County inn.

Mr. Mitchell died Dec. 20, 1934, leaving his wife to carry on the hotel business. There are no survivors.

Felix Bonchak

Welder Came to United States from Ukraine 28 Years Ago

Felix Bonchak of 384 Gordon St. died at 7:55 o'clock last night at the Sacred Heart hospital, where he had been a patient for the past two months. He was aged 45 years.

Mr. Bonchak came to the United States 28 years ago from his native Ukraine. He was a welder and had been employed prior to his illness at the Mosser foundry.

Surviving are his wife, Julia, nee Kraynek, Bonchak; a brother, Joseph Bonchak, Pittsburgh and two sisters, Mrs. Wassel Kozy of Emmaus R. 1, and Mrs. Andrew Kotek in Europe.

He was a member of St. Mary's Ukrainian church and was affiliated with the Ukrainian society.

The funeral will be held at 9 a.m. Monday from his late home, with a high mass of requiem to follow in St. Mary's Ukrainian church. Interment will be in the parish cemetery.

Mrs. Mary Stein

Resident of Coplay R. 1 Was 60 Years Old at Death

Ailing three weeks, Mrs. Mary, nee Tremba, Stein, widow of Jacob Stein Sr., died at 4 p. m. yesterday at home, Coplay R. 1, near Egypt, aged 60 years.

Mrs. Stein was born in Austria and came to this country in 1912. Her husband died nine years ago.

She was a member of Woodmen Circle, Grove 250, and Holy Trinity Slovak Lutheran church, both of Northampton.

Surviving are the following children: Mrs. Jacob Kupsky of Egypt, Jacob in Europe, Gustave, Paul, George, at home; William in Aurora, Ill.; Mrs. Mary Wuchter, Egypt, and John Stein, Pottsville. Eleven grandchildren and four sisters, Susan, Anna, Catherine and Mary, all of Europe, also survive.

Brief services will be held at her home Tuesday 1 p. m. Regular services will follow in Holy Trinity Slovak Lutheran church, and interment will be made in Egypt cemetery. The Rev. J. Albert Billy will officiate.

Mrs. Ida Lester

Quakertown Resident Was 84 Years of Age at Time of Death

Mrs. Ida, nee Rice, Lester, widow of Charles Lester, died yesterday at her home, 720 W. Broad St., Quakertown. She was 84 years old.

She was born in Applersbachville and was a member of St. John's Lutheran church and the Shepherds of Bethlehem, Quakertown.

She leaves a daughter, Mrs. Luther Cressman, and a son, J. Clifton Lester, both of Quakertown, and two grandchildren.

Funeral services will be held from the Strunk funeral home, Quakertown, Monday at 2 p. m. with interment in the Friends burial ground, Quakertown.

John G. Leh

Milton Man Was Native of Whitehall Township—Burial Here Today

John G. Leh, former Lehigh county resident who died Tuesday at his home at Milton, Pa., will be laid to rest in Greenwood cemetery, Allentown, following services this afternoon.

The funeral will be held at 2 p. m. from the Trexler home, 116 S. 8th St. The body was brought here following services last night at Milton.

Mr. Leh, a native of South Whitehall township, was in his 90th year. He had conducted a roofing business in Milton for many years.

Surviving is his wife, Emma, nee Fries, and several nieces and nephews.

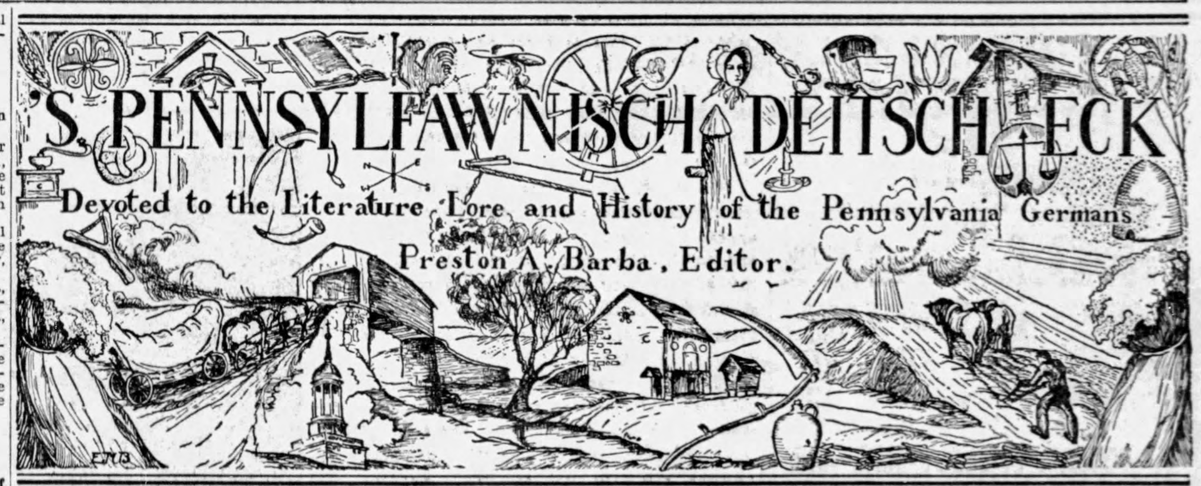
Mrs. Harriett Witherill

Mother of Mrs. Caleb Kenney, Bethlehem, Dies in Syracuse

Mrs. Harriett E. Witherill, 77, widow of Liston A. Witherill, died early Friday morning in Syracuse Memorial hospital, Syracuse, N. Y. She was prominent in civic and social affairs and the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Flavius Smith of Hancock, N. Y.

Her husband was the founder of the Syracuse department store that bears his name. Survivors are a daughter, Mrs. Caleb S. Kenney, whose husband is vice president of Weston Dodson Co., of Bethlehem, and a son, Lawrence L. Witherill.

The funeral services will be conducted by the Rev. Harry Taylor, pastor of First Presbyterian church, at her late home, 102 Sedgwick Drive, Syracuse, N. Y., at 11 a. m. Monday, with burial in Morningside cemetery.



BALL FERTIG

(En Valentine)

Ellen Jane,
'S iss gans plain,
Ich un du
Hen ken Ruh
Bis die Sach' iss fertig;
Ich lieb dich,
Du liebscht mich,
Ich bin dei,
Du bischt mei—
Wolle heire hertig.

—H. HORACE ROMIG

ELSIE JANIS

A. E. F. 1917

Every American Doughboy of World War days will remember the "Sweetheart of the American Expeditionary Forces," Elsie Janis. Few will know that her full name is Elsie Janis Bierbower and that she is descended from Pennsylvania German colonial stock. In September, 1752, Casper Bierbauer arrived at the port of Philadelphia on the ship "Richard and Mary". He settled first in Chester County and later removed to York, Pa., where he was naturalized in 1777. Casper Bierbauer was the great-great-grandfather of the American actress Elsie Janis.

The name Bierbower, obviously, was too cumbersome for use as a stage name and to her public Miss Bierbower became Elsie Janis. Her first appearance was in "Cain" in a Charity Ball in 1897. Vaudeville claimed her talents from 1898 to 1904 when she was starred in "The Belle of New York". Other stage successes were scored in "The Duchess", "The Vanderbilt", "Slim Princess" and "the Hayden Fair Co-ed".

In 1917 she deserted the American public to join the American army as an entertainer "somewhere in France". At the time of her departure for Europe she was playing "Miss 1917". When it became known that she planned to join the troops some newspapers printed a story that the state department was unwilling to issue a passport to Miss Bierbower because of her German name. This unfounded report was unjust and Elsie's mother wrote a letter showing the ancient American lineage of the Bierbowers, dating from 1752. The concluding sentence of her letter read: "If this does not indicate that we are Americans, I don't know what does." As for Elsie herself, she is a daughter of the American Revolution and her career as a songbird in France merely goes to show how far hysteria can carry people when their minds are tuned to hate.

In France she visited soldiers from huts in Paris to mudholes on the front. Her cheery comedy was known to every soldier and the laughter she produced by mimicing the great and near-great of the day served to drown out the sound of bursting shells. According to the Bierbower family historian, Mr. C. W. Beerbower, of New Wilmington, Pa., her name is magic in every veteran's hospital even today.

□ARTHUR D. GRAEFF

Vum Lewe Heitzudaag

(Wie's scheint)

Hoscht du verleicht dir unnernumme
In daere Welt zu ebbes kumme,
Des nemmt yo heit gans ann're Mode,
As wie veralters waar'n verrote.

'S iss heitzudaag net was du bischt,
So hald dei Maul, warr net verwischt;
Was hoscht, wer kennscht far mit zu geh,
Bei Leit zaehlt immer viele meh.

Die Kaerrich musscht du unnerschtitze,
'S iss bescht far dich gans varne sitze.
So lang en Mann Gemeensglied bleibt,
Iss nix zu saage, was er dreibt.

Un sin dei Nochbre Prodeschdante,
Dann griess sie all as wie Bekannte;
Doch wuhnscht du bei de Kattelicke,
Do musscht beileiwe zu 'ne schticke.

In Politicks geh mit der Haerd,
Dei Schtimm die iss yuscht eeni waert;
Un bischt bei denne wu gewinne,
Far'n G'falle, breiche sich net b'sinne.

En Mauerer musscht verhafdich sei,
Die Grosse sin yo all debei;
Un hoscht noch meh Geld zu verzehre,
Dann musscht aa zu de Diere g'heere.

Do sin die Leewe un die Bassem,
Die hen viel G'schpass, doch net viel Rassem;
Die Blutfink, Elle un die Schpatze,
So wie die Haersch un Wilde Katze.

En Handwaerricksmann muss sich aaschliesse,
Far net sei Aerwet eizubiesse;
Die Union saagt ihm was zu duh,
Wieviel zu schaffe, aa wann un wu.

Bischt du im G'schefft un hoscht en Schtor,
Geht's aa gans annerscht wie devor;
Em Bissnisshaffe musscht uffbleche
Un sett's dich noch im End uffbreche.

Du musscht dich alle Woch versammle
Mit G'scheite, Dumme un aa Hammle;
Die esse, blabbre 'n gansi Schtunn,
Gehn fart, verschtehne nix devun.

Im Land do iss en Bauerei,
Do sin ken Geil, ken Kieh, ken Sei;
Die iss en hunnert Acker gross,
Un was do dusscht, des iss karyos.

In Blatz vun Reche, Blug un Schtriggel,
Do laafscht un hoscht en holsner Briggel;
En Balle schlagscht vun Loch zu Loch,
So oft dass kannscht, in eenre Woch.

Es batt dich nix far dich zu wehre,
Zu daere Club do musscht du g'heere,
Wann du im Sinn hoscht eischt hiekumme
Zum Ziel wu dir hoscht vorgenumme.

Mit gute Gleeder un en Schtock,
En hocher Hut, en grosser Rock,
Warrscht du bewillkummt wu du gehscht—
So lang dass du im G'schefft gut schtehscht.

En alter "Kessel" daerfscht net faahre,
Far'n neier brauchscht yo gaar net schpaare;
Im Lewe hot's viel greessre Sinde,
As wann en neier schtinkt noch Dinde.

Es iss net g'saat dass all die Sache
Dei Lewe gut un haerrlich mache;
'S hot Brieder die dich graad so lieb
Beluchse wie en fremmer Dieb.

So sei net gaern vun Leit verdrosse,
Schunscht bischt verhafdich gans verlosse;
En Buckelschtich musscht du aanemme
Vum Freind sowohl as wie vum Fremme.

As wann 'd ken Dreck drum gebscht, musscht mache,
Blessierlich gucke un noch lache;
Du waartscht yuscht bis sei Haerz iss blos,
Noh gebscht dem Freind aa graad so'n Schtoss.

Kannscht du des ali mit Luscht verdraage,
Dei Maul zu halde, gaar nix saage,
Zu alles g'heere was du weessct,
Gewinnscht—so lang dass du gut schtehscht!

—LLOYD A. MOLL—23. Jenner 1941

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON BILINGUALISM IN EASTERN YORK COUNTY

By J. WILLIAM FREY

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In this Pennsylvania German section, where the dialect is rapidly passing away, there are no speakers who do not also speak English. Those speakers who can still speak Pennsylvania German with fluency can also speak English (however good or bad) just as easily. As a matter of fact, in eastern York county dialect speakers use more English per day than they do Pennsylvania German. Under such conditions the status of the dialect is one of decadence and it is naturally peppered with English loan-words and borrowed syntactical constructions. (Compare a former article: The Pennsylvania German Dialect in York County, ECK Feb. 3-10, 1940). Yet the dialect is still very much a German (Palatinate) one and its influence upon the English Vernacular of the section is quite evident. In this state of bilingualism the two languages have borrowed from one another, especially in vocabulary, and they definitely overlap in many respects. Some of the peculiarities of the Vernacular have been pointed out in a previous treatise: The English of the Pennsylvania Germans in York County, ECK May 18, 1940.

The truth of the matter is that the Pennsylvania Germans in this section speak better dialect than they do English. I mean by this that their dialect is more grammatically correct than their Vernacular. For, we must regard Pennsylvania German as a definite German dialect which has developed historically both here and abroad and which is not a corruption of any standard language. The Vernacular, on the other hand, can be compared to standard, grammatically correct English (especially since most of the speakers have had some schooling) and therefore may be labeled incorrect or vulgar when it deviates from accepted usage. The subsequent comparisons will be made upon this basis.

I. Pronunciation

Before taking up the grammatical phase let us first observe some of the general speech habits in pronunciation which prevail among these bilingual speakers. The best basis for comparison on this point is to examine the phonetic structure (or phonemic pattern) of the two tongues and see what has been borrowed or discarded in each case. American English has a structure consisting of 40 primary phonemes (secondary phonemes such as stress and pitch are not being considered here), as follows: 22 non-syllabics (of which l, m, n, r can also be syllabic) plus two non-syllabic semivowels (j, w); 16 syllabics, including 6 simple vowels, 8 compound phonemes, and 2 syllabic semivowels (i, u). (Compare pp. 127ff. of L. Bloomfield, "Language," N. Y., Holt, 1938). Of the non-syllabic consonants (mutes) in American English, eight are voiced sounds (three stops, four spirants, and one affricate) and nine are voiceless sounds (three stops, five aspirants, one affricate).

The Pennsylvania German dialect has quite a different phonemic system. Actually there are no voiced mutes in the dialect save the spirants j, w (v in medial position), and the velar spirant (symbol; g with a stroke through it) which is often absent. The stops are all voiceless and may be arranged in the two groups: b, d, g (unaspirated lenes) and p, t, k (aspirated fortes). The remaining spirants are also voiceless. This means that the dialect has proportionately fewer voiced consonants than English.

The bilingual speaker in eastern York County favors the phonetic system of his mother tongue, the dialect, which has the less number of phonemes. He therefore adapts English loan-words to this system when he speaks Pennsylvania German, and, vice versa, he alters English so that it remains within the limits of his language possibilities. This latter phenomenon is what gives his Vernacular that peculiar "Dutch" flavor which distinguishes him at once from any other sort of American. All English words ending in a voiced stop or spirant have this consonant unvoiced in the Vernacular; e. g. (I am using a naive spelling for convenience) "brett" for "bread," "cop" for "cob," "shafe" for 'shave," etc. Likewise loan-words taken into the dialect have final voiced consonants replaced by voiceless ones; e. g. "dschaerdsche" from "charge," "dschap" from "job," etc. The foregoing changes take place because the dialect has no final voiced consonants except l, m, n; note also that dialect voiceless "dsch" replaces the English voiced affricate. Further, the dialect has only one s-phoneme, which is voiceless; hence "bissniss" from "business," etc. The English voiced "th" is replaced by "d," so that Eng. "bother" becomes dialect "baddere;" English voiceless "th" is rendered by "s," so that Eng. "filthy" is dialect "filsich" and "with" is pronounced "wiss" in the Vernacular.

The vowel systems of the two languages contain phonemes common to both and therefore present no particular difficulties. It might be added that the dialect and the Vernacular both do not have the diphthongizations (compound phonemes) found in general American, such as "say-ee" for "say," etc. It is interesting to note how the vowels of loan-words are represented in the dialect. For instance, the "u"-sound of Eng. "but" has several possibilities: "dschumbe" from "jump," "gamschuh" for "gum-shoe," "bocki" (or, in Eng. spelling "bucky") for "buggy," etc. English "ie" has become dialect "oi" in: "groiyer" (crier), "boi" (pie); and English "oi" is "ei" in the dialect and the Vernacular in the case of "heisd(e)" (hoist). English words with "a" before "r" are pronounced in the Vernacular as elsewhere but have the "ae" sound in the dialect: smartschmaert, cigar-sigaer, carpet-kaerbet, etc. Proper names often have a double pronunciation: Eng. Myers-dialect Moiyer (compare above: crier-groiyer), Burg-Barrik (with characteristic dialect svararbhakti vowel development), etc.

II. Grammar.

In general the York Co. Vernacular possesses the characteristics found in the common speech or American vulgate. H. L. Mencken, "The American Language" (4th ed., N. Y., Knopf, 1936) has treated this phase of American English (pp. 416ff.) rather exhaustively. He points out the common errors found in everyday speech and notes that the chief grammatical peculiarities lie among the verbs and pronouns.

1. The Verb. In connection with the verb, two forces are active in the Vernacular: a persisting tendency to make strong verbs weak, as "grow growed growed," and a lesser contrary tendency to make a weak verb have strong principal parts, as "dive dove dove." In eastern York County the simple past (second principal part) is more frequently used; the past participle is used mostly for the pluperfect tense, since the perfect tense is not often employed. The dialect verb has only two principal parts: infinitive and past participle (only "sei" has an imperfect indicative form). Very few of the dialect verbs which are historically strong have been made weak (consider "losse g'losst"). Speakers in eastern York Co. use incorrect verb forms in the Verncaular but historically correct forms in the dialect, for instance:

VERNACULAR			DIALECT	
Present	Preterite	Past Part.	Past Part.	Infinitive
beat	beat	beat	biede *	gebodde
blbw	blowed	blowed	blose	geblose
come	come	came	kumme	kumme
do	done	done, did	duh	geduh
drink	drunk	drank	drinke	gedrunke
eat	eat	eat, ate	esse	gesse
know	knowed	knowed, knew	wisse	g'wist
see	seen	saw

Chat About Your Friends

Mr. and Mrs. A. Rossetti, 301 S. Fulton St., are spending some time in Florida.

Anthony Pizzalato, 830 Jordan St., spent Thursday in Wilkes-Barre.

Mrs. Loretta M. Hudak, 421 Gordon St., celebrated her birthday at a party at the Manckna club in Bethlehem. Present were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Anderko, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Oxford, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Galowitch and Mr. and Mrs. Stephen F. Hudak.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Breisch, 618 N. Poplar St., will celebrate their 39th wedding anniversary today.

Ursula S. Rinn, 1344 Linden St., will celebrate her birthday today.

Frances Burlingame, executive secretary of the Family Welfare organization, will observe her birthday anniversary on Sunday.

Mrs. William G. Kistler, 613½ N. Poplar St., will observe her birthday on Sunday.

Mrs. Ella E. Lentz, 21 N. 11th St., is confined to her home, ill with the grippe.

Rev. B. Bryan Musselman, 529 N. 8th St., is registered at the Vanderbilt hotel while on a business trip to New York City.

Homer L. Frey, 337 N. 7th St., formerly of Schnecksville, visited his old neighbors in celebration of his birthday anniversary Thursday.

J. Eric Andrews, local artist who is a guest at the Good Shepherd home, is confined to his bed nursing a foot ailment.

A. L. Fletcher, 436 Liberty St., is a medical patient in the Allentown hospital, having been admitted Thursday night.

Mrs. H. G. Heimbach, 1553 Turner St., has returned home from the Allentown hospital where she received surgical treatment, and is recuperating nicely. Mrs. Heimbach will mark her 72nd birthday today.

Harold Thomas, Quakertown, will celebrate his birthday anniversary today.

Arthur Kreiss, Coopersburg, will observe his birthday on Sunday.

Obituaries

Allen Blank

Former Eastonian Dies in Ravenna, Ohio—Was 66

Allen Blank, 66, a former resident of Easton, died Friday morning at his home in Ravenna, Ohio, He had been ill a year with heart trouble.

Mr. Blank was born in Easton, a son of the late Dr. Allen P. and Catherine Blank. He moved to Ravenna about 30 years ago and conducted a garage business in that city.

Surviving are his wife and a son, Carl, and a sister, Mrs. Frank G. Weand, Allentown.

Funeral Monday afternoon at Ravenna.

Marilyn E. Moser

Ruchsville Schoolgirl Was Ill Last Several Weeks

Marilyn E. Moser, daughter of Aral and Hannah (Gehris) Moser, died Thursday night at 9 o'clock in her home at Ruchsville, Coplay R. 1. The eight-year-old girl had been ill several weeks.

She was a member of the Ruchsville Sunday school and was enrolled in the third grade at the Ironton school.

Survivors include the parents, a brother, Aral Jr.; a sister, Dorothy, both at home; the paternal grandmother, Mrs. Anna Moser, Ruchsville; the maternal grandfather, Fred Gehris, Allentown; the maternal great grandmother, Mrs. Rosie Gehris, Mechanicsville; the paternal great grandfather, Martin Reiser, Allentown.

Private funeral services will be held Tuesday 1:30 p.m. at the late home with interment in the Egypt cemetery. The Rev. Waldemar Buch will officiate.

A. Stanley Hartman

Lifelong Hokendauqua Resident Had Been Ill Ten Weeks

Ill for some time and having undergone an operation ten weeks ago, A. Stanley Hartman, 3rd and Coplay Sts., Hokendauqua, died early yesterday in Allentown hospital. He was 53 years old.

Born in Hokendauqua Oct. 21, 1887, son of the late Henry and Caroline, nee Schirey, Hartman, and formerly an iron worker, he was on the WPA for the past several years. He was a member of the Hokendauqua Presbyterian church, the Hokendauqua Fire Co. and Catasauqua Lodge No. 269 of I.O.O.F.

Surviving are two brothers, John of Bordentown, N. J., and Edmund of Hokendauqua. He was preceded in death by a brother, Howard, in January, and by a sister, Cora.

Funeral services will be held from the Oliver S. Burkholder funeral home, 3rd and Walnut Sts., Catasauqua, Monday at 1:30 p. m., Rev. Harold Meyers officiating. Interment in Fairview cemetery, Catasauqua.

Marilyn E. Moser

Eight-year-old Ruchsville Girl Had Been Ill With Measles

Ill with the measles since Sunday, Marilyn E. Moser, 8-year-old daughter of Aral and Hannah, nee Gehris, Moser of Ruchsville, died Thursday night at the home of her parents.

She was a member of the Ruchsville Sunday school and a member of the third grade of Ironton Grammar school.

Surviving are her grandmother, Mrs. Anna Moser, and her parents, at home, her maternal great-grandparents, Mr. and Mrs Fred Gehris of Allentown, and a great-grandmother, Mrs. Rosie Gehris, at Mechanicsville

Private funeral services will be held from the home of the parents Tuesday at 1.30 p. m., Rev. Buch officiating. Interment in Egypt cemetery.

Joseph Mertz

Edison Coal Co. Miner, Aged 64, Victim of Pneumonia

Joseph Mertz, 64, of 138 Susquehanna St., Mauch Chunk, died at 9 p. m. Thursday in the Coaldale hospital of pneumonia.

A native of Beaver Run, Lehighton R. D. 2, he had been employed as a miner at the Nesquehoning colliery of the Edison Coal Co.

Surviving are three sisters, Minnie, Mauch Chunk; Mrs. David Freyman, Packerton, and Mrs. Harvey Gombert, Lehighton R. 1, and three brothers, Calvin, Summit Hill; Alvin, Nesquehoning, and John, Lehighton R. 1.

Funeral services will be conducted from the Swartz Memorial Home, 3rd and Alum Sts., Lehighton, at 3.15 p. m. Sunday. Rev. W. W. Moyer will officiate. Interment will be made in St. John's cemetery. Friends may call at the Swartz Memorial Home from 7 to 9 p. m. Saturday.

Elsie A. Kester

Native of Bethlehem Had Resided There All Her Life

Elsie A. Kester, 49, widow of Harold Kester, 713 Wyandotte St., died Thursday night in St. Luke's hospital, Bethlehem.

She was born in Bethlehem March 25, 1891, the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Henry Warnke and was a member of St. Peter's Lutheran church.

Surviving are two daughters, Mrs. Francis Kieffer of Bethlehem, and Mrs. Harold Barwick of Easton; three brothers, John and Carl Warnke of Bethlehem and Walter of Greentown, Pike county; two sisters, Mrs. Charles Hest of New Jersey, and Mrs. Benjamin Byerly, and six grandchildren.

Funeral services will be held from the Miller funeral home, 529 Wyandatte, St., Bethlehem, Monday at 10.30 a. m. Interment in New Jerusalem cemetery, Leithsville.

Minnie L. Oldt

Proprietor of Emmaus Beauty Shop Succumbs, Aged 35

Minnie L. Oldt, 35, proprietor of a beauty shop in Emmaus for many years, died at 12:30 p. m. yesterday at the home of her sister, Mrs. Jacob Nyce, Norristown.

She is survived by her mother Mrs. Emma Oldt, a sister Bertie, wife of Jacob Nyce, and a brother Victor, owner of a garage in Pennsburg.

All services will be held from the Owen S. Hoffman funeral home, 221 Main St., East Greenville, Tuesday at 1 p. m., Rev. H. M. Kistler officiating. Interment in the Morgenland church cemetery, Orefield.

Louanna Weber

Hellertown Woman Was 84 Years of Age

Louanna Weber, 81, widow of Daniel M. Weber, and daughter of the late Levi and Sarah Ann Laury Riegel, died Friday morning at her home, Applebutter road, Bethlehem, R. 4.

She was born Sept. 28, 1859, in Lower Saucon, now a part of Hellertown. Survivors are a daughter, Flora, wife of Elmer H. Gardner residing at the family homestead; a brother Howard A. Riegel, Hellertown; five grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

Mrs. Weber was an active and devout member of the Lower Saucon Evangelical and Reformed church. Her husband died in 1917.

Funeral at 1:30 p. m. Tuesday with services at the late home by the Rev. Lloyd Sandt, Riegelsville, and at 2 p. m. in Lower Saucon church. Burial in Lower Saucon cemetery.

Mrs. Elsie J. Kester

Bethlehem Widow Was in Her 50th Year

Mrs. Elsie J. Kester, 50, widow of Harold Kester, 713 Wyandotte St., Bethlehem, died of a heart ailment at 10 p. m. Thursday at her late home.

She was born in Bethlehem, March 26, 1891, a daughter of Henry and Sophia Gerlach Warnke and was a confirmed member of St. Peter's Lutheran church.

Survivors are two daughters, Mrs. Francis Kieffer, of Bethlehem and Mrs. Harold Barwick, of Easton; six grandchildren, three brothers, John and Carl Warnke, of Bethlehem and Walter Warnke, of Greentown, Pike county; two sisters, Mrs. Charles Heft, New Jersey and Mrs. Benjamin Byerly, of Pennsylvania.

Funeral services at 10:30 a. m. Monday in the Miller parlors, 529 Wyandotte St., Bethlehem. Burial in New Jerusalem cemetery, Leithsville.

John Serencitz

Bethlehem Man, Native of Austria, Was 47

John Serencitz, 47, a native of Austria, died Thursday at the Keystone hotel, Bethlehem, after several days illness. He had been an employe of the John R. Turnbach Plumbing Co.

Funeral services at 10:30 a. m. Monday at the Daniel B. Snyder funeral home, 701 N. New St., Bethlehem, with burial in the Altonah cemetery, Macada.

Baby Soldritch

Infant Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Soldritch Dies

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Soldritch, 1017 Front St., Catasauqua, died yesterday in the Sacred Heart hospital, aged four days.

Deaths

LAUB—In Lehighton, March 21, 1941, Elmira, nee Leh, widow of William Laub, aged 75.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services from the Swartz Memorial home, 3rd and Alum Sts., Lehighton, at 2 p. m. Tuesday, the Rev. Thomas A. Atkinson officiating. Interment in the Lehighton cemetery. Friends may call at the Swartz Memorial home between 7 and 9 p. m.
W. D. Swartz, Lehighton.

SILFIES—In Moore township, Feb. 21, 1941, Alavesta M. Silfies, 72, widow of Cyrus B. Silfies at her home near the Petersville church.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services at 2 p. m. Monday at the Bartholomew Funeral home, S. Walnut St., Bath. Burial in Petersville church cemetery. Friends may call 7 to 9 p. m. Sunday.
H. E. Bartholomew.

MOSER—At Ruchsville, Feb. 20, 1941, Marilyn E. Moser, daughter of Aral and Hannah (Gehris) Moser, aged 8 years, 4 months, 17 days.
Private funeral services will be held Tuesday 1:30 p. m. from the late home in Ruchsville. Interment in Egypt cemetery.
Schisler.

MARSH—In Bath R. D. 1, Feb. 21, 1941, Emma E. (Deemer) Marsh, 80, widow of Alfred Marsh.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited without further notice to attend funeral at 2 p. m. Wednesday at the home of her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hahn, Bath R. D. 1. Interment in Fairview cemetery, Moorestown. Friends may call Tuesday night.
Bensing.

KNAUSS—In the Allentown hospital, Feb. 20, 1941, Daniel Knauss of Lehighton, aged 71.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services at 2 p.m. Monday from the Swartz Memorial home, 3rd and Alum Sts., Lehighton. The Rev. Thomas A. Atkinson officiating. Interment in the Lehighton cemetery. Friends may call at the Swartz Memorial home between 7 and 9 p.m. Sunday.
W. D. Swartz, Lehighton.

REX—In Lehighton, Feb. 21, 1940, Mrs. Emma, nee Bachman, Rex.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services from her home, 9th and Iron Sts., Lehighton at 2 p.m. Monday, the Rev. Richard B. Coons officiating. Interment in the Lehighton cemetery.
Friends may call at her home Sunday night.
Heller and Son, Weissport.

MERTZ—In the Coaldale hospital, Feb. 20, 1941, Joseh Mertz, age 64 years, 11 months and 21 days of Mauch Chunk.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services at 3:15 p.m. Sunday from the Swartz Memorial home, 3rd and Alum Sts., Lehighton. The Rev. W. W. Moyer officiating. Interment in St. John's cemetery. Friends may call today from 7 to 9 p.m.
W. D. Swartz, Lehighton.

WEBER—Along Bethlehem R. D. 4, Applebutter Road, Feb. 21, 1941, Mrs. Louanna Weber, widow of Daniel M. Weber.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the Weber home, on Tuesday, Feb. 25, at 1:30 o'clock. Services in Lower Saucon church at 2 p. m. Interment in Lower Saucon cemetery. Friends may call on Monday evening.
Bergstresser

SERENCITZ—In Bethlehem, Feb. 20, 1941, John Serencitz, 47, resident of the Keystone hotel, Bethlehem.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at the Snyder funeral home, 701 N. New St., Bethlehem, Monday, Feb. 24, at 10:30 a. m. Burial in Altonah cemetery, Macada. Friends may call at the funeral home Sunday evening.
Daniel B. Snyder



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A—MIDDY COLLAR .. Red, white, or Blue. Price 1.00

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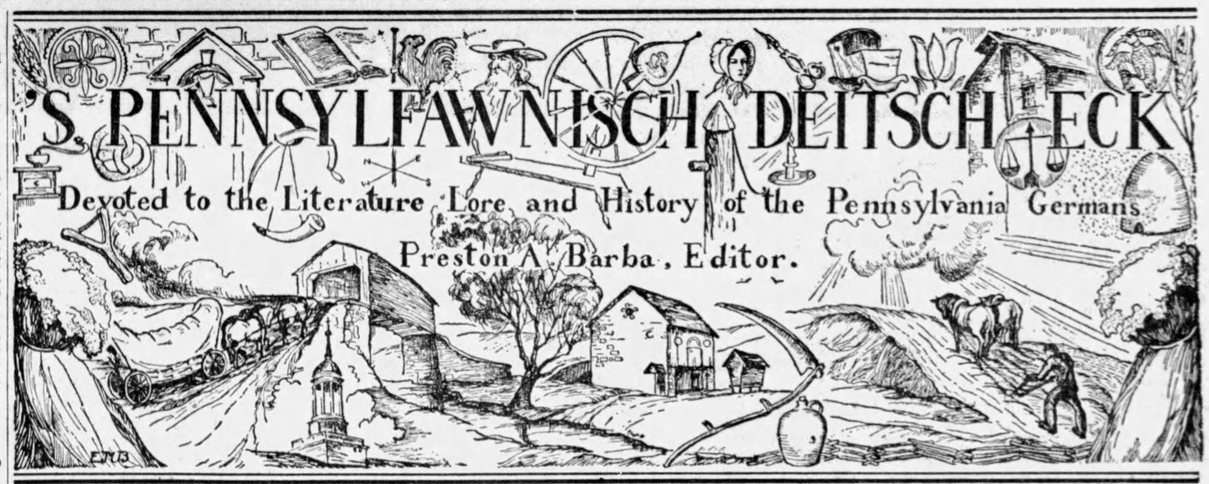
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When COLDS CAUSE SORE THROAT try TONSILINE



Conrad Weiser

By ARTHUR D. GRAEFF, Ph. D.

CHAPTER ELEVEN

THE NANTICOKE PLOT, 1742



Conrad Weiser Sends Strings of Wampum

AMONG OTHER MATTERS discussed by the Six Nations at Philadelphia in 1742 was a complaint against the province of Maryland, charging that white people were clearing unpurchased lands. "And we expect as Owners of that Land to receive such a Consideration for it as the Land is worth" declared Chief Canassetago through Conrad Weiser the Interpreter. "We desire you" continued the speaker "will press him (Governor Ogle of Maryland) to send Us a positive Answer. Let him say Yes or No; if he says Yes, We will treat with him; if No, we are able to do ourselves Justice, and we will do it . . ." (1)

This avowed threat against a neighboring province raised a troublesome point for the provincial authorities. Governor Thomas attempted to allay the tempers of the redmen by telling them that magistrates had been sent into the desperate areas warning the squatters to remove themselves. At this point the Indians did a very unusual thing. They broke into the governor's speech to refute that "so far from removing the people they (magistrates) made Surveys for themselves, and they are in League with the Trespassers."

On the next day the Provincial Council decided that the governor of Maryland should be informed of the attitude of the Six Nations. A messenger was dispatched to Annapolis carrying a copy of the threatening remarks made by the spokesman of the Six Nations. This letter was not sent until July 11th and the treaty ended on July 12th. Consequently there was not sufficient time to receive a reply from Governor Ogle before the Indians left the city.

It is difficult to determine whether it was by design on Weiser's part or whether Conrad's hospitality detained the vast body of delegates at the interpreter's Tulpehocken home for three weeks after the close of the treaty. On August 3 Count Zinzendorf had found the chiefs staying at Weiser's house. (2)

The messenger to Maryland returned to Philadelphia with startling news from the south. Governor Ogle sent a handful of dispositions taken from imprisoned Nanticoke Indians. These examinations revealed that there had been a plot to murder all the white settlers on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The arrest of the chiefs of the Nanticoke Nation had thwarted the scheme, but the audacity with which it was conceived gave the authorities of both provinces uneasy moments. (3)

According to the statements made by the prisoners a group of twenty-three Shawanese and Senecas had visited the eastern shore of Maryland in May. These northern Indians had journeyed southward toward Philadelphia and then cut loose from the main body of deputies to enter Maryland province. There they urged the native Nanticokes to "join with themselves and the french against the English." Richard Peters wrote to Thomas Penn "It looked Dreadful at first and put the Marylanders into a terrible Consternation, all the counties were under Arms night and Day from apprehension that the French were at the bottom of it." (4)

The messenger from Governor Thomas reached Maryland just when the plot was discovered. His arrival and the message he carried helped to prevent civilian outbreaks against the culprits and the prisoners recognized the sovereignty of the Six Nations.

On July 19 James Logan wrote to Weiser urging him to question the Indians who were still at Tulpehocken and to form some judgments as to the best steps to be taken.

Weiser's answer was laid before Council on July 22. The Council of Chiefs at Tulpehocken had expressed surprise when Weiser told them of the actions of the Shawanese in Maryland. They promised to inquire into the matter on their homeward journey through Shawanese villages. Weiser's letter stated that the two strings of Wampum which were sent with it were, one to reprove the Nanticokes, and the other to plead with Governor Ogle for leniency in punishing the malefactors, who were a weak people who had been imposed upon by "the crafty and ill-designing Shawanese." The Indians repeated their demand for payment of the Maryland lands.

Thomas sent Weiser's letter to Ogle. Within a few days the Maryland Governor dispatched a deputy to Philadelphia, empowered to treat with the Indians. The deputy, a Mr. Chase, was sent to Tulpehocken to meet Conrad Weiser. Late in August the two white men set out for Shamokin, the Pennsylvania capitol of the Six Nations. Governor Thomas had instructed Weiser to consult Shikellimy. (5)

Upon his return from Shamokin, Weiser sent two accounts of his transactions. One letter was carried to Logan by Conrad's son, the other was addressed to the Governor of Maryland. Inasmuch as this is the first official document written by Weiser to officials outside of Pennsylvania the significant portions of it are reproduced here:

> After my arrival at Shamokin I acquainted Shikalimin, one of the Chiefs of the Six Nations of my Business being advised to go to him by His Honour the Governor of Pennsylvania He telling me that it would be better to send Shikalimin to Onondaga than to go myself, having a man who might be depended on which advice I followed and requested Shikalimin to the Chiefs of the Six Nations and acquaint them of the purport of Your Excellency's Instructions to me which Shikalimin promist to perform without loss of time and bring his Answer to Mr. Thomas who will give you such Information of it that the Govr. of Virginia may have timely notice to meet the Indians at Annapolis.
>
> Shikalimin said he thought proper to acquaint some of the Inhabitants of Town (Shamokin) of this affair that they might be present when I opened my Instructions before he could proceed on his Journey that he might have there approbation August 31st 1742. Several of the Indians being assembled together (at which time) (crossed out) (when) (ibid) I showed them the Strings of Wampon I had from Mr. Thomas which I gave Shikalimin to carry to Onondagues of which he accepted after this I in the presence of the Indns delivered (my) (crossed out) to them (the meaning of) (crossed out) my Yr Excellency's Message which they all seemed pleased and desired Shakilimin to go to Onondagues to Inform them of this Business Shakalimin Informed me that as the Winter wass nigh & the Indians lived so far from Annapolis he Blieved they would not come before next Spring . . . (6)

It will be observed from the letter that Governor Ogle proposed a conference to be held at Annapolis and that Virginia was to be included in the transaction which was planned.

To Logan, Weiser wrote that a pass should be granted to Shikellimy. He reported that the Shawanese were disturbed by reports that they were to be punished and stated that Count Zinzendorf had requested his company on a missionary journey among the Wyoming Indians.

It was in response to this letter that Governor Thomas remonstrated with Weiser against accompanying the Count. "If you can think of no other way of excusing yourself to the Count, let him know, that I say, the services of the government require your presence in it 'till the next month." (7)

Three weeks later Conrad Weiser and Brother Ludwig (Zinzendorf) were pointing their horses northward to Shamokin. The Count expressed a desire to meet Shikellimy but Weiser said that this would be impossible because the Oneida Chief was on his way to Onondaga. When the two pilgrims met the Six Nations Viceroy at Shamokin Weiser was surprised to find that his emissary had not yet set out and the Count regarded the turn of events as one more revelation of divine providence working in his favor. (8)

When the party of Moravian missionaries reached the village over which Madame Montour reigned Weiser decided to return to Shamokin, explaining that Shikellimy expected him there. Things were not working out as they had been planned. If Shikellimy had been intent upon going to Onondaga he could have joined the Zinzendorf party but he had chosen to remain at Shamokin. It was October and the vivid memories of the winter journey of 1737 taught Conrad the dangers which would be involved if the journey were postponed too long.

Prodded by Weiser the Oneida chieftain set out at once to carry the message to the Six Nations Council but, with characteristic Indian dilatoriness, he failed to complete his mission. Enroute Shikellimy met a party of Onondago hunters and Caxhayion was among them. Shikellimy committed the message to Caxhayion on the promise that it would be carried to the Council and then the Viceroy returned to Shamokin. Caxayion tarried too long "a Hunting and was somewhate neglectfull of which Shikelimo was informed some time this winter which gave a great deal of uneasiness and he (Shikellimy) was preparing for Onontaga" when other disturbing news detained him at Shamokin, awaiting a visit from Weiser. (9)

Early in October Richard Peters sent a pass and other official documents to Shikellimy. On October 8 Governor Thomas issued a special Proclamation warning settlers to remove from all unoccupied lands. (10) At approximately the same time Peters informed the Penns in England that he had asked Weiser to sound out the Shamokin Indians on the subject of purchasing new land in the border of Pennsylvania. Weiser reported that the Indians were not willing to treat with the agents of the Proprietors "from an Imagination that the Proprietors never leave the Keys of their money chest behind them." The Juniata lands, explained Weiser "are favourite Lands" and the Indians were unwilling to sell, but that it might be possible to negotiate for Wyoming and other lands east of the Susquehanna. Peters informed the Penns that "Conrad is to attend the Six Nations to Annapolis in the Spring." (11)

There is a tradition that after Weiser's return to Shamokin he had a premonition that Count Zinzendorf needed him. In his excellent account, **Otsinachson.** (12) Meginness relates a story that Weiser set out to seek the party of Moravians and caught up with them just in time to save the life of Zinzendorf and others from execution by the Indians. In the absence of contemporary evidence we must regard this account critically. There seems to be entirely too much of prescience in the relation between these two men to warrant full acceptance. Another legend which surrounds this particular journey of Weiser and Zinzendorf is the oft-told tale of Zinzendorf and the Rattlesnake.

According to this legend the Count was alone in his tent when a rattler, attracted by the fire climbed upon his recumbent body and wound itself around a leg. Deep in the contemplation of his mission the Count was oblivious to his danger. Indians peering into the tent were amazed to find this man of God unafraid and unharmed by the dreaded viper. (13)

Returning to the safer ground of recorded facts we know that on November 21 Conrad Weiser visited Richard Peters and urged the authorities to sell a vast tract of land to the Moravians. In Weiser's presence Peters wrote to Thomas Penn stating that with proper encouragement 10,000 of the Brethren could be induced to migrate into Pennsylvania. (14) The occasion for Weiser's visit to Philadelphia in November was to be present at the dedication of the new Moravian Church which Zinzendorf had built in that city at Moravian Alley and Race streets. (15) On the same day that the dedication took place the Reverend Henry Melchior Muhlenberg arrived in Philadelphia. A new chapter in the religious history of Pennsylvania was opened. It was an important moment in the life of Conrad Weiser and his family.

NOTES

1. Colonial Records, IV: pp. 570-571.
2. See Chapte X—Eck, Feb. 1, 1941.
3. Logan to Weiser, July 19, 1742. Peters Papers, I:90.
4. Peters to Penns, August 25, 1742. Peters Letter Book, pp. 24-25.
5. Ibid. The "Mr. Chase" referred to was the son of Reverend Samuel Chase, an eminent clergyman in colonial Maryland.
6. Weiser to Governor Samuel Ogle, n. d. Weiser MSS. I:29.
7. Thomas to Weiser, September 9, 1742. Peters Papers, I:94. Also Logan to Weiser. Ibid: 92.
8. Zinzendorf's Journal of September 1742. Published by Reichel, W. C. MEMORIALS OF THE MORAVIAN CHURCH, and Meginness, J. F.: OTSINACHSON.
9. Weiser to Levin Gale, March, n. d. 1744. Peters MSS. II:4. The disturbing news came from the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia where white men had killed a number of Indians in December, 1743. This incident will be treated in the next chapter in the series, THE VIRGINIA SKIRMISH.
10. Pennsylvania Archives, First Series, Vol. II pp. 629-630.
11. Richard Peters to the Proprietors, Peters Letter Book, pp. 37-38.
12. Meginness, J. F.—OTSINACHSON, or the Valley of the West Branch of the Susquehanna, Williamsport, Pa. 1889.
13. Neuer Reading Kalender, 1874. ZINZENDORF UND DIE KLAPPERSCHLANGE. This account states that Weiser arrived soon after the incident took place.
14. Peters to Penns, November 21, 1742. Peters Letter Book, V:41.
15. Ritter, Abraham, FIRST MORAVIAN CHURCH OF PHILADELPHIA, p. 51. Philadelphia, 1857.

Im Washington Sei Zeit

Im Washington sei Zeit waar's net wie nau,
Der Onkel Sam waar noch en younger Fadder,
Mit dreizeh Kinner un viel ann're Badder,
Un 's Weltdeel do waar Wildernis un rau.
Es waare Insching do uff allehand,
As g'fochte hen far ihre Recht zum Land;
Es Land waar Busch—ken Haus far meileweit,
Ken Lumber Trust im Washington sei Zeit.

Zum Onkel Sam waar er en guder Mann,
Er waar es aersicht in alle Schdand far Recht,
Es aersicht in Friede un es aersicht im G'fecht,
Sell waar der gross un gut Tschortsch Washington.
Un so hot er, mit England uffgemixt,
Mol gut gebed un noh sie gut gebichst;
Un sie hen harly noch vergesse heit,
Wie's gange iss im Washington sei Zeit.

Im Washington sei Zeit waar's net wie nau,
Die Ochsefuhr, die schlow Freight Train waar des,
Der Saddelgaul die "Limited Express,"
Un Riggelweg Wrecks hot's kenni g'hatt
Die Passengers, die unne Ochs un Geil, somhau.
Sin fart zu Fuss far manche lange Meil;
Es waar ken Accident, ken Dividend wie heit,
Ken Riggelweg Trust im Washington sei Zeit.

Far Telefons waar's Land noch in de Not,
Un Fonografs far schwetze bei Maschin,
Un Rollwegge as gehn bei Gas un Schtiem,
Un Telegraphs far schreiwe uff me Drod.
Es Volk mit Inschlichlichter in de Hend,
Un aa im Dunkle, sin ins Bett gerennt;
Es waar ken Gas un aa ken Lecktrick Light,
Ken Kohleel Trust im Washington sei Zeit.

Es waar ken Trust vun ken're Ord im Land,
Ken Eise Trust, ken Kohle Trust un nichs,
Awwer heitichsdaags mit alle Sarte Tricks
Waerd alles uff der gross Trust Weg gerannt.
Der Trust iss reich un dient em goldich Kalb,
Wie'n Heidemann far'n Heide-gottli fallt;
Sie hen ken Lieb far Recht, ken Glaawe heit,
Ken Gott as wie im Washington sei Zeit.

'S iss nichs wie's waar im Washington sei Zeit,
Der Onkel Sam hot achtunfartzich Kinner,
Un ann're noch so schwarz wie alle Schinner;
Die Honolulu, Filipino Leit.
Des macht em blendi Druwwel un aa Badder,
Die schwarze Kinner zu me weisse Fadder,
Die Millionairs, voll gross un kleener Schbeit,
So waar yo nchs im Washington sei Zeit.

—SOLLY HULSBUCK (Harvey M. Miller)

Die Elfetritsche Yacht

Der Schnee, der graunst im Schtaernelicht,
Der Wind, der schneid em Ohr un G'sicht,
Der Mond wie'n Sichel sinkt yo bald,
Die Winternacht iss heftich kalt!

Beim Nochber sammelt sich en Crowd,
Die luschtich sin un wild un laud,
Versetze Tricks, noh waerd gelacht,
Un G'schpass un Narrheit rult die Nacht.

Sie sitze um der Offe rum —
Der Gross, der Klee, der Graad, der Krumm.
En mannich Raetsel waerd do g'frogt,
Un der Nickel Hans waerd viel geblogt.

Wie gross die Crowd, es macht nichs aus,
Wie klee die Zahl, es halt doch aus;
Far, wie bei yeder Lumperei,
En Schpitzbu iss gewiss debei.

Der iss zum Nickel en Pein un Kretz;
Der Nickel hasst sei dummes G'schwetz,
Un doch blogt ihn der Wunnerfitz,
Wann g'schwetzt waerd vun me Elfetritsch.

Er harcht un guckt un frogt dann glei:
"Was mechte Elfetritsche sei?"—
"Ei, des sin Dinger, die liewe die Kelt
Un gleiche nichs besser uf daere Welt.

Do heb den Sack wu der Wind recht ziegt;
Dart iss der Platz, wu die Trupp bei fliegt.
Ich yaak dir'n scheeni Lot noh nei;
Verwunnerscht dich dann un saagscht 'El, el!'"

Wie g'saat so waerd es aa geduh.
En Umkrees nemmt der tricksvoll Bu,
Geht ausse rum un schniekt ins Haus;
Der Nickel schteht im Kalte draus.

Er schteht dart bis er schier verfriert,
Bis er ken Zehe, ken Ohre meh schpiert,
Es lechert die Schtaerne dart weit in der Heh,
Den dumme Kerl sehne dart hie zu schteh.

Dann endlich kummt der Nickel doch bei,
Gans schteif un zitterich schniekt er rei.
Der Lach iss gross, der Offe heess,
Der G'schpass iss siess, der Nickel iss bees!

—J. J. B.
The Pennsylvania German January, 1906

Ich sehn so gaern der Himmel aa

Ich sehn so gaern der Himmel aa,
Die Schtaerne dart wie funkle sie!
Unzaehlbaar viel—wer weess wieviel—
Un saag, wann'd kannscht, wer hot sie hie?

En Haus so gross, so gross gebaut,
Mit Lichter do un weiter draus,
Kummt net vun nix, des saag ich dir;
Yuscht Gott allee baut so en Haus!

Ferwas hot er dann des geduh?
Graad yuscht fer sich un niemand meh?
Mer wisse's doch ferwas es iss—
Sin Kinner do!—Kannscht des verschteh?

Doch saage Leit, es waer ken Gott!
Die Kinner dann wuhaer, worum?
Gott hot en Reich as ewich schteht—
Verschtehscht des net, dann bischt noch dumm!

—CHARLES ALLABAR BUTZ.

Chat About Your Friends

Mrs. Roberta Stoltz of 143 N. 7th St. is today celebrating her birthday anniversary.

Dr. and Mrs. Charles K. Rose Jr., 2115 Hanover Ave., will leave at noon today for a three week's vacation at Miami Beach, Fla. The couple will return home on March 23.

Mrs. Edna M. Alspach, 621 Union St., will celebrate her birthday anniversary today. In honor of the event a family dinner will be given tomorrow at her home.

Mrs. Rodney DeWitt, 742 N. 8th St., is reported improving from an operation performed Wednesday at the Allentown hospital.

Hilda Zieger, 646 Juniata St., is spending the weekend in Patterson, N. J.

Mrs. Howard Rouse, 1142 Emmett St., will today celebrate the anniversary of her birth. Mrs. Rouse was born on Feb. 29, but since this is no leap year she has chosen March 1 as the date for annual observance.

William E. Tuttle, 502 N. 27th St., Allentown, has been promoted to a cadet sergeantcy at Culver Military Academy, according to information received from that institution yesterday.

Donald Richard, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Arndt, 214 N. 10th St., became two years of age yesterday.

Second Lieut. Eleanor Roman, R.N., 1608½ Chew St., has been ordered to report to Langley Field, Va., March 8, by the U. S. Army.

Donald L. Hersch, 1214 N. 19th St., who recently completed a course in Aero-Technical Institute, Los Angeles, Calif., was admitted Monday to the Allentown hospital as a surgical patient. His condition is reported as good.

Mabel A. Eschenbach, 643 N. 7th St., will today observe her birthday anniversary.

Louise C. Buehler, 127 S. 4th St., will celebrate her birthday on Sunday.

Mrs. Florence C. Beck, 911 Linden St., will celebrate her birthday today.

Anna L. Lerch, 1222 Walnut St., will mark her birthday anniversary on Sunday.

William Randall Kelly, son of Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kelly, Allentown, R. 2, will be four years old on Sunday.

Mrs. C. Lee Savitz, 154 Court St., will observe her birthday on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Lutte, 2503 Hanover Acres, are celebrating their seventh wedding anniversary today, and in honor of the event a party will be given tonight at their home. The couple has two children, Frederick Raymond and LaRue Grace.

HARRY CREVELING TO SPEAK BEFORE ZIEGEL'S CHURCH YPS

Harry Creveling, Allentown lawyer, will speak Sunday night at a meeting of the Ziegel's church Young People's society. The meeting will start at 7:15 o'clock.

Participating in the program will be: Althea Haas, Julia Bleiler, Ernest Lohrmann, Earl Fritzinger, Mark Samuels, Raymond Shoemaker. Mrs. Melville Lackey and Mrs. Lesher Yeager.

Obituaries

Stephen L. Merics

Palmerton Man, 33, Was Active in Boy Scout Work

Stephen L. Merics, son of Anthony and Josephine, nee Dundak, Merics, of 265 Lehigh Ave., Palmerton, died yesterday at noon at the home of his parents. He was in his 33rd year.

He was a member of the Sacred Heart church and participated in Boy Scout work as assistant scoutmaster of Troop 44. He was affiliated fraternally with Lafayette council, K. of C.; Hungarian club and the First Hungarian Sick and Fraternal Benefit society of Bethlehem.

Besides his parents he is survived by one sister, Marguerite, wife of Steve Milkovics, Allentown, and the following brothers: Conrad, Branch, Mich.; John, Paul, Charles and William, Palmerton, and Joseph, Walnutport R. 1.

Funeral will be held at his parents' home, 265 Lehigh Ave., Palmerton, Monday morning at 9 o'clock with solemn requiem mass to follow in the Church of the Sacred Heart. Interment will be made in Sacred Heart cemetery.

Mrs. Amelia Liskey

Native of Weisenberg Township Was Last of Her Family

Amelia, nee Fritz, widow of John Liskey, died Thursday night at the home of Mrs. Rosa Billig, 941 Liberty St., Allentown, where she boarded. She was in her 85th year.

The daughter of Stephen and Catharine, nee Smith, Fritz, she was born in Weisenberg township, Lehigh county, on Sept. 16, 1856. She was the last of her family.

Rev. E. S. Kidd will officiate at services to be held from the William S. Fritz funeral home, Kutztown, on Tuesday at 1:30 p. m. Interment will be made in Union church cemetery, Schnecksville.

Robert J. Bowers

Retired Easton Mail Carrier Was 74 Years Old

Robert J. Bowers, 74, died Friday afternoon at his home, 527 Centre St., Easton. He had been ill a week.

Mr. Bowers, who retired nine years ago after 30 years' service as a letter carrier at the Easton post office, was born in Easton, a son of the late Joel and Edna Bowers. Surviving are his wife, Nellie Folkeson Bowers, and a son, Charles, Easton.

He was a member of the South Presbyterian church, Easton Lodge No. 152, Free and Accepted Masons; Columbia Lodge No. 139, I.O.O.F., who recently awarded him a 50-year certificate, and Easton Branch No. 389, National Assn. of Letter Carriers.

Funeral services at 2 p. m. Monday at the Heck Memorial home, 13th and Bushkill Sts., Easton, with the Rev. Frederick Shafer officiating. Burial in Hays cemetery.

Mrs. Lilla S. Fritts

Easton Widow Was 86 Years of Age

Mrs. Lilla S. Fritts, 86, widow of Benjamin F. Fritts, died at 4:45 a. m. Friday at the home of her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Simpson Sr., 123 Burke St., Easton. She suffered a heart attack.

Mrs. Fritz was born at Bloomsbury, N. J., a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Taylor Smith. She lived for 30 years after her marriage in Annandale, N. J., where her husband conducted a grocery business.

Surviving are two daughters, Mrs. Ethel Simpson, with whom she lived, and Mrs. Charles W. Haines, Cape May Court House, N. J.; two sisters, Mrs. M. S. Hutchings and Clara Smith, Montclair, N. J.; two grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

She was a member of the Methodist church at Allerton, N. J., and attended the College Hill Presbyterian church since residing in Easton.

Funeral services at 2 p. m. Sunday at the late residence with the Rev. Richard E. Plummer, pastor of the College Hill Presbyterian church, officiating. Burial in the Methodist church cemetery at Lebanon, N. J.

Sidney Abel Sr.

Belfast Junction Man, 65, Ill More Than 18 Months

Sidney Abel Sr., 65, died at 1:15 a.m. Friday at his home near Belfast Junction, Nazareth R. D. 3. He was stricken Oct. 3, 1939, with a cerebral hemorrhage.

Mr. Abel was born in Bethlehem township, a son of the late Lewis and Abbyann Werkheiser Abel. He had resided in Belfast and vicinity nearly 27 years. At one time a farmer in Plainfield supervisor for nine years.

Surviving are 11 children: Russell S. and Harry L., Easton; Charles E., Nazareth R. D. 3; Mrs. Leila E. Kindt, Nazareth; Mrs. May M. Abel, Mrs. Pearl V. Reese, Belfast; Raymond E. and Sidney Jr., Anna L., Hilda I. and Alice M., all at home; a brother, Harry, Nazareth, and six grandchildren.

Funeral services at 2 p.m. Tuesday at the Schmidt funeral parlor, Wind Gap, in charge of the Rev. Walter H. Diehl, pastor of St. John's Reformed church, Nazreth. Burial in Greenwood cemetery, Nazareth.

Mrs. Lillie J. Gery

Funeral Services at East Greenville for Palm Woman

Funeral services were held in East Greenville yesterday for the late Lillie J. Gery, who died suddenly in her home at Palm Tuesday afternoon within a few days of her 75th birthday anniversary. A young granddaughter, who resided with her, sought to secure neighbors' help when the aged woman was stricken with a heart ailment.

Mrs. Gery was the widow of Edwin H. J. Gery, for many years manager of the former Palm ice dam and properties of the American Ice Co., one of the biggest ice harvesting points in the once extensive ice industry of the upper Perkiomen Valley.

She was a daughter of the late Nathan F. and Annie S. (Eschbach) Moyer, and was a member of New Goshenhoppen Reformed church, East Greenville.

Surviving are five sisters: Emma, wife of William Yeakel, East Greenville; Alice, wife of John M. Gery, Allentown; Agnes, wife of William Clemmer, Schnecksville; Ida, wife of John Smale, Allentown; Cora, wife of William Hassler, Schnecksville. Two grandsons and four great-grandchildren also survive.

Jacob J. Furler

Former Trexler Poultry Manager, Prison Farmer Keeper Was 57 Years Old

Following a five week's illness, Jacob J. Furler, husband of Julia, nee Fink, Furler, of Northumberland St., White Haven, died early yesterday morning in Allentown hospital. He was 57 years old.

The son of Frederic and Josepha, nee Zimmerman, Furler, he was employed as manager of the John Bernstein summer home in White Haven. He was formerly manager of the Trexler poultry farm and before that was employed two years as keeper at the Lehigh county prison farm. He was an Episcopalian by faith.

Survivors include his wife, four daughters, Mrs. Harry Hartranft, Siegersville; Mrs. Heigel Orwigsburg; Mrs. Robert Hancock, White Haven; Mrs. Roy Lerch, Allentown; five sisters, Mrs. V. M. Schmoyer, Allentown; Mrs. Louis Aftle, Schenectady, N.Y.; Mrs. Fred Jahn, Mrs. Emma Egger, and Mrs. Flora Weibel, Paterson, N. J.; two brothers, Carl, Allentown; Albert, Loysville; and nine grandchildren.

Funeral services will be held Monday, 2 p. m., at the Bachman funeral home, 1030 Walnut St., with the Rev. W. D. Katz officiating. Interment in Grandview cemetery.

Francis Paul Caserta

Former Bethlehem Produce Businessman Was Native of Allentown

Francis Paul Caserta, 34, son of the late Lewis and Carmella, nee Crnaldi, Caserta, died Thursday night at 9 o'clock at his home, 24 E. Mechanic St., Bethlehem.

Born in Allentown Jan. 30, 1907, he had been a resident of Bethlehem since infancy. Until his illness a year ago, he was in the produce business at the Penn Fruit Store, Main St. and the South Side Market. He was a member of the American Parish society and the Holy Rosary church.

Surviving are his mother and two sisters, Mrs. Philip Carra and Mrs. Peter Rosamilia, both of Bethlehem.

Funeral services will be held from the late home on Monday at 9 a. m., to be followed by high mass at 9.30 a. m. in the Holy Infancy church. Interment in the family plot at St. Michael's cemetery.

Mrs. Emma Bonser

Milford Square Woman to Be Buried at Slatington

Having been ill for the last four months, Mrs. Emma Bonser, of Milford Square, died Thursday night at 10 o'clock in Grandview hospital, Sellersville. She was 64 years old.

Born May 10, 1876, in Bethlehem, the daughter of the late John and Susan, nee Smith, Eastman, she was a member of St. John's Lutheran church, Allentown; Daughters of the American Revolution, Company 16, and the Nest of Orioles of Bethlehem.

She is survived by two brothers, Daniel Eastman, Lehighton; Edwin Eastman, Germantown, N. Y.; a sister, Cora Bartholomew, of Allentown. She was preceded in death by her parents and several brothers and sisters.

Funeral services will be held from the Oliver S. Burkholder funeral home, 1717 Hanover Ave., Allentown, Tuesday at 1:30 p. m. with Rev. W. C. Schaeffer officiating. Interment in the Union cemetery, Slatington.

Joseph Strauss

Allentown Carpenter, 60, Was Ill for for Last Year

Ill one year, Joseph Strauss died at 6 o'clock last night at home, 127 S. Jordan St., Allentown, aged 60 eyars.

Mr. Strauss was born in Austria and came to this country in 1905. He was a carpenter by trade. He was a member of Sacred Heart church, St. Francis society and the First Windish Fraternal Benefit Society of America.

Surviving are his wife, Frances, nee Fillin; one daughter and three sons, Mrs. Charles Benner of Allentown, Joseph, Frank and Edward, all at home, and two brothers John Strauss of Allentown R. 60 and Stephen Strauss, Bethlehem.

Harry Stehler

Mertztown R. 1 Man Was 55 Years Old at Death

Harry Stahler of Mertztown R. 1 died at 3:30 p. m. Friday at the Allentown hospital, aged 55 years. He was a son of the late Reuben and Emma (Fegely) Stahler.

Mr. Stahler was a member of the Reformed congregation of Longswamp church.

His only immediate survivor is a son, John Stahler, Fredericksville.

Funeral services will be held Tuesday 1:30 p. m. at the Schofer funeral home, 107 Main St., Topton. Interment in Longswamp cemetery. The Rev. Donald Englert will officiate.

Deaths

STERN—At Lyons, Feb. 28, 1941, George F. Stern, aged 55 years and 2 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services on Wednesday at 1:30 p. m. from the home of his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bernstein, Lyons, with further services in Christ Lutheran church, Dryville. Interment will be made in the adjoining cemetery. Friends may call at the Bernstein home on Tuesday evening from 7 to 9 o'clock. Fritz.

ALBITZ—At E. Greenville, Feb. 28, 1941, Calvin G. Albitz, husband of the late Mary B., nee Carl. Albitz, aged 63 years and 3 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend brief funeral services at 1:30 p. m. Tuesday at his late home in E. Greenville. Continued services will be held at 2 p. m. in New Goshenhoppen Reformed church, E. Greenville, with interment in the adjoining cemetery. Friends may call at the late home from 7 to 9 p. m. Monday. Owen S. Hoffman.

MILLER—In Bethlehem, Friday, Feb. 28, 1941, Ella Amanda Miller, 76, widow of Milton Miller.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at 2 p. m. Tuesday in the late home, 26 E. Garrison St., Bethlehem, and at 2:30 p. m. in Rittersville Reformed church. Burial in the adjoining cemetery. Viewing at the home on Monday night. Marvin M. Steyers.

MERICS—At Palmerton, Feb. 28, 1941, Stephen L., son of Anthony and Josephine, nee Dundak, Merics, aged 32 years, 2 months and 8 days.

Funeral services will be held Monday morning at 9 o'clock at the home of the parents, 265 Lehigh Ave., Palmerton, to which relatives, friends and members of Lafayette Council, K. of C.; Hungarian club, First Hungarian Sick and Fraternal Benefit society and Palmerton Boy Scouts are invited. Solemn requiem mass will be held at the Sacred Heart church. Interment will be made in Sacred Heart cemetery. J. S. Z.

STAHLER—In Allentown, Feb. 28, 1941, Harry Stahler, Meriztown R. 1, aged 55 years, 1 month and 11 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited without further notice to attend funeral services at the Topton funeral home, 107 Main St., Topton, Tuesday at 1:30 p. m. Interment in Longswamp cemetery. Viewing Monday 7 to 9 p. m. Schofer.

STRAUSS—In Allentown, Feb. 28, 1941, Joseph, husband of Frances (Fillin) Strauss, aged 60 years. Due notice of funeral. Weber.

FURLER—In Allentown, Feb. 28, 1941, Jacob J., husband of Julia, nee Fink, Furler, of Northumberland St., White Haven, aged 57 years.

Services will be held Monday 2 p. m. at the Bachman funeral home, 1030 Walnut St., Allentown. Interment in Grandview cemetery. Friends may call Sunday 7 to 9 p. m. Hazleton and Wilkes-Barre papers please note. C.D.B.

HUTH—In Bethlehem, Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1941, the Rev. Francis H. Huth, husband of Harriet E. Decker Huth.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at 2:30 p. m. Monday in Wesley Methodist church. Burial in Nisky Hill. Friends may call at the late home Sunday night. Marvin M. Steyers.

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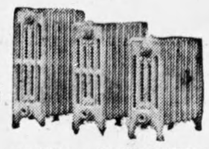
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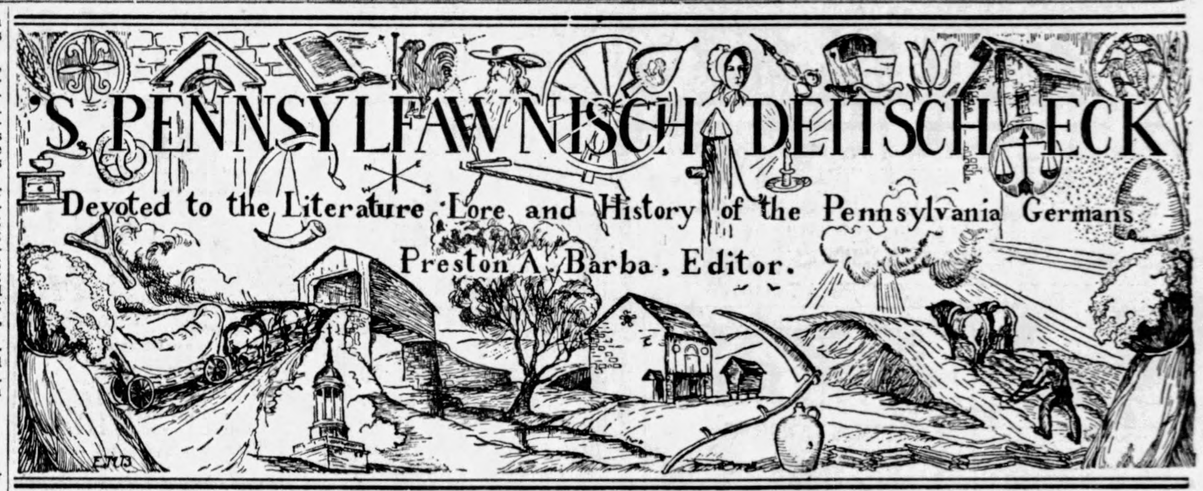
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Christopher Sower and Son

Two Pennsylvania German Pioneers in American Printing

The year 1938 marked the two hundredth anniversary of the setting up of the first German printing press in America by Christopher Sower, Sr. This printing press, established in Germantown, Pa., was perhaps the most significant educational agency among the Germans in Colonial America until its destruction during the Revolutionary War. Christopher Sower, the second, was an only son, and he was a prolific writer on religious and social problems.

Christopher Sower, Sr., was born at Laasphe, Germany in 1693. He came to America in 1724. He is known in America and Europe best as printer of the first German Bible in America (which was the first Bible printed in the Colonies in a European language), the first wholly German newspaper printed in the Colonies, the Sower Almanac, and the Religious Magazine, which was the first of its kind to be produced in this country in any tongue.

While the setting up of the Sower press in 1738 marks an event in the history of printing in America, the bicentennial, 1938, was also an occasion of special significance to the Church of the Brethren (Dunkards), since these pioneers in printing were members of this church. From the Sower press came the books, pamphlets, and magazines, which make up the Brethren literature of the colonial period.

The church of the Brethren in May 1938 dedicated a new marker over the grave of Christopher Sower, Jr., (1721-1784) to take the place of the original stone which was crumbling and becoming obliterated.

The grave of Sower, Jr., is located in Methacton Cemetery near Fairview Village, Montgomery County, Pa. The location of Sower, Sr.'s grave is not known. The wife of Sower, Sr., died at Germantown, Pa., in 1755.

A Bicentenary celebration of the Sower Pr nting House was held on May 14, 1938, by the Germantown Historical Society. The program consisted of addresses, the unveiling of a tablet indicating the site of the Sower Printing House, and an exhibition of Sower books and relics.

The Sowers were contemporaries and competitors of Benjamin Franklin. The latter had already done some printing for the Ephrata Cloister brethren when Sower set up his printing press in 1738. Then Sower was engaged by them to print a hymn book of 791 pages. Work on this was proceeding rapidly when a strange paper shortage developed. Franklin, it was learned, had a monopoly on the stock of paper in the province, and he refused to let Sower have any except at his own price. Sower turned to a wealthy friend, Conrad Weiser, who advanced the necessary cash. Franklin's account books show that between July 9 and Sept. 8, 1783, Sower had to pay 93 pounds, 8 shillings, and 6 pence for 157 reams of paper.

But a man reputed to have learned thirty trades without a teacher was too resourceful to get caught a second time. Sower soon had his own paper mill, and was making his own type and ink. However, the two competing printers must have composed their differences before long, since in 1742 Sower designated Benjamin Franklin's shop in Philadelphia as one of the places where orders could be left for his Bible.

Christopher Sower and Son were unique business men according to customary standards. In their shop hung this motto: "To the honor of God and my neighbor's good."

Without any special concern for profit, the father and son adventured in printing and in other lines to minister to the needs of their fellow men, and the German emigrants especially. But they became wealthy in spite of their generosity. The elder Sower was a veritable Good Samaritan and his son was known as the Bread Father of Germantown.

The second Christopher Sower was quite impoverished when the State of Pennsylvania confiscated his property at the time of the Revolution. He spent the remainder of his life at Methacton. It was he that recovered from the stables of British Revolutionary War soldiers the unbound sheets from which he was able to bind up a number of Bibles. Up to the time of the confiscation, Sower Jr., was one of the wealthiest residents of Germantown. At Methacton he lived in wretched surroundings, trying to support himself by working at his trade of bookbinder. A daughter, Catherine, remained his faithful attendant until his death in 1784. Another daughter, Esther, (1749-1827) was the wife of Christopher Zimmerman of Methacton.

The daughter Catharine afterwards married Samuel Harley. They were the ancestors of many of the Montgomery County Harleys. A grandson of this couple was Abraham Harley Cassel, the bibliophile, who in his farmhouse near Harleysville, Pa., assembled the most extensive collection of Pennsylvania German literature ever gathered by any one man.

David Sower, Sr., was a son of the second Christopher Sower. He was born 1764 and died 1835. He is buried at Methacton. He founded the Norristown Herald in 1799 under the name of Norristown Gazette. The Herald was united with the Norristown Times in 1923.

The three editions of the Sower (Sauer) Bibles, printed in German, are the editions of 1743, 1763, and 1776. The author of AMERICA'S FIRST BIBLES, Edwin A. R. Rumball-Petre., has found about one hundred 1743 Sower Bibles not listed before. He is of the opinion that many more are in existence. It was doubtless printed on paper secured in England.

The second edition, 1763, was published by the younger Sower. The paper carries the watermark of the Arms of Virginia and was manufactured by William Parks. The author lists more than a hundred Bibles of this edition not before recorded.

Because of the destruction of the Sower press and confiscation of his property during the Revolution, the 1776 edition has received the widest notice. Contrary to a much-quoted opinion as to the scarcity of this edition, the author has found many copies. Rumball-Petre's chapter on Bibles, Bullets and Bibliographies" tells the full story.

In 1772 Sower established a type foundry. The three editions of the Sower Bibles were each "firsts" in different lines. The 1743 edition was first in a European language; the 1763 edition was the first printed on American made paper; and the 1776 Bible was the first printed entirely with type made in America.

The elder Sower printed 1200 copies of the 1743 edition. The younger Sower printed 2000 copies of the 1763 edition, and 3000 of the edition of 1776.

—NELSON H. BERGEY, Genealogist, Keyport, N. J.



Herewith the first of a series of sketches to be published from time to time under the general title SCHTIMME AUS'M KAERRICHHOF. We feel assured that they will prove as popular as the long series "Am Schwarze Baer," which appeared in the ECK at intervals between November, 1935 and February, 1939, and which have been appraised by some as the best prose in our dialect literature.—Lloyd A. Moll is also the author of the popular column " 'S Gebabbel 'm Schtor" appearing thrice weekly on the editorial page of the Evening Chronicle.

WANN MER IWWER DER BAERRICK runner kummt far ins Daal, sehnt mer so uff der Seid vum Schtedtel en Kaerrich schteh. Die hot ken hocher Tarn, un wie sie dart hockt, gemannt's em an en aldi Gluck mit en Laschter gleene Biebelcher um sich rum. So iss die Kaerrich umringt mit Graewer un weisse Graabschtee.

In dem Schtedtel waar ich mol deheem. Uff en Summerowed bin ich efters naus geloffe un die Graabschtee beguckt. Die alte Schrifte hen mich gross geindressiert. In der Mitt vun dem Gottesacker schteht en grosser Henkeweide, as mit seine lange Wippe Schadde macht iwwer en Dutzend Graewer. Mer kennt denke, der waer so alt wie die Kaerrich wu schunt 175 Yohr dart schteht. Unnich dem Weide iss en Graab gans bedeckt mit me schteene Kaschte gross genunk far en Laad nei duh, so dass sie den Verschtaerwne net in der Grund begraawe hette breiche.

Der Naame vun dem Verschtaerwne, sei Yohrzaahl un ewwe was gewehnlich so uff en Schtee ghackt waerd, iss nimmi zu lese. Der Regge, Froscht, Eis un Schnee hot des all verhaust. Du kannscht yuscht so hie un do en Buchschtaawe ausmache. Der Kaschte macht en gudi Bank far druff sitze uff en heesser Owed. Ich hab gegliche der Wind heere daerrich die Weidewippe sause un sie sehne schwewe in der Owedluft.

Wie ich mol ee Owed do gsotze hab mit nix uff em Sinn, wie mer oftmols dutt, saag ich so zu mir selwert, "wer waare die wu do leie, wu hen sie gelebt, was hen sie gschafft un was hot sie do harre gebrocht? Was kennt mer do laerne, wann mer denne ihre Lewenslaaf wisst! Do unnich denne gleene Grundhiwwel misse alle Sarde Leit leie". Die Warte waare mir kaum aus em Maul, heer ich ebbes rabble in dem schteene Kaschte wu ich druff sitz. Noh ruft ebbes, "Huh! daetscht gleiche zu wisse?" Ich bin verschrocke! Was iss dann do los, schwetze die Dote odder heer ich Sache? Ich hab gerufe, "wu un wer bischt?" Noh heer ich en Schtimm so hohl aus dem Kaschte kumme, "ich bin der Sam Schwammbach", hot's geandwart. "Wie bischt du in den Kaschte kumme?" frog ich. "Ich bin schunn lang do drin. Was far'n Yohrzaahl hen ihr alleweil?" frogt die Schtimm. "1941", hawwich geandwart. 'S hot mir gscheint, as wann des den Kerl bissel gschnarrt hett, er hot en langer Seifzer gelosst, ewennich gschtutzt noh saagt er, "Heilichkiehbidders! Bin ich dann schunt en hunnert Yohr dod? Ach! Mach dich fart un badder mich net, ich hab so wie so ken Ruh." Die Aengschte, wu ich ghatt hab wie ich die Schtimm 's aersicht mol gheert hab, hawwich bei dies Zeit ebissel vergesse ghatt, noh hawwich gelacht. "Huh huh! ho ho! Schunt en hunnert Yohr dart un noch ken Ruh! Des iss karyos. Was fehlt dir dann?" frog ich.

"Des will ich dir verzaehle. Ich un der Jim Dannehauer hen Nochbere gewuhnt. Unser Schwemm hen wedder enanner gschtosse. Seiner waar gross un hot ihm viel Hoi gewwe, meiner waar glee, yuscht so'n Schtraehme, un ich hab schier net genunk grickt far mei Vieh. Der Jim waar grundreich, un ich hab gedenkt die paar Fuss wu ich mei Eckschtee gerickt hab alle Yohr, daete ihm ken Schaade un meine Kieh viel Gutes. So hawwich fart gemacht bis ich dreissich Fuss vun seim Land gschtohle hab ghatte. Selle Summer, wie ich der Eckschtee 's letscht mol gerickt hab, sin mir die Geil darrichgange mit der letschte Lod Hoi. Ich bin runner uff der Kopp gschtarzt, un sell iss es letscht, wu ich weess vum weltliche Lewe. Wie lang die Zeit waar bis ich zukumme bin in dem Kaschte mit meim Eckschtee in de Hend, kann ich net saage. Awwer Ruh kann ich kenni hawwe bis ich widder der Schtee an der recht Blatz grick. Alle Nacht bin ich draus am browiere des faerdich zu bringe. Als en Geischt, wu ich nau bin, kann ich net schritte, ich schweb yuscht in der Luft, so iss es unmeeglich far mich die dreissich Fuss abschritte un der Schtee an der Blatz griege. Ach! waer ich yuscht des Elend los un kennt mei Ruh hawwe. Noh iss noch eens, die Sache sin all so fremm. Was iss seller lang Grundhiwwel mit de eisne Schiene druff? Weesscht wu die Brick iss uff der Seid vum Schtedtel? Sell waar der Schwamm", saagt der Sam. "Ya, gut," andwart ich. "Un sell wu du en Grundhiwwel mit eisne Schiene druff heesscht, iss der Riggelweg. Ich vergess, dass du noch kenner gsehne hoscht. Do warre Wegge, en gans hunnert in 're Roi, druff gezogge. Meh das en 1000 Geil ziege kennte."—"Wu iss en Fuhrmann, wu en dausend Geil faahre kann?" hot er recht gegnarrt. "Nee, die hen ken Geil. En Inschein, wu Kohle brennt far Wasser in en Damp mache, der Damp dreibt die Inschein un gebt 're die Gewalt far die Wegge zu ziege, so waerd die G'schicht gschafft", saag ich.

"Nau harrich mich mol aa! Ich bin genunk belogge warre uff der Aerd, nau witt du mir noch eeni uffhenge im Graab! Mach dich fart! Unne Geil kann mer net faahre, so viel weess ich als noch. Farrewell! Ich geh widder in mei Kaschte nei—awwer wart mol! Ich mach en Baerye mit dir. Hab dich schunn mannicher Owed bedracht, scheinscht mir wie en vernimfdicher Kerl. Ich hab gheert was dei Verlange iss—nau, wann du mir den Eckschtee an der Blatz duscht, so dass ich Ruh griege kann, saag ich dir wie du mit denne, wu do leie, schwetze kannscht."

"Ya, wie weess ich awwer wu er hie gheert?" andwart ich.

"Im Schwamm der Schtrom nunner iss en Felse. Schritt vun dem drei lange Schritt geeich Sunnunner. Dart sett der Schtee sei. Noh mess, awwer genau, dreissich Fuss geeich Sunnuffgang, dart iss wu er hie gheert. Geh awwer am Mittenacht far des duh, ich bin dart wann du mich aa net sehnscht. Wann du faerdich bischt, kumm do zerick un setz dich widder uff der Kaschte, noh saag ich dir was zu duh," saagt er. Die Gschicht hot mich ebissel schauderhaft aagegriffe, awwer selli Nacht hawwich geduh wie mir gsaat warre iss. Ich bin widder uff der Kaerrichhof un unnich der Weide. Kaum hawwich gsotze, schpier ich en Liftel am Ohr, das saagt: "Harrich! do iss es Wart wu dir die Dier uffmacht zum Lewe vun all denne wu do leie. "—I" Awwer unnerschteh dich net des Wart zu saage, dass eenichebber dich heert, schunscht warrscht lewendich verrisse." 'S rabbelt widder im Kaschte un daer drin saagt, "was en Lascht vun meim Gemied! Nau kann ich verleicht ruhe. Wann du schwetze witt mit denne wu do leie, kumm wann's dunkel iss, schtamp dreimol uffs Graab, geb's Wart un dann warrscht glei Andwart griege. Awwer um Gottes Wille loss mich geh! Ich hab lang genunk gelidde", noh waar er fart un ich hab yuscht ken Wart meh aus ihm griege kenne. Es hot aafange dunnere un 's iss en Wedder kumme wie ich uff der Heemweg bin. Was der Schinner! Bin ich gsoffe, hawwich gedraamt odder noch gaar verrickt, hawwich gedenkt. So ebbes kann doch net bassiere in unserm Yohrhunnert! Wann nau der Grossdaadi die Gschicht verzaehlt hett—well, des waer yuscht widder eens vun seine Schtories gewest, awwer far mich in so'n Gschicht zu kumme! Well, mit so Gedanke un all imme Newwel bin ich endlich eigschlofe. De naegschte Owed hot der Wunnerfitz mich geblogt un ich bin uff der Kaerrichhof.

DER MAERZ

Im Maerz waerd's em Winder verleed,
Er halt sich so gut wie's noch geht;
Die Sunn iss aa heecher
Un 's Friehyohr iss naecher,
Non blost er fer Wieschterlichkeet.

Der Bauer fangt aa sich zu rege,
Die Felder zu bluge un ege,
Dann kummt aa die Soot,
Schunscht hett mer ke Brot,
Er hofft aa fer Glick un fer Sege.

Un geht mol der Bauer zur Ruh,
Dann hot mer en Vendu dezu;
Do grickt mer en Groiyer,
Doch yo net der Lawyer,
Schunscht drauert die rot-scheckich Kuh.

Der Maerz iss net hart zu verschteh;
Uf Zwiwle fallt bisselche Schnee,
Mer darf's net veriwwle,
Mol gaar net de Zwiwwle,
Weil's Wetter waerd dann widder schee.

Un kummt er wie'n Leeb dezu rei,
Am End muss er demiedich sei;
Un kummt er so mild,
Am End iss er wild;
Doch der Winder iss endlich verbei.

—JOHN BIEMELIN

WU SIN DIE YUNGE LEIT?

Mer maag yuscht gucke wu mer will
In Meetings weit un breit;
So voll vun Mensche as sie sin,
Wu sin die yunge Leit?

Die weisse Kepp sin iwwerall,
Die Glatzkepp blendi sin;
Doch wann mer in die Kaerrich geht,
Die Yunge sin net drin.

Un wann mer in die Heiser kummt,
'S iss yuscht about es same;
Die Alte hocke gans allee,
Kee Yunge sin deheem.

In Politicks un Bissniss,
Conventions aller Sart,
Die Alte sin die Managers,
Die Yunge sin net dart.

'S hot mich schunn oft gewunnert,
Wie's waar in alter Zeit,
Wu die Alte, as mer kenne,
Waare die yunge Leit.

Hen sie sich so gebattert,
As wie die Alte duh?
Odder waare net zu finne
Kee Maedel un kee Bu?

Ya well, mer welle hoffe,
Dass kummt emol die Zeit,
Wu die Yunge sin die Alte,
Un warre aa gescheit.

Sie lerne un sie schpiele,
Un mer muss geduldich sei;
Verleicht in schpaetere Yohre
Sin die Yunge aa debei.

—LOUISE A. WEITZEL

Chat About Your Friends

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Burkhardt, 1030 Hamilton St., and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Derhammer, 438 Chestnut St., and children spent some time in Norristown, visiting relatives.

Mrs. S. S. Hoffman, 1817 Greenleaf St.; Mrs. William E. Steyer, 121 N. 9th St.; Mrs. A. C. Follweiler, 740 N. 19th St., and Mrs. Jerry Marks, Mountainville, yesterday attended a concert at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia.

Rev. Robert R. Fritsch, 2220 Chew St., Allentown, will preach tomorrow morning and evening at the Presbyterian church of Huntingdon, L. I.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Shellhamer, Breinigsville R. 1, were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Stein, 1514 Liberty St.

Richard A. Brobst, 925 N. 7th St., who has been serving with the U. S. Army at Fort Dix, left Thursday for Ft. Bliss, Texas, where he will serve with the 63rd Coast Artillery.

Mildred Zehner, 744½ N. 6th St., will celebrate her birthday anniversary today.

Jefferson Good, 1634 Turner St., has returned to his home after five weeks stay at the Allentown hospital as a surgical patient.

Mrs. Helen Reinhard has returned to the home of her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Harwick, 1124 Oak St., after a stay of 11 months in the Allentown hospital.

Mrs. Thomas H. Bernhard, 633 Hill St., observed her birthday anniversary yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard J. Fritzinger of Fogelsville marked their 14th wedding anniversary on Wednesday. They have three children, Grace, Charles and Alice. Mr. Fritzinger is a plumber and tinsmith at Fogelsville.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Fritzinger and daughter Alice of Fogelsville and Mr. and Mrs. Stanley P. Brunner of Breinigsville R. 1 spent a day with business associates in Williamsport.

Life Goes on at 70 For Railroad Veteran

HINTON, W. VA. (AP)—George S. Hoover, a railroad man 56 of his 70 years, amazed a physician by attaining a rating of "excellent" when tested for vision, color-blindness and hearing. The veteran conductor plans to work "as long as I feel as I do now," although he has been eligible for pension for several years. He began working for the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad in 1884 on his 14th birthday.

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Obituaries

Mrs. Emma C. Richards

Easton Octogenarian Had Been Ailing Past Six Months

Mrs. Emma C. Richards, 82, widow of Edward Richards, died Friday morning at her home at 1121 Washington St., Easton. She had been ill six months.

Mrs. Richards was born in Bethlehem township, a daughter of the late Gabriel and Eliza Young. A member of the Farmersville church, she had resided in the vicinity of Easton all her life.

Surviving are a daughter, Mrs. Bessie Clements, at home, and two sisters, Mrs. Stella Brinker, Easton, and Mrs. Elmer Kemmerer, Nazareth.

Funeral services at 2:30 p.m. Monday from the Shillinger funeral home, 801 Lehigh St., Easton, with the Rev. J. P. Dieffenderfer officiating. Burial in Hay's cemetery.

Julius R. Haberstumpf

Emmaus Man Lived in That Borough Nearly Whole Life

Julius R. Haberstumpf of Pennsylvania Ave., Emmaus, died at the Allentown hospital yesterday morning after an illness of several years. He was admitted to the hospital on Thursday. He was 65 years old.

Born in Northampton county, Mr. Haberstumpf came to Emmaus when he was a boy and lived in that community practically all of his life. For many years, until ill health forced his retirement two years ago, he was employed by the Donaldson Iron Co. He was the son of the late Herman and Ellen, nee Fehr, Haberstumpf.

Surviving are his wife, Jennie, nee Schmoyer, Haberstumpf; three daughters, Mrs. Charles Hilbert, Mrs. Stanford Dries and Florence. Haberstumpf, all of Emmaus; five sons, Harry, Frederick, Charles, Paul and Julius Haberstumpf Jr., of Emmaus; one grandson, Frederick Hilbert; two sisters, Mrs. Emma Barger, and Mrs. William Kratz, Allentown; three brothers, Edwin and Harry Haberstumpf, Emmaus, and William Haberstumpf of New Freeport, Pa.

Funeral services will be held Tuesday at 1:30 p. m. at the Ritter and Buzby funeral home, 36-38 S. 5th St., Emmaus, with the Rev. H. A. Kuehl officiating. Interment will be in the Northwood cemetery. Friends may call Monday from 7 to 9 p. m.

William H. Voorhees

Pen Argyl Resident, Aged 45, Suffered Heart Attack

William Henry Voorhees of 738 Pen Argyl St., Pen Argyl, died Thursday at his home of a heart attack. Mr. Voorhees who was 45 years of age was a well known conductor on the Lehigh and New England Railroad. Dr. D. F. Bachman, coroner, issued a certificate of death due to natural causes.

Mr. Voorhees was born at Tatamy, a son of the late William and Ida Laudenberger Voorhees. He has been a resident of Pen Argyl for 25 years, was a member of the Zion Methodist church, Pen Argyl; a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and of the Railroad Veterans' Assn.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Clara Bonney Voorhees; four children, Earl W., Carl, Fay and Jane, all at home; by his stepmother, Mrs. Ellen Voorhees, Bangor, and by the following brothers and sisters: Mrs. Victor Smith, John Voorhees, George Voorhees, Mrs. Russel Rowe, Erma Voorhees, all of Bangor; Mrs. William Fuggit, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Arthur Allen, Hagerstown, Md.; Donald Voorhees, Washington, D. C.; Woodrow Voorhees, Pen Argyl and Mrs. William Miller, Mt. Bethel.

Funeral services will be held Monday, 2 p. m. from the Pullis funeral home, 126 Pennsylvania Ave., Pen Argyl, with the Rev. W. B. Smith officiating. Interment will be in the Fairview cemetery, Pen Argyl.

Mary McFadden

Allentown Woman, 80, Is Victim of Heart Attack

Mary McFadden, a daughter of the late Charles and Hannah, nee Dugan, McFadden, died yesterday afternoon at her late home, 237 Ridge Ave., Allentown, the victim of a heart attack. She had been bedfast for the last year. She was in her 81st year.

Born in Allentown, she resided here her entire life. She was a devout member of the Immaculate Conception church and was affiliated with the Blessed Virgin sodality of that church.

She is survived by three sisters: Mrs. Bridget Schroeder, at home; Sister Francis Claire of St. Joseph's Order, Chestnut Hill, and Ellie McFadden of High Bridge, N. J.

Funeral services will be held at the late home, 237 Ridge Ave., Monday at 9:30 a. m., with high mass of requiem to follow at 10 o'clock in the Immaculate Conception church. Burial will be made in English Catholic cemetery.

Michael Kisilewicz

Funeral Services This Morning for Bethlehem Tailor

The funeral of Michael Kisilewicz, 52, tailor found dead Thursday morning in the establishment of Benjamin Goodman, cleaner, 323 S. New St., Bethlehem, will be held at 8:30 a. m. today from the Calvin F. Miller undertaking parlors, 529 Wyandotte St., Bethlehem.

High requiem mass will be offered at 9 a. m. in St. Stanislaus church and burial will follow in Holy Saviour cemetery.

Born in Poland Sept. 15, 1888, Mr. Kisilewicz had been in the employ of Mr. Goodman for some time. Survivors are three sons, Frank, Michael and Stanley, and a daughter, Helen, all of Allentown.

James R. Devlin

Devon Man Was Visiting His Son in Bethlehem

Stricken with apoplexy earlier in the week, James Russell Devlin, 74, of Devon, Chester county, died at 4:40 a. m. Friday while visiting his son, Chester Devlin, rear of 518½ Main St., Bethlehem.

Born in Pomeroy, this State, Dec. 4, 1866, he was a son of John and Jean Murray Devlin. His wife, Martha Lambird Devlin died in 1918.

Eight children survive: James, Clewell St., Fountain Hill; Mrs. Grace Ross and Mary Devlin, Devon; Edward Devlin, Turnerville, N. J.; Charles Devlin, of the United States Navy, stationed at Honolulu; Chester and John Devlin, Bethlehem, and LeRoy Devlin of Blackwood, N. J.

Mrs. Clara S. Ruch

Easton R. 3 Woman, 48, Dies of Heart Attack

Mrs. Clara S. (Stever), wife of Calvin Ruch, died Wednesday night from a heart attack at her home along Easton R. 3, near Butztown. She was 48 years old.

She was born April 26, 1892, in Upper Saucon township, Lehigh county, the daughter of Ephriam F. and Anna (Rice) Stover.

She was a member of the Springfield Reformed church, Pleasant Valley, and the Women's Missionary society of the church.

Survivors include her husband and the following children: Mrs. Mae Bauder, Hellertown R. 1; Mrs. Mary Christine, Hellertown R. 1; Stover Ruch, Plainsboro, N. J.; Mrs. Elmer Barron, Easton R. 3; Edith, Willard and LeRoy, at home; two sisters, Mrs. Aaron Gross, Hellertown; Mrs. Mary Bittner, Lanark; a brother, Howard Stover, Lanark; her father, Ephriam Stover, Hellertown, and 10 grandchildren.

Short funeral services will be held Tuesday at 1:15 p. m. from the late home, with continued services at 2:15 p. m. in the Springfield Reformed church, Pleasant Valley. Interment in the adjoining cemetery. The Rev. Edmund Bieber and the Rev. Link will officiate. Viewing Monday from 7 to 9 p. m.

Mrs. Florence Ruth

Bethlehem Woman, Aged 45, Suffered Heart Ailment

Mrs. Florence Reber Ruth, 45, wife of James Ruth Sr., 1927 Lincoln St., Bethlehem, died of a heart ailment Friday morning at the residence.

She was born in Bethlehem, March 5, 1896, a daughter of Lewis and Carrie Neiswender Reber. Survivors are the husband, a son, James Ruth Jr., of York Springs; two daughters, Mrs. Dorothy Lutseo, Bethlehem, and Shirley at home.

A stepdaughter, Mrs. George Erdman, of Allentown, and two sisters, Mrs. Stella Houck, Hamburg, and Mrs. Eleanor Wesner of Allentown, also survive.

The Rev. Dr. H. J. Ehret will officiate at funeral services at 2 p. m. Tuesday in the Steyers home, 70 E. Broad St., Bethlehem. Burial in Memorial Park.

Herbert G. Rohrbach

Allentonian, Aged 49, Was Interested in Boy Scout Work

Stricken suddenly, Herbert G. Rohrbach, husband of Elsie, nee Fogel Rohrbach, died at 10 a. m. yesterday at his home, 1110 S. 10th St., Allentown. He was 49 years old.

Born in Cetronia, Nov. 30, 1891, the son of the late Harvey and Elizabeth, nee Huber, Rohrbach, he was a lifelong resident of Allentown. For the past 20 years he had been employed as a wire-drawer at the American Steel and Wire Co. A member of St. Paul's Blue church, Coopersburg, and the St. Paul's Lutheran Brotherhood, he was engaged in the organization of a Boy Scout troop for the church.

He is survived by his wife, five daughters, Irene, Margaret, and Jean, at home; Mrs. Paul Shankweiler, Macungie R. 1; Mrs. Sylvester Martin, Baltimore, Md.; three sons, Herbert, Robert and Donald, at home; a sister, Mrs. Tobias Moyer, 612 S. 5th St., and four grandchildren.

Brief funeral services will be held from his home, 1119 S. 10th St., Tuesday at 1:30 p. m. Regular services will follow at 2:15 in the Blue church, near Coopersburg. Interment in the Blue Church cemetery. Friends may call at his home Monday from 7 to 9 p. m.

Mathias Kroboth

Stiles Resident Was Retired Lehigh Portland Cement Employe

Mathias Kroboth, husband of Anna, nee Yost, Kroboth, died at 12:20 a. m. yesterday at his home, No. 1 Ruch St., Stiles. He was in his 65th year.

Born in Europe, the son of the late George and Lucinda, nee Paummer, Kroboth, he came to the United States 39 years ago. He was employed by the Lehigh Portland Cement Co. until his retirement 8 years ago and was a member of the St. John's Catholic church, Stiles.

Surviving are his wife, two daughters, Mrs. Julius Nickiscber and Mrs. John Groller, all at home; three sons, Frank, Egypt, John and Mathias Jr., at home; two sisters, Mrs. Mary Wunderlich, Limeport, and Mrs. Joseph Schuster, Allentown; three brothers, John, Joseph, and George, all in Europe, and two grandchildren.

Funeral services will be held from the late residence, Monday at 9:30 a. m. with mass at 10 a. m. in St. John's Catholic church, Rev. Ruffenbach officiating. Interment in St. John's Catholic cemetery.

Herbert S. Grow

Allentown Silk Worker Was in His 61st Year

Herbert S. Grow, for the past seven years an employe of the Sterling Silk Co., died unexpectedly at 8 o'clock yesterday morning at his home, 113 N. Lumber St., Allentown. He was 60 years old.

Prior to becoming affiliated with the Sterling Silk Co., he had been employed for many years as a truck driver by the Union Transfer Co.

A native of Coopersburg, he was the son of Emma and the late Monroe Grow. He spent the greater part of his life in Allentown.

A member of St. Luke's Lutheran church, he was also affiliated with the Loyal Order of Moose and the Knights of Friendship.

Surviving are his widow, nee Lizzie Brady; his mother, Mrs. Emma Grow, Fullerton; one sister, Mrs. Mary Klingaman, of this city. A son preceded him in death 15 years ago.

Funeral services will be held at the J. S. Burkholder funeral home, 1601 Hamilton St., Monday at 3 p. m. Interment will be in Grandview cemetery. Friends may call Sunday from 7 to 9 p. m.

Irwin B. Smith

East Greenville Resident Succumbs to Heart Attack

Irwin S. Smith, who lived for the last 14 years with his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Warren K. Bauman, 5th and Jefferson Sts., East Greenville, died suddenly from a heart attack Thursday at the home of a friend, Joseph Adam, East Greenville R. D. He was aged 75 years, 11 months and 10 days.

Mr. Smith was born in Upper Hanover township, Montgomery county, a son of the late William R. and Mary A (Bardman) Smith. He was a member of Christ Lutheran church, Niantic.

Surviving are his wife, Kate M., nee Hillegas; four brothers and two sisters, Hiram of East Greenville, Wilson of Pennsburg R. D., Charles of Pennsburg, Simon of Niantic, Kathryn, wife of Warren K. Bauman, with whom he lived, and Mrs. Elizabeth Stufflet of Frederick, Montgomery county.

Short services at the Bauman home, East Greenville, at 1:15 p. m. Tuesday will be followed by regular services in Christ Lutheran church, Niantic. Interment will be made in the adjoining cemetery. The Rev. George W. Fritch and the Rev. W. E. Wenner will officiate.

Mrs. Carrie E. Rennie

Resident of Bethlehem Was in Her 83rd Year

Mrs. Carrie E. Rennie, 82, 635 Broadway, Bethlehem, died at 3:20 p. m. Friday, at the residence, where she made her home with her sisters, Mrs. Bella Myers and Mrs. Sallie Dugan.

Besides the latter, a son, Raymond Kemmerer, Allentown; a daughter, Mrs. Ida Furchner, wife of Paul Furchner, Bethlehem; a brother, Warren Pettit, Easton; seven grandchildren and three great grandchildren survive.

Born in Conshohocken, June 12, 1859, a daughter of John and Mary Sponheimer Pettit, she married Milton Kemmerer and later George Rennie, both deceased.

The Rev. Corson C. Snyder, pastor of St. Peter's Lutheran church, will officiate at funeral services at 1:30 p. m. Tuesday in the Calvin F. Miller home, 529 Wyandotte St., Bethlehem. Viewing Monday evening.

Deaths

EHRIG—In this city, March 7, 1941, Leon V. Ehrig, son of Mary, nee Bogert, and the late Tilghman Ehrig, in his 41st year.
Due notice of funeral. T.

HABERSTUMPF—In Allentown, March 7, 1941, Julius R. Haberstumpf, husband of Jennie, nee Schmoyer, Haberstumpf, aged 65 years, 5 months and 2 days.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend services at the Ritter and Buzby funeral home, 36-38 S. 5th St., Emmaus, Tuesday at 1:30 p. m. Interment in the Northwood cemetery. Friends may call Monday from 7 to 9 p. m.
Ritter and Buzby.

McDANIEL—In Hampton, Va., March 6, 1941, William O. McDaniel, a native of Weissport, aged 67 years.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services at 1:30 p. m. Tuesday at the Lamont H. Zimmerman funeral home, S 3rd St., Lehighton, with Rev. R. Edwin Kutz, Bowmanstown Reformed pastor, officiating. Friends may call at the funeral home after 11 a. m. Tuesday. Interment will be made in the Union Hill cemetery.
Lamont H. Zimmerman, Lehighton.

McFADDEN—In this city, March 7, 1941, Mary McFadden, daughter of the late Charles and Hannah, nee Dugan, McFadden, aged 80 years and 11 months.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services at the late home, 237 Ridge Ave., Allentown, Monday at 9:30 a. m. High mass of requiem will follow in the Immaculate Conception church at 10 a. m. Burial in English Catholic cemetery. O'Donnell.

RUCH—Along Easton R. 3, near Kutztown, March 7, 1941, Mrs. Clara S. (Stover), wife of Calvin Ruch, aged 48 years, 10 months, 10 days.
Relatives, friends and members of organizations with which she was affiliated, are respectfully invited without further notice to attend short funeral services at the late home along Easton R. 3, Tuesday 1:15 p. m. and continued services at 2:15 p. m. in Springfield Reformed church, Pleasant Valley. Interment in the adjoining cemetery. Friends are invited to call Monday 7-9 p. m.
T. A. Benner.



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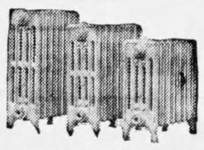
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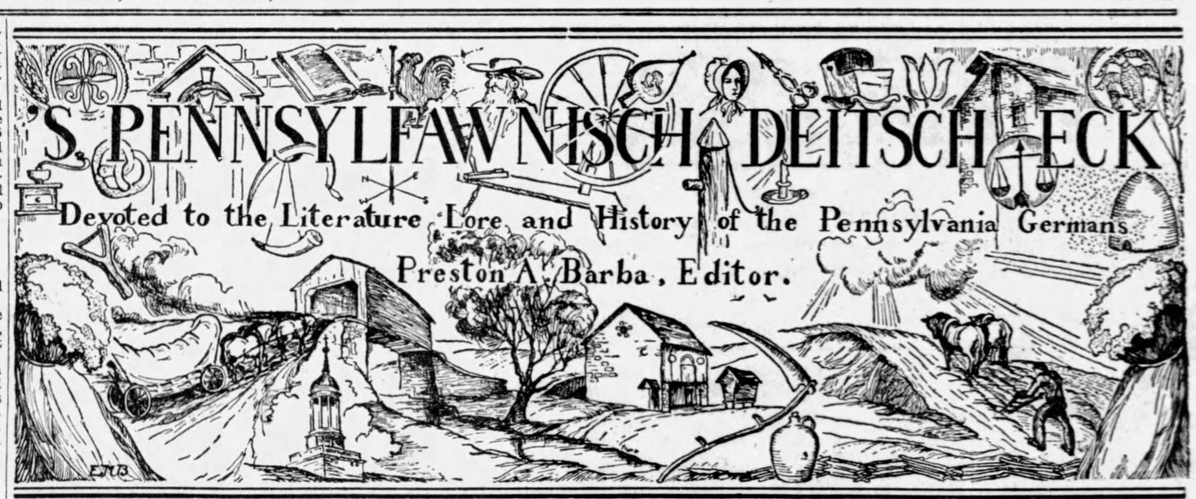
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Conrad Weiser

By ARTHUR D. GRAEFF, Ph. D.

CHAPTER TWELVE

THE VIRGINIA SKIRMISH

IN 1737 CONRAD WEISER had made a perilous winter journey to Onondaga in New York province on behalf of Governor Gooch of Virginia. The purpose of the journey was to prevail upon the Six Nations to send deputies to Williamsburg, the Virginia capital, there to iron out the differences between the Iroquois and the Catawba Indians of the South. The peace overtures had met with the approval of the chieftans of both Indian groups but the proud Iroquois were unwilling to travel to Williamsburg. Five years passed without effecting a treaty of amity. During these years Governor Gooch was active in leading a military expedition against Spanish Carthegena (Cuba) and the truce which Weiser arranged had expired.

In 1742 a party of Six Nation braves renewed the inter-Indian war. They travelled south through Pennsylvania into Virginia hunting Flathead scalps. Their routes of travel passed through white settlements in the Senandoah valley of Virginia. The Indians had no designs upon the lives of white people but they found it necessary to keep to paths where food could be obtained. Occasionally they were guilty of stealing chickens and hogs from lonely farmsteads on the white man's frontier.

Naturally the wronged settlers were incensed and the presence of Indians aggravated their sense of injustice. When the body of thirty-one Onondagas and Oneidas' under their captain Johnhaty arrived at the Irish Settlement in what is now Rockingham County in Virginia, they were met by irate settlers on horseback. A violent skirmish ensued in which a number of whites and Indians were slain.

The first reports of the skirmish reached Philadelphia on January 15, 1743. The Pennsylvania Journal, published by William Bradford, reported that three white men had been found "shot dead in the Road" in the Irish Settlements in the "back part of Virginia." The newspaper account made it appear that the Indians had been the aggressors in a bloody skirmish which took a toll of eight white and eleven Indian lives. (1)

On January 24, 1743, more intelligence was brought by Thomas McKee a trader who owned a store near the Big Island in the Susquehanna (Lock Haven, Pa.). Fearful of his life McKee had fled from his station, abandoning his stores, in order to apprise the Pennsylvania authorities of the dangers which threatened the white people of the province. In his deposition he stated that a band of ten Iroquois warriors had come to the Shawanese village at Big Island, complaining of their treatment by the white people. These red men were bitter and revengeful. McKee listened to their recital of grievances against the Virginians as the Iroquois warriors appealed to the Shawanese for sympathy. He had tried to point out to the angry redskins that Pennsylvania should not be blamed for the actions of Virginia, only to be told abruptly that all white people were alike.

The Shawanese readily espoused the cause of their brethren and McKee sensed danger to himself. Warned by a white woman who was a prisoner in the Shawano Village that the Indians planned to murder him, the trader fled from his station and hurried to Philadelphia with his message. (2)

The full significance of McKee's words was at once clear to Governor Thomas and his advisors. A war between the Six Nations and Virginia could not avoid involving Pennsylvania. In case of such a conflict the Iroquois Confederacy would call upon the sons of Onas (Penn) to make good the treaties of friendship made with them. In Indian diplomacy a treaty of any kind meant an alliance. It was, of course, unthinkable that His Majesty's province of Pennsylvania should join with Indians in a war against His Majesty's province of Virginia. The only escape from such a situation was to avert the outbreak of war.

On the advice of Council, and with the approval of the politically hostile Assembly, Thomas ordered Conrad Weiser to go to Shamokin to offer Pennsylvania's services as mediator. He sent Weiser all of the information at hand and told him to use his own judgment "as our Agent" in presenting the matter to the Indians. "I think I need say no more to you who know so much." (3) The instructions were carried to Tulpehocken by Thomas McKee and together the two white men set out through deep snow for the Indian capitol at Shamokin.

This time Weiser did not follow the Indian trail which led across the Blue Mountain as he had travelled on former occasions. On January 30, 1743 his course lay west to the Susquehanna River by way of Paxtang which Weiser spelled "Backstone". When the Susquehanna was reached McKee was greeted with the surprise of finding two of his men in canoes laden with skins. They had come from Chiniotte (Juniata) and reported that they had met the ten Iroquois warriors returning from Virginia. The Indians had been civil to the traders, whose gifts of food they accepted, but they had not mentioned anything about the news from Virginia. This was an ominous sign. White people at Paxtang were uneasy because they had observed Shawanese scouts watching every movement they made.

Journeying northward from Paxtang Weiser and McKee met up with the Shawanese scouts at a trader's house. (Thomas Armstrong?) The Indians were sullen and carried their weapons unsheathed when Weiser tried to speak to them. Their hands trembled when Conrad proffered his hand in a friendly gesture. These Indians were strangers and Weiser could not speak their language. When McKee told them, in Shawanese, who Weiser was and the mission on which he was sent the red men were pleased and agreed to accompany the white man to Shamokin.

A few days later, Weiser, McKee and the Shawanese scouts reached the Indian capital. They were greeted by Shikellimy and Allumpees, the Delaware king. The ardor of Shikellimy's greeting was tempered with sorrow. One of his cousins had been slain in the Virginia skirmish and the sachem was in mourning. Weiser announced that he had come to "wipe of (f) the Tears from your Eyes".

To the twenty-five chief men at Shamokin Weiser became Governor Thomas because it was official words he was speaking. He reminded them of the treaties of friendship existing between the two governments and suggested that Pennsylvania should be given a chance to mediate the troubles with Virginia. His proposal won immediate favor in the Council and the next day Shikellimy and Saghisdowa were instructed to set out for Onondaga.

A grandson of Shikellimy was one of the survivors of the Virginia encounter. He was present at the Shamokin conference and gave Weiser a detailed account of the skirmish with the Irish settlers "at Jonontore" (Shenandoah). The Indians' side of the story differed greatly from the report which Colonel Patton of Virginia made to Governor Gooch. According to the warrior at Shamokin the whites were the aggressors and the Indians had fought only to save themselves from destruction. This account Weiser transmitted to Governor Thomas on February 9, 1743. (4) Richard Peters wrote to Thomas Penn that he was "rather inclined" to believe the Indian side of the story after reading testimony of Shilkellimy's grandson. (5)

Meanwhile Governor Thomas had written to Gooch offering Pennsylvania's services as mediator. After a considerable amount of blustering Gooch accepted the proposal and Conrad Weiser was sent to Shamokin a second time. (6)

It was not on behalf of Virginia alone that Weiser made his second journey of 1743. The differences between the Six Nations and Maryland were still unsettled. Governor Ogle had been succeeded by Governor Thomas Bladen and some delay had occurred in providing the goods which were to be given to the Indians as a present. In March 1743, Colonel Levin Gale arrived in Philadelphia commissioned as Maryland's agent to deal with the Six Nations. Gale promptly begged Weiser to come to Philadelphia "as everybody agrees no person can be so serviceable as you." (7) Thomas wrote to the Interpreter on the same day "Your presence is absolutely necessary here."

Weiser obeyed the summons and met Gale at Philadelphia on March 10, 1743. Complications had arisen in the plans for a conference at Annapolis. Thomas Cresap, one of the factors in the socalled Cresap's War, was conniving with the Indians to have the treaty held at his farm near Old Town on the north fork of the Potomac (Antietam) Quite naturally this interference was resented by both Pennsylvania and Maryland authorities. Weiser was consulted and gave as his opinion that Cresap was not "in favour with the Indians. They look upon him as a man that either wants wit or honesty." (8) A lengthy account was written by Weiser explaining the status of Maryland's relations with the northern Indians. Two days later Colonel Gale dispatched a "special messenger sent from Conrad Weiser, Esq. to His Excellency Thomas Bladen" with orders to all sheriffs in Maryland to "give him all the assistance you can." (9)

To Gale's question whether the pending Virginia matter might interfere with the settlement of Maryland's problem, Weiser answered that the two would not conflict, but suggested that the joint conference be held within the borders of Pennsylvania.

On the ninth of April Weiser reached Shamokin. On the same day Shikellimy and Saghisdowa returned from Onondaga with the answer of the Six Nations. In the conference which followed Weiser spoke for Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia and the chieftains spoke for the Six Indian Nations and their allies. The setting was unique. At Shamokin where the two great branches of the Susquehanna meet, messages were exchanged between those who dwelt near its northernmost headwaters and the governors of the provinces which formed along its widening course.

The Indians welcomed the offer of mediation but studded their remarks with veiled threats and declarations of prowess. They said that they were accustomed to regard the first "blow" as the act of disorderly people, but when they received a "second blow, we rose and knock'd down our Enemies with one Blow, and we are still able to do the same; but we leave our Case to you. We have ordered our warriors with the strongest Words to sit down and not to revenge themselves."

To the invitation of Maryland the Indians replied that they would not be able to come (this summer) but they would come to Pennsylvania "tomorrow morning" meaning the next spring. It is to be noted that they did not mention Maryland or Cresap's but specified a spot named by them, Canataquamy, near present day Harrisburg. (10)

When Weiser had a chance to speak with Shikellimy alone he asked a direct question as to why the Six Nations were unwilling to treat, that summer, in either of the southern capitals. Shikellimy explained that his people could not "come down with a Hatchet Struck in their Head; the Governor of Virginia must wash off the Blood first and take the Hatchet out of their Head and Dress the Wound." It was the opinion of the vice-regent that unless this was done there would be a war between the Iroquois and Virginia. This was the real reason for postponing the journey for one year, and unless something was done soon to "wash off the Blood" the next year's journey would be on the war path instead of on a peace path.

The Delaware King sent the following message to Governor Thomas at the close of the Shamokin conference: "When we first heard the news, all was dark about Shamokin, we could not see at the Least Distance from Us, and our Hearts were filled with many Apprehensions; but when Conrad arrived with your Message the Clouds were Dispelled, the Darkness ceased . . . ."

On the morning of April 22 a white man and two Indians were waiting at the door when the governor's Council assembled. Shikellimy and Saghisdowa had accompanied Weiser to Philadelphia to report what they had learned at Onondaga. Weiser's report was sent to Governor Gooch .(11) In a letter to the Virginia Governor Thomas referred to Weiser as a "man of great probity and a thorough Knowledge in Indian Affairs" hinting that the Pennsylvania Interpreter he employed by Virginia to go to Onondaga to take "the Hatchet out of their Heads."

In his reply Gooch requested Thomas "to send your honest Interpreter once more to the Indian Chiefs." The blood could be washed from their faces with a gift of goods worth 100 pounds sterling at the expense of Virginia. (12)

Accordingly Conrad Weiser received his instructions to go to Onondaga on behalf of Virginia. There he was to promise a gift of goods to the amount stated by Gooch and to fix upon a place for selling the lands in dispute. (13) On July 6 three men who figured prominently in the affairs of Colonial Pennsylvania set out together from Weiser's house for destinations far to the north. They were John Bartram, bent upon studying the flora and fauna of the forests, Lewis Evans commissioned to draw official maps for the province and Conrad Weiser, peace ambassador from Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania to the powerful Indian nations.

NOTES

1. Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser. Jan. 18, 1743.
2. McKee's Deposition. Colonial Records, Vol. IV: pp. 630-631.
3. Ibid: 634 James Logan sent a message of goodwill with Weiser—Peters MSS. I:106.
4. Weiser's Journal Jan. 31—Feb. 9, 1743. Col. Records IV: pp. 640-642.
5. Peters to Penn, Feb. n. d. 1743; Peters Letter Book V: 50. Account in Bradford's Journal, January 25, 1743, places the blame upon the Irish settlers.
6. Gooch to Thomas; Feb. 8, 1743, Peters MSS. I:109.
7. Levin Gale to Weiser; March 5, 1743, Ibid. 113:
8. Weiser to Gale, n. d. (1743). Peters MSS. II:4 Cresap wrote to Shikellimy, April 2, 1743, inviting the Six Nations to meet at his house at Antedam (Antietam). Ibid: I:118.
9. Peters MSS. I:117.
10. Gale to Weiser, March 10, 1743. Maryland Archives, Vol. 28: 296. Penna. Col. Rec. IV:647.
11. Thomas to Bladen, April 25, 1743. Maryland Archives, Ibid: 298 Thomas to Gooch, s.d., Col. Rec. IV:653.
12. Gooch to Thomas, May 7, 1743. Ibid: 654.
13. Thomas to Weiser, June 18, 1743. Ibid: 655.

Chapter Thirteen "Removing The Hatchet" will appear on March 29.

REVIEW

FOLKART OF RURAL PENNSYLVANIA—A Portfolio of 15 Plates Presented by the Pennsylvania Art Project, **Works Project Administration**, 510 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Printed through the courtesy of a private sponsor.

The designs for the delightful color-plates contained in this portfolio were collected for the Index of American Design of the WPA National Art Program. The designs were selected and arranged by Frances Lichten and Austin Davison II. For the manner in which this was done they deserve our highest commendation. They have not only understood how to choose vital and basic folk motifs from such diverse fields as Pennsylvania German barn decorations, sgraffito plates, **Taufscheine**, book plates, cake moulds, stove plates and dower chests, but they have also known how to detach such motifs from their original media, to simplify them and to present them objectively without depreciating the charm of their primitive color and line treatment.

This portfolio consists of 15 plates and a decorative cover, 14 by 18 inches, printed on heavy sheets by the silk screen process in three and four colors. In deep earthy colors of traditional red, ochre, blue and green are set forth those simple designs which our ancestors brought with them from their native land, and which their skilled artisans perpetuated from generation to generation with such modifications as the lack of proper tools, the substitution of local materials and the exigencies of their lives in a New World required of them, until their folkways gradually gave way to the pressure of a dominating Anglo-Saxon culture and the inroads of a modern mechanistic age.

How refreshing and restful to the modern eye, wearied by the meaningless designs of mass machine production or the caprices of individualistic art, are these simple stylized folk concepts of heaven, earth, love, family life, birth and death in the naive symbolism of hearts, trees of life, tulips, urns, birds, animals, sun, moon and stars.

Of particular interest and value are the line drawings on the reverse side of each plate, setting forth the original sources of the color designs, plates, chests, illuminated manuscripts, etc. with short descriptions of the same and suggestions for the use of such designs in the fields of the applied arts. This portfolio will prove of great value not only in classes of art survey and social studies in our schools and colleges, but also and especially in our vocational training schools and in the teaching of the crafts and applied designing. Future products in textiles, ceramics, leather, wood and metal will in their adapted designs bear witness to the regenerative influence of these simple but wholesome and honest expressions of the love of beauty on the part of our Pennsylvania German ancestors. The American public owes a debt of gratitude to the Pennsylvania Art Project, for it is through such enterprises that our long neglected Pennsylvania German Folkart at last becomes part of the warp and woof of that larger tapestry of our national life which is slowly being woven upon the loom of time.—ED.

O fer der Bu as lache kann

O fer der Bu as lache kann,
Wann aa der Himmel drieb maag sei;
Darch Hitz un Frosch geht er graad naus,
Sei Haerz saagt ihm, " 'S waerd annerscht glei!"

O wie viel Draene lacht er weck,
Un aa was oft es Haerz schwer macht;
En yeder Daag iss Feierdaag
Zu dem der als vun Haerze lacht!

Die Maryeschtunn, so lieb un schee,
Wachst in der Daag, mer weess net wie;
Blans Liewe frieh, hoscht Liewe schpaet—
Die Kinner Freed iss ball dahie!

En freehlich Haerz, en Gottesgaab,
Fiehrt naus der Bu ins Lewe weit;
Ken Aerbschaft sunscht schteht ihm so bel,
So'n Sach iss net yuscht graad vun heit!

—CHARLES ALLABAR BUTZ

KINNERG'SCHBIEL

Wie ich als en gleener Bu im Wewers Daal in Lynndown, Lehigh County, in die Schul gange bin, do hen mir Kinner in der Middaags-Ruhschdunn gleene Schdicker odder Vaerscht g'saat far auszuzaehle wer 's aerscht waar far aafange Balle odder annere Schbiele zu schbiele, so wie:

"Eens, zwee, drei,
Hicke, hocke hei;
Zucker uff em Brei,
Sals uff em Schbeck,
Hannes, geh weck."

Un wen 's im Auszaehle gedroffe hot fer der Hannes, der hot als zuhewe misse, wammer "Blind Meisel" g'schbielt hen.

Un do iss noch eens:

Ich un du
Un's alde Millers
Alde Kie-kaa-Kuh,
Un des bischt du.

* * *

Do schteh ich im Eck
Un schneid en Schdick Schbeck;
Un wer mich lieb hot,
Der holt mich do weck.

So hemmer als g'schbield, mir Buwe un Maed, Wie mir waare yung in der Kaelwer-Lieb.

* * *

Die glennere Kinner hot mer als uff em Gnie odder uff em Fuss g'schockelt un zu ne g'sunge:

Reite, reite Geile,
Alle Schtunn en Meile;
Dross, dross, drille,
Der Bauer hot en Fille;
Es Fille schbringt eweck,
Der Bauer leid im Dreck.

* * *

Ebbes iwwer sechzich Yohr zerick, wie ich in

Chat About Your Friends

Elizabeth Daniels, 508½ Lawrence St., spent some time visiting her aunt, Mrs. Rudolph Pearl of Philadelphia.

Mildred Shane, 943 North St., is recovering from a recent illness

Samuel Wiedner, 531 N. 6th St., who was discharged from the Allentown hospital, will remain with his daughter, Mrs. E. R. Buchman, 1407 Liberty St., for a week while recuperating. He conducts a baker route.

Joseph Granitz Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Granitz, 522 Lawrence St., is ill with the grippe.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Male, 934 N. 26th St., are vacationing in Florida.

Joseph Fogel, 138 Chestnut St., has returned to work after being ill for some time with rheumatism.

Daniel Sanderlin, 523 Chestnut St., is confined to his home with illness.

Rev. and Mrs. Lewis Adams, 1117 Liberty St., have as their guests their son and daughter-in-law, Rev. and Mrs. Lindley Adams and son Frederick of Port Jervis, N. Y.

Ardith Craumer, 636 N. Howard St., will mark her birthday anniversary today at a party to be given by her mother.

Melvin Kelly, 403 Turner St., is a patient in the Sacred Heart hospital for an appendectomy.

Ruth Ritter, 630 Green St., and Ruth Snyder, 819 N. 6th St., are visiting in New York City where they are registered at the Hotel Taft.

Corp. Raymond Hetherington Jr., is visiting his parents at Guths Station while on furlough from Ft. Bragg, N. J.

Lincoln Mosser, 1247 Tilghman St., has returned to his home from a vacation spent in Miami, Fla., and New Orleans.

Rev. Dr. F. C. Seitz, 616 N. 20th St., is today celebrating his 71st birthday anniversary.

Mrs. Carl Sisler of Jordan is spending the month of March in Florida.

Anna Karol, 545 Wire St., is suffering from a bruised knee received in a fall while ice skating.

Nelson Morucci of Johnstown, N. Y., is visiting Albert Rupelli of 511 Lawrence St.

Gabriel Gerancher, 513 Lawrence St., is recuperating from a recent illness.

James A. Buckalew, 526 N. 7th St., and Elden Barto, 970 Washington St., were Philadelphia callers yesterday.

Mrs. Leonard Patterson, 1939 Cedar St., is entertaining her sister, Lillian Sherry of Philadelphia and Spring City, for the weekend.

Cosmopolitan Club Makes 650 Surgical Dressings

Eighteen members of the Service Group of the Cosmopolitan club assembled at the Y.W.C.A. yesterday afternoon for their March welfare meeting.

Mrs. Jesse J. Brown, assistant chairman of the group, presided in the absence of the chairman, Mrs. Howard A. Parsons Jr. During the afternoon 640 surgical dressings were made for the hospitals.

Tea was served at 1:30 o'clock by the hostesses for the day, Mrs. Harold T. Pierce, Mrs. Calvin J. Poorman and Mrs. Tracy W. Berry.

Chicken Dinner

The Ladies' Aid of the Wescosville Union Sunday school will serve a chicken and waffle dinner today from 4 to 8 p. m. Proceeds will be applied to the building fund.

Ann Judson Guild Chapter Praise Missionary Heroines

The Ann Judson chapter of the World Wide Guild, Allentown Baptist church met last night at the home of Marjorie Day, 128 S. 13th St. Devotions were in charge of Dorla Weeks and the meeting was conducted by Jean Lloyd.

Shirley Paul gave a history of the song, "Almost Persuaded," after which the missionary topic on "Pioneer Missionary Heroines in America" was presented by Patty Cotanis. She discussed Christina Polk McCoy who with her husband formed the American Mission association in 1842, with headquarters in Louisville, Ky.

A social hour followed. The next meeting will be held on April 16 at the home of Shirley Paul.

Obituaries

Mrs. Pauline L. Goff

E. Stroudsburg Woman Survived by Husband, Six Children

Mrs. Pauline Leidy Goff, 78, died at 9 a. m. Friday at her home, 400 King St., East Stroudsburg.

She was a daughter of the late Samuel and Katherine Brodt Holdren. She had lived in East Stroudsburg the last 20 years.

Surviving are her husband, Charles, and six children: Mrs. Lee Paterson, Delaware, N. J.; Ray Leidy, New York City; Alfred Leidy, Jersey City, N. J.; Lester Leidy, East Stroudsburg; Samuel Leidy, Stroudsburg, and Mrs. Matt Keime, Stroudsburg; one brother, Elmer Holdren, Washington, N. J.; one sister, Mrs. George Gunsaules of Garwood, N. J.; eight grandchildren, two great-grandchildren.

Funeral services at 2 p. m. Monday at the Lanterman Funeral home, East Stroudsburg, with the Rev. J. Ross Stonesifer, Stroudsburg Presbyterian church, in charge. Interment will be in the Stroudsburg cemetery.

Joseph Ashman

Easton Resident, Aged 67, Was Native of Lithuania

Joseph Ashman, 67, of 27 N. Union St., Easton, died at 3:45 p. m. Friday at Easton hospital. A native of Lithuania, he had resided in this country 33 years.

He was a member of St. Michael's Catholic church, Easton. The only survivors are two granddaughters.

Funeral services at 7:30 a. m. Monday at the Curran funeral parlor, 45 S. 5th St., Easton, with requiem mass at St. Michael's church at 8 a. m. Burial in St. Mary Magdalene cemetery.

Martin A. Sladey

Funeral Services to Be Held Monday for Bethlehem Man

Martin A. Sladey died at 5 a. m. Friday at the residence of his son, John Sladey, Bethlehem, R. 3. The funeral will be held at 9 a. m. Monday with requiem at 9:30 a. m. in St. Orsula's church and burial in Holy Saviour cemetery.

Five children survive: Mrs. Rose Bass, Frank, John, Martin Jr. and George Sladey and Mrs. Francis Shields, Bethlehem.

Mrs. Leah E. Dennis

Resident of Bangor Had Been Ailing Some Time; Was 41

Mrs. Leah E. Dennis, 41, died Friday morning at her home, 48 N. 3rd St., Bangor, after a long illness. She was the wife of Osville K. Dennis.

Mrs. Dennis was born at Lancaster and resided in Bangor for 20 years. She was a member of St. John's Evangelical Reformed church, Bangor, the Mite society and the Woman's Missionary society of the church.

Surviving are her husband; two children, Richard Dennis, Trenton, N. J., and Roberta Dennis, at home; her mother, Mrs. Kathryn Hangen, and a sister, Lillian Tangen, both of Cleveland, Ohio; another sister, Mrs. A. W. Staller, Trenton, N. J., and a brother, Luther A. Hangen, Ridgewood, N. J.

Funeral services at 1 p. m. Monday from the Stoddard funeral parlor, 31 N. 3rd St., Bangor, in charge of the Rev. Dr. John Lentz, D.D., Collegeville, and the Rev. A. C. Rohrbaugh, pastor of St. John's. Burial at the convenience of the family.

Mrs. Omie A. Diefenderfer

Fullerton Woman Was in Her 74th Year; Funeral Monday

Mrs. Omie A. Diefenderfer, aged 73, wife of Eugene E. Defenderfer, died Friday afternoon at her home in Fullerton. She was a member of St. John's Reformed church and until her invalidism was a member of the Ladies Aid society and the home department of the Sunday school.

Survivors are the husband; three daughter, Emily J., Margaret S. and Omie T. Diefenderfer, all at home; two sons, Paul T., Reading, and Karl T., at home.

Her mother, Mrs. S. Emily Tilton, aged 96, Easton; a sister, Mabel Tilton, Easton, and a brother, Claire E. Tilton, Phillipsburg, N. J., also survive.

Private funeral services will be held Monday afternoon in the Lena E. Grim funeral home, 817 W. Broad St., Bethlehem. Interment in the family plot, Hillside cemetery, Fullerton. Calling hours 7 to 9 p. m. Sunday.

Mrs. Minnie Bourcy

Widow of Spanish War Veteran Succumbs in Lehighton

Minnie, nee Dreisbach, widow of Fred Bourcy, aged 63, died at 3:30 a. m. yesterday at the home of her sister, Mrs. Thomas Webb, 505 Cypress St., Lehighton, following a heart attack.

Her late husband, a Spanish war veteran, died 25 years ago. She was a parishioner of Zion Evangelical and Reformed church, Lehighton.

Surviving are the following sisters, Mrs. Harvey Frantz, Mantzville; Mrs. Thomas Webb, Lehighton; Mrs. Ada Zettlemoyer, Orwigsburg and Mrs. Mayme Wetzel, Allentown.

Services will be conducted at 2 p. m. Monday at the Swartz Memorial Home, Lehighton. Rev. Carl S. Leinbach, pastor of Zion church, will officiate. Interment will be made in the Lehighton cemetery. Friends may call at the memorial home from 7 to 9 p. m. Sunday.

Reuben A. Fenstermacher

Had Been in Bakery Business for 30 Years

Reuben Alfred Fenstermacher, 70, husband of Mary, nee Drey, Fenstermacher, died Friday at his home, 217 West Franklin St., Topton.

Born in Longswamp, Berks county, he was the son of William F. Eliza, nee Riegelman, Fenstermacher. He was employed for 30 years in the bakery business and later was employed by the A. and P. Co. and by the Koch Rug Mills, retiring seven years ago. He was a member of St. Peter's Reformed church, Topton, and Kutztown Fire Co. No. 1.

Surviving are his wife and granddaughter, Gladys, at home; a daughter-in-law, Mrs. Wilson H. Moll, and granddaughter, Jewel, both of Reading; a brother, Charles, and four sisters, Mrs. Ziegler, Kutztown; Mrs. Emily S. Eberly, Orwigsburg; Mrs. Harvey Siegfried of Somerville, N. J., and Manoah Fenstermacher, Allentown.

Funeral services will be held at the late home Tuesday at 1.30 p. m. with interment in Topton cemetery. Rev. F. B. Slifer and Rev. Wm. H. Kline will officiate.

Mrs. Mary E. Smale

Resident of Near Kunkletown Would Have Been 79 Monday

Mrs. Mary Ellen Smale, wife of Adam Smale, died at 7:15 Friday morning at her home near Kunkletown. She would have been 79 on Monday.

Mrs. Smale, daughter of the late Josiah and Hannah (Bond) Singer, was born in Jackson township, Monroe county. She was a member of the Reformed church at Kunkletown.

Mr. and Mrs. Smale observed their 60th wedding anniversary on March 6.

Surviving are her husband, five children, George of Galveston, Texas; William of Palmerton, Mrs. James Savage of Allentown, Mrs. Emma Andrew of Gilbert and Emory Smale at home; 12 grandchildren, three great-grandchildren and one sister, Mrs. Amanda Kresge of Tannersville.

The funeral will be held from her home Tuesday at 1:30 p. m. Regular services and burial will follow at Kunkletown Reformed church. Friends may call at the home Monday from 7 to 9 p. m.

Martin A. Sladey

Bethlehem R. 3 Resident Is Survived by Six Children

Martin A. Sladey, Bethlehem R. 3, died yesterday at the home of his son John. Surviving are two daughters, Mrs. Rose Bass, and Mrs. Francis Shields, and sons, Frank, John, Martin Jr., and George.

Deaths

DIEFENDERFER—In Fullerton, Friday, March 14, 1941, Mrs. Omie A., wife of Eugene E. Diefenderfer.

Private funeral services Monday afternoon in the Lena E. Grim home, 817 W. Broad St., Bethlehem. Interment in the family plot, Hillside cemetery, Fullerton. Calling hours Sunday evening from 7 to 9 p. m. Lena E. Grim.

BOURCY—At Lehighton, March 14, 1941, Minnie, nee Dreisbach, Bourcy, aged 63 years, 10 months and 9 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services at 2 p.m. Monday at the Swartz Memorial home, Lehighton. Interment will be made in the Lehighton cemetery. Friends may call at the Memorial home from 7 to 9 p.m. Sunday. W. D. Swartz, Lehighton.

HARTZELL—In Allentown, Thursday, March 13, 1941, Asa P. Hartzell, 59, husband of Annie Oberly Hartzell, of 47 E. North St., Bethlehem.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at 3 p.m. Monday in the Sievers home, 70 E. Broad St., Bethlehem. Burial in Hope cemetery, Hecktown. Friends may call Sunday evening. Marvin M. Sievers



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CHILDREN WHO ARE UNDERWEIGHT NEED FATHER JOHN'S MEDICINE USED 85 YEARS



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Dialect Differences between and within Western Berks and Western Lehigh Counties, Pa.

By LESTER W. J. SEIFERT, *Brown University*

During the past summer Mr. Carroll E. Reed, also of Brown University, and I spent our time in the Pennsylvania German area. Mr. Reed lived in western Berks Co. and I in western Lehigh Co. We went around asking people how they said such and such things in Pennsylvania German and wrote down their answers in a special phonetic alphabet. Our questions were chiefly concerned with finding out the terms for the common, everyday things of life; things dealing with the house and home, the farm, crops, tools, food, sicknesses, social affairs, the weather, and others of a similar simple nature. We asked the same questions of all the people so that we could find out in what all the people agreed and also in what things they differed from one another. The people of whose answers we kept record in our note-books were from many different occupations and professions and they varied in age from 18 to 85 years. Reed made 22 such records in western Berks Co. and I made 20 in western Lehigh Co. so that the usage of a fairly large number of speakers within two comparatively small areas has been recorded.

The purpose of our work was to find out how much the dialect differed from region to region and also how much it differed within a comparatively small area. Within the last 70 years the Pennsylvania German dialect has been investigated by various scholars and almost every phase of the dialect, except that of dialect differences, has at least been touched upon. There has been a good deal of arguing, mostly theoretical, about the extent of variation in the dialect, but no one has up to the present tried to compile a list of words, grammatical forms, and pronunciations which show variation; since this is the case, no one, of course, has tried to show in what particular region one word is used, and where another word meaning the same thing is current.

The first scientific treatment of the dialect is Samuel S. Haldeman's **Pennsylvania Dutch: A Dialect of South German with an Infusion of English,** published in London and Philadelphia, 1872. On page 4 we read: "The early settlers were extensive purchasers and occupiers of land, and being thus widely scattered, and having but few good roads, the uniformity of the language is greater than might have been supposed possible." He makes no further mention of dialect differences.

Marcus B. Lambert writes on p. VIII of the Introduction to his **Dictionary of the Non-English Words of the Pennsylvania-German Dialect,** published in Lancaster, Pa., 1924: "The Swiss admixture is only slightly noticeable in the eastern part of the (Pennsylvania German) section, but is very evident in the Lancaster-York district —. The constant intermingling of those speaking different dialects has had a smoothing-out and levelling effect, so that the Pennsylvania-German dialect is quite homogeneous." On p. XII of the Introduction, after giving a review of the spellings so far used in writing the dialect, he says, "I have gone into this detail to show the anarchy that has reigned in this field, although the pronunciation is fairly uniform throughout." In the dictionary itself no further mention is made of dialect differences and at times he gives only one word, when different regions have different words.

In Albert Buffington's excellent study entitled **Pennsylvania German. A Grammatical and Linguistic Study of the Dialect,** Harvard University Dissertation, 1937 (in typescript), we read of the development of "the composite Pennsylvania German dialect (with certain local and individual variations) —." He continues with the words, "yet, on the whole, the dialectical variations—in the various sections of Pennsylvania are very slight" (p. 11). Mr. Buffington does not go into this matter very deeply, but his scattered remarks upon the subject are trustworthy.

M. D. Learned's **The Pennsylvania German Dialect,** published in Baltimore, 1889, presents a somewhat different view. After writing of the many different dialects spoken by the early Pennsylvania settlers, he continues on p. 19: "Nor must it be supposed that, inasmuch as the Pennsylvania German is spoken of as a unit, such a complete levelling has taken place as to render it impossible to trace the original dialectical characteristics," and on p. 22: "A more detailed treatment of **dialectical differences** in various portions of the State is reserved for a subsequent chapter." That "subsequent chapter" never appeared, although he referred to this matter again in **The American Ethnographical Survey. Conestoga Expedition 1902,** published in New York, 1911. Following the example of George Wenker, the German scholar who began to study the geographic extent of words and forms in the dialects of Germany, he wants to construct a **"Dialect Map"** (p. 5 of the Preliminary Report); later on he hoped to compile a dialect dictionary (p. 1), but neither of these plans was carried out.

On Feb 3 and 10, 1940, there appeared an article in this column by J. William Frey under the title **The Pennsylvania German Dialect in York County.** Since he limits himself to the discussion of the dialect spoken in a certain region, it is evident that he recognizes the presence of differences between York Co and other regions. In the article however, Mr. Frey gives a general treatment of some of the grammatical features of the York County dialect, but he does not say in which of these forms the dialect of York Co. differs from the dialect of other regions.

If we sum up these views, the following is clear: most of the observers recognize the existence of dialect differences, although they may speak of a "homogeneous dialect;" some say that the differences are very slight, others say that they are considerable. Such statements are usually found in the introductions, but in the main body of the studies the dialect is treated as if it were entirely homogeneous. It has been pointed out that there are exceptions to this rule, but even these men have not gone very far in pointing out specific variations.

The reason for this general vagueness is quite evident. There was no body of material, collected on the basis of the spoken word, from which anything beyond generalities could be deduced. Now it is precisely the problem of dialect differences with which Reed and I were especially concerned, when we compiled the 42 records mentioned in the very beginning of this article.

We have now worked through these records and have found that there are many differences in the dialect, differences between and within the two regions investigated during the past summer. One speaker uses one word and another uses another word in referring to the same object; one speaker pronounces a word in one way and another pronounces the same word differently; one speaker uses a certain grammatical form in a sentence and another uses a different form in the same sentence. To be sure, the Pennsylvania German spoken in one of the regions investigated is still easily understood by anyone living in the other area, and inasmuch as this is the case, it is possible to speak of a single Pennsylvania German dialect spoken in western Berks and western Lehigh Counties, but it is wrong to regard it as an entirely "homogeneous dialect."

The most striking type of difference is that in which one well defined region uses one word or form and another equally well defined region uses another; in this case we are dealing with what is usually called the **geographic distribution of terms.** But there are also other kinds of distribution; we all know that older people use words which the younger generations no longer use, even though the latter still know the meanings of such words; there is also a social distribution of words, for a term which may be perfectly all right on one social level is not current on another level. These last two types are interesting fields for investigation, but in this article only geographic distribution will be dealt with. In some cases the lines of geographic, age, and social distribution cross; when such "crossed" forms are cited in the following paragraphs, mention will be made of the fact.

There are nine main types of geographic distribution between and within western Berks and western Lehigh Counties. The examples which have been chosen to illustrate these different types are all taken from the vocabulary and even in this respect do not represent our complete material. The differences in pronunciation and grammatical forms also fall into these types, but these differences may be dealt with in a later article, if there is sufficient interest on the part of the readers. The spellings which I shall use, following Dr. Barba's system, represent the most common pronunciation recorded in western Berks and western Lehigh counties, but this does not mean that it is the only pronunciation recorded for any one word. Since this article deals only with matters of the vocabulary, the differences in pronunciation must remain unmentioned except in a few special cases. From now on I shall use only **Berks** and **Lehigh** in referring to the two regions investigated, but in every case this means **western** Berks Co. and **western** Lehigh Co.

I. There is first of all the type of distribution in which the people of Berks use one word and the people of Lehigh use another in speaking of the same thing. Sixteen examples have been chosen to show this. The word used in one region may occur here and there in the other region, but such chance occurrences will be disregarded; this holds for all the following sections.

	ENGLISH	BERKS	LEHIGH
1.	**The dog barks**	**der Hund gauzt**	**der Hund blafft**
2.	**The lantern**	**die Ladarn**	**die Ludzer**
3.	**A dress**	**en Gaunt**	**en Frack**
4.	**Several villages**	**paar Schdedtlicher**	**deel Schdedteicher**
5.	**The spring-harrow**	**die Schbring-eeg**	**die Schbrings-eeg**
6.	**The spike-harrow**	**die Schbeick-eeg**	**die Schbeicks-eeg**
7.	**The flower-bed**	**der Blumme-gohrde**	**es Blumme-land**
8.	**The road goes uphill**	**die Schdross geht hiwwelnuff**	**die Schdross geht der Barrick nuff**
9.	**The road goes downhill**	**die Schdross geht hiwwelnunner**	**die Schdross geht der Barrick nunner**
10.	**Wheatbread**	**Weedze-brod**	**Weiss-brod or Weedze-brod**
11.	**The hawk**	**der Habbich**	**der Woi**

A few old people in Berks still use **der Woi**; some use the English word.

12.	**Lehigh County**	**Lechaa, Lehigh, or Lehaa County**	**Lechaa County only**
13.	**The country road**	**der Lans-weg**	**die Grund-schdross or Land-Schdross**

In addition to these 3 words there are a good many others found in both regions, **e. g., Dreckweg, Dreck-schdross, Newe-schdross, die Lane,** etc.

14.	**Breakfast**	**Marye-esse**	**Breckfeschd**

In a rather narrow strip of western Lehigh, bordering on Berks Co., both words are used, and often by the same person.

15. **They razzed him:** in Berks they say **sie hen ihn geredzt, sie hen Gschbass gemacht mid ihm, sie hen ihn geeggt,** and other terms; in Lehigh, **sie hen ihn gezarrt,** is by far the most common term, but the older people sometimes say **sie hen ihn geneckst.**

16. **He works at Schmidt's:** in Lehigh most people say **er schafft ans Schmidt's** and some few say **er schafft ans Schmidte;** in Berks the first does not occur, as far as we can tell at present, but they say **er schafft ans Schmidte, er schafft an Schmidt's,** or **er schafft beim Schmidt.**

II. In the second type of distribution the speakers of Berks Co. west of the Schuylkill River in a fairly broad strip touching Schuylkill Co. use the same term as western Lehigh Co., while the speakers of southwestern Berks use another term. Some of the "Lehigh words" are used farther west and farther south in northwestern Berks than others, but in the following examples this fact will be disregarded for the most part.

	ENGLISH	SW BERKS	NW BERKS & LEHIGH
1.	**The meadow**	**die Wies or Wiss**	**der Schwamm**
2.	**The bundle of grain**	**die or der Garreb**	**der Scheeb**

Some people also use **Bindel,** but this not very common.

3.	**Papa**	**Daadi**	**Paepp**
4.	**Mama**	**Mammi**	**Maemm**
5.	**The lettuce-bowl**	**die Zelaat-bowl**	**die Zelaat-schissel**
6.	**I'm sorry!**	**es schbeit mich**	**es dutt mir Leed** or **ich bin sarri**
7.	**He coughed hard**	**er hod hard ghuscht**	**er hod arrick ghuscht** **er hod wiescht ghuscht** **er hod hard ghuscht**
8.	**The barn-floor**	**es Scheier-denn**	**es Dresch-denn(t)**

The old people in SW Berks still use **es Dresch-denn**; the fact that this part of the barn is no longer used for threshing is most likely the reason why **Scheier-denn** is replacing it.

9.	**The floor**	**der Boddem**	**der Flaar** or **Flohr**

This is a very interesting case; the **younger** people of Lehigh use **der Boddem,** replacing the English word with an original German dialect word; this points to the renascence of the dialect in the last decades.

10.	**I went to the village**	**ich bin noch em Schdedtel gange**	**ich bin noch em Schdedtel**

(To be continued)

In the summer of 1940 Professor Hans Kurath, Director of the staff of linguists, who have been engaged for some years upon the gigantic task of creating a Linguistic Atlas of the United States and Canada, sent two young linguistic geographers to Pennsylvania for the purpose of carrying on their studies among the Pennsylvania Germans. Mr. Lester W. J. Seifert was stationed at Fogelsville in Lehigh County, while his associate, Mr. Carroll Reed, operated from Charming Forge in Berks County. One phase of the combined results of their investigations "Dialect Differences between and within Western Berks and Western Lehigh Counties, Pa.," we are pleased to present to our readers in today's ECK. It will be continued in the next two issues.—ED.



De naegschte Owed bin ich widder uff der Kaerrichhof. Die Wunnerfitz iss doch en schlimmi Gschicht. All die Fartschritte in der Welt kumme devun, sie hot schunt Schtreit in viel Familie gemacht, en mancher hot Ohrfeige grickt dedarrich un Feindschaft unnich die beschte Friend gemacht. Ya well, denk ich zu mir selwert, der Schwammbach hot mir yo gsaat wie mit de Dode zu schwetze, do will ich doch mol sehne was eens vun denne Weibsleit, wu do leie, zu saage hot.

"Der Sall Schlemmer ihre Graab hot nau net so iwwel ausgsehne, yuscht's hot mich gewunnert ferwas der Schteehacker "Sall" un net "Sallie" odder "Sarah" genumme hot far ihre aerschter Naame. Es hot net lang genumme far des ausfinne. Ich bin ans Graab, mei Hokes Pokes gemacht un ihre gerufe. Noh hot's awwer gerabbelt. Es hot recht gschtarmt. Un des iss was ich gheert hab:

"Was der Schinner losscht mich net mol EBISSEL ruhe? En ganser liewer langer Daag bischt am yohle. Wann net gegrische waerd 'Iss es Esse noch net faerdich? Wu's mei Hemm?', dann sin en gans hunnert annere Sache, wu du hawwe witt un kannscht net finne!"

"Nau Sallie, ich will yuscht mit dir schwetze. Sei net so beess," saag ich. Sie hot awwer widder losgezogge. "Halt's Maul! Ich schinn un blog mich vun maeryets frieh bis in die dunkel Nacht nei, die Weil dass du am Waertshaus leischt. So gschwint dass du im Haus bischt, geht's Gegreisch ab, 'Sall! Sall!' Mer kann meiner Seel ball ken Aagvoll Schlof meh griege. Neimmol aus de zehe, wann du aa heem kummscht bischt in me Daermel. Noh soll mer noch bei so 're Sau im Nescht leie. Ei, du schtinkscht wie en hunnert Schpauboxe in 're Schtillerei!"

"Nee, nau Sall—," awwer ich kann net nei kumme. "Sei mer graad ruhich! Ich hab lang genunk's Maul ghalde, nau waerd uffgschwetzt. Was hawwich en Breis gezogge in der Lodderie, wie ich dich gheiert hab! Hettscht mich yuscht gelosst wu ich waar, ich hab en guter Blatz ghatt, hett mich gut selwert ernaehre kenne. Awwer nee, du bischt gschprunge un gschprunge, bis du mich in de Glubbe ghatt hoscht. Wie glatt, wie schee un schmeechlich hoscht du schwetze kenne selli Zeit. Es waar immer 'Sallie,' net 'Sall' wie nau. 'Farwas witt dann so hard schaffe, Sallie? Ich kann dir en gut Lewe mache, un bin aa gut zu dir.' So hoscht gelockt. Ya, du bischt gut zu mir! Zehe Kinner hawwich dir uff die Welt gebrocht, un siwwe devun uff der Kaerrichhof gelegt. Net ee Wart Droscht hoscht mir gewwe.

"Du kannscht mich gut ernaehre! Huh! Ich muss alles schtrecke fars lange zu mache. 'S Esse so wohl wie die Gleeder. Ya, du bischt en scheener Saryer! Ei, der Kuh un em Gaul sei Ribbe schtehne raus as wie en Reff. Die Sei hen die helft Zeit nix zu fresse. Die Scheier iss leer un die Felder schtehne voll Bitterschtengel un anner Ungraut, die Fenseschtraehme sin mit Hecke un Darne zu, so dass mer net darrich kann. Ich kann mir gaar net eibilde, wann en Schtick Hols uff em Holsblatz waar. Wann ich Brennhols hawwe will, muss ich die Ax nemme naus in der Bungert geh en doder Ebbelbaam selwert umhacke! Ya, du bischt gut zu mir! Sell hoscht yuscht gsaat, bis du mich in die Glubbe ghatt hoscht. Die Mehlkischt iss leer un ken gottseelichi Grummbeer im Keller. Un Schmals! Wu in der liewe Welt kaemt's haer? Wie mir gschlacht hen, waare die Sei so maager, dass kens do waar far auszubrode. Mer weess schier gaar net wie's Schunkefleesch zu brode, es hot net genunk fett draa."

Ich hab widder ebbes saage wolle, awwer sie losst mich net schwetze. "Hald's Maul!" greischt sie. "Den Owed grickscht mol die Lefitte runner gelese. Du hoscht gut zu mir sei wolle! Du Faulenser! Guck mich yuscht mol aa. Fufzich Yohr zurick waar's gsaat, ich waer eens vun de schennschte Maed uff weit un breed. Wie guck ich naui Was bin ich nau? En alt zammegerunselt Weiwel, dass geht mit der Naas uff em Boddem vun nix as wie niegere far dich. Ei, ich guck schlimmer wie en verrunselter Perschingschnutz, wu schunt siwwe Yohr uff em Heiselschpeicher gelegge hot! Ei, es dutt mir leed far in en Schpiggel zu gucke. Ich hab mich als gedruwwelt, awwer nau iss mei Druwwel all zu Zarn gedreht. Vun heit ab gehscht du dei Weg un ich meiner. Loss die, wu du dei Gschpass mit hoscht, dich versarye, ich bin faerdich. Un wann du dich net graad fartmachscht, schlag ich dir's Waerkelhols uff die Haernschaal, dass - du - Was! bischt - du - net der Hen?" frogt sie. "Nee," saag ich, "ich bin net dei Mann."

"O ye! Ferwas hescht mich net mit Friede gelosst. Ich hab so'n hesslich Lewe ghatt, nau musscht du kumme mich widder do draa gemahne. Geh! Geh! Un loss mir mei Ruh. Ich hab so gut g-sch-lof-e." Noh waar sie fart.

Ich hab die Sall gedauert. Es wunnert mich nau eb ihre Mann net meh vun ihre gedenkt hot, odder eb's em Graabschteehacker sei Schuld waar, dass ihre Naame net recht uff em Schtee waar. Ich bin heem, un uff em Weg hawwich mir vorgenumme die Gschpichte uffzugewwe. Un doch hot de naegschte Owed der Wunnerfitz widder 's bescht vun mir grickt un ich bin widder uff der Kaerrichhof.

Lloyd A. Moll's popular column "S Gebabbel im Schtor" appears thrice weekly on the editorial page of the Evening Chronicle.

Chat About Your Friends

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Brown and daughter Lorraine, 1525 Liberty St., visited friends in Palmyra, Pa.

William H. Stephens, 133 N. 15th St., is a member of the committee arranging the annual senior ball at Bucknell university. The ball will be held March 28.

Robert Maybury, son of the Rev. and Mrs. Byron Maybury of 1109 Wyoming St., is a member of the Eastern Nazarene College Male chorus which is appearing at the Nazarene church Sunday afternoon. Maybury, a graduate of Allentown High school, 1940, will present a trumpet solo as one feature of the concert.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Bowers, 228 N. Law St., yesterday became the parents of a son, their first child, born at the Sacred Heart hospital. Mrs. Bowers is the former Jean Tschopp. The birth confers the title of grandparents on Mr. and Mrs. Armand Tschopp and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bowers, both of Allentown.

Mrs. Peter Soley, Lansford, has returned to her home after having received treatment in the Sacred Heart hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Homick and daughter, Darlene, Allentown, are guests of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Nicholson, Lehighton.

Frederick Osman, 427 E. Court St., and Robert J. Moser, 226 E. Union St., will spend Sunday in New York.

Elizabeth K. Gallagher, a teacher at the Raub school, is confined to her home, 41 S. St. Cloud St., with a badly sprained ankle.

Pvt. Leon W. Eisenhard, serving a three-year enlistment with the Fort Belvoir, Va., engineers, today is celebrating his 24th birthday anniversary.

Edna Mohr, 46 S. Madison St., will observe her birthday anniversary today.



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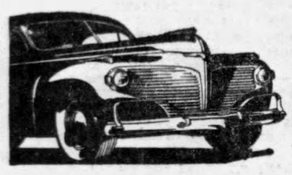
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Obituaries

Charles Johnson, Catasauqua, Dies

Charles Eneu Johnson II, 522 4th St., Catasauqua, died at 10.30 a. m. yesterday at Allentown hospital from complications which followed an operation for appendicitis. He had been a patient at the institution for two weeks. Mr. Johnson was in his 45th year.

Born in Philadelphia, April 2, 1896, he was a son of Mrs. Edith Chambers Johnson, and the late Henry Eneu Johnson. He was graduated from Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia. Following his graduation he entered Cornell, where his course was interrupted by World War I.

After the United States declared war Johnson enlisted in the Ambulance Corps and was trained at Camp Crane, Allentown. He was sent overseas and after the Armistice was signed and spent a total of 13 months with the AEF and Army of Occupation.

Returning to the United States Johnson reentered Cornell and completed his course.

About seven years ago Johnson moved from Philadelphia to Catasauqua and became an insurance broker with offices in the Wetherhold and Metzger building, Allentown.

He was a member of Holy Trinity Memorial Lutheran church, Catasauqua, and of the consistory of the church. Johnson was affiliated with Catasauqua Post No. 215, American Legion, the Cornell Club of the Lehigh Valley, Chi Phi Fraternity, and the Catasauqua club.

In addition to his wife, Grace, nee Emanuel, Johnson, he is survived by one son, James P., at home; his mother, who resides in Philadelphia; a sister, Mrs. Anthony Salmon, Philadelphia; three brothers, Paul C., and Courtlandt S., both of Philadelphia, and Henry Eneu Johnson Jr., Miami, Fla.

He was a great great-grandson of Charles Eneu Johnson, founder of the Charles Eneu Johnson Ink Co., of Philadelphia, the oldest ink concern in the United States.

Funeral services will be held Monday at 2 p.m. at his late home with interment in Fairview cemetery. Rev. Herman Gohn will officiate. Friends may call Sunday from 7 to 9 p.m.

Mrs. Eva E. Shook

Plainfield Township Woman Was 73 Years of Age

Mrs. Eva Elizabeth Shook, 73, died Thursday night at her home in Plainfield township R. D. 1. She had been in failing health for a month.

Mrs. Shook was born in Washington township, a daughter of the late James and Elizabeth Albert Gum. The wife of Alvin A. Shook, she had resided in Plainfield township for 60 years.

She was a member of St. Peter's Lutheran congregation, Plainfield township, and of the Ladies Aid society and Missionary society of that congregation.

Surviving are her husband, a son, Floyd R., Pen Argyl R. D. 1; two brothers and a sister; Joseph Gum, Easton; Mrs. Allen Flory and Elmer Gum, Pen Argyl; three grandchildren and a great-grandchild.

Funeral Monday with brief services at the Schmidt funeral home, Wind Gap, followed by further services at St. Peter's church, Plainfield, at 2:30 p. m. in charge of the Rev. L. B. Klick. Burial in the family plot in the adjoining cemetery.

John Welk Sr.

Easton R. 2 Man, 70, Ill Only Short Time

John Welk Sr., 70, died early Friday at his home, Easton R. D. 2. He had been ill a short time.

Surviving are his wife, Gertrude Theresa Keppel, at home; John Welk Jr., Nazareth; Lawrence Welk, Bushkill Centre; two step-children, Mrs. Katherine Peischl, Easton, and Charles Zeiner, Nazareth; 17 grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren.

He was a member of Holy Family Catholic church, Nazareth.

Funeral Monday from the late residence, followed by requiem high mass at the Holy Family church at 9 a. m. Burial in the adjoining cemetery.

Mrs. Cora Seibring

Easton Woman, 71, Admitted to Hospital March 10

Mrs. Cora Seibring, 71, of 837 W. Wilkes-Barre St., Easton, died at midnight Thursday at Easton hospital. She had been admitted March 10 for medical treatment.

Mrs. Seibring was born at Bath, a daughter of the late Charles and Lavina Ritter Siegfried. She had resided in Easton 15 years.

Surviving are a son, James S. Seibring, St. Louis; four brothers and a sister; Albert Siegfried, Macungie; Calvin Siegfried, Edelman; Clyde Siegfried, Stockertown; Charles Siegfried, Philadelphia, and Mrs. Esther Willa, Allentown.

Funeral services at 2 p. m. Monday at the Adams funeral home, 206 Spring Garden St., Easton, with burial in Northampton Memorial Shrine.

Mrs. Annie L. Kramer

Heart Attack of Two Weeks Ago Results in Death

Stricken with a heart attack after two weeks' illness, Mrs. Annie L. Kramer, 74, died early yesterday morning at her home, 613 Park St.

She was born in Allentown, July 25, 1866, the son of the late Fred and Catherine Lembach, and resided here all her life. Her husband, H. Frank Kramer, to whom she was married Feb. 24, 1885 preceded her in death seven years ago. A member of St. Andrew's Evangelical and Reformed church, she was also a member of the Woodray Bible class of the congregation.

Survivors include a son, Ermon; two daughters, Mrs. Gertie Moyer and Mrs. Dorothy McGonigle; two sisters, Mrs. Ida Adams and Mrs. Gertie Troxell; a brother, Fred Lembach; 14 grandchildren, and 8 great-grandchildren. All those surviving are residents of Allentown.

Funeral services will be held on Tuesday at 2 p. m. from the Wonderly funeral home, 1119 Hamilton St., with interment in Greenwood cemetery.

Mrs. Harry Helms

Allentown Native Succumbs at Residence in Newark

Mrs. Salome (Sally) Helms, a native of Allentown, died Monday of a heart attack at her home, 374 18th Ave., Newark, N. J., in her 56th year. The daughter of the late John and Adeline, nee Schaedler, Diehl, she is survived by her husband, Harry Helms, at her home, a brother, Clinton Diehl of Coopersburg, and a step-sister, Mrs. Ruth Cortwright of Bethlehem.

Funeral services will be held on Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the Derr funeral home, 46 E. Susquehanna St. Interment will be made in St. Mark's cemetery.

Oscar J. Smith

Stroke Results in Death of Man Ill for Seven Years

Oscar Jacob Smith, 70, husband of Camilla, nee Gehris, Smith, died on Thursday evening at 8:40 o'clock at his home, 737 Allen St., following a stroke. He had been in ill health for seven years.

Born July 6, 1870, at Macungie, the son of the late William and Ellen, nee Fatzinger, Smith, he had been employed as a stone-cutter at the Wenz Stone Co. for the last 20 years. He was a member of Zion Reformed church.

Surviving besides his wife are two daughters at home, Ellen and Goldie, a brother, Erwin F. Smith of Allentown, and four grandchildren. A son, Claude, and a brother, William, predeceased him five years ago.

Funeral services will be held on Monday at 1:30 p. m. from the J. S. Burkholder funeral home, 1601 Hamilton St. Interment will be made in Grandview cemetery.

Rose McGinley

10-year-old Mauch Chunk Girl Suffered Ruptured Appendix

Rose McGinley, 10-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel McGinley, W. Broadway, Mauch Chunk, died at 6:20 p. m. Thursday in the Palmerton hospital where she had been a patient for nine weeks. She suffered a ruptured appendix.

Rose was an honor student in the Immaculate Conception grade school in Mauch Chunk and was a parishioner of Immaculate Conception church.

Surviving are her parents; two sisters, Mary and Joan; three brothers, James, Daniel Jr., and John, all at home.

Funeral services will be held at 9 a. m. Monday from her home. An angel mass will be offered in the Immaculate Conception church, Mauch Chunk, at 9:30 a. m. Interment will be made in the parish cemetery, East Mauch Chunk.

August C. Heiland

Packerton Man Was Car Inspector for L. V. Railroad

August C. Heiland, 62, died at 4:30 a. m. yesterday at his home in Packerton following an illness of three years.

He was a car inspector of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Co. for 29 years and belonged to the Junior Order of United American Mechanics of Weissport and the Odd Fellows of New Ringgold.

Surviving are his wife, the former Carrie Schaeffer; two daughters, Grace and Anna, at home; one sister, Mrs. Ella Lombard, and a brother, Fred, both of Philadelphia.

Funeral services will be conducted at the chapel of Heller and Son, Weissport, at 1 p. m. Tuesday, followed by rites in Frieden's church, New Ringgold, at 2 o'clock. The Rev. W. W. Moyer, Reformed pastor, will officiate. Interment will be made in the adjoining cemetery.

Deaths

RAU—In this city, March 21, 1941, Lewis D. Rau, in his 75th year.
Funeral from the parlors of Russell H. Scheirer, Siegersville, on Monday at 1:30 p. m., followed by services and interment at St. John's church, Mickleys. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited without further notice. Friends may call on Sunday between 7 and 9 p. m.
Russell H. Scheirer.

SITTLER—In this city, March 21, 1941, Sadie S., nee Laudenslager, wife of Charles H. Sittler, in her 60th year.
Funeral from her late home, 1615 N. 21st St., on Tuesday at 1:30 p. m., followed by services in the Trexlertown church. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited without further notice. Interment in the adjoining cemetery. Friends may call on Monday between 7 and 9 p. m.
Russell H. Scheirer.

BARRELL—At Bowmanstown, March 21, 1941, Priscilla, nee Frohnheiser, wife of the late Charles Barrell, aged 77 years, 1 month and 19 days.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services from the home of her daughter, Mrs. Clarence Waln, Bowmanstown, on Tuesday at 2 p. m. Interment will be made in Bowmanstown cemetery. Viewing Monday evening from 7 to 9 o'clock.
Mrs. C. C. Buck.

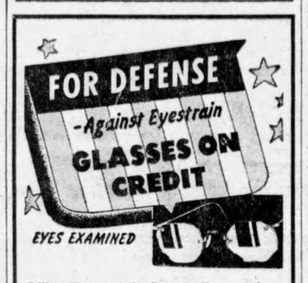
HEILAND—In Packerton, March 21, 1941, August C. Heiland, aged 62.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services at the Heller and Son chapel, Weissport, at 1 p. m. Tuesday, followed by rites in Priedens Union church at 2. Rev. W. W. Moyer, Reformed pastor, will officiate. Interment in the parish cemetery. Friends may call at the chapel Monday night.
Heller and Son, Weissport.

WISLOCKY—In this city, March 20, 1941, Michael J. Wislocky.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services at the Charles H. Becker Funeral Home, 315 N. 6th St., Sunday at 1:30 p. m. Interment in Northwood cemetery, Emmaus. Friends may call from 3 p. m. Saturday until time of funeral.
Becker.

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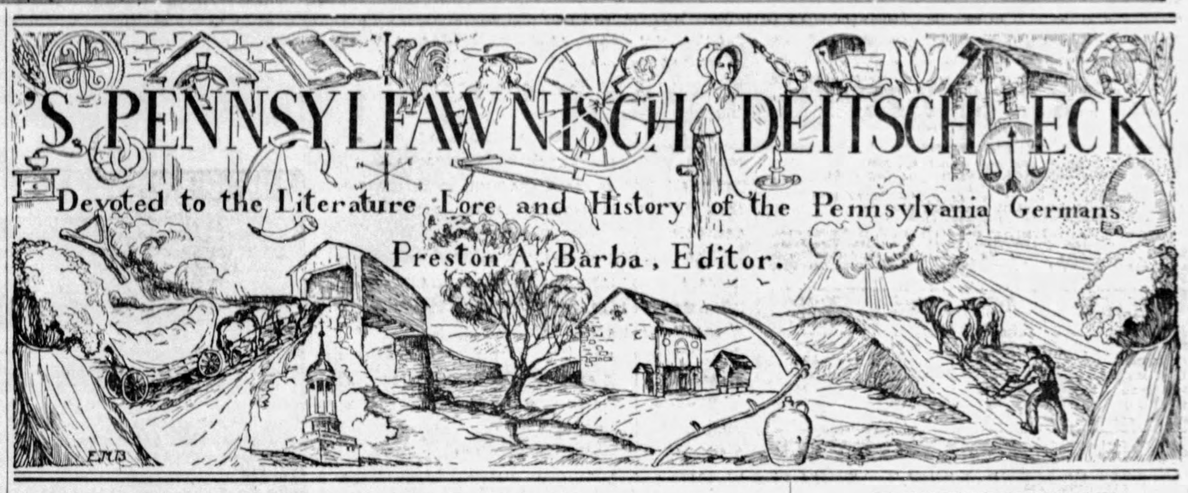
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Dialect Differences between and within Western Berks and Western Lehigh Counties, Pa.

By LESTER W. J. SEIFERT, *Brown University*

Continued from last issue

III. In the third type of geographic distribution the people of Berks and NW Lehigh use the same terms, while the people of the rest of western Lehigh use other terms. This northwestern section of Lehigh Co. lies roughly north of Seipstown, Holben's Valley, and Schweitzer Valley. But some of the "Berks words" are used farther south and farther east in Lehigh Co. than others.

	ENGLISH	SW LEHIGH	BERKS & NW LEHIGH
1.	**To deny**	**legle**	**feriegle**

A few old people in SW Lehigh say **ablegle.** Only a very small tip of NW Lehigh goes with Berks in this term.

2.	**Grouchy**	**griddelich**	**gredzich**

Around Womelsdorf, Berks Co., **grummelich** and **grimmelich** are used. As far south as Fogelsville, Lehigh Co., **griddelich** is used.

3.	**My mother** (the formal word)	**mei Mammi** **mei Maemm** (not often)	**mei Mudder**

Mudder is still used by a few old people in Berks, but generally in Berks and NW Lehigh the distinction between a formal and an affectionate term for **mother** is fast disappearing (cf. example No. 4, Section II).

4.	**Hello!**	**wie geht's, wie bischt, or haye**	**haudidu, wie gehts, or wie bischt**
5.	**We walked to the barn**	**mir sin an die Scheier geloffe**	**mir sin noch der Scheier geloffe**
6.	**I'm a bit tired**	**ich bin (en) wennich mied**	**ich bin (en) bissel mied**

In the southwestern part of Lehigh, north of the Lehigh Mountains, **wennich** is also used.

7.	**A hill**	**en Hiwwel**	**en Barrick** or **Baerrick**

The **Hiwwel** area comes very far south in western Lehigh. In all of western Lehigh the word **Hiwwel** is, of course, known, but when the people of the southern area are asked, "What do you call a hill?", the first answer is **"en Barrick;"** in all of Lehigh, however, **Hiwwel** refers only to a very low hill. The pronunciation **Baerrick** is common in the central part of western Lehigh.

IV. Example No. 7 in Section III already shows that the people of a certain area in southwestern Lehigh Co. at times say the same things as the people in western Berks, whereas the rest of western Lehigh has other terms. This area which sometimes agrees with Berks is north of the Lehigh Mts. and includes the areas around Fogelsville, Alburtis, and Macungie. Some "Berks words" are used farther north and farther east in Lehigh than others. This will be discussed under the specific examples.

	ENGLISH	BERKS & SW LEHIGH	NW LEHIGH
1.	**The cradle**	**die Wieg**	**die Schockel**

The **Wieg** area goes as far north as Fogelsville and includes Macungie; how much farther east than Macungie it goes I cannot say, because we have no records east of Macungie in southern Lehigh. A good many people in NW Lehigh still know **Wieg,** although they say that this word has died out or that they have heard someone else use it.

2.	**A drunkard**	**en Siffer**	**en Sauf-lodel**

Only a very small area in SW Lehigh has **Siffer;** here and there in NW Lehigh it is also used, but **Sauf-lodel** is by far the more common term.

3.	**He mows the lawn**	**er meed's Graas**	**er meed der Hof**

The old people in Berks still say **Hof.** Only around Macungie was **Graas** observed.

4.	**A blouse**	**en Baddi**	**en Weest**

Baddi was recorded only in Alburtis. The old people of Berks use **Weest** or **Baesk.** Some old people in Lehigh say **Saeck.**

5.	**A week-day**	**en Waerdaag** or **en Schaffdaag**	**en Wochedaag** or **en Daag in der Woch**

Waerdaag is becoming rare in Lehigh, but **Schaffdaag** still occupies a very considerable area in Lehigh.

6.	**The orchard**	**der Baam-gohrde** or **Bohm-gaarde**	**der Bungert** or **der Bummert**

Quite a number of NW Lehigh speakers also know the term **Baam-gohrde,** but they say that it has died out in this section.

7.	**He postponed it**	**er hod's abgschowe** or **er hod's abgeduh**	**er hod's uffgschowe**

Only a small area in SW Lehigh uses **abgeduh.** But the infinitive form **uffschiewe** occurs quite frequently in Berks also.

V. Of the 22 records which Reed made during the summer one is the record of a man from Newmanstown, Lebanon Co., a short distance southwest of the Berks Co. line. In several features the speech of this man and of a varying number of southwestern Berks Co. informants differs from that of all our other informants. Examples from the vocabulary to illustrate this distinctive northeastern Lebanon and southwestern Berks usage over against northwestern Berks and western Lehigh usage are:

	ENGLISH	NE LEBANON & SW BERKS	NW BERKS & LEHIGH
1.	**The pail**	**der Kiwwel**	**der Eemer**

Only a very small area in SW Berks has **Kiwwel.**

2.	**He is bald**	**er iss baale** or **baale-kebbich**	**er iss blott** or **blott-kebbich**

Baale and **baale-kebbich** are wide-spread in SW Berks.

3.	**He is bare-headed**	**er iss blos-kebbich**	**er iss blott-kebbich**

A few old people in NW Berks & Lehigh say **blos-kebbich.**

4.	**He preaches a sermon**	**er gebt die Breddich**	**er breddicht** or **er dutt die Breddich**

In NW Lehigh there is also an area in which **er gebt die Breddich** is used.

VI. The type of distribution to be discussed in this section combines the two types which have been presented in Sections I and V. As far as our present material goes, only the diminutive suffixes fall into this special class. In NE Lebanon Co. (from Frey's article we know that this feature extends much farther to the south and west, but this article is purposely limited to a discussion of the actual materials which we collected during the past summer) and in a strip of Berks Co. adjacent to the Lebanon Co. line the singular suffix is **-li;** thus the word for **the baby** in these areas is **es Bobbli.** In that part of western Berks not included in the strip along the Lebanon Co. line and in western Lehigh Co. there are 3 (or 4) singular suffixes in use: **che, el,** and the compound suffx **elche,** and in midwestern Berks **liche** occurs, but it is not very frequent; thus in these two areas **the baby** is **es Bobbel, the little pig** is **es Seiche,** and **the village** is sometimes called **es Schdedtelche.** On the seam, where the southwestern and the midwestern sections of Berks meet, there are people who use all 5 suffixes. It must be added that in the midwestern section of Berks, in Lehigh, and on the above mentioned seam it is impossible to predict which of the 4 (or 5) suffixes will be used in any given word, although there are some words which are used only with one definite suffix; the following examples will make this clear.

	ENGLISH	NE LEBANON & SW BERKS	MIDWEST BERKS & LEHIGH
1.	**The little pig**	**es Seili** or **Wudzli**	**es Seiche, Wudzel, Widzel, or Widzliche**
2.	**The cup**	**es Kobbli**	**es Kobbche**
3.	**The small book**	**es Bichli**	**es Bichel;** but most people say **es glee Buch** in these regions
4.	**The little bird**	**es Feggli**	**es Feggel, Feggelche,** or **Feggliche** (one case of the last was recorded even in Lehigh Co.)
5.	**The small glass**	**es Glessli**	**es Glessel;** but most people say **es glee Glass** in these regions
6.	**The lamb**	**es Scheefli**	**es Scheefel; es Lamm** and **Lemmel** are quite rare. A good many people say **es glee Schof**
7.	**The village**	**es Schdedtli**	**es Schdedtel; es Schdedtelche** is not very common
8.	**The corn-crib**	not a diminutive in these regions, and very often not in all of western Berks	**es Welsch-karn-heisel**
9.	**The baby**	**es Bobbli**	**es Bobbel; es Bobbliche** is rare. In Lehigh **es Beebi** occurs at times
10.	**The foot-stool**	**es Benkli**	**es Benkel; es Benkelche** is rarely used

From these examples it is evident that the distribution of the singular suffixes is really the same as that which has been discussed in Section V. But the distribution of these suffixes in the plural does not agree entirely with that of the singular, and here is where the distribution discussed under Section I comes into the picture. In the area where **li** is the singular suffix the plural suffix is **lin (babies** are **Bobblin).** In midwestern Berks, where **che, el, elche,** and rarely **liche** are used in the singular, the plural suffixes are **cher** and **licher (babies** are **Bobblicher, cups** are **Kobbcher).** In the singular suffixes Lehigh by and large agrees with midwestern Berks, but not so in the plural. In the plural Lehigh also has **cher,** but of the compound suffixes, **licher** is rarely used and the usual thing is **elcher (cookies** are **Kichelcher).** On the seam, where the southwestern and midwestern sections of Berks meet, there is again a region in which the speakers use all 3 suffixes, **lin, cher,** and **licher,** in the plural. In those regions where more than one suffix is in use it is again impossible to predict which one wil be used for any given word.

	ENGLISH	NE LEBANON & SW BERKS	MIDWEST BERKS	LEHIGH
1.	**Little pigs**	**Seilin** or **Wudzlin**	**Seicher, Seilicher, Wudzlicher,** or **Widzlicher**	**Seicher, Wudzelcher, Widzelcher,** or rarely **Widzlicher**
2.	**Cups**	**Kobblin**	**Kobbcher** or rarely **Kobblicher**	**Kobbcher**
3.	**Small books**	**Bichlin**	**Bichlicher**	**Bichelcher**
4.	**Little birds**	**Fegglin**	**Fegglicher**	**Feggelcher**
5.	**Small glasses**	**Glesslin**	**Glesslicher**	**Glesselcher**
6.	**Lambs**	**Scheeflin** or rarely **Schoflin**	**Scheeflicher** or rarely **Lemm**	**Scheefelcher, Scheeflicher,** or **Lemmer**
7.	**Villages**	**Schdedtlin**	**Schdedtlicher**	**Schdedtelcher** or **Schdedtlicher**
8.	**Corn-cribs**	**Welsch-karn-heislin** (Cf. the singular)	**Welsch-karn-heislicher**	**Welsch-karn-heiselcher**
9.	**Babies**	**Bobblin**	**Bobblicher**	**Bobbelcher** and **Bobblicher** occur about equally often; **Beebis** is also used at times
10.	**Cookies**	**Kichlin**	**Kichlicher** or **gleene Kuche**	**Kichelcher**

In Lehigh and midwestern Berks diminutives are often avoided by using the adjective **glee, gleene Bicher, gleene Feggel, gleene Kuche.**

Concluded in next issue

ES FRIEHYOHR KUMMT

Es Friehyohr kummt, ich bin so froh,
Waer es doch yuscht heit schunn do!
Un harch mol wann der Biwwi singt,
Wie des glei noh ann're bringt!

Der Schnee der schmelst un geht eweck,
Losst zurick so bissel Dreck;
Dart sehnt mer noh die scheene Blumme
Wie sie aus em Grund raus kumme.

Do freed sich noh die gans Nadur,
Blanse, alle Kreadur;
Die Saft die schiesst in all die Baem,
Buwe bleiwe net deheem.

Es scheint die Lieb waer in der Luft,
Wie der Daa un Marye-Luft
'S iss alles haerrlich, alles froh,
Wann es Friehyohr iss mol do.

—LLOYD A. MOLL

VII. The seventh type of distribution seems to be quite rare, or at least I have so far found only two cases of it, but it is so striking that it deserves special mention. In this type the people of northeastern Lebanon and southwestern Berks agree in usage with the people of western Lehigh, while that other part of Berks which has been investigated and which lies between these other two areas uses a different term.

1. **The shovel** in the central area is called either **die Schaufel** or **die Schipp** and either one of these words can refer to any kind of a shovel. In NE Lebanon, SW Berks, and Lehigh both words also occur, but there is a difference in their meaning; **die Schaufel** is broad and blunt, such as the scoop-shovel used in handling threshed grain, but **die Schipp** is much narrower and has a pointed end and is used for such jobs as shovelling ground or gravel.

2. **A pie** in the central area is **en Pei** and in NE Lebanon, SW Berks, and Lehigh it is **en Boi;** in NW Lehigh **Pei** is heard quite frequently. Both of these words are, of course, borrowed from the English, but at different times. **Boi** is the result of an early borrowing; at that time the English of Pennsylvania evidently did not pronounce the word the way it is now pronounced; the diphthong in which the word ends cannot have been exactly like either the Pennsylvania German diphthong **ei** (as in **die Scheier, the barn**) or the Pennsylvania German diphthong **oi** (as in **Moi,** the month of **May**) but must have been somewhere between the two; the early Pennsylvania Germans settled upon the pronunciation **Boi** rather than **Pei,** because in the native German words of the Pennsylvania German dialect there were no words of one syllable ending in the diphthong **ei,** but there were a few words of one syllable ending in the diphthong **oi** (thus **Moi, May; Hoi, hay;** and **Oi, an egg**). Then the English pronunciation of the word **pie** gradually changed so that in time it ended in a diphthong which was almost exactly like the Pennsylvania German diphthong **ei;** since the Pennsylvania Germans must have heard the word **pie** very often from English speaking people, it is but natural that they should have borrowed the word anew, but now they also borrowed it in the English pronunciation, for the final diphthong was no longer different from a native Pennsylvania German diphthong.

VIII. It can be shown that the types of distribution which have been discussed so far are largely the result of the settlement history of the areas investigated. The seventh type of distribution is not so much due to the settlement history as to the effects of a cultural center. Womelsdorf in southwestern Berks Co. was a part of the old Tulpehocken Settlement which was founded in 1723 by Palatines and Wuerttembergers who had in 1709 come to Schoharie, New York. When they were unfairly treated in the latter place, they moved on to Pennsylvania; the famous Weiser family established itself on the outskirts of Womelsdorf in 1729. Thus Womelsdorf is one of the oldest settlements in this part of Pennsylvania and it early became the center for the surrounding country-side, a position which it has maintained to this day. From such a cultural center features of language as well as manners and customs spread out in all directions. The following examples will show that Womelsdorf is no exception to this rule. Some of the terms have spread farther out of Womelsdorf than others, but without using maps it is difficult to show the exact spread of each term; therefore I shall speak of a general Womelsdorf area.

1. **A sparrow** within the Womelsdorf area is **en Schbaerre;** the rest of Berks has **en Schbarling** or **en Schbadz;** Lehigh has only **en Schbadz.**

2. **The first crop of hay** in the Womelsdorf area is **die** or **der arscht Grapp Hoi;** in the rest of Berks and Lehigh it is simply called **es Hoi.**

3. **The second crop of hay** is **die** or **der zwett Grapp Hoi** in the Womelsdorf area; in the rest of Berks and Lehigh it is called **es Uhmed.** It is quite natural that such farm terms are lost in the towns, but in these last two cases the new town terms have spread into the country.

4. The month of **August** in the Womelsdorf area is **der Augusch** or **der Aagusch,** while the rest of Berks has **der Augscht** or **der Aagscht.** In this case Lehigh agrees with the Womelsdorf area.

5. **The doorknob** in the Womelsdorf area is **der Dier-gnopp;** in the rest of Berks and Lehigh it is **der Diere-gnopp.**

6. **Spring-water** in the Womelsdorf area is **Schbring-wasser;** the rest of Berks has **Schbringe-wasser;** in Lehigh both forms occur, but not in any clear geographic distribution.

7. **He works at Schmidt's** in the Womelsdorf area is **er schafft beim Schmidt.** For the rest cf. example No. 16, Section I.

8. **Some people farm** in the Womelsdorf area is **Deel Leit schaffe uff der Bauerei;** in the rest of Berks people say **Deel Leit bauere;** in Lehigh both expressions are used, not in geographic distribution, and the two sets of pronunciation **Bauerei, bauere** and **Bawwerei, bawwere** occur.

9. **I have a cold** in the Womelsdorf area is **ich hab en Kalt;** NW Lehigh also has this; the rest of Berks has **ich hab's Kalt,** while the rest of Lehigh has **ich hab Kalt.**

10. **They razzed him** in the Womelsdorf area is **sie hen ihn geredzt;** for the rest of the picture cf. example No. 15, Section I.

11. **It rained on the wedding-day** is **es hod uff em Hochzich-daag gereyyert** in the Womelsdorf area, but in the rest of Berks it is **uff der Hochzich-daag.** Lehigh has both constructions, but not in any clear geographic distribution.

12. **I helped myself** (to meat) is **ich hab mir selwert gholfe** in the Womelsdorf area; in the rest of Berks the people say **ich hab mir gholfe;** both idioms occur in Lehigh and also a third, **ich hab mir genumme,** but there is no clear geographic distribution.

13. **Grouchy** in the Womelsdorf area is **grummelich** or **grimmelich;** the rest of Berks and NW Lehigh have **griddelich;** SW Lehigh has **gredzich.** This word was also used as an example in Section III.

Chat About Your Friends

Helen Gerancher, 241 S. Penn St., is on the sick list.

Mrs. Vincent Savarese, 1709 Hanover Acres has as her guest, Mrs. Ida Tosonotti of New York City.

Mr. and Mrs. Kalman Kanscal, 524 Hill St., had as their weekend guests, Balint Szabo and son Lewis of New Brunswick, N. J.

Pvt. Charles Raub, Fort Meade, Md., spent the weekend visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Raub of 238 Locust St.

Mr. and Mrs. William Knisley, 1501½ S. Albert St., marked their wedding anniversary Thursday.

John Holzinger, 1719 Cottage Ave., Bethlehem, is recovering from a hand injury.

Mrs. John Neubauer, 506 Washington St., has recovered from a recent illness.

Mrs. H. Zettlemoyer of Bethlehem has returned home from a trip to Florida.

John P. Ebert Sr., of Greenawalds has returned home from Florida.

Emma Roedel, 414 N. 5th St., is recovering from an eye injury.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Grosso, 907½ N. 4th St., had as their houseguests recently, Mr. and Mrs. J. Grasso of Merchantsville, N. J.

Frederick Kleinsorge, 513 N. Law St., has recovered from an attack of the grippe. Another son, Frank, has also recovered from an infected ear.

John Devlin, 422 N. Jordan St., is a patient in the Sacred Heart hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Pohl, 437 N. 7th St., are spending the weekend with Mr. and Mrs. R. Knerr of Camp Hill, Pa.

Robert Jones, 1610 Hanover Acres, today is observing his 13th birthday anniversary.

Guy Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Guy A. Stroh, 218 N. West St., is 10 years old today. He is the grandson of Mrs. S. A. Weston. Guy Jr. is best known as Buddy.

James L. Kelly, Allentown R. 2, will observe his birthday anniversary today.

Mrs. John E. Hartzell, 36 S. 14th St.; Mrs. Claude T. Reno, 325 N. 28th St., and Mr. and Mrs. William E. Martin Jr., 1412 Hamilton St., were recent guests at Chalfonte-Haddon Hall in Atlantic City.

Mrs. John Manley, 534 N. 15th St.; Mrs. Cora Yeakel, 1352 Gordon St.; Mrs. Floyd Williams, 130 S. 9th St.; Mrs. William Smith, 1617 Chew St.; Mrs. Thomas Tosh, 1105 Allen St., and Mrs. Stanley Fenstermaker, 534 N. 15th St., visited the flower show in Philadelphia on Wednesday.

Dr. H. D. Wells, chiropodist, is back in his office in the Wetherhold and Metzger building after being confined to his home with illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Grammes and little daughter have returned from Miami Beach where they spent the winter. Mr. Grammes motored north while Mrs. Grammes and child flew to this city because of an injury to the child who now is recovering rapidly.

David Garfinkel, salesman for the Neuweiler Brewing Co. in the New England territory, has been spending a brief holiday in this city and will leave on Monday for Boston to remain there until Labor Day.

Mrs. Sue Danner Smith, 218 N. 6th St., will observe her birthday anniversary on Sunday.

Mrs. Elias Rosenberg 519 N. 22nd St., will mark her birthday on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Newton Stothoff have moved from 1035 Tilghman St. to 1122 Allen St.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Licini of Catasauqua are the parents of a son born at 3:13 a. m. Friday at the Allentown hospital.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hoffman of Wescosville R. 1 at 3:31 p. m. yesterday at the Allentown hospital.

Berks County Rural Play Festival Booked For Saturday, May 10

The annual play festival of rural Berks county schools has been scheduled for Saturday, May 10, at Kutztown State Teachers college. Principals of the schools participating in the annual program have been requested to mail their entry blanks to the Berks county superintendent of schools in the court house at Reading before May 3, so the names of contestants can be included on the official program.

George B. Swinehart, principal of the Boyertown schools, has charge of the publication. He will be assisted by Eugene Shirk, principal of Birdsboro High school.

The events will again be divided into athletic and literary. In addition to the regular run of contests, there will be exhibits of work done in schools with vocational training departments; art displays; competitive singing, and a program of music by senior and junior high school choruses, a band, and an orchestra composed of students chosen from all parts of the county.

All events will be conducted at the college with the exception of the tennis tournament. Preliminary matches will be held on the courts of Boyertown High school on May 3 at 10 a. m. The rain date is Tuesday, May 6, at 2 p. m., and if it rains again, the date is Wednesday, May 7, at 2 p. m. Semi-finals and finals will be played at Kutztown on May 10. The tourney will be conducted by Seth Biemuller, tennis coach at Boyertown. Applications must be in his hands before April 30. This event is open to all schools regardless of classes.

YMCA Cinema Club 2nd Annual Banquet Wednesday April 16

H. Sherman Oberly, director of admissions, University of Pennsylvania, will address the second annual banquet of the Y.M.C.A. Cinema club, to be held Wednesday evening, April 16, at the Elks club.

Mr. Oberly's subject will be "The Liberian Bush Country," an address dealing with the African west coast Negro republic founded by liberated American slaves. Motion pictures taken by Mr. Oberly while on a trip to Liberia, will be shown.

Members of the banquet committee are: Aral Hollenbach, chairman, Elmer E. Serfass, Rev. Alfred Mertz, LeRoy Follweiler, Louis F. Buehler, Henry M. Mack, William E. Heberly, Nelson W. Meitzler, Arthur W. Heydt, Oliver C. Dorney, Charles A. Gerhart, and Donald A. Hausman.

Officers of the Cinema club are: Arthur W. Heydt, president; Nelson W. Meitzler, vice president; Aral Hollenbach, secretary, and Elmer E. Serfass, treasurer.

Robbery and Attempt Are Reported to Police

One robbery and an attempted robbery were reported yesterday to the police.

Thieves are said to have invaded the office of John Gallos in the Colonial building and stolen $20 in change. At the auto license delivery agency of Zeph Trumbore at 371 Hamilton St. one lock was broken but another balked efforts of the thieves to get through the door.

Obituaries

Bank Official Dies at Age 63

George Zendt Succumbs to Heart Attack at Souderton Factory

George Newton Zendt, 63, Souderton manufacturer and banker, died suddenly of a heart attack Thursday in his factory there.

Mr. Zendt, who was a member of Zendt Bros. Inc., wholesale clothing manufacturers, was also president of the People's National bank of Souderton since its founding in 1929.

A native of Souderton, he began his business career there as a bank clerk and later was employed at the U. S. Sub-Treasury in Philadelphia.

In 1907 he and his brother, Penrose, organized the clothing company which was later incorporated into the present firm. He was a former vice president and director of the Telford National bank.

He was affiliated with the Lehigh consistory, 32nd degree Masons and the Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine, Mary Conclave, No. 5, of Allentown.

He was a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Milton D. Zendt. In 1901 he was married to Mary Eva Barndt, who survives him.

Other survivors are a daughter, Alma, Philadelphia; three sons, A. Randal, Union City, N. J., George D., at home, and Harvey B., New York City.

Also three brothers, Penrose H., J. Norman, I. Fred, of Souderton, and four sisters, Mrs. Lilly Hensing, Mrs. Anna Moyer, M. Pearl Zendt, of Souderton, and Mrs. Cyrus T. Giessner, Norristown.

Funeral services will be held from the Zwingli Reformed church, Souderton, Monday at 2 p. m. with burial in the Hillside cemetery, Souderton. Friends may call at the Hunsicker funeral home, 130 E. Broad St., Souderton, after 7 p. m. Sunday.

Bertha Mae Leibensperger

Girl, Aged 9 Months, Was Daughter of Floyd W. and Grace Leibensperger

Bertha Mae Leibensperger, 9-months-old daughter of Floyd W. and Grace E., nee Mullen, Leibensberger, of 940 Filmore St., Allentown, died at 6 o'clock yesterday morning at the home of her parents.

Survivors including her parents are eight children at home, Thomas, Edward, Floyd Jr., William, John, Elanora, Laura and Patricia; her grandparents Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Leibensberger, and Thomas Mullen, of Allentown.

Services will be held on Monday at 11 a. m. from the Derr funeral home, 46 E. Susquehanna St., interment following in St. Mark's cemetery. Rev. C. D. Kressley will officiate.

Mrs. William H. Fogel

Allentown Resident Was Native of Palmerton

Anna Fogel, wife of William H. Fogel, 309 N. 13th St., Allentown, died Thursday at the Allentown hospital, where she was admitted Tuesday. She was in her 59th year.

Born in Palmerton, the daughter of John and Alma, nee Green, Distler, she is survived by her husband and the following children: Mary, wife of George Trexler; Bessie, wife of Chas. Sterner; Eva and Harry Fogel, all of Allentown, and Anna Fogel of Emmaus.

Also surviving are three sisters, Blanche, wife of Walter Kibbler, Walnutport; Bertha, wife of David Becker, Berlinsville; Blanche Distler, Walnutport; three brothers, Clyde, Curtis, and William, all of Walnutport, and eight grandchildren.

Funeral services will be held on Monday at 2 p. m. from the Derr funeral home, 46 E. Susquehanna St., with interment in Indianland cemetery, Cherryville. Rev. E. C. Conrad will officiate.

Sandra Renee Keiser

Infant Survived by Twin Sister, 3 Brothers and Parents

Sandra Renee Keiser, 10-months-old twin daughter of Edward and Frances, nee Rhoades, Keiser, 142 E. Elm St., died shortly before noon yesterday at the Allentown hospital, where she had been a patient since Tuesday night. Death was due to a brain hemorrhage, with which the child was taken suddenly ill Tuesday evening.

The child was born in Allentown on May 23, 1940, and in addition to her parents is survived by her twin sister, Renee Sandra, and three brothers, Edward Jr., Dallas and George, all at home.

She was a member of the Emaus Moravian church and Sunday school.

Mrs. Barbara Posvak

Bethlehem Woman Was Native of Austria-hungary

Mrs. Barbara Posvak, wife of John Posvak, 1418 8th St., Bethlehem, died at 12:30 a. m. Friday in St. Luke's hospital, where she was admitted on March 24 for surgical treatment.

Survivors are her husband, a brother, Stephen Mihalics of Pittsburgh, and two sisters and two brothers in Europe.

Born in Austria-Hungary, Mrs. Posvak had been a resident of Bethlehem for 30 years. Funeral at 8:30 a. m. Monday from the late home with requiem high mass at 9 a. m. in St. Joseph's Windish church and burial in Holy Saviour cemetery.

Charles R. Gaugler

Retired Quakertown Cigarmaker Was 79 Years Old

Charles R. Gaugler, 79, retired cigarmaker died yesterday afternoon at his home, the residence of his son, Earl Gaugler, 128 S. 9th St., Quakertown, as the result of a stroke suffered Monday.

He was born in Milford township, Bucks county, a son of Charles and Levina, nee Rudolph, Gaugler. His wife, Mary, nee Reinhard, Gaugler died eleven years ago.

Surviving Mr. Gaugler are eight children, Mrs. Wm. Fox, Zieglersville; Mrs. Howard Kooker, Pennsburg R. D.; Mrs. Frank Johnson, Quakertown; Harvey, Pennsburg; Samuel, Emmaus; Paul, Sellersville, Walter and Earl, Quakertown. Also surviving are 24 grandchildren, seven great grandchildren, a sister, Mrs. Henry Fries, Telford, and a brother, Oswald Gaugler, Allentown R. D.

Mr. Gaugler was a member of St. John's Lutheran church, Spinnerstown, and of the Knights of Friendship lodge at Spinnerstown.

The funeral will be held at 2 p. m. Tuesday at his late home, with continued services at 2:30 p. m. in St. John's Lutheran church, Spinnerstown. Interment will be in the cemetery adjoining the church. The Rev. W. M. Kistler will officiate.

Mrs. Elmira Frantz

Lehighton Woman, 75, Was Visiting Daughter in Summit Hill

Mrs. Elmira Frantz, 75, of 326 N. 2nd St., Lehighton, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Thomas Pollock, 350 E. Ludlow St., Summit Hill, with whom she had been spending the winter, at 4:50 a. m. yesterday. Ailing two years, she succumbed to a heart attack.

A native of Kunkletown, Mrs. Frantz lived in Lehighton the past 50 years, and had been residing with her other daughter, Mrs. Clarence Wolfe, 326 N. 2nd St., Lehighton. She was a parishioner of the Zion Reformed church, Lehighton.

Surviving are her two daughters, Mrs. Pollock and Mrs. Wolfe; 13 grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

Funeral services will be conducted at 2 p. m. Tuesday from the Wolfe home in Lehighton, the Rev. Carl Leinbach officiating. Interment will be made in the Kunkletown cemetery.

Carl E. Smith

Funeral Services Sunday for 7-year-old East Penn Boy

Carl E. Smith, seven-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. William Smith, East Penn, died at his home at 12:30 a. m. yesterday.

Surviving are his parents; the following brothers and sisters: Mrs. Stanley Smith, Pine Run; Mrs. George Hettler, Lizard Creek; Mahlon, Baltimore; Willard, Naomi, Ernest, Lorraine, Gerald, Geraldine and Delores at home; his maternal and paternal grandfathers, Mahlon Smith and Noah Homm, Lehighton.

Funeral services will be conducted at 2 p. m. Sunday from the Heller and Son chapel, Weissport. Interment will be made in the Ben Salem cemetery. Viewing Saturday night at the Heller and Son chapel.

Ephriam F. Kessler

Plainfield Township Man Is Victim of Heart Disease

Ephriam F. Kessler died Friday morning at his home, Kesslersville, Plainfield township, Nazareth R. D. 3, of heart disease. He had been seriously ill three months.

Mr. Kessler was born in Plainfield township, a son of the late Andrew and Emeline Stecker Kessler. About 10 years ago he retired as a school teacher in the township. He was a member of the Lutheran congregation at Forks church.

Unmarried, Mr. Kessler's only survivors are two sisters, Mrs. Edna Engler, with whom he resided for 27 years, and Mrs. Owen Lerch, Nazareth. He also leaves a number of nieces and nephews.

Funeral services at 2 p. m. Monday at the Schmidt Funeral parlor, Wind Gap, followed by further services at 2:30 in Forks church in charge of the Rev. Luther Gruver, pastor. Burial in the family plot in the adjoining cemetery.

Mrs. Lizzie Walter

Easton Woman, 70, Recently Underwent Surgical Treatment

Mrs. Lizzie Walter, 70, wife of Jacob R. Walter, 137 E. Madison St., Easton, died Friday morning at Betts hospital. She had been admitted March 16 for surgical treatment and was ill a week before admitted to the hospital.

Mrs. Walter was born near Stockertown, a daughter of the late Frederick and Augusta Fleyt Shafer. She was a member of St. Peter's Evangelical Reformed church, serving as treasurer of the Woman's Missionary society since its organization.

Surviving are her husband, proprietor of the Jacob R. Walter and Son wholesale flour and poultry feed business; a son, Fred Walter, Easton; three brothers and a sister: The Rev. Floyd R. Shafer, Tatamy; Newton Shafer, Bangor; Stewart Shafer and Mrs. Charles Sippel, Easton.

Funeral services at 3:30 p. m. Monday at the Heck funeral parlor, 13th and Bushkill Sts., Easton, in charge of the Rev. Frederick Shafer, pastor of St. Peter's. Burial in Easton cemetery.

Mrs. Amelia L. Lesher

Easton Widow, 81, Had Been Ill Three Months

Mrs. Amelia L. Lesher, 81, widow of Fred S. Lesher, died Friday morning at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Harry Schleicher, 841 Spring Garden St., Easton. She had been ill three months.

Mrs. Lesher was born in Easton, a daughter of the late John and Sarah Smith. She was a member of St. Mark's Evangelical Reformed church, Easton.

Surviving are two daughters, Mrs. Schleicher, with whom she resided, and Mrs. William E. Miller, Easton; six grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

Funeral services at 12 noon Monday at the late residence, in charge of the Rev. Frank W. Teske, pastor of St. Mark's. Burial in Easton Heights cemetery.

Deaths

GAUGLER—At Quakertown, March 28, 1941, Charles R. Gaugler, aged 79 years. Relatives, friends and members of organizations with which he was affiliated are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 2 p. m. Tuesday from his late home, the residence of his son, Earl Gaugler, 128 S. 9th St. Continued services at 2:30 p. m. will be held in St. John's Lutheran church, Spinnerstown. Interment will be in the adjoining cemetery. Viewing from 7 to 9 p. m. Monday.
Clarence Strunk.

FRANTZ—In Summit Hill, March 28, 1941, Mrs. Elmira Frantz, of Lehighton, aged 75 years.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services from her home, 326 N. 2nd St., Lehighton, at 2 p.m. Tuesday, the Rev. Carl S. Leinbach of Zion church officiating. Burial in the Kunkletown cemetery.
Heller and Son, Weissport.

REESE—In this city, March 27, 1941, of whooping cough, Janet E., infant daughter of Philip P. and Anna (Frey) Reese, aged 1 year, 4 months, 21 days.
Private services Monday at the Heckrotte and Spacht funeral home, 824 Walnut St., to which only adult relatives are invited. Private interment in the Greenwood cemetery. No viewing.
Heckrotte and Spacht.

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PICTORIAL REVIEW *with the SUNDAY* JOURNAL - AMERICAN



Conrad Weiser

By ARTHUR D. GRAEFF, Ph. D.

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

REMOVING THE HATCHET

AMONG THE MANY ACTIVITIES of the manysided Benjamin Franklin was the organization of a club known as the Junto, which later evolved as the American Philosophical Society. The Junto was formed to serve both social and cultural purposes for the enlightened persons in Philadelphia. Scientific experiments and explorations were encouraged by the organization. They readily agreed to sponsor the botanist John Bartram in his plea for funds to study the flora and fauna of interior America. Franklin's newspaper the Gazette urged public support for the subscription being raised "for the encouragement of Mr. John Bartram to travel through New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryand in search of curious vegetables, fossils, etc., which it is hoped will meet with success." (1)

Lewis Evans, a cartographer who was very much esteemed by the Penn Proprietors accompanied Bartram to the home of Conrad Weiser, early in July of 1743. Together the three men set out for New York province.

Weiser led his companions northward over the Indian trail which crossed over the Blue Mountain at Pilger's Ruh and entered the Schuylkill Valley which Zinzendorf had named Anton's Wilderness. From the top of the Blue Ridge Evans viewed the broad valley which spread out to the north. In his journal he described the scene as "varied here and there with swelling hills, looking at a distance like cleared land, but are covered with dwarf oaks, about shoulder high, and bearing acorns, or the best gallnuts of any, we have." (2)

These observations would seem to fit the pen of Bartram the naturalist rather than Lewis the map maker. But Bartram was more concerned with the danger from rattlesnakes. Five of these vipers were killed on the first day of the jorney. At night Bartram complained that he was disturbed by small gnats. On the second night, at Mahanoy, the naturalist complained of fleas. The next evening the party reached the Indian Village of Shamokin and this time Bartram could not sleep because the Indians got drunk and caroused during the night. The travelers tarried at Shamokin on the fourth day, but that night Bartram and Lewis "went out to the mountain to sleep." Weiser stayed in the Indian village. (3)

North of Shamokin they passed the home of Shikellimy who, with his son had joined the party at the forks of the Susquehanna and traveled with them. But natural hardships continued to annoy the naturalists. A heavy rain made them uncomfortable until the Indians improvised a bark cover to shield the white men.

The travelers were deep in Penn's forests on July 11. On this day Shikellimy and his son shot a deer and a feast of venison was prepared on the next day. Now came the turn of Weiser's white companions to josh the leader of the expedition. Conrad was not feeling well and could not eat the portions placed before him. Bartram and Evans ate Weiser's share "by proxy" and doubtlessly indulged in some good natural bantering.

The next day Weiser's party met a group of eight Shawanese Indians. Both groups sought a shady tree and squatted under it, smoking pipes which were lit for them by a sqaw. Weiser explained to the Shawanese that he was on his way to the Six Nations council Fire to offer a mediation in the affairs between the Iroquois and Virginia. To this piece of news the Indians shouted "To-Bay," an expression of approval. Bartram records the reply to Weiser. The spokesman said they "were sensible with what an unwearied diligence Weiser had hitherto been instrumental in preserving peace and good harmony between the Indians and white people and that as they could not but now commend the prudence and zeal with which he had affected this laudable purpose, so they earnestly entreated and sincerely hoped he would still persevere in the same endeavours and with the same success and that his good offices may never be wanting on any future occasion." (4)

Somewhere between the Pennsylvania line and Onondaga Weiser's two white companions parted company with him and continued on their journey to Lake Ontario. His two red companions Shikellimy and his son stayed on the path to Onandago. This path led to Cachisdasche, the first town of the Onondaga nation. The Iroquois Long House was five miles farther north. Advance messengers were sent ahead to apprise the chiefs that Conrad Weiser had come with a message from Onas on behalf of Assarynoa, the Indian name for the Governor of Virginia.

The chief town of the Onondagas prepared a grand welcome for Weiser, whom they called Tarachawagon. (5) A feast of dried eels, boiled in hominy, was set before him and mats were brought for his comforts. Canassetego who led the huge delegation of deputies to Philadelphia in 1742 came to pay his respects and politely inquired about the welfare of the authorities in Philadelphia. Weiser and the chiefs smoked a pipe of "Philadelpiha Tobacco" and chatted about matters of general interest. When Tocanontie, the Black Prince of Onondaga, came to call he brought with him Caxhayion, the messenger who had been befriended by Zinzendorf a year earlier. To these old friends Weiser spoke in a humorous vein. To their greeting that he always brought good news Conrad replied "it was enough to kill a Man to come such a Long and bad Road over hills, Rocks, Old Trees, and Rivers, and to fight through a Cloud of Vermine and all kinds of Poisen'd Worms and creeping things, besides being Loaded with a disagreeable Message, upon which they Laugh'd."

This was the shrewd Weiser's way of diverting discussion from the main purpose of his journey until a more auspicious moment could be found. On the twenty-third of August Conrad and Shikellimy prevailed upon Canassetago to "meet us in the Bushes," that is privately, and then explained the object of their mission to the supreme chieftain of the Six Nations. At a council of the Onondagas Weiser was officially welcomed as Assaryquoa and Shikellimy as Onas. No business could be transacted, however, until the chiefs of all of the Six Nations were present. Messengers were sent to invite the representatives of the Confederacy and while the Onondagas waited they arranged a feast in honor of Weiser. Jonnhaty, the captain who led the warriors in the illfated Virginia skirmish was the host at the banquet.

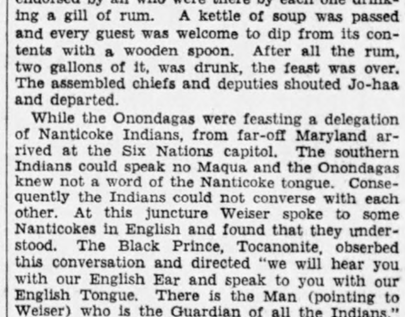
A cask of rum was rolled into the Jonnhaty hut. Virginia and Pennsylvania were toasted in song and the Sun was thanked for giving light. The cask was opened and Canassetego drank the first cup, toasting the health of Assaryquoa and Caheschcarowana drank to the health of Onas and then the cups were filled for all those present to the sentiments expressed by the chiefs. On the second round of drinks Jonnhaty handed the first cup to Conrad who toasted the "wise counsellors of the united nations" and his sentiments were endorsed by all who were there by each one drinking a gill of rum. A kettle of soup was passed and every guest was welcome to dip from its contents with a wooden spoon. After all the rum, two gallons of it, was drunk, the feast was over. The assembled chiefs and deputies shouted Jo-haa and departed.

While the Onondagas were feasting a delegation of Nanticoke Indians, from far-off Maryland arrived at the Six Nations capitol. The southern Indians could speak no Maqua and the Onondagas knew not a word of the Nanticoke tongue. Consequently the Indians could not converse with each other. At this juncture Weiser spoke to some Nanticokes in English and found that they understood. The Black Prince, Tocanonite, obserbed this conversation and directed "we will hear you with our English Ear and speak to you with our English Tongue. There is the Man (pointing to Weiser) who is the Guardian of all the Indians." In this way it came to pass that a German-born American interpreted between Iroquois and Nanticokes using English as the common basis for communication.

During the days which followed Jonnhaty's feast the delegations began to arrive from the allied nations. With the Oneidas came a venerable chief, Aquoyiota whom Weiser had known during his boyhood days in Schoharie. New ceremonies and repeated Jo-haas greeted each new group of deputies. On the 28th of July the full Council was assembled and two fires were lit, one for the Six Nations and one for Virginia. The Six Nations tended the one and Weiser stood guard over the other.

There followed a long recital of incidents which led to the unhappy state of affairs which made the meeting necessary. Many belts of wampum were hung upon a stick, kettles of Hominy and loaves of Indian bread were placed before Assaryquoa, Weiser, who was designated as the "Divider." The announcement of Virginia's gift brought forth Jo-haas of joy and Weiser was told that he was about to receive an answer.

Then, after thanking Onas for his meditation Tocanontie addressed Virginia—"you have healed our Wounds . . . an evil Spirit was the promoter of the late unhappy Skirmish . . . we thank you for removing your Hatchet . . . Let this Belt of Wampump serve to remove our Hatchet from you and not only bury it but we will fling it into the Bottomless Pitt, into the Ocean."



THEY BURY THE HATCHET

The Six Nations promised both Maryland and Virginia that they would come down to Harris Ferry in Pennsylvania "after eight moons are passed by." They made it clear, however, that they were in no mood for peace with their enemies, the Catawbas, but puromised to restrain their young braves and prevent them from making their warpath through the areas where white men were settled.

A song of joy marked the conclusion of the statements by the Black Prince. The Iroquois put out their fire and Weiser "put out the fire on behalf of Assaryquoa and Onas." After an exchange of civilities Weiser set out upon his homeward journey He had every reason to feel that his mission had been successful.

Soon after Weiser's return to Pennsylvania the Gazette informed its readers that "the misunderstanding between the colony of Virgina and the Six Nations . . . is now happily accommodated by the mediation of our Governor . . . when all past offenses were sunk in the Ocean, never more to be seen or heard of."

The optimism expressed by Franklin's newspaper was somewhat premature. True, the Hatchet had been removed and the blood had been washed off by the intercession of Weiser in his capacity of ambassador without portfolio but the demands of the Six Nations against Virginia and Maryland had not yet been satisfied. The plans for the intercolony-Indian treaty had been made but time was to prove how much more remained to be done before peace was certain. In the negotiations which followed Conrad Weiser's services became indispensable to Pennsylvania, to Maryland to Virginia and to the Oneidas, Senecas, Tuscaroras, Cayugas, Mohawks, Onondagas and their many allies.

NOTES

1. Pennsylvania Gazette, Mar. 10, 1742.
2. Lewis Evans "Observations." Quoted in Watson's Annals of Philadelphia. Part II, p. 561.
3. Bartram, John—**Observations.** Printed for George Perkins Humphries, Rochester, N. Y. 1895. See also Ernest Earnest, **John and William Bartram,** University of Penna. Press, 1940.
   In 1749 the Penn Proprietors wanted Evans and Bartram to accompany Weiser on the trip which Weiser made exploring the Ohio country. Weiser objected to their company. See: Gipson, Lawrence Henry, **Lewis Evans,** Phila. 1939. Peters wrote to Penn. Feb. 16, 1750. "We must give way to Conrad without whom the back parts can never be safely reconnoitered." Page 38. Mr. Gipson states that the reason for Weiser's opposition to their company is not clear, pointing out that in March 1749 the New York Gazette stated that Conrad Weiser agreed to receive subscriptions for Evans' maps at his home. The author submits this as evidence that good relations must have existed between Weiser and Evans. I submit that Weiser declined the company of these men because they were not good travellers—A. D. G.
4. Bartram, **Observations,** p. 22.
5. The descriptions of the events of Onondaga are extracted from Weiser's Journal of 1743, July 31 to Aug. 2. Colonial Records, Vol. IV, p. 660-668.

Dialect Differences between and within Western Berks and Western Lehigh Counties, Pa.

By LESTER W. J. SEIFERT

Brown University

(Conclusion)

IX. Western Lehigh Co. has never had any center of the same degree of importance for the surrounding country as Womelsdorf was for southwestern Berks Co. In Section VIII it has been shown that, when there are differences in the dialect of Berks Co. as a whole, one of the forms can often be found in the Womelsdorf area, while the rest of Berks uses another form. In Lehigh, however, it is impossible to speak of a "Fogelsville area," or a "Macungie area," or a "New Tripoli area," because words and forms have not radiated from these points out into the surrounding country. To be sure, there are also terms in Lehigh which show geographic distribution, but this distribution does not show the regular pattern found in Berks. Lehigh is therefore much more split up than Berks and the dialect of the former has not yet reached the same degree of homogeneity as the dialect of the latter. In Sections III and IV examples have already been given to show how NW Lehigh on the one hand and SW Lehigh on the other (in both cases agreeing with Berks) differ from the rest of western Lehigh. The following examples show even more clearly, how western Lehigh is split up.

1. **The wash-boiler** north and west of Weidasville, Lyon Valley, and Hynemansville, and also in a small area north of the Lehigh Mts. is **der Wesch-boiler;** the people in the wedge between these two areas say **der Wesch-kessel.** In Berks **der Wesch-boiler** is not very frequent and it is usually **der Wesch-beiler.** a form which the Lehigh people say has died out. Could it be that **der Wesch-kessel** is spreading from Allentown, a place from which we have no records?

2. **A stone-house** in the area north of Fogelsville up to Weidasville, northwest to New Tripoli and back again to Fogelsville is **es Schdeene-haus,** and also in a considerable area north of the Lehigh Mts.; round about these areas it is **called en Schdee-haus** (I do not indicate the nasal vowel, because in many speakers the nasal quality is lost). In Berks it is most commonly called **en Schdeenich-haus,** although **en Schdee-haus** also occurs.

3. **A brick-house** in the area north and west of the Clausville-Seipstown line up to Stine's Corner and New Tripoli and also in a very small area north of the Lehigh Mts. next to Berks Co. is **en Backe-schdeene-haus;** hence this area is much smaller than the area in which **Schdeene-haus** is used. In a narrow strip stretching from Schweitzer Valley to New Tripoli it is called **en Backe-schdee-haus.** The rest of the investigated area in Lehigh has **en Backe-schdeenich-haus,** which is by far the most common term in Berks, although **en Backe-schdee-haus** does occur now and then. After more of the entire Pennsylvania German area has been investigated, the distribution of the forms for these last two examples should make a very interesting study.

4. **A highway** north and west of Weidasville, Lyon Valley, and Hynemansville is **en Peik,** and also in a small area north of the Lehigh Mts. In the wedge between these two areas it is called **die grossi Schdross** or simply **die Schdross,** though **Peik** is not entirely unknown in this region. In Berks these same words are used, but they are not in geographic distribution. In addition **der Schdeet-weeg, der Hei-wee,** and **der Hei-weg** occur in both Berks and Lehigh.

5. **My father** (the formal term) north and east of the line from Claussville to Hillside is **mei Paepp.** In the rest of western Lehigh it is **mei Fadder.** In Berks only the old people still say **mei Fadder** and the usual thing is **mei Daadi.** Thus in the **Paepp** area of Lehigh and in Berks the distinction between a formal and an affectionate term is disappearing (cf. example No. 3, Section II). In Lehigh **Daadi** usually refers to any old man, except in the compound **Schwaer-daadi** (father-in-law).

6. **My mother** (the formal word) is **mei Maemm** in an area which largely coincides with the **Paepp** area. The rest of Western Lehigh has **mei Mudder.** In Berks **mei Mammi** is generally used, though **mei Maemm** is also quite frequent; **mei Mudder** is dying out rapidly in Berks, but it is relatively more alive than **mei Fadder.** As in the words for **father,** the distinction between a formal and an affectionate term is dying out. **Mammi** in Lehigh usually refers to any old woman. Cf. example No. 4, Section II and example No. 3, Section III.

7. **Stubborn** in a considerable area of NW Lehigh is **dick-kebbich;** the rest of western Lehigh has **schdarr-kebbich.** The latter word and **schdowwerich** are used in Berks.

So far the examples in this section have shown how western Lehigh is split into a northwestern, a southwestern, and a central-western area. But there are other examples which show how western Lehigh is split into a far-western section (a strip of varying width along the Berks Co. line) and a midwestern section.

8. **Supper** in Berks and in a narrow strip of Lehigh along the county line is **es Nacht-esse;** in the midwestern section of Lehigh it is **Subber.**

9. **We go to work** in Berks and in the far-western section of Lehigh is **mir gehn an die Arwet;** in the midwestern section the people say **mir gehne schaffe,** but here and there in this section people say **mir gehn noch der Arwet.**

10. **He lives on the highway** in a very broad far-western section is **er wuhnt am Peik** (or any of the possibilities according to example No. 4 of this section). In Berks this occurs here and there, but the regular thing in Berks and in the midwestern section of Lehigh is **er wuhnt uffem Peik.**

11. **To cultivate corn** in a fairly broad far-western section is **es Welsch-karn schaufle;** in the midwestern section it is **es Welsch-karn koldiweedere** or **koldiweede.** In Berks both these idioms are used, as well as **es Welsch-karn schaffe.**

The examples given in this article show the main types of geographic distribution in the vocabulary. I have tried to show how far the currency of any given term extends within the limits of the two areas investigated, but since I have not used maps, I have been forced to be somewhat general at times. There are other differences in vocabulary which do not show any clear geographic distribution and therefore they have not been mentioned in this article.

The number of differences which have been listed is not great enough to make the speakers of one district unintelligible to the speakers of the other district, but the material presented here shows that a stage of homogeneity over the entire Pennsylvania German area has not been reached by the dialect. In addition there are also differences in pronunciation and in grammatical forms which have not been used in this article, but they roughly fall into the same patterns as those outlined for the differences in vocabulary.

The first two installments of this article appeared in the Eck for March 15 and 22.

Chat About Your Friends

Billy Hertz, 640 N. 10th St., is recovering from injuries which he received recently in an automobile accident.

Joseph Hoffman, 338 N. 6th St., has been reported on the sick list.

Manus McClafferty, 446 Grant St., who has been confined to the Sacred Heart hospital for the past week receiving treatment for injuries suffered in an accident while at work as brakeman for the Lehigh Valley railroad, is reported improving.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond R. Bear, 33 S. 15th St., were guests at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York City.

Alfred H. Faringer, 526 Oak St., will observe his birthday anniversary today.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Keeney have moved from 825 N. 5th St., to 637 N. Penn St.

Mrs. Marvin B. Wescoe, 735½ N. Lumber St., spent Thursday in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Charles F. Bush, 455 Chestnut St., has returned home from the Allentown hospital after undergoing an operation. She is convalescing nicely.

Virginia Bannerman, 1239 Chew St., is attending the Inter-Fraternity ball this weekend at Penn State college.

Harry L. Stevens, 425 N. 9th St., who was operated upon for gallstones in the Allentown hospital, was discharged from that institution on Thursday and now is recuperating nicely. He is the proprietor of the Dolly Madison shoppe, 1039 Hamilton St.

Midshipman Tilghman H. Moyer, who is taking a course of training leading to a commision as an ensign in the U. S. Navy Reserves and has been stationed on the U.S.S. Prairie State in New York, is the weekend guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tilghman H. Moyer Sr., 116 N. 15th St.

Captain Harvey Weisel, 1824 Cedar St., who holds a commission in the U. S. Army Reserve corps, has been notified to report for active duty and is leaving for camp within a few days.

Carl Givler, star football man for the past three years at Wake Forest college, is home for a few days and is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Givler, 31 N. 5th St. He came home at the completion of spring football practice by the college squad.

Fred C. Royer Sr., 446 N. Jordan St., is a patient at Sacred Heart hospital recuperating from an operation which he underwent on Thursday. Mr. Royer is aged 62.

Central Junior High Conservation Club Unit Will Plant Seedlings

As part of its school program, 28 boys of the Conservation club of the Central Junior High school will plant 3,500 seedlings today.

The planting will take place on the farm of George Dengler, one mile north of Leather Corner Post. Mr. Dengler will treat the boys to a chicken dinner following the completion of the planting program.

Each lad will plant a quota of 140 trees. Seven men from the Pioneer Fish and Game Assn. will act as drivers and supervisors. The supervisors follow each crew inspecting the trees for thorough tamping of soil and straightness.

The apportionment of the 3,500 trees is: 500 black walnut, 500 black locust; 500 hemlock; 1,000 white ash and 1,000 white pine.

The caravan will leave from the Central school at 8 a. m. and planting of the seedlings will get underway within the hour. It is expected that the program will be completed by 1 o'clock. Stuart Follweiler, of the Central faculty, will take two reels of motion pictures.

Last night M. E. Shoemaker, of the National Wildlife Assn., visited G. Dewey Fenstermacher, club advisor, and praised the program at Central Jr. High school.

Future benefits of such planting programs are innumerable, conservation of water in the soil thus preventing floods and draughts and erosion of top soil. A much needed timber crop of course, is provided for future generations.

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Obituaries

Mrs. Ellen M. Kressley

Allentown Woman Had Been Hospitalized Seven Months

Ellen M., nee Bittner, wife of Alvin P. Kressley, 615 N. Lumber St., Allentown, died at 7:10 o'clock last night at the Sacred Heart hospital where she had been a patient for more than seven months. She was aged 70.

A native of Weisenberg township, Lehigh county, she had been an Allentown resident the past 55 years. She was a daughter of the late Edwin and Ruffina, nee Moyer, Bittner.

In addition to her husband, she leaves three daughters: Mrs. Verdie Werley, Seipstown; Hallie, wife of Leo A. Morey, Allentown, and Clistia, wife of Frank W. Heckman, this city. There are also five grandchildren.

Mrs. Kressley was a member of Weisenberg Lutheran church, Rev. Robert E. Laubach pastor.

Services will be held from the Ernest B. Zimmerman funeral home, 1124 Walnut St., on Wednesday at 1 p. m., with continued services in the church at 2:30 o'clock. Interment will be made in the adjoining cemetery.

William J. Newhart

Saylorsburg Octogenarian Former Monroe School Teacher

William James Newhart died at his home at Saylorsburg Thursday night at the age of 84 years. He was born in Ross Township, Monroe County, son of the late Jacob and Mary Ann Dailey Newhart.

Mr. Newhart was a charter member of Camp 237 P. O. S. of A. of Saylorsburg of which he has been financial manager for 32 years. He was a member of the Mount Eaton Lutheran church, Saylorsburg and in his early life was a school teacher in several sections of Monroe county, late a Justice of the Peace for 20 years. He was a lifelong resident of Ross Township and spent his last 47 years at his Saylorsburg home where he died.

He was the last of a family of 13 children. He is survived by his daughter, Mrs. J. E. Serfass of Saylorsburg, at whose home he lived, 10 grandchildren and 12 great-grandchildren.

Funeral services will be held Sunday 2 p. m. in charge of Rev. I. F. Bergstresser, district superintendent of the Evangelical Conference of Allentown, a nephew of the deceased.

Camp 327, P. O. S. of A. will be in charge of services at the grave in the Lakeview cemetery, Saylorsburg.

George H. Krause

Easton Resident Was Silk Worker for 50 Years

George H. Krause, 63, of 1431 Bushkill St., Easton, died at 12:42 a. m. Friday at Easton hospital. He had been ill several months and was admitted Wednesday for medical treatment.

Mr. Krause was born in Easton, a son of the late Bernard and Kathryn Krause. A silk worker for 50 years, he was employed as foreman in the velvet shearing department of the Onondaga Silk Co. at the time of his death. He was a member of Zion Lutheran church.

Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Minnie Krause; a brother and four sisters: Christopher Krause, Mrs. Clark Gearhart, Mrs. William Johnson, Easton; Catherine Krause and Mrs. David Lane, Orlando, Fla.

Funeral services from the late residence at 3 p. m. Monday in charge of the Rev. Walter C. G. Veit, pastor of Zion church. Burial in Easton cemetery.

Ida E. Arp

Easton Woman Had Been Ailing Long Time; Was 68

Ida E. Arp, 68, of 1238 Lehigh St., Easton, died late Thursday night at Easton hospital. She had been admitted Thursday afternoon after a lengthy illness.

Miss Arp was born in Phillipsburg, N. J., and resided in the vicinity all her life. Her sole survivor is a brother, Charles E. Arp, Easton. She was a member of St. Luke's Lutheran church.

Funeral services at 2 p. m. Monday from the Shillinger funeral parlor, 801 Lehigh St., Easton in charge of the Rev. E. J. Heilman, pastor of St. Luke's. Burial in Easton Heights cemetery.

Mrs. Helen E. Krames

Bethlehem Woman, 33, Had Been Ill With Pneumonia

Mrs. Helen E. Kramer, 33, wife of Roland E. Kramer, 168 Washington Ave., Bethlehem, died at 10 a. m. Friday in Sacred Heart hospital of pneumonia.

She was born in Bethlehem, May 31, 1907, a daughter of the late George and Bertha Miller Graver, and was a member of St. Stephen's Lutheran church. The husband survives.

The Rev. Dr. D. H. Frederick will officiate at funeral services at 3 p. m. Tuesday in the Steyers home, 70 E. Broad St., Bethlehem. Interment in Macada cemetery.

John Haas

Bethlehem Machinist Was in His 73rd Year

John Haas, 72, of the Alpine Hotel, 317 Adams St., Bethlehem, machinist by trade, died at 4:30 a. m. Friday in St. Luke's hospital, following a brief illness.

A resident of Bethlehem for 50 years, Mr. Haas was a native of Austria. His wife died in 1917. There are no survivors.

The funeral will be held at 8:30 a. m. Monday from the E. J. Madden home, 748 E. 4th St., Bethlehem, with requiem mass at 9 a. m. in the Church of the Holy Ghost and interment in the parish cemetery.

Wilbur A. Peters

Slatington Resident Was LV Transit Co. Watchman

Wilbur A. Peters, a Lehigh Valley Transit Co., watchman, died at 2:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Chalmers Evans, 515 E. Church St., Slatington, after a week's illness. He was 55 years old.

Born in Washington township, Lehigh county, he was the son of the late Jeremiah and Isa M. (Peters) Peters.

Fraternally he was affiliated with the Washington camp, P.O.S. of A., Slatedale; Slatington lodge, I.O.O.F., and Slatington chamber 6, Knights of Friendship. He was a member of the St. John's Evangelical and Reformed church, Slatington.

Survivors include his wife, Annie (Benninger) Peters; three daughters, Mrs. Paul Schrader, Allentown; Mrs. Chalmers Evans, Slatington; Ellen Mae, at home; two sons, 1st Class Private Luther Peters, Quantico, Va.; Rudolph, at home; four grandchildren, four brothers, John Peters, Emerald; Edward Peters, Allentown; George Peters, Krumsville; the Rev. Charles Peters, Tyrone; a sister, Mrs. Russell Snyder, Emerald.

Funeral services will be held Tuesday at 1:30 p. m. at the home of Mrs. Evans, 515 E. Church St., Slatington, with continued services in St. John's Evangelical and Reformed church. Interment in the Union cemetery. Viewing Monday 7-9 p. m. The Rev. R. Maxwell Paine will officiate.

Regina E. Achterman

Bethlehem Woman, Aged 68, Had Been Ill Several Weeks

Regina E. Atcherman, 68, 603 W. Broad St., Bethlehem, died Thursday night in Sacred Heart hospital, after an illness of several weeks.

The funeral will be held from the late home with requiem mass at 9:30 a. m. Monday in SS. Simon and Jude church. Interment in Holy Saviour cemetery.

She was born in Bethlehem, Nov. 21, 1872, a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Henry Achterman. Survivors are a brother, William, and a sister, Mrs. Albert Hartman, both of Bethlehem, three nephews and a niece.

Mrs. Minnie Siegfried

Wilson Borough Woman Was 68; Funeral Today

Mrs. Minnie Kitchen Siegfried, 66, widow of William H. Siegfried of 1531 Butler St., Wilson borough, died Thursday at the Betts hospital, after a brief illness. She was admitted March 27 for surgical treatment.

Mrs. Siegfried was born in Easton, a daughter of the late Edward Y. and Anna Cougle Kitchen. She was a member of the Methodist church. Her father was a Civil War veteran.

Surviving are: a sister, Miss Cora Kitchen with whom she resided; three brothers, Frank, Willian and Harry Kitchen, all of Easton.

Funeral services will be held this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, at the Shillinger Funeral home, 801 Lehigh St., with the Rev. Alexander officiating. Burial in the Hay's cemetery, South Side.

Mrs. Sarah Keller

Resident of Wilson Borough, 68, Had Been Ill Three Weeks

Mrs. Sarah Keller, 68, wife of Reuben Keller died at 11:45 a. m. Friday at her home, 425 S. 20th St., Wilson borough, after an illness of three weeks.

She was born in Upper Nazareth township, a daughter of the late James and Elnora Smith. She was a member of the Memorial Evangelical Reformed church, and had resided in the borough for the last 28 years.

Surviving are her husband, Reuben; two sons, Frank of Allentown, and Lester at home; a daughter Mrs. Lottie Schooley of Philadelphia; two brothers, Robert Smith of Easton and Edward Smith of Nazareth; a sister, Mrs. Ida Ruth of Bethlehem and one grandchild.

William S. Shellhammer

Veteran Schnecksville Farmer Was Native of Schuylkill County

William S. Shellhammer, veteran Schnecksville farmer, died Thursday afternoon from a heart ailment at the Allentown hospital. He was 78 years old.

Born in West Penn township, Schuylkill county, he was the son of the late David and Elizabeth (Sax) Shellhammer.

He was a member of the Odd Fellows lodge at Pleasant Corner.

Survivors include a son, Fred, Hokendauqua; a daughter, Mrs. Howard Anthony, Laurys; three brothers, two sisters, six grandchildren and six great-grandchildren.

His wife died four years ago.

Services will be held Tuesday 2 p. m. at the Walter Bard funeral home, Schnecksville. Interment in the Unionville church cemetery. Viewing Monday 7-9 p. m. The Rev. Urffer will officiate.

Mrs. Mary Ellen Searfoss

Bowmanstown Woman Was 57 Years Old at Death

Mrs. Mary Ellen, nee Blose, Searfass, wife of Weslie Searfass, died Friday morning at her home, Ore St., Bowmanstown. She was 57 years old.

Born near Bowmanstown, she was the daughter of Oliver O. and Louise, nee Sterner, Blose. She was a member of St. John's Reformed church, Towamensing.

Surviving are her husband, five daughters, Elva, wife of Calvin Bennyhoff, and Lucy, wife of Clyde Freeby, both of Bowmanstown; Florence, wife of Arlington Remaly, and Marian, wife of Valen Remaly, both of Palmerton R. 1, and Fern, at home; seven grandchildren and four great-grandchildren; a sister, Mrs. Harold Searfass of Bowmanstown; and a brother, Edwin Blose of Bowmanstown.

Rev. R. E. Kutz will be in charge of private services Tuesday at 2 p. m. at her late home and continued public services in St. John's Towamensing church. Interment will be made in the adjoining cemetery. Friends may call Monday from 7 to 9 p. m.

Mrs. Louisa Sterner

Emmaus Woman Was Native of Berks County

Mrs. Louisa, nee Heil, Sterner, one of the oldest members of Huffs Reformed church, died Friday morning at her home, 207 N. 6th St., Emmaus, at the age of 88 years.

Born in Hereford township, Berks county, she was a daughter of the late Daniel and Lydia, nee Treichler, Heil. She was a member of the Reformed wing of Huffs church since childhood, and lived in Emmaus for the last 20 years.

Surviving are two children, Mary Ann Sterner at home and Clinton O. Sterner of Zionsville R. 1; five grandchildren, 13 great-grandchildren, two great-great-grandchildren. Her husband, Henry R. Sterner, and a son, Clinton C. Sterner, both died in 1938.

Rev. J. N. Blatt will officiate at short services Tuesday at 1:30 p. m. at the Ritter and Buzby funeral home, 36-38 S. 5th St., Emmaus, with continued services in Huffs Reformed church and interment in the adjoining cemetery. Friends may call at the funeral home Monday from 7 to 9 p. m.

Calvin W. Wilhelm

Mauch Chunk Man Was Collector of Rare Antiques

Calvin W. Wilhelm, 78, of 117 W. Broadway, Mauch Chunk, died at 3:30 a.m. yesterday in the Palmerton hospital, where he had been a patient for some time.

Mr. Wilhelm, native of Mauch Chunk, was a son of the late James H. and Martha Weaver Wilhelm, early German and Huguenot settlers in Pennsylvania. He moved to Weatherly where he conducted a general store for several years but spent the greater part of his life in Mauch Chunk.

Noted for his affection for children, Mr. Wilhelm was a friend of almost all the children in the community. His hobby was collecting rare antiques. He was a parishioner of St. Paul's Methodist church, Mauch Chunk.

He is survived by his son, William H. Wilhelm, Mauch Chunk, a grandson and twin granddaughters.

Funeral services will be held from the Melber funeral home, Upper Mauch Chunk, at 2:30 p.m. Monday. Further services will be held at the Mauch Chunk cemetery, where interment will be made, in charge of Rev. Richard D. Bell, pastor of St. Paul's church.

Deaths

WOMER—In Allentown, April 4, 1941, Clarence Womer, 507 Wire St., aged 54 years.
Due notice of funeral.
Ernest B. Zimmerman.

KRESSLEY—In this city, April 4, 1941, Ellen Kressley, wife of Alvin P. Kressley, aged 70 years, 8 months and 25 days.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services at the Ernest B. Zimmerman funeral home, 1124 Walnut St., Wednesday at 1 p. m. Continued services in Heidelberg church at 2:30 p. m. Friends may call Tuesday evening between 7 and 9 o'clock.
Ernest B. Zimmerman.

PETERS—At Slatington, April 4, 1941, Wilbur A. Peters, husband of Annie (Benninger) Peters, aged 55 years, 6 months, 27 days.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services Tuesday 1:30 p. m. from the home of the daughter, Mrs. Chalmers Evans, 515 E. Church St., Slatington, and continued services in St. John's Evangelical and Reformed church, Slatington. Interment in the Union cemetery. Friends are invited to call Monday 7-9 p. m.
Elwood Heintzelman.

SHELLHAMMER—In this city, April 3, 1941, William S. Shellhammer, aged 78 years, 3 months, 12 days.
Relatives, friends and members of organizations with which he was affiliated are respectfully invited to attend services Tuesday 2 p. m. at the Walter Bard funeral home, Schnecksville. Interment in the Unionville church cemetery. Friends are invited to call at the funeral home Monday 7-9 p. m. Lehighton papers please copy.
Walter S. Bard.

SEARFASS—At Bowmanstown, April 4, 1941, Mary Ellen, nee Blose, wife of Weslie Searfass, aged 57 years, 5 months and 9 days.
Private services will be held Tuesday at 2 p. m. at her late home, Ore St., Bowmanstown, with public services in St. John's Towamensing church to which relatives and friends are respectfully invited. Interment will be made in the Towamensing cemetery. Friends may call Monday from 7 to 9 p. m.
J.S.Z.

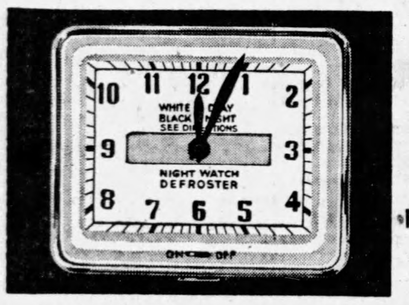
KRAMER—In Allentown, April 4, 1941, Mrs. Helen E. Kramer, 33, wife of Roland E. Kramer, 168 Washington Ave., Bethlehem.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at 3 p. m. Tuesday in the Steyers home, 70 E. Broad St., Bethlehem. Interment in Macada cemetery.
Marvin M. Steyers.

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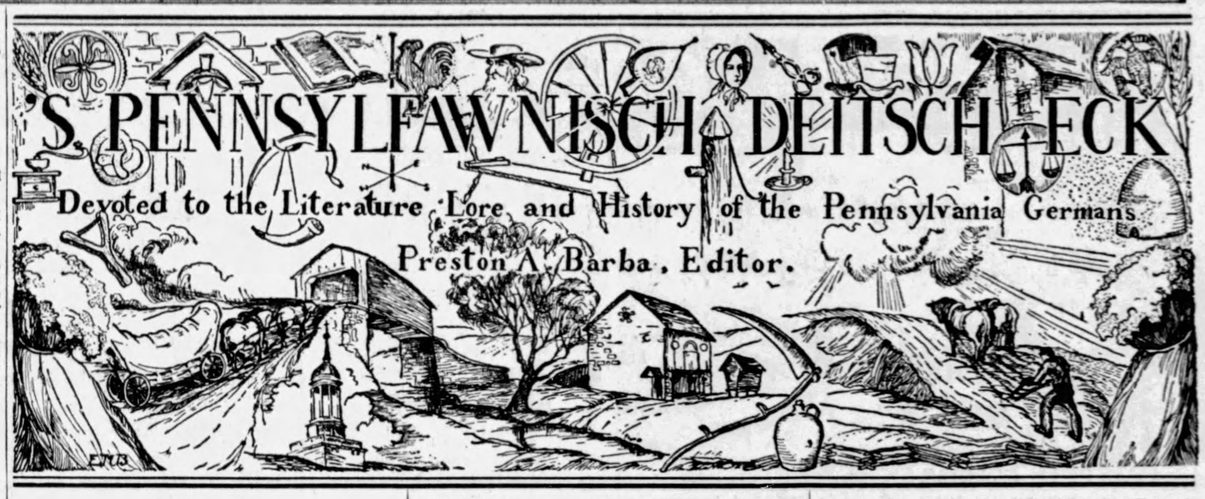
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REVIEW

YEARBOOK.—Published by the **Pennsylvania German Folklore Society.** Volume Five. 1940. **Schlechter's Press, Allentown, Pa.**

The fifth volume in the notable series of yearbooks published by the Pennsylvania German Folklore Society does not lack in variety of content. Many will be grateful to the Society for reprinting an early work on "Names given by the Lenni Lenape or Delaware Indians to Rivers, Streams and Places in the now States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, with their Significations" by the Moravian missionary the Rev. John Heckewelder. This treatise had been communicated to the American Philosophical Socity in 1822, revised and prepared for the press by Peter S. Du Ponceau, and printed in 1833 by James Kay, Jun. and Co., Philadelphia, printers to the American Philosophical Society. John Gottlieb Ernestus Heckewelder was born at Bedford, England, in 1743. In 1771 his father, a native of Moravia, had come from Herrnhut in Saxony in the interests of the Moravian Church. When the boy was eleven the family came to Bethlehem, Pa. Here he grew to manhood and became assistant to David Zeisberger, the great Moravian missionary to the Indians. He labored long among the Moravian Indians at Schoenbrunn, Gnadenhuetten, Lichtenau and Salem, Indian towns in the Ohio country. He spent the evening of his life in Bethlehem, where he died on Jan .31, 1823. It was his daughter Johanna Maria who was the first white girl child to be born in what is now the state of Ohio (See the ECK for March 21, 1936). Heckewelder had become a member of the American Philosophical Society because of his various contributions to the publications of the Society, notable among them his "Account of the History, Manners, and Customs of the Indian Nations Who Once Inhabited Pennsylvania and the Neighboring States" and his "Narrative of the Mission of the United Brethren among the Delawares and Mohican Indians". Dr. Samuel H. Ziegler of Cedar Crest College has written a brief introduction for this valuable work on Indian names. Heckewelder, in his own introductory remarks to his treatise, points out that "in spelling of Indian names (where I do not copy them from books, maps or records) I have adopted the German orthography, conceiving that the powers of the German alphabet are better calculated than those of the English to convey the true sound of a foreign idiom". One wonders why he has not included "Ontelaunee" (Antelahanne) among the Indian names listed for Berks County.

The second item in the yearbook, "The Ephrata Printing Press" was written by Professor Ziegler. The writer deals in general with the spiritual movement which led to the founding of Ephrata and its activities as a center of printing and publishing in colonial days. In particular he deals with Ephrata's offspring at Snow Hill in Franklin County, which continued to prosper long after the parent settlement at Ephrata had gone into decline. To Snow Hill one of the Ephrata presses had been sent shortly after the American Revolution. When in the course of time Snow Hill also declined the press followed a few of its remaining members to Morrison's Cove in Bedford County, and there in the possession of a retired school teacher the press from which went forth some of the choicest examples of colonial printing, now rests from its many labors. Only once in a long while it is roused from its deep dreams into mild activities, notably when its owner, Mr. King, printed upon it the programs for the March, 1940, banquet of the Pioneer Historical Society of Bedford County.

To Dr. Edwin Fogel, the well known Pennsylvania German folklorist, we are indebted for the very informative article "Of Months and Days" in which he sets forth in a scholarly manner the origins of the names of our months and of the days of the week against a wealth of Germanic mythological backgrounds and with many allusions to the remoter origins of the Pennsylvania German folklore which has attached itself to the seasons, months and days.

Stimulating and at the same time provocative is the material which Mr. William L. Connor, Superintendent of Schools of the city of Allentown, offers in the last article in the yearbook under the title "The Folk Culture of the Pennsylvania Germans: Its Value in Modern Education". Since many of the children in the public schools of Allentown are of P. G. extraction, Mr. Connor believed it desirable that the cultural elements in our P. G. life could be profitably coordinated with other elements in the educational processes of the pupils in our schools. He has described examples of work done since 1937 in the 4th, 5th, and 6th grades, where classes were given assignments such as the following: "The Spinning Wheel" (a study of 14 P. G. poems in which the dialect poem is presented first, followed by a literal translation, which in turn is followed by a third art form in English based on the original and on the literal translation. The work was illustrated by the pupils themselves); "The Pennsylvania Germans: Their Customs, Arts and Superstitions" in which the migrations, settlements and historical characters, art, superstitions and beliefs, were studied and copies made from illuminated manuscripts and barn signs; "Lilies of Light", a book of poems done by the 5th Grade of the McKinley School, containing nearly 100 original poems done in the spirit of the P. G. poetry of an earlier day, the borders of the pages being beautifully illuminated in the color and the manner of **Fraktur.** It would have been interesting to know what percentage of the children engaged upon such projects know the dialect well enough to undertake the translation of dialect poems. We learn with some amazement that "historical and geographical research were required and not a little arithmetic" in preparing "Lu of the Many Talents," the story of the famous Celtic hero, which Mr. Connor thinks belongs to the Celts of the lower Rhine valley quite as much as it does to the Irish, although it is not clear what relation it bears to the Palatines of the upper Rhine valley, quite aside from the fact that the Celts have not even occupied the lower valley of the Rhine for about 2000 years!.

Especially interesting is the account of the weaving of coverlets after old patterns, done by the 6th Grade of the Franklin School. Another project is the study of "Music in the Lehigh Valley". In the Art Department under the direction of Miss Clarissa H. Breinig a great deal of attention is being given to the study of P. G. art objects. It may be too early to make an estimate of the effectiveness of this work in the education of the child, but in the meantime it has surely been a pleasant diversion. We are gratified to observe that the children of our schools have found the ECK such a fruitful source for material. We do however question the usefulness of employing such poems as John Birmelin's delightful poem "N Paar Valentines" as illustrative of P. G. folk culture and of merely reproducing the drawing made by our own illustrator (See Eck for Feb. 11, 1939). Valentines are not a P. G. tradition.

In so short an article the work done in our schools could only be presented very sketchily. We therefor regret that he has allowed himself to digress from his subject throughout a very substantial part of his article, in which he seems to have been impelled by ingenious phrases and inferences that our P. G. cultural backgrounds are dominated by the ancient Celtic; that the P. G. farmer owes much to superior Celtic agriculture; that the P. G. is usually more akin to the Irishman in character and attitude toward life than he is to the Teutonic German (a term which needs to be defined); that the P. G. bears the mark of Celticism rather than Teutonism (?) in his personal and political independence and in his willingness to respect the personal and political independence of others. It is of course very gracious on the part of Mr. Connor to attempt to rescue, so to speak, the P. G. people in whose midst he has taken up his abode and whom he has learned to love and regard so highly, from Teutonism (whatever that may imply). We do not however believe it necessary to deny our blood nor Germanic culture, just because we may not be proud of all our relatives.

We do not agree with Mr. Connor that the character of the P. G. bears more of the distinguishing marks of ancient Celtic character than it does of German character. The story is a far more complicated one than Mr. Connor seems to recognize, for he is confronted with a welter of archaeological material which even professionals in this field find baffling. During the thousand years before Christ the Celts repeatedly swept down from north of the Alps into Italy, Illyria and Greece. But who were the Celts? The ancients called all these invading hordes from the North KELTOI, without distinguishing between what we commonly know as the Celts of Western Europe and of the Alpine areas and those tall, blond, northern peoples, the Germanic tribes of the North, who dwelt in Homeric times "in a region of wintry gloom, but where the sun set not in summer." It was Julius Caesar who first recognized the distinction between the Celts and the Germans. Studies in comparative philology have shown the relationship of the two languages, both being branches of the larger Indogermanic family of languages. If then there is any similarity of family names (altho some of Mr. Connor's names are rather doubtfully classified) it could be maintained on the grounds of kinship of the two languages, although family names as such only came into use in Germany toward the end of the Middle Ages. Also we point out that at least one scholar doubts that the Irish is a Celtic language. (See under "Celts" in the Encyclopedia Brittanica).

We know that the Celts once inhabited the valley of the Rhine and that they moved westward leaving behind them Celtic names like the Rhine, the Main and the Neckar, masculine river names, whereas the German river names are feminine. We also know that by the middle of the first century B. C. the Germans inhabited both banks of the Rhine, but Caesar's victory over Ariovistus prevented them from penetrating Gaul. For three centuries the Romans succeeded in keeping the Germanic tribes east of the Rhine and the Neckar. After the German victory over the Romans in the battle of Teutoburg, in the year 9 A. D., the Romans found it necessary to build their walls and fortifications (the famed "limes") across from the right bank of the Rhine to the Danube. We must observe here that the Romans built flourishing colonies in the Rhine valley; Cologne, Bonn, Mayence, Worms, Speyer and Strassburg, the very areas from which so many of our P. G. ancestors were to migrate 1600 years later. Archaeological studies in these regions show plainly the tremendous influence which the superior Roman culture exerted upon both the Celts and the Germans. Certainly if Celtic culture were dominant among us today it would surely have predominated among the Germans in the first century of the Christian era, at the time when Tacitus wrote his "Germania". Instead however he reports of the German tribes: **propriam et sinceram et tantum sui similem gentem**—pure, unmixed, independent, unlike any other.

We also agree with Mr. Connor that the German race is not a pure race, nor do we know of any German scholar that maintains that it is. Least of all is the Palatine pure, for of the various Germans he is perhaps the most composite. The Rhenish Palatinate and the immediate country around it has for two milleniums been a cockpit of Europe. Its soil is drenched with the blood of Celts, Romans, Alemanni, Burgundians and Franks and continues to be a frontier land of strife and contention down to our own very day. The Palatine was through the ages schooled in adversity and hardship, he became rugged and tenacious and he maintains his acquired characteristics. He is of all Germans the great wanderer. There are Palatine settlements in Russia, in the valley of the Danube in the Banat and the Bartschka. Yes, there was even a Palatine migration to Ireland. We have spoken with Palatines of the Danubian Banat. They do not differ essentially from those of the Pfalz. We have lived in the Pfalz and we find the poeple there amazingly like our people here in the eastern counties of Pennsylvania. We have also lived in other portions of Germany, but we cannot make the final leap with Mr. Connor and say that the P. G. people are more like the Irish than they are like other Germans.

We are further told of the superior agriculture of the ancient Celts. Yes, but so did the Germans of northern Europe have superior agriculture. We now know that the latter carried on agriculture in the neolithic age (3500-2000 B. C.) At that time they already raised flax and cultivated grain. They had three different kinds of wheat, they had beans, peas and lentils, and two kinds of apples, which they dried for winter use (our earliest "schnitz," but the "Knepp" were only to come later!) We disagree that Palatine tilling of the soil differs essentially from that of Swabia or Franconia, for example. The Palatines do excel in viniculture which they owe to the Romans.

Mr. Connor has ventured out on grounds that are full of treacherous quagmires. We submit that his position is untenable. Even biologists are humble before the profound problem: Which was first, the hen or the egg?—Who will disentangle this multicolored but knotted and tangled mass of yarn in the lap of Mother Time? We shall not essay it!—ED.



Der Elmer Breisch

Wie ich's letscht Mol uff'm Kaerrichhof waar, hawwich geduh wie der ald Schwammbach mir gsaat hot far mit de Dode zu schwetze un hab de Sall Schlemmer gerufe. Well, ihr hen gelese wie mir's gange iss, wie sie gemeent hot ich waer der Hen, ihre Mann, un wie sie mir gedichtich die Lefitte runnergelese hot. Wie's verbei waar, bin ich heem un hab mir vorgenumme die Gschpichte uffzugewwe, un doch hot de naegschte Owed der Wunnerfitz mich widder geblogt. Wie's duschter waar, bin ich ewwe widder uff der Kaerrichhof. Ich muss awwer bekenne: es waar mir schauderhaft un ich bin gensheidich iwwerloffe, wie ich mich uff'm Schwammbach sei schteener Kaschte gsotze hab.

Wu soll ich mei Hexerei aafange? So en Schtick eweck vum Schwammbach seim Graab waar eens, wu en Darneschtock mitte druff rausgewachse iss. Es hot grausam ausgsehne. Do leit der Elmer Breisch. Es wunnert mich eb em Elmer sei Lewe so schtachlich waar wie der Schtock weil er so Frichte owwich sich rausschiebt. So gehn ich mol hie far auszufinne.

Ich hab ihm gerufe, awwer er hot lang ken Andwart gewwe. Noh uff eemol heer ich ihn greische. "Wo! Wo! Was des Dunnerwedder witt du mit mir? Ich bin in me Huddel, hab des all noch zu bluge. W-a-s? Sin des widder vum Schwammbach seine Schtreech? Mach dich fart!" Noh hot er aafange zu hause wie wiedich, ich hab mich schier gfaerricht. "Ach, Elmer, sei doch verschtennich. Ich will yuscht ausfinne, was far'n Lewe, dass du ghatt hoscht do uff der Aerd," saag ich.

"Wann der Schwammbach Mensch waer, hett ich ihn schunn lang verrisse. Awwer er schwebt do in der Luft rum mit seim Eckschtee un ich kann ihn net hald griege. Ferwas hot er dir saage misse, wie mit uns zu schwetze. Ich hab so'n scheeni Zeit ghatte, do iwwer'm Bluge, nau kummscht du far mich zu verschteere! Gemahnscht mich an des hesslich Lewe wu ich ghatt hab uff der Aerd. Dunerunsladder! Mach dich fart!" Ich hab ihn awwer 's letscht gedischtert grickt, un des iss was er mir verzaehlt hot:

"Ich waar me Bauer sei Bu un bin uff der Bauerei uffgebrocht waare. Vun gleenem uff hawwich der Grund, 's Graas un die Frichte vum Feld gegliche. Die Kieh un Geil waare mei Friend un Schpielkummeraade. Hab geblugt un ge-eegt, wie ich noch en Schbringer waar, so glee dass ich schier net die Hendel vum Blug reeche hab kenne. Was hawwich als gsunge un gepiffe, wie ich am schaffe waar uff de Felder, des waar mei greesschti Blessier. Wie ich so 18 odder 19 Yohr alt waar, hot der Paepp mich mol am Bluge ghatt in me Feld newich me gleene Bischel. Es waar en haerrlicher Friehyohrs Daag, ebissel heess. Ich hab de Geil Ruh gewwe wolle un die Weil dass sie im Schadde gschtanne hen, sitz ich mich uff die Schtaagefens. Wie ich do sitz, heer ich en Badderriesel peiffe. Des waar net 's aerscht Badderriesel, das ich heere hab peife, yuscht es hot mich noch nie net devor so gewunnert ferwas es peift. Un selle Daag hot der Wunnerfitz mich geblogt. Ich bin iwwer die Fens ins Bischel gschniekt. Ich heer's widder en Schtick am Fenseschtraehme drunne. Do bin ich hie gschliche un sehn wie's Weiwel kummt un sie hen gekaeressiert minanner. Es sin mir wie Scholle vun de Aage gfalle, hab mich ins Graas gelegt un lang gekunsiddert.

"Well, ich bin widder an mei Aerwet, un uff em Heemweg saag ich so zu mir selwert, 'Elmer, du kannscht aa net eleenich do in der Welt rumschpringe, ich denk du musscht aa mol peife. Un so hawwich!

"In meinre Freierei kannscht du ken Indresse hawwe, awwer in epaar Yohr hawwich gheiert. Mei Vadder hot drei Bauereie ghatt, eeni vun denne hot er mir gewwe mit alles was uff so'n Blatz gheert. Er hot uns ausgschteiert mit em beschte Hausrot, un ich hab net annerscht glaawe kenne, as es waer nix as Haerrlichkeet far uns es Iwwerich vun unserm Lewe.

"Was die Nadur uns vernarre hald. Sie gebt en Deihenker um die Haerrlichkeet, Friede un Blessier vun der Menschheit, Was sie guckt defor sin yunge Badderriesel. Zu sellre Zeit hawwich net so weit gsehne, ich waar blind.

"Mei Fraa waar vun der Schtadt un bei weitem ken Bauerefraa. Die Kieh un Geil hen zu ihre gschtunke, melke hot sie net gekennt, en Hinkel hot sie net zugerischt, es hot 're schlecht gemacht far's ausnemme. Sie hot glei aafange zu schwetze far in die Schtadt zu ziege. Un yunge Badderriesel —well—sie hot kenni verlangt. Ich hab gedenkt mit der Zeit mecht sie verleicht die Sache vergesse un es kennt sich doch noch gut mache. Awwer in Blatz vun besser warre, waar's Daag far Daag als schlimmer. Ich hab die Aerwet an der Scheier, die Hinkel un Sei, un noch der Gaarde versarrickt. Sie hot en ganser Daag lang im Haus rumgfuttert far es gucke mache wie bei de Hochmiediche in der Schtadt. So hen mir fart gemacht far 20 Yohr, bis mir enanner schier nimmi leide hen kenne. Doch es hot ken schlimmer Schtrawatz gewwe.

"Es Friehyohr waar widder do un ich waar widder am Bluge, die Badderriesel hen widder gepiffe die Weil ich an der Aerwet waar. Wie ich hinnich em Blug nooch laaf un iwwer die Yohre denk, waar mei Haerz schwer.

"Mei Blug iss wedder en grosser Schtee un aus der Farricht getschumpt. Ich denk, des soll mir net widder bassiere, un mach der Schtee raus. Wie ich den Schtee an der Fenseschtraehme draage will, fliegt mir iwwer em Uffhewe en Schtich in der Leib. Seil waar's letscht, dass ich gewisst hab, bis ich so halwer zukumme bin deheem im Bett. Ich waar wiescht gebroche un so schwach, dass ich net schwetze hab kenne. Ich hab gheert wie der Doktor gsaat hot, es waer net viel Hoffning far mei Lewe. Well, es waar all eens zu mir, ich waar's Lewe leedich.

"So hawwich lang gschwischich Dod un Lewe gelegge. Mol ee Daag heer ich wie der Doktor saagt, 'Es scheint mir der Elmer daet net browiere far gsund zu warre." Ich denk, Doktor, du verschtehscht dei Gschefft, wann's yuscht verbei waer.

"En Wittmann hot uff 're gleene Lot gewuhnt naegscht bei uns. Er waar immer en guter

Chat About Your Friends

Mrs. Herman Sefing, 34 N. Fairview St., had as her house guest recently her father of Clarion, Pa.

John Linde of Orefield and a student at Penn State college is spending the spring vacation at the home of his parents.

Fritz Durham Jr. of the Livingston Apartments, is spending the Easter holidays at his home. He is a senior at Princeton university.

Raymond Frederick, 506 N. 9th St., will celebrate his 16th birthday on Easter Sunday. Raymond is a Call-Chronicle carrier.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde R. Minich, 1744 Chew St.; Allen Schlosser, 405 Hill St., Allentown, and Wilma Korpics, 441 Webster St., Bethlehem, motored to New York City yesterday.

Mrs. A. Shireman, 1821 Hanover Ave., visited the Endless Caverns at New Market, Va., while on a motor trip through the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia.

Atty. and Mrs. Edwin L. Kohler and daughter Jean, of 24 N. 18th St., and Louise Waterbor leave today for Washington, D. C. They will spend several days there, combining business and pleasure.

Mrs. John Cudlop and Lillian Dougherty, 243 N. 9th St., have returned from Carlisle, Pa., where they attended the funeral of the former's brother-in-law, the late Jasper Alexander.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard E. Gutn, Egypt, will observe their 42nd wedding anniversary on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Roger H. Winner, 733 N. 11th St., yesterday celebrated their 27th wedding anniversary. Their son, Roger Jr., and his wife will observe their 7th wedding anniversary on Monday.

Martha Buck, 2215 Gordon St., Allentown, and Ida Buck, 701 E. Broad St., Tamaqua, spent Friday in Philadelphia.

Obituaries

Edwin H. Knappenberger

Resident of Wescosville R. 1 Was Lehigh Portland Cement Fireman

Edwin H. Knappenberger, resident of Wescosville R. 1. and foreman for the Lehigh Portland Cement Co. for 36 years, died at the Allentown hospital at 3:20 a. m. yesterday. He was in his 61st year.

Mr. Knappenberger, who had been in ill health for three years, was a patient at the hospital for the past five weeks. From 1905 to 1918 he was stable foreman at the Fogelsville plant of the Lehigh Portland Cement Co., and from the latter year until his death was foreman of the quarry at the same plant.

He was born in Upper Macungie, son of the late Peter K. and Emma C., nee Benecosse, Knappenberger. A member of the Lutheran wing of Ziegel's church, fraternally he was a member of Fogelsville Council No. 403 of the F.P.A., and the Loyal Order of Sparrows.

Survivors are his wife, Acquilla, nee Tyson, Knappenberger; three daughters, Mrs. Verna Bachman, Kempton R. 1; Mrs. Hilda Roth, Schnecksville; Mrs Florence Grim, Wescosville R. 1; two sons, George E., of Fogelsville; Arthur of Wescosville R. 1; nine grandchildren, two great grandchildren, a sister, Mrs. Agnes Stauffer, Emmaus; and a brother, William of Allentown.

Services will be held on Tuesday at 1:30 p. m. from the Keller funeral home, Fogelsville, with continued services in Ziegel's church and interment in the adjoining cemetery. Rev. Robert Laubach will officiate.

Mrs. Ellen J. Marsteller

Widow, 77, Was Ill Last Seven Years, Bedfast Since December

Ailing seven years and bedfast since last Dec. 10 when she was injured in a fall, Mrs. Ellen J. Marsteller, widow of Oliver S. Marsteller, died at 4:45 p. m. Friday at the home of her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence J. Schneck, 1403 Liberty St., Allentown. She was in her 78th year.

Mrs. Marsteller was born in Upper Macungie township, a daughter of the late Samuel and Eliza (Moyer) Nagel. She was a member of the Reformed congregation of St. Paul's church, Trexlertown, and the Home department of Trexlertown Sunday school.

Surviving are three daughters and one son, Ellen M., wife of L. J. Schneck, with home she lived; Annie M., wife of Frank Rabenold, Allentown; Catherine E., wife of Herbert J. Acker, Bethlehem R. 3, and Wallace S. Marsteller, Macungie R. 1; 11 grandchildren, six great-grandchildren and one sister, Mrs. Irvin Moyer, Allentown.

She was twice married. Her first husband, Allen M. Beidelman, died 41 years ago. Mr. Marsteller preceded her in death 25 years ago. Five daughters and one son also preceded her in death.

The funeral will be held from the Schmoyer funeral home, Breinigsville, Wednesday at 1:30 p. m. Regular services and burial will follow at St. Paul's church, Trexlertown. The Rev. Ralph D. Althouse will officiate.

Frank G. Adam

Native of Berks County Dies Near Lynnville

Frank G. Adam, native of Greenwich township, Berks county, died at 10 p. m. Thursday at the home of his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Arndt, New Tripoli R. 1, near Lynnville. He was in his 76th year. He was a son of the late John and Maria (Gleas) Adam.

Surviving are seven children: Stella, wife of Percy Baver, Kutztown R. 2; Sallie, wife of Samuel Heffner, Kutztown R. 3; Mary A., wife of George Christ, Wescosville; Robert V., Edgar, Anna, wife of Charles Adam, all of Kutztown R. 2, and Carrie, wife of Richard Arndt, with whom he lived. There are also 21 grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.

The funeral will be held from his late home, New Tripoli R. 1, Tuesday at 1 p. m. Regular services will follow in Grimsville church, where he was a member of the Lutheran congregation, and interment will be made in the adjoining cemetery.

Mrs. Emma T. Fritz

Seipstown Woman, 57, Was Ill Last Three Weeks

Mrs. Emma T. Fritz, 57, wife of William J. Fritz, died Thursday evening at her home, Seipstown, along Breinigsville R. 2, after being bedfast for three weeks.

A lifelong resident of Weisenberg township, the daughter of Phaon S. and Sybilla, nee Bear, Bear, she was a member of the home department of Ziegel's church Sunday school class and a member of the church on the Reformed side.

Surviving besides her husband is a sister, Mrs. Mary Hoffman of East Stroudsburg. A daughter, Hilda, preceded her in death.

Funeral services will be held at 1:30 p. m. Monday from the late home with further services at Ziegel's church. Interment will be made in the adjoining cemetery. Rev. Donald Englert will officiate.

Guy Thomas

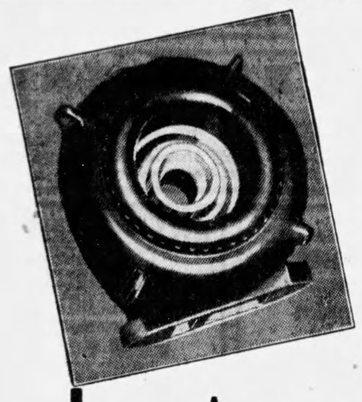
Lifelong Resident of South Easton Was in His 56th Year

Guy Thomas, 55, of 210 Stewart St., Easton, died early Friday morning in the Easton hospital where he had been a patient since March 24.

A native and life long resident of South Easton, Thomas was a son of the late James and Minnie Ivey Thomas. He had been employed at the hospital as a painter. He was a member of St. John's Reformed church.

Besides his widow, he is survived by four children: Harry, Betty, Paul and Floyd, all at home; a stepdaughter, Mrs. Irene Kleckner, Cleveland, O., and two step-grandchildren.

Funeral services will be held at 2 p.m. Tuesday at the Heck Memorial home, Easton, the Rev. Frederick Shafer officiating. Burial will be made in Hay's cemetery.



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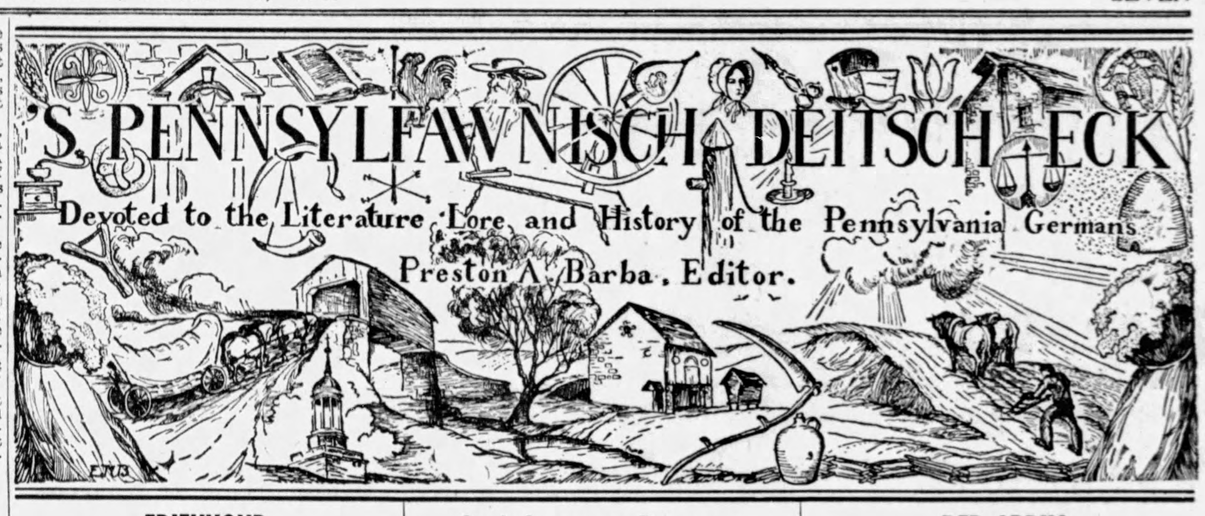
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FRIEHYOHR

Wann es Friehyohr widder kummt,
Un die Luft iss siess un g'sund,
Sehnscht der Yockel un die Betz
Draus rum scharre wie der Gretz,
Mit em Reche in der Hand,
Uff em alde Zwiwwle Land.

Grodde graddle aus em Grund,
Wann es Friehyohr widder kummt,
Un der Schnee geht all eweck,
Un der Kaater laaft im Dreck,
Un die Menner sin am brutze,
Weil die Weiwer Heiser butze.

Wann es Friehyohr widder kummt,
Iss die Bauerei verlumpt;
Eb die Johnny-jumps-ups bliehe
Gehn die Nochbers Leit ans ziehe,
Un die Wanse sin am Zuck,
Un die Mammi setzt die Gluck.

Wann es Friehyohr widder kummt,
Waerd der Besemschtiel getschumpt
Bei em Parre, wann die Beck
Net zurick geht uff der Jeck;
Un en paar verlogne Buggers
Peddle schtinkiche Schad un Suckers.

O, mei Haerz gloppt, dass es brummt,
Wann es Friehyohr widder kummt,
Un ich schpring frei in die Heeh,
Wie en Schofbock mit de Fleeh,
Wann er em gaarhaagles bumpt,
Wann es Friehyohr widder kummt.

—SOLLY HULSBUCK

"Conrad Weiser," by Arthur D. Graeff. Chapter Fourteen, The Forest Murders will appear in the ECK for April 19th.

Palatine Boors

In a pamphlet written in 1751, but not published until 1755, Benjamin Franklin made the following observations concerning the Germans who were entering Pennsylvania in ever increasing numbers:

"Why should the Palatinate Boors be suffered to swarm into our Settlements and by herding together establish their Language and Manners to the Exclusion of Ours? Why should Pennsylvania, founded by the English, become a Colony of Aliens who will shortly be so numerous as to Germanize us instead of anglicizing them, and will never adopt our Language or Customs any more than they can acquire our Complexion?"

The term "Palatinate Boors" has never formed pleasant reading for those of us who are proud of our Pennsylvania German ancestry. However, it is possible that Franklin did not intend to convey the harsh sense which the word "boors" connotes today. In all of his references to the Germans in Pennsylvania he speaks of them as the "Dutch" and certainly the word "Boer" as used by the Hollanders does not mean lout or illbred fellow. Possibly he was corrupting the German word "Bauer" meaning a farmer or peasant.

This explanation was used when in 1764 the proponents of a royal charter for Pennsylvania issued many pamphlets in an effort to win the Germans to their cause. Franklin was the leader of the movement in favor of changing the form of the provincial government. The Germans were reminded by Franklin's enemies that he had stigmatized them with the name Boors. The Franklin party published the following dialogue between P and H entitled "A Plot."

P—O that we could get Franklin out!
T'would please our Mighty Master much.

H—I know an easy way to do it,
Let's blast his credit with the Dutch;
Show how in print he had abus'd them—
Here he has call'd them Boors, that's Hogs.

P—If they chuse one that so has us'd 'em,
They must be worse than stupid Logs.

Away from House to House they trot,
Shew it to all the Germans round,
They sweat because the day was hot,
And fret that no Success they fouund.
How very dull these Dutchmen are—
I fear they do not understand it.

H—At what we read they only stare,
Not one with Franklin seems offended:
At length Hans who knew English better
Cleared the Point with his Visage pleasant;
Your Wisdoms have mistook a Letter,
Boar may be Hog, but Boor is peasant.

Thus was the deep laid Plot confunded,
A Plot that promised once so well,
With a dutch Laugh the Street resounded.
Come home ye Dunces, learn to spell,
So home they went and as they walk'd
Each Wisard comforted his Brother.

P & H—Don't be dismay'd
Tho' this Scheme baulk'd
We are wise enough to find another.
Finis.

In reply to this the anti-Franklin party published a set of verses entitle "An Answer to the Plot." The verses dealing with the "Dutch" are given here:

Therefore the Prudent Dutch should use
All Female soft persuasion
To draw Franklin from raising News
To mind his Occupation.

Who then that knows his own Decay
Would be so lewd a Letcher
To teach the sprightly Dutch the Way
To crack his Head with a Pitcher.

Franklin, tho plag'd with fumbling age
Needs nothing to excite him,
But is too ready to engage
When younger Arms envite him.

Who then that has a Dram of Brains
You'd prove so vain a Noddy
To inflame the Dutch's more sprightly Veins
With stories of his Daddy.

Yet Pride in Age so oft prevails
That men turn Gosts and Saytrs
And by their wicked idle Tales
Debauch the Dutchmen's Daughters.

(Both the broadsides quoted above are from the Du Sinitiere Collection in the Ridgway Library, Philadelphia).

Just what Franklin meant to imply by the term "Boors" is not clear. Utterances which he made at other times show that he was appreciative of German virtues.

—ARTHUR D. GRAEFF.

Oschdere ans Benners

Vum
GEORGE HAMMAN GANGWERE

Der Grossmutter Benner ihre Hand hot gezittert wie sie der glee gehl Western Union Brief vun der Deer gebrocht hot, un far paar Minutte hot sie der Brief betracht eb sie en uffgerisse hot. Sie hot ihre Glesser aus'm Naehkarb genumme un iss langsam ans Fenschter geloffe far en lese. Bletzlich iss ihre G'sicht greideweiss warre; ihre Hals hot drucke g'fiehlt. Sie hot gezittert vun Kopp zu Fuss un hot sich hewe misse am Fenschtersitz.

"Em! Em!" hot sie gerufe. "Was iss?"—"G'shwind!"—"Ya! Ya! Ich kumm schunn!" En yung Maedel iss der alte Fraa engege g'schprunge. "Was iss letz?" hot's Maedel widder aag'fahge. Sie hot ihre Oierkarb uff der Kichedisch g'setzt un waar bei der Grossmutter Benner in me Aaageblick.

"Was iss dann? Was hot's gewwe? Was hoscht gemacht? Du bischt yo greideweiss!"

"Helf mir—helf mir g'schwind zu meim Schockelschtuhl. Un en Glaas Wasser, schnell!"

"Ya, ya, bletzlich! Do, setz dich. Iss es widder dei Haerz? Ich hol dir dei Droppe, das der Dokter dir die letscht Woch gewwe hot. Awwer aerscht's Wasser!"

Sie hot der Wasser Witcher vum Disch gegrabbed un iss naus iwwer die Porch an die Bump g'schprunge. Sie hot der Hendel schnell gedreht, awwer's hot nix gebatt. Der Bill, der alte Fraa ihre Gnecht, hot noch net die Kett an's eise Raad g'fixt g'hatt. Mit dem Pitcher widder unnich em Aarm iss sie an der Brunne g'schprunge so schtarrick as ihre gleene Fiess sie gedraage hen. Sie hot der hilse Eemer ins schwarz Loch nunner g'schmisse un ungeduldich gewaart bis er voll waar. Mit em Pitcher voll glor, kiehl Wasser iss sie zerick noch em Haus g'fiesselt. Die Grossmutter hot noch mauseruhich g'hockt uff em Schockelschtuhl.

Alles iss der Emmie letz gange. Aerscht iss die Schankedeer schtecke bliwwe, un noh wie sie 's Gscharr rumg'schowe hot far die Droppe finne, hot sie noch en Koppche verbroche.

"O Elend! Wu sin dann dei Droppe? Wu hoscht du sie mol widder verschteckt?"

"Ich weess net—ich kann mir gewisse nimmi eibilde. Ach, Emmie, es macht aa nix aus. Ich fiehl nau besser. Ich brauch die Droppe net."

"Yo! Yo!" Awwer die Emmie hot schtoppe suche. Sie hot der alte Fraa en Glaas Wasser g'schitt un widder aag'fange: "Was hoscht dann gemacht?"

"Nix, nix! Es war en Telegram—en Telegram vum Tschim. Er kummt heem far Oschdere."

"W-a-s!" Die Emmie hot hart g'schluckt. 'S Glass Wasser iss ihre aus de Hand g'falle. "Er kummt heem?" hot sie endlich g'saat.

"Ya, er kummt heem. Mei Bu kummt heem. Ken Haut nor Hoor vun ihm g'sehne in de letschte zehe Yohr, un nau endlich kummt er heem."

"O, ich bin so froh far dich, Gremmem! Ich bin so froh! Des iss schee far Oschdere, gell? Weescht, geschter am Nachtmohl hawwich ebaddich gebed far dich. Un wie der Parre mir es Nachtmohl gewwe hot, hot er g'saat: "Emmie, du hoscht recht schee gebed un ich weess dass unser Herr Gott dich g'heert hot. Ya gewiss, so hot er g'saat!"

Awwer die Grossmutter Benner hot die Emmie net aag'harricht g'hatt. Sie iss uffg'stanne vun ihrem Schtuhl un widder langsam ans Fenschter geloffe. Die Emmie hot sie Weil betracht un hot g'sehne, dass die alt Fraa ihre Hend in Feischte gemacht hot bis ihre Finger gans weiss waare.

"Was iss letz, Gremmem? Ebbes das ich g'saat hab?"

"Nee, Kind, nee!" Sie hot ihre Lefze gebisse un widder 's Fenschter naus geguckt.

"Hett ich verleicht net so bede solle unne dich g'frogt? Hett ich net"—Die Emmie hot's Heile nimmi halde kenne.

"Gott, Kind, ya! Bede iss zwischich du un deim Gott, un niemand darf nix degege saage. Des waer net grischtlich."

Die Emmie hot g'sehne, dass die alt Fraa net weiter devun schwetze hot wolle. Sie hot die Draene an der Schatz gebutzt un iss uff die Gnie far's verbroche Glaas zammelese.

"Er kummt heem," hot die alt Fraa widder g'saat. "Er kummt heem, awwer net allee!" "Net? Wer kummt mit?" "Er bringt sei Fraa!" "Was? Was hoscht du g'saat? Sei Fraa?" Far paar Minutte hot kens nix weiter g'saat. "Iss sie schee?" hot 's yung Maedel widder aag'fange.

"Schtopp dei dumm Gebabbel un geh deinre Arwet noh." Un noh net gans so scharf: "Ich weess net. Ich hab sie noch net g'sehne; ich hab sie net sehne wolle. Sie iss kens vun unsere Ort." "O!"—"Der Tschin hot sie far Schpeit g'heiert. En schee Deitsch Maedel waar ihm net gut genunk. Nee, er hot fart schpringe misse mit sellere; wu ans Brensingers ge-board hot selle Summer."

Es verbroche Glass waar nau all uffgelese un die Schtickere in der Kohle Eemer g'schmisse. Die Emmie hot die Oier aus'm Karb langsam gelese un schee uff der Disch gelegt. "Ich denk, Gremmen, verleicht daede mir besser aafange Oier koche—selli was du koche witt far Oschdere. Ich hab Zwiwwle Schaale vum Garret g'holt un bin sie am koche wie du geaddert hoscht. Der Bill hot 's Acid geschter im Town g'kaaft fer die Pikter uff die Oier mache."

Es Maedel hot gewaart far en Nuck vun der alte Fraa ihrem Kopp, awwer sie hot net genuckt. Sie hot die Emmie widder net aag'harricht g'hatt. Endlich hot die Yung widder aag'fange: "Ich saag immer 's iss gewiss schee vun dir so viel Oschder Neschter mache far die Nochbers Yunge. Gott weess es missen iwwer en hunnert schunn im Hof sei. Die Kinner sin, denk ich, all am waarte —." Die Emmie hot g'schtoppt schwetze un ihre Ochdem g'howe. "Gott im Himmel! Ich hett ball vergesse. Denne musscht dei Nescht, dei Oschder Nescht heit mache, Gremmem. Du duscht immer Karfreidaags, un heit iss schunn Samschdaag un es iss noch net gemacht." "Ich mach kens des Yohr!'' "Awwer du musscht! Du musscht, Gremmem! Die Kinner denke des waer karyos, wann du dei gross Nescht net wie immer am End vun de Roi hoscht. Du musscht, Gremmem!" "Ich muss net! Die Kinner sin ken Freindschaft vun meinre. Emmie, du weescht gut genunk, dass ich niemand hab —." "Du hoscht der Tschim!"—"Der Tschim iss nimmi mei!"—"Der Bill un ich sin doch schier wie dei. Mir sin yo dei; du hoscht uns gedopt. Un wann der Bill un ich heiere, muss es blendi Kinner gewwe, noh bischt du en richtichi Gremmem." Es Maedel hot nimmi meh saage kenne. Sie hot hart browiert far der gross Glumbe in ihrem Hals zu schlucke. Sie hot ihre Naas geblose, so dass die alt Fraa die Draene net sehne kennt. "Soll ich em Bill saage, dass er dei Nescht mache soll? Er macht's blendi gross." "Maagscht. Saag ihm er sott eens mache far der Tschim."—"Un eens far sei Fraa?" Die alt Fraa hot ihre Kopp zerick g'schmisse in Zarn. "Nee, ich denk awwer net! Sie iss kens vun uns."

Die Emmie iss naus in der Hof g'schprunge far em Bill rufe. Die alt Fraa hot sich fleissich gemacht am Disch. Sie hot die hartgekochte Oier aus em eise Kessel gelese mit em grosse hilsne Leffel un hot 's Acid in en alt Koppche g'schitt un noh sich an der Disch g'setzt far aafange die Pikter uff die Oier mole. Sie waar mied, awwer in paar Minutte hot sie widder besser g'fiehlt wie die Emmie sich newich sie g'schtellt hot un aafange babble wie en haerrliche Amschel. Es waar schpot oweds wie die zwee Weibsleit die Oier weck hen far der naegschte Marye. Der Oier Karb zugedeckt, sin zwee miede Mensche langsam die Schteg nuff noch em Bett.

Die Emmie waar 's aerscht wacker am Oschdere Marye. Sie waar schunn uff am vier Uhr un waar draus im Gaarde far die Oier verdeele in die Neschter. Die Grossmutter iss uffg'schtanne wie sie die yunge Maedel heere hot singe im Gaarde. Sie hot sich g'schwind gewesche un aageduh, ihre beschter Hut aus de Kischt g'sucht, un eb die Emmie faerdich waar im Hof, waar die alt Fraa schunn halbwegs die Schtross drunne uff em Weg noch der Kaerrich.

Die Aerwet im Gaarde faerdich, hot's Maedel sich fleissich gemacht in der Kich. Es waar net lang eb sie die Posanne g'heert hot am Oschder Schticker schpiele uff em Kaerriche Tarn. Sie hot noh gewisst, dass es net lang sei kennt bis die alt Fraa zerick kaemt, un dass die Kinner dann noh schpaeter far ihre Oschder Oier kaemte. Es Schunke Fleesch waar in de Pann un der Teekessel waar schon haerrlich am singe wie die alt Fraa zerick kumme iss. Die Grossmutter Benner hot ihre Schatz g'schwind aageduh un der Emmie g'holfe mit em Esse mache.

Sie hen die Deer net heere uffgeh. Awwer wie die alt Fraa naus gewollt hot far Wasser bumpe, hot sie die zwee Leit g'sehne in der Deer schteh. "Tschim," hot sie gerufe. "Tschim, endlich bischt du deheem!"

Der Tschim hot net schwetze kenne. Er hot sei Mutter teit g'howe un die Draene sin ihm die Backe nunner geloffe. Die Emmie hot 's Fenschter naus geguckt un es schee Weibsmensch, wu mit em Tschim kumme iss, iss an die Deer geloffe un die Sunn betracht wie sie langsam iwwer der Baerrick gegraddelt iss.

"Mir sin uff der aerschte Drain kumme, Memm. Die Millich Drain—du weescht selli, as mich als maryets wacker gemacht hot. Weesscht noch?" "Ei gewiss!"

Es schee Weibsmensch iss zerick vun der Deer geloffe. "Memm," hot der Tschim widder aag'fange. "Memm, dess iss —."

"Bischt recht gut, Kind? Guckscht zimmlich gut! Fiehlscht all recht?" "Memm, dess iss —"

"Du hoscht dich doch gaar net verennert, Guckscht dich noch gleich; bissel elder verleicht." Die alt Fraa hot ihre Aage net vun ihm nemme kenne. "Ferwas hoscht du mir net g'schriwwe? Ich waar net bees. Du waarscht ewwe immer wennich dickkeppich wie dei Vatter."

"Memm," hot er widder browiert. "Des iss die Chessie, mei Fraa!"

"So?" Un sell waar all. "Wie hoscht 's gegliche in der Schtadt? Bischt ball reddi far heem kumme far bleiwe? Es iss Friehyohr nau—ball gebt's Blumme un alles."

"Memm, harrich mich mol aa. Die Chessie will dir ebbes saage."

"Well! Ich bin sie net am schtoppe." Die Grossmutter ihre Aage hen Feier g'schmisse wie em Tschim sei Fraa aafange hot ihre ins Ohr pischbere. Uff eemol iss all's Feier vun der alte Fraa ihre Aaage gange un grosse Draene sin kumme.

"Gott vergeb mir!" hot sie g'saat. "Wann iss die Zeit?"

"Im Oktober," hot der Tschim schtols geandwart.

"Emmie! Emmie! Heer mol zu! Ich bin ball Gremmem—awwer en richtichi Gremmem."

"Un nau," hot der Tschim aag'fange, "wie waer's far der Chessie die Oier Neschter weise eb die Kinner kumme far sie hole. Hoscht en Nescht gemacht far mich?"

"Ei, gewiss!" hot die alt Fraa g'saat. "Mir hen aa eens far die Chessie gemacht—en abaddiches! Es iss—es iss es gross Nescht am End vun de Roi.

DER ABRILL

Abrill—un die Amschle sin do;
Was singe sie Maerryets so froh!
Sie schpringe un hupse
Un zoppe un zupse
Un gehne de Reggewaerm noh.

Abrillekalb muss emol sei;
Dappt immer am Erschte do rei.
Sie schicke uns anne;
Nichs hinne, nichs vanne!
Noh lache die Schpitzbuwe glei.

Abrill iss der Munet fer ziege,
Fer "Wasser im Keller" zu griege;
Deel ziege mit Schulde—
Mer muss sich gedulde—
Bal duhn sie en Annrer bedriege.

Nau macht mer des Gaardesach naus,
Noh butzt mer im Hof un am Haus;
Un Schauers die kumme,
Noh wachse die Blumme;
Mer heert aa der Biwwi dart draus.

—JOHN BIRMELIN

Wammer der Deiwel dreibt

Wammer der Deiwel dreibt macht's net viel aus ob mer ihn schtarrick odder langsam dreibt.—Ebbes iwwer fufzich Yohr zerick hawwich mol mit meinre Schdell en Yohr en Kaerrich bedient uff der annere Seit vum Bloe Baerrick in Carbon County, Pa., besser bekannt als die East Penner Kaerrich un aa als die Dinkeys Kaerrich. Dart hen die gute alde Leit mir verzaehlt dass deel Yohr zerick hett's mol g'heesse ee Sunndaag daet en guter alder Parre en B'such Breddich halte un dem sei Naame waer Yermes Schindel. Viel Leit sin dann in die Kaerrich kumme an sellem Sunndaag. 'S hot nochderhand g'heesse der Parre hett arrick g'haust. Es waar ausgemacht, dass en gewissi Familie in der Lizzard Krick Valley sott der Parre mit heem nemme iwwer Middaag, weil sie en Argel hette in ihrm Haus. Zu sellre Zeit waare die Argel raar, un so waare aa die Argelschbieler. Es waar ihne schun g'saat, dass der Parre Schindel die Argel schbiele kennt.

Well, des Ding waar gut, glei noch Middaag sin en Lot alde Weibsleit aus der Nochberschaft rum ans Haus wu der Parre waar un hen sich zum Parre in die Schdubb g'setzt fer der Parre abheere un ihn aaheere die Argel schbiele. Es hot ihne gebobert un uff eemol hen sie es rausgrickt un g'saat: "Wei, du liewer Parre, die Leit saage du waarscht en guter Argelschbieler; nau sei so gut un schbiel uns doch mol paar scheene Schdicker." Un der Parre Schindel waar en Mann, wu sich net gaern biete hot losse, un er saagt ihne: "Ya wohl, den G'falle will ich eich gaern duh." Un dann brecht's los mit der Musik. Der Parre Schindel hockt uff em Argel-Schdul an der Argel un schbielt luschdich un achtarrick der Yankee Doodle en paar Mol darrich. Un dernoh hot er sei Schduhl rum g'schbrengt un die alde Weibsleit aageguckt, wu in 're Roi an der Wand naus g'hockt hen, un die waare all schunn in 're Yess un hen all minanner g'saat: "Ei, ei liewer Parre, des basst awwer net far en Parre, so Frolick Schdicker spiele un noch uff der Heiliche Sunndaag der Deiwel dreiwe!" —Der Parre saagt: "Ya wohl, ihr gute Weibsleit, ich kann eich aa annersch schbiele." Un er dreht sich rum un schbielt widder der Yankee Doodle, awwer dessemol gans langsam wie en alder Choraal. Un dann dreht er sich widder rum un guckt die Weibsleit aa un die hen in die Hend g'schlagge un ge'cheered. "Ei, du liewer Parre, wie gleiche mir doch so en G'schbiel, sell waar nau viel besser un numme zu schee!"—Der Parre Yermes Schindel waar dann schier gaar gebotte un hot net gewisst was zu saage. Zu seim gute Glick iss ihm die Antwart raus-g'faahre: "Ihr gute Weibsleit, wammer der Deiwel dreibt, macht's net viel aus ob mer ihn schtarrick odder langsam dreibt."

—J. J. REITZ.
Walnutport, Pa.

Note.—Jeremiah Schindel (1807-1870), a well known Lutheran pastor, served the Jordan Parish, Lehigh County, from 1837 to 1861, but labored also at Heidelberg, Lowhill, Weissenberg, Trexlertown, Macungie, Fogelsville, Tripoli, Long Swamp, Friedens (near Slatington) and organized the churches at Mickley, Catasauqua, Morgenland and Cedar Creek.

Chat About Your Friends

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert H. Cassler, 1117 Tilghman St., will celebrate their 29th wedding anniversary on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace G. Hastings, 2144 Gordon St., returned home yesterday from Georgetown, Del., where they attended the funeral of Mrs. Hastings' father, Robert Short. Mr. Short passed away on Good Friday and was buried on Monday in Georgetown.

John Quinn of Catasauqua, has returned to Villanova college after spending the holidays at his home.

Francis Kempf, 343 N. 4th St., a student at Villanova college, has returned to his studies after spending the holidays at his home.

John Zimits, Northampton, is on the sick list.

Julius Stalsitz, 931 N. Penn St., has returned to Villanova College where he is a student.

Harry Fall, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Fall of 632 Union St., has returned to Penn State college after spending the Easter vacation with his parents.

Claude Henninger, 822 N. 9th St., is recuperating at his home after being confined for ten weeks in the Allentown hospital with pneumonia.

Mrs. Harold Zeeman, 409 N. Ott St., spent several days in New York.

Arnold Feldman, 2519 Allen St., has returned to Penn State college where he is a student, after spending the Easter holidays at his home.

George Rogers, 528 Lawrence St., has recovered from the measles.

Mrs. Warren Benner and children Charles and Nancy of Washington, D. C., are visiting Mrs. Benner's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Ruhe, 1137 Walnut St.

Jury Commissioner Charles L. Fenstermacher of 39½ S. 6th St., local orchestra leader, is observing his birthday anniversary today.

Ralph McCracken, 245 N. 8th St., is general chairman of the committees in charge of the Junior Prom of the Bloomsburg State Teachers college, scheduled to be held May 9.

Rev. R. R. Fritsch, 2220 Chew St., is presenting a series of Bible studies at St. Andrew's Lutheran church, Atlantic City. He will remain at the shore resort for the next three weeks.

Mary Bleiler, Breinigsville, is today celebrating her birthday anniversary.

Dr. and Mrs. Harry T. Noz, 223 N. 8th St., returned more than a week ago from a vacation in Florida.

Lowell, 10-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Danner, 1030½ Liberty St., is confined to bed with the grippe.

Mrs. William Gackenbach of Schneckville, and Mrs. Irene Hering and Mr. and Mrs. Roy Gackenbach, 1825 Liberty St., city, left Friday for a sightseeing trip to Niagara Falls and Canada. They will return Sunday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace M. Gunn, 1149 Lawrence St., returned home from Florida.

Mrs. Henry E. Peters, 731 Walnut St., who has been a medical patient at the Allentown hospital since April 10, is to return home from the institution today.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor F. Sterner, 1307½ Chew St., were recent guests at the Hotel Seaside in Atlantic City.

Leonore Edel, 1635 Turner St., and Dorothy L. Foster, 438 N. 22nd St., were in New York City where they stayed at the Henry Hudson hotel, 353 W. 57th St.

Mrs. Irene Devlin, 644 N. Law St., spent the Easter holidays in Atlantic City.

Florence H. Brendlinger, a teacher at the Allentwon Business colleg, visited friends in Philadelphia.

Gabriel Gerancher, 513 Lawrence St., is on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. George Haas of 842 N. 8th St., are the parents of a baby daughter, born at 8:45 o'clock yesterday morning at the Baer hospital. Mrs. Haas is the former Helen Bernd.

Speaker



JOSEPH B. GUTEKUNST

Son of Mr. and Mrs. David Gutekunst, 916 N. 4th St., who yesterday addressed the Eastern Arts Assn. 32nd annual convention at the Prince George hotel in New York City. Mr. Gutekunst, a senior at Kutztown State Teachers college and the college's only speaking representative at the parley, chose as his topic, "Technical Proficiency vs. Creativity."

Anne Penn Allen Chapter To Entertain at Card Party

Anne Penn Allen chapter No. 145, Order of Eastern Star, will entertain at a card party at 8 p. m. Tuesday in the Masonic temple, Fulton and Linden Sts.

The affair is the first social event in the administration of Mrs. Sadie Balliet, worthy matron, and is being arranged by the entertainment committee of which Mrs. Elsie Weber and Mrs. Jennie Rogers are co-chairmen.

Bridge, haas-im-pfeffer, pinochle and "500" will be played at the party, which is open to members and friends of the chapter.

Allentown Doctor Will Speak at Convention

Dr. William H. Behringer, 944 Walnut St., Allentown, has been invited to be a principal speaker before the Hernia section of the 45th annual convention of the American Osteopathic Assn., to be held June 23 to 27 in Atlantic City, N. J.

The invitation was extended by Dr. John A. Costello, 649 S. Olive St., Los-Angeles, program chairman of the section. Dr. Behringer is asked to speak on "Surgical Anatomy of Inguinal Hernia."

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Men and Women of Local Store Share in Big "Pot of Gold"

Forty-nine Allentown residents, all members of the staff of the Sears, Roebuck and Co. store, today learned they will share in a $4,136,129 "pot of gold" representing that company's contribution to the Savings and Profit Sharing Pension fund of Sears, Roebuck and Co. Employes for the fiscal year 1940.

This sum is the largest contribution ever made by Sears in the 25 years of the fund's existence. It includes five per cent of the company's 1940 net profits before taxes as well as a special contribution of $1,000,000.

As a result of this most recent contribution, the local Sears employes who are members of the fund now have credited to their accousts a total of 659.2 shares of Sears stock. Based on a market value of 72 5-8, these shares are worth a total of $48,877.

At a meeting at which individual profit sharing fund statements were handed out, Mr. Nuesslein, manager of the store, revealed that as of January 31, 1941 a total of 698,096 shares of stock were held in the fund nationally. This figure represents over 12 per cent of the issued stock and makes Sears' employes through their participation in the fund the largest holders of company stock. Based on the January 31 market value, 72 5-8, the fund's current assets total $50,702,712.

"The 47,155 Sears employes who are members of this fund have deposited $14,883,524 to get this credit of over fifty millions. Thus there is a difference of $35,819,188 between what the employes have put in and what their deposits are worth," Mr. Nuesslein pointed out.

As explained by Manager, Nuesslein, a regular employe of the company becomes eligible for fund membership after a year of service. He then is given the right to deposit five per cent of his salary in the fund. No employee may deposit more than $250 a year, however. Each year, Sears, Roebuck and Co. contributes a sum equal to five per cent of its net profit. The combined amount is invested, from time to time, in Sears stock.

"The attractiveness of the plan is attested by the fact that over 95 per cent of eligible employes are members of the fund," said Mr. Nuesslein.

"During the quarter of a century of the fund's operation, the 88,740 employes who retired, died or otherwise left the employ of the company, or who made partial withdrawals as provided by its rules, had put in $14,706,161 and had withdrawn the equivalent of $62,861,781 in cash or stock—a profit to them, at the time of withdrawal, of over $48,000,000."

"To sum up," he said, "Sears employes, past and present, have deposited $29,589,685. The company has contributed $37,648,949. The combined assets of the fund (both those drawn out and those remaining in the fund, the latter with a market valuation of $72.62 a share) on January 31, 1941 were $113,564,493. In short, the employes savings, on this completation, have increased almost $84,000,000."

During 1940 the Sears concern spent an estimated $10,781,129 for voluntary employe benefits, over and above its record payroll of $110,768,000. Besides the profit sharing fund, these benefits included paid vacations, paid holidays, employe discounts, illness and separation allowances. The amount expended by the company for these benefits was $2,013,507 more than in 1939.

In addition, during 1940, Sears paid out $4,594,652 for such legally imposed employe benefits as workmen's compensation insurance, unemployment compensation taxes and Federal old age benefit taxes. This figure represents an increase of $836,172 over 1939.

To Sing at Howertown

Dicky and Danny Hermany, this city, will sing several solos and duets in a program on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Howertown church. They will be accompanied by their teacher, Mrs. Edward S. Lake.

Obituaries

Fred Hunter

Bethlehem Man Was 68 Years of Age

Fred Hunter, 68, 714 Hawthorne road, Bethlehem, died at 6:35 p. m. Friday in Sacred Heart hospital. Ailing for the past seven weeks he was admitted to the hospital last Tuesday.

He was a son of the late R. and Jeanne Hunter, born March 21, 1873, and was a retired silk worker, having been for some time in the employ of the Eagle Silk Co.

Survivors are his wife, Agnes Owen Hunt, a son Frederick H. Hunter and one grandchild of Bethlehem.

The Rev. A. A. Welsh, pastor of Christ Evangelical and Reformed church, will officiate at funeral services at 2 p. m. Tuesday in the Clifford E. Ruth home, 139 E. Broad St., Bethlehem. Interment in Hellertown Union cemetery.

Owen N. Snyder

Retired Farmer of New Tripoli Dies at Home of Daughter

Owen N. Snyder, retired farmer of New Tripoli, died at 8 a. m. yesterday at the home of his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Seibert, New Tripoli R. 2, where he had been visiting.

Mr. Snyder, in his 76th year, was a native of Lynn township, where he spent his years at farming. Eleven years ago he made his home in New Tripoli with another daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Oswald.

He was a son of the late Daniel and Eliza, nee Frey, Snyder.

His wife, Annie Dietrich, preceded him in death in 1918.

Surviving is a third daughter, Mrs. John Reber, of Auburn; one son, Irwin, Lenhartsville; a brother, Jacob, of Kempton, and a sister, Mrs. Jane O. Ebert, of New Tripoli. There are also six grandchildren.

Services will be held on Monday at 1 p. m. from the Snyder Funeral home, New Tripoli, with continued services at Lynnville church and interment in the adjoining cemetery. Rev. Clarence R. Rahn will officiate.

Morris T. Bryan

Wilson Borough Man in Ill Health for Two Years

Morris T. Bryan, of 31 S. 17th St., Wilson borough, died at his home, Friday morning. He had been in ill health for the last two years but had been working up to last Monday.

He was born in Hackettstown, N. J., a son of the late William and Caroline E. Smith Bryan and had resided in this vicinity for 38 years. He was a member of the Calvary Methodist church and of the Men's Bible class of the Sunday school. He was also a member of the Knights of Pythias, I.O.O.F., Easton and the Ingersoll-Rand Relief Assn.

He had been employed in the drill department of the Ingersoll-Rand Co., at West Easton and Phillipsburg, N. J., plants since 1900.

Surviving are his wife, Elizabeth R. Oyer Bryan and a sister Mrs. James Fleming of Hackettstown.

Funeral services at the late home, 31 S. 17th St. at 2:30 p. m. Monday. Burial in the Easton cemetery.

Matilda F. Hashinger

Coopersburg Widow, 80, Was Born at Trappe

Matilda F. Hashinger, nee Meyers, widow of John R. Hashinger, died yesterday at 5:35 p. m. at her late home, the residence of her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Howard J. Kemmerer, Keewaydin St., Coopersburg. Death was attributed to the infirmities of age from which she had suffered for the last year. She had been bedfast for the last three weeks. She was in her 80th year.

Born in Trappe, Pa., Oct. 6, 1861, she was a daughter of the late Bartolet and Maryann Meyers, both natives of Switzerland. She was a member of the Evangelical faith. She resided in Coopersburg for the last 18 years.

Her husband, John R. Hashinger, preceded her in death in 1923. She is survived by one daughter, Ada L., wife of Howard J. Kemmerer, Coopersburg, with whom she made her home; two brothers, William B. Meyers, Cleveland, O., and Louis Meyers, Los Angeles, Calif.; four sisters, Mrs. Mary A. Kuehn, Oakmont, Pa.; Elizabeth Meyers, Philadelphia; Mrs. Johanna Hutt and Mrs. Lena Brownback, both of Linfield, Pa. She was preceded in death by one son, Asa B. Hashinger; one brother, Samuel Meyers, and one sister, Mrs. Emma Lutz.

Funeral services will be held Wednesday at 2:30 p. m. at the Willard L. Gruver funeral home, Main and Oxford Sts., Coopersburg, with the Rev. William H. Cogley officiating. Interment will be made in Fairview cemetery, Allentown. Viewing Tuesday evening from 7 to 9 o'clock.

Mrs. Annie Cronrath

Rockland Township Resident Was Member of Lutheran Faith

Mrs. Annie Cronrath, 61, wife of Charles H. Cronrath, died yesterday morning at her home in Rockland township, Berks county, near New Jerusalem.

Daughter of the late James and Hannah, nee Meckley, Angstadt, she was a member of the Lutheran faith of Mertz church, Dryville.

Besides her husband she is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Ira Hock, a son Paul B., at home; four grandchildren, five sisters, Mrs. Robert Welder, Kutztown, R.D.; Mrs. Robert Barto, Reading; Mrs. David Reinhart, Fleetwood R. 1; Mrs. Edwin Potts, Stony Creek; and Mrs. Willard Rhoades, New Jerusalem.

Funeral services will be held from the late residence on Tuesday, at 1:30 p. m. with further services at Mertz church, Dryville, Rev. H. Kline officiating. Interment in the adjoining cemetery.

Dorothy Mae Marcks

Jefferson School Fifth Grade Pupil Was Ill Two Weeks

Dorothy Mae Marcks, 11-year-old daughter of Grover P. and Cajus V., nee Eisenhart, Marcks, of 1042 Wyoming St., died at 4 a. m. yesterday in Sacred Heart hospital after an illness of two weeks.

She was enrolled in the fifth grade at Jefferson school and was a member of the Grace Reformed church Sunday school.

Surviving besides the parents are four brothers and four sisters, Gerald C., Richard E., Harold E., James M., Robert E., Althea E., Ruth E., Mary A., Sarah J., and her maternal grandparents George and Amanda, nee Fogel, Eisenhart.

Funeral services will be held Tuesday at 1:30 p. m. from the Grace Reformed church, 617 Cleveland St., with interment in Mickleys cemetery.

Mrs. Lucinda Wagaman

Wessnersville Resident Was in Her 85th Year

Mrs. Lucinda Wagaman, daughter of the Late Napoleon and Catherine, nee Billman, Frey, died late Thursday afternoon at her home in Wessnersville. She was in her 85th year.

Her husband, Paul Wagaman, preceded her in death. She was a member of the Friedens church, Wessnersville.

Surviving are three sons, Howard, Slatington; Edwin, Kempton; Alfred, Reading; a daughter, Mrs. Ida Bittner, of Lynnport, 10 grandchildren and 12 great grandchildren.

Private services will be held from the late home, Tuesday at 1:30 p. m. with public services in Friedens church, Rev. Ira Kick officiating. Interment in the adjoining cemetery.

Deaths

SNYDER—At New Tripoli R. 1, April 18, 1941, Owen N. Snyder, aged 75 years, 9 months and 15 days.

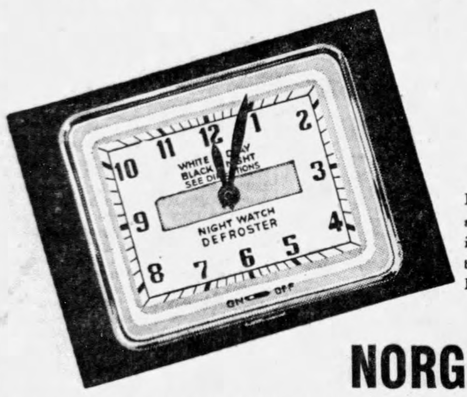
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend services on Monday at 1 p. m. from the Snyder funeral home, New Tripoli. Further services will be held at Lynnville church, with interment in the adjoining cemetery. Friends may call on Sunday evening from 7 to 9 o'clock.

Reading papers please copy. Snyder.

OSIO—In this city, April 17, 1941, John Osio, husband of Anna (Zemliansky) Osio, in his 43rd year.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services at the late home, 209 1st Ave., West Catasauqua, Monday 2 p.m. and regular services to follow in the Holy Trinity Russian Orthodox church, North Catasauqua. Interment in the parish cemetery. Friends are invited to call from Sunday afternoon until time of funeral. Swallow.

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Conrad Weiser

By ARTHUR D. GRAEFF, Ph. D.

CHAPTER FOURTEEN

THE FOREST MURDERS



THE FOREST MURDERS

THE GERMAN SETTLERS of Pennsylvania were not traders nor can they be designated properly as frontiersmen. The pioneers who lived on the edges of civilization and traded with the Indians who dwelt beyond these limits were mostly Scots-Irishmen. These men were rugged individualists, ever ready to mtaintain their rights against any odds and contemptuous of Indians. The Quaker methods of appeasing the redmen, sometimes drew the scorn of the doughty frontiersmen who lived and traded with the savages. There was always danger of a frontier war along the reaches of the Susquehanna river.

With many vexing problems at stake in 1744 it was vitally important that there should be no overt act of hostility between white and red men in Pennsylvania when hundreds of Six Nations' Indians were in the province. (1) The interests of neighboring provinces were involved as well as those of Pennsylvania. An incident of a hostile nature might well frustrate all plans and lead to dire consequences.

For these reasons the murder of John Armstrong and two of his white companions by some Delawares, threatened the peace of the province in April 1744, only a few weeks before the arrival of the northern Indians was expected.

When the gruesome news of the murders reached the Philadelphia Council, Conrad Weiser was promptly dispatched to Shamokin to ferret out the facts and prevent trouble. The following narrative has been constructed from Weiser's findings and the depositions of witnesses to some of the phases of the Crime:

John Armstrong, Scots-Irish trader living at Paxtang, held Mushemeelin, a Delaware, in his debt for several pelts. To secure this small debt Armstrong had seized Mushemeelin's horse and a rifled gun, taking a value of seven pounds for a debt estimated by Christopher Saur at forty shillings. (2) The rifle was given to James Smith, one of Armstrong's helpers and the horse was sold or lent to a neighboring trader James Berry. During the winter of 1743-1744 Mushemeelin had offered Armstrong an ornament valued at twenty shillings demanding the return of his horse. Armstrong refused the proffered payment declaring that the debt had been increased recently. Sharp words followed and the men quarreled.

When the snows melted John Armstrong, accompanied by two of his servants, James Smith and Woodward Arnold, set out upon their annual journey to the Allegheny, loaded with stock and stores for the Indian trade. Enroute they passed Mushemeelin's cabin. The Delaware's wife was at home alone. She demanded that Armstrong return the horse which he had taken, because it was her property. Her demands were ignored.

Mushemeelin came home from a hunting excursion and listened to his wife's tale of her encounter with Armstrong. Accompanied by two young Delawares who had been on the hunting trip with him, Mushemeelin set out in pursuit of Armstrong and his party. He told his companions that they were going to the "Great Hill to hunt Bears." Accordingly the three hunters followed the Juniata river. In a few days they caught up with Armstrong and his men. The smoke of their campfire could be seen in the distance.

"Now they are not far off" said Mushemeelin to Jemmy and Neshellamy "We will make ourselves black; then they will deliver up the Horse immediately and I will tell Jack (Armstrong) that if he don't give the Horse I will kill him." Shikellimy told Weiser that Mushemeelin laughed as he spoke. (3)

Mushemeelin daubed his face with black charcoal before the three Indians came to the Armstrong camp. Only James Smith was there when they arrived. In reply to a question as to Armstrong's whereabouts Smith said he had gone on ahead. Mushemeelin went forward, alone, while his two companions joined with Smith in preparing a meal of turtles.

While the preparations for the meal were going on, a gun-shot was heard in the woods. It was at this time that Woodward, alias English, Arnold was murdered, as was learned afterwards. Soon Mushemeelin returned demanding:

"Why did you two not kill that white man (Smith) according as I bid you?" I have laid the other two down."

Jemmy, a young brave was startled by this announcement and ran away. Mushemeelin charged the remaining Delaware—"How will you do to kill Catawba's if you cannot kill white men? You Coward! I'll show you how you must do it."

Saying this the mad savage picked up an ax and with three strong blows split the helpless Smith's head. Smith never stirred.

After the awful deed was done the murderer set out to find the fugitive Jemmy. When the frightened youth rejoined his two companions the demoniac Mushemeelin informed the lad that it became his duty to kill the third white man, inasmuch as he and Neshellamy had despatched the other two. In this way he tried to have Jemmy believe that Neshellamy had killed Smith.

Bloodthirsty, Mushemeelin pressed on along the trail, his horrified companions following reluctantly. Before long they met John Armstrong. Breathing his rage Mushemeelin demanded: "Where is my Horse?"

"He will come by and by, you shall have him." Armstrong was playing for time.

"I want him now."

"You shall have him; come let us go to that fire and let us smoke and talk together." This was said in hope of placating the mad man.

"Go along then" said Mushemeelin.

"I am coming" said Armstrong "do you go before, Mushemeelin, do you go foremost." Armstrong looked then like a dead man, and bent forward toward the fire.

Mushemeelin shot him in his back and then leaped upon the fallen body of the trader, plunging his hatchet into his victim's head while he shouted:

"Give me my horse, I tell you."

After the terrible deed was done the murderer pledged his companions to secrecy and forced them to accept portions of the trader's stock and stores. In this way he sought to implicate them in the crime. Soon afterwards the three conspirators met several other Indians, who, naturally, questioned the source of their wealth. Mushemeelin was forced to explain that he had murdered Armstrong and another division of the spoils was designed to seal the lips of the new arrivals. These Indians would have none of the loot, but they were willing to help Mushemeelin hide the goods.

Jemmy left the party and returned to the Indian village of Shamokin. Soon news trickled out of the village that Armstrong and his party had been murdered and it found its way southward along the Susquehanna to Paxtang where Alexander Armstrong was concerned about the fate of his brother and the two servants.

The irate settlers at Paxtang met at the home of Joseph Chambers and there decided to ask the Delaware King to send some scouts to help in a search for Armstrong. (4) Eight Indians were promptly sent to the house of James Berry but three of them ran away before the scouting party was organized. In mid-April nine white men and five Indians set out along the path which the traders followed. James Berry was the first to find a sign of the tragedy.

Near a white oak tree which had three notches cut into it, Berry found a shoulder bone which it was believed was that of Armstrong. This led the searchers to believe that Armstrong's body had been eaten by the Indians. When the bone was handed to one of the Delaware Indian scouts "his Nose gushed out with Blood." This was interpreted as an evidence of guilt on the part of the Indian.

Some "Bawld" Eagles circling above the tree tops near the narrows of the Juniata led the searching party to the corpse of James Smith. The bald eagles continued to circle at a point farther on. Following this sign the white men found the remains of Woodward Arnold. The Indian scouts had deserted the party. A fearful night was spent in the woods by the nine Scots-Irishmen. A barking dog kept them awake, he seemed to be warning them against the treacherous Delawares who had absconded during the day. On the following morning they buried the corpses of Smith and Arnold and then followed a circuitous route back to Paxtang by way of John Harris' (Harrisburg). They felt that they might be waylaid by the wily redskins if they followed the regular traders' path.

Meanwhile Allumpies, King of the Delawares, and Shikellimy realized that the guilty persons would have to be brought to justice. Shikellimy sent a message to Weiser begging him to come to Shamokin to help him in his difficult position. But Conrad was not at home when the letter reached Tulpehocken. Left to his own resources Allumpies, on advice of his council, employed an Indian conjurer (or ker, as Weiser informs us) to find out the murderers. The seer was busy all night long and in the morning he named Mushemeelin as the murderer. Three chiefs called upon the designated criminal and obtained a confession from him.

When the report of the examination was given to Shikellimy, orders were given to arrest the perpetrators of the crime. This announcement caused consternation and fear in the Indian village. Many Indians fled into the woods and none were willing to seize the person of Mushemeelin. Allumpies himself was frightened and begged Shikellimy's protection.

Finally Shikellimy's sons prevailed upon a few tribesmen to help them secure the persons of Mushemeelin and Neshellamy. Both were bound and placed in a canoe. But not one could be found to take the canoe to Alexander Armstrong at Paxtang.

The brother of the deceased trader had written several messages to the Indians at Shamokin demanding that justice be done. (5) The tone of these letters was quite civil, but John Shikellimy (later Black Logan) made use of the knowledge that such letters had been received by threatening that if they were afraid to take the live prisoners to Paxtang they "might separate their Heads from their Bodies and lay them in the Canoe, and carry them to Alexander to roast and eat them; that would satisfy his revenge as he wants to eat Indians." This persuasion worked and two canoes were sent southward along the Delaware, each carrying a bound prisoner.

Only one of the prisoners reached Paxtang. Somewhere along the route Shikellimy's sons released Neshellamy, on the strength of his protests of innocence. The Paxtang people sent their lone prisoner to Lancaster jail where he was questioned by the magistrate Thomas Cookson.

The murderer admitted that he had killed Woodward and Armstrong but maintained stoutly that Neshellamy had tomahawked Smith. He was bitter in denouncing his captors for freeing his confederate Neshellamy. Mushemeelin told the Lancaster magistrate that he expected to be held in Lancaster until the Six Nations' Chiefs arrived from the north and then to be dealth with according to their laws.

An Indian held in Lancaster jail, charged with murder of white men, appealing to the deputies of the Six Nations assembled in conference, was a situation which the authorities in Philadelphia felt had to be avoided. Late in April Conrad Weiser was sent to Shamokin to get the whole story of the murders and to carry belts of wampum to the Delawares as an earnest of goodwill. In the course of his interviews with the chief men at Shamokin Weiser learned the story as it is set forth in the early portion of this chapter. In a letter to Christopher Saur, written two years after the journey Weiser stated that the Indians had prepared a huge feast to welcome him when he came with the message from the governor. "Over one hundred persons present, who ate a large fat bear in great silence." A venerable chieftan made a speech in which he expressed his joy that "the sun would not set (no war) but only a little cloud go across it . . . Thanks to thee thou Great Ruler of the World, that thou allowest the sun to shine again and hast driven away the cloud." (6)

Mushemeelin was removed to the Philadelphia jail before the Six Nations' delegates arrived in Lancaster. On August 9 the widow of John Armstrong applied to the Assembly for a pension for herself and her children. On the same day the Assembly voted Weiser a reward of twelve pounds for his services in the Armstrong affair. (7) On August 21, after the conclusion of the Lancaster Treaty between the Six Nations and Virginia and Maryland Weiser and Shikellimy came to Philadelphia and were present at the denunciation of the Delawares uttered by Governor Thomas to a delegation of that nation led by Quidahickqunt, substituting for Allumpies who was sick. The Delawares were penitent. "Let this string of wampum," they declared "clear the air that was foul . . . (and) serve to take the Overflow of Gall out of your Entrails for such a foul offence." (8)

By the orders of the governor the Delawares brought with them Mushemeelin's companions, Jemmy and Neshellamy. (9) Although the Indians protested vigorously that these men were not involved in the crime directly, Thomas explained that they would be needed as witnesses at the trial. As a matter of general counsel Thomas warned "Tho' the Indian Traders are not the best sort of People and may do you hurt, yet you are not to Revenge yourselves, but apply in all such Cases to Conrad Weiser." (10)

The transfer of trial from Lancaster to Philadelphia was not legal. Pennsylvania colonial law required that capital offences had to be tried in the county in which the crime was committed. On October 16, 1744 the Assembly passed a bill for the speedy trial of any Indians charged with capital offences. The law was reactionary in that it was made to apply to former offences as yet untried. A change of venue was provided by this special act by declaring that all such cases be tried in Philadelphia before the Supreme Court or Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery. (11)

Governor Thomas promptly affixed his signature to the bill and it became a law in time to try Mushemeelin under its terms. In this way justice was dispensed in colonial Philadelphia. Weiser was present at the trial which took place late in October and early in November Mushemeelin was sentenced to die. On November 14 Mushemeelin was hanged and John Armstrong's murder was avenged. (12) But by this time the great Tri-Colony-Six-Nation Treaty of 1744 was concluded and the northern Indians were on their homeward way. (13)

NOTES

1. See Chapter XIII: 'S Pennsylfawnisch Deitsch Eck, March 29, 1941.
2. Pennsylvanische Berichte: Christopher Saur's Newspaper. Accounts in issues of April 26; May 3; May 10 and May 16, 1744.
3. Conrad Weiser's Report of his journey to Shamokin, April-May, 1744; Colonial Records; Vol. IV, pp. 680-684.
   The conversational dialogue reproduced in this chapter is an exact transcription of the account which was supplied to Weiser by Shikellimy and recorded by Weiser. The only editing that has been done by the author is in the arrangement of the paragraph forms, and the comments which follow the dialogue.
4. The Deposition of Alexander Armstrong et al, Penna. Archives, First Series, Vol. I, p. 643.
5. **Armstrong to Allumpies,** April 25, 1744. Ibid; 647-648.
6. **Weiser to Christopher Saur,** Dec. n. d. 1746. From the Abraham Cassel Collection. Translated by Helen Bell. Printed in the Penna. Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. I, pp. 166-167.
7. **Votes of the Pennsylvania Assembly,** Vol. III, p. 548. The Votes were printed by Benjamin Franklin. In 1931 the State of Pennsylvania printed the Eighth Series of the Pennsylvania Archives in which the Votes were reproduced. Conrad Weiser appeared in person, before the Assembly, to present his bill for the Shamokin Journey. Eighth Series. Vol. IV pp. 2920-2925.
8. Colonial Records, Vol. IV: 742-743.
9. **Pennsylvania Gazette,** August 23, 1744.
10. Colonial Records: **supra.**
11. Mitchell J. and Flanders, Henry: **Pennsylvania Statutes at Large,** Harrisburg 1898. Vol. V, p. 86. See also Col. Rec. IV, 571-572.
12. Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser, William Bradford, Publisher, Nov. 15, 1744.
13. The Lancaster Treaty of 1744 will form a later chapter in this series.

Ihr Breicht's net Glaawe

In Colebrookdale (Berks County) hot en Mann en Bauerei g'hatt graad newich unsrm Land. Es waar en gudi Bauerei, zwee Heiser druff, un iss aa en gleeni Lane vum Weg nei an die Heiser. Die Leit hen ken Kinner g'hatt. Sie waare hartschaffiche Leit. Der Mann waar ball Daag un Nacht am geh un waar oft schpot nachts mit der Lutzer an der Scheier. Er un sei Fraa waare allebeed karyose Leit un immer Schtreit g'hatt mit nanner odder mit de Nochbere. Alsemol sin aa paar Yohr druff gange bis sie widder gut waare. So lang as sie gut waare, waare sie die beschte Leid. 'S waar aa gut far bei ihne zu schaffe, wann mer yuscht beim Daag dart waar. Ich hab oft bei 'ne g'schafft, Schtee gelese, in der Hoiyet un der Aern un aa helfe dresche, awwer alles hot graad so sei misse. Wann die Bell gange iss far Middaagesse, hen mer alles graad leie misse losse un sin ab noch em Haus. 'S Esse waar dann aa ready un's waar immer blendi Esse un Drinke dart. In der Aern hen mer en Nein Uhr Schtick grickt, dann Middaagesse, un widder am drei Uhr en Schtick, am fimf Uhr Supper un dann am siwwe Uhr, wann mer uffgewwe hen schaffe, waar nochemol Esse uff em Disch un die Boddel debei. Die Maed un die Gnecht un die Leid as im annere Haus gewuhnt hen bei 'ne, die hen sie awwer net gut geyused. Vun maryets frieh bis oweds schpot hen sie gedriwwe wie Ochse un nix waar 'ne recht, was sie geduh hen. Wann die Fraa en Maad g'hatt hot un iss bees waare, hot sie die Maad uff en Schtuhl hocke mache un wann ihre Mann dann heem kumme iss, hot sie g'saat: "Do hockt des faul Dier un schafft nix." Noh iss es losgebroche!

Mit de Zeit sin die zwee elder warre un er hot sich en Lehnsbauer grickt fer bauere. Des iss gut gange bis Hoiyet, noh hot's Schtreit gewwe. Mer hen sie oft heere dowe un fluche an der Scheier, wann mer deheem uff der Porch waare. Noh hot mei Paepp als g'saat, "Nau iss widder Grieg in Mexico!" Es hot aa alle Yohr en neier Lehnsmann gewwe. Deel vun 'ne waare ordlich raue. Ebber as sie gekennt hot, iss net hie.

Mol ee Daag hot der alt Mann sich g'henkt im Seischtall. Wie sie ihn g'funne hen, hot er mit de Fiess uff der Schteeg g'schtanne, awwer er waar dod. Noh iss es awwer aersicht losgebroche! Die Lehnsleid hen g'saat, des daet glebbere nachts in de Scheier as es arrick waer. Der Dreschflegel gengt, der Reche daet g'schowe waare uff em Dreschdenn, en Lutzer daet um de Scheier rumgeh un sie kennte ball nimmi dart sei. Der Lehnsmann iss alsemol bissel schpot heem kumme owes. Er hot der Gaul in der Schtall grickt, awwer 's G'scharr nimmi uffg'henkt. Es hot maryeds hinnich em Gaul uff em Bodde gelege.

Ich bin oft der Weg gange nachts un hab aa die Lichter an der Scheier g'sehne. Wann ich der Gnecht (wu mit mer in die Schul gange iss) g'frogt hab eb sie en Licht an der Scheier g'hatt hette, hot er g'saat, nee, sie gengte net an die Scheier wann's mol dunkel waer. Es iss viel in der Nochberschaft rum vun denne Sache geblaudert warre. Mol ee Nacht hen ich un noch en Bu uns an die Scheier g'hockt mit Pischtole. 'S iss awwer nix kumme. Mer hen net schiesse breiche.

Newe an der Lane am me gleene Hiwwel, hen sie em Mann sei Gleeder vergrawwe, wu er aag'hatt hot, wie er sich g'henkt hot. Mol ee Owed bin ich der Weg nuff un do waar Feier an sellem Blatz. Es hot geguckt as wann en Schtumbe brenne daet. Es waar awwer ken Schtumbe dart. Ich bin heem un hab's em Paepp g'saat mer wodde graad hie geh. Mer sin aa, awwer es waar nix meh dart.

En paar Owed dernooch hawwich dreizeh Mann beinanner g'hatt far watche, awwer mer hen widder nix g'sehne. Mol ee Owed iss die Lehnsfraa un die Maad an unser Haus kumme. Wie sie die Lane nei sin far heem, waar der gans Seischtall in Flamme. Sie sin iwwer die Fens nei ins Feld. Es waar vor der Hoiyet un hot yuscht gereggert g'hatt. Sie hen en Umgrees genumme noch em Haus un wie sie heem kumme sin, waar'n sie nass bis unnich die Aerrem. De alte Fraa ihre Maad hot g'saat, nachts daet's mache wann ebber die Schteg nuff kaemt un der Deppich daet der alte Fraa vum Bett gezogge warre, un nachts daet Hols g'hackt warre un sie daete 's heere wedder der Schopp falle.

Die alt Fraa iss krank warre un iss g'schtaerwe, un sell hot's ganse Wese geend. Die Leit hen widder Ruh grickt un alles waar verbei.

Ich glaab net an G'schpucke, awwer do waar ebbes gross letz. Ihr breicht's net glawwe, wann ihr net welle!

—J. Y. SCHULTZ, Trexlertown, Pa.

Chat About Your Friends

Mrs. Alfred Boehmer, 321 Church St., has returned home after having visited her sister, Mrs. Margaret Brown in Jersey City, N. J.

Mrs. John S. Ott, 1021 Walnut St., is a patient in the Allentown hospital where she is recovering from surgical treatment.

Mr. and Mrs. Sterling E. Hockman, Valley Forge, welcomed a son, their first born, last Wednesday in the Montgomery county hospital, Norristown. The child will be named Todd Dexter. His grandmother is Mrs. Mabel E. Hockman, former Allentown resident.

Donna Hughes, daughter of William A. Hughes, 232 S. 4th St., has been elected treasurer of the rising junior class of the Woman's college at Duke university. She is also president of Chi Delta Phi sorority at Duke.

Lillian Lova, 2208 Chew St., Allentown, will play at a recital next Friday to be conducted by the Julliard School of Music in New York City. She is a pianist.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kistler, 229½ N. Jordan St., are spending the weekend in Maplewood, N. J.

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Obituaries

Margaret Rowland

Former Allentown Resident to Be Laid to Rest in W. Catasauqua

The body of Margaret Rowland, former resident of this city, will arrive here this afternoon from Washington, D. C., where death occurred. A brother John, will accompany the body.

While living in Allentown, the Rowland family was active in the choir of the old Methodist church at Law and Linden Sts., to which they belonged.

Miss Rowland's parents, the late John and Martha Rowland, and a sister Anna, preceded her in death.

Brief services will be held at the family plot in Fairview cemetery, West Catasauqua, Saturday at 2:30 p. m.

Charles F. Krause

New Tripoli Painter, Paperhanger, Heart Attack Victim

Charles F. Krause, New Tripoli painter and paperhanger, died suddenly Friday morning at 9:30 o'clock following a heart attack. He was in his 67th year.

A lifelong resident of New Tripoli, he was a Democratic committeeman of the New Tripoli district in Lynn township. He was a member of the New Tripoli church choir for 32 years, was secretary of the Adult Bible class of the Sunday school; a member of the board of directors of Ebenezer Cemetery Assn.; charter member of New Tripoli Male chorus; member of Jr. O. U. A. M., No. 204, New Tripoli; Blue Mountain Lodge No. 249, I.O.O.F. of Steinsville; the Lutheran wing of Ebenezer Union church, New Tripoli.

Mr. Krause was born a son of the late Owen and Ellen, nee Semmel, Krause, Jan. 19, 1875. He was married Jan. 19, 1900, to Ida L. Mantz. He was a painter and paper hanger in upper Lehigh county for the past 48 years.

Surviving are one son, Elwood C., proprietor of a market in Allentown; three daughters, Ella L., wife of Alvin German, New Tripoli; Marguerite E., wife of Prof. Edwin W. Huff, organist of Zion Reformed church, Allentown, and Isabel M., at home. Also surviving are seven grandchildren and one great-grandchild; five brothers, Fred R., Rudolph, Ohio; George A. and Henry W., New Tripoli; Edward, of Centerport, and Howard, Allentown, and three sisters, Mrs. Adda Mantz and Mrs. Charles E. Snyder, New Tripoli, and Dora Loy, Allentown.

One daughter, Miriam, preseded him in death.

Private funeral services will be held at the late home, New Tripoli, Tuesday at 1:30 p. m., (EST) with the Rev. LeRoy Bond officiating. Further public services will be held at Ebenezer Union church with interment in the adjoining cemetery. Friends may call at the home Monday evening from 7 to 9 o'clock.

Mrs. Mary Cartwright

Was President of St. John's Ladies Aid, Catasauqua for 35 Years

Mrs. Mary Cartwright, lifelong resident of Catasauqua and president of the Ladies Aid society of St. John's E. C. church for 35 years, died at 4:30 a. m. yesterday in Allentown hospital where she had been a patient since March 31.

She was admitted to the hospital March 31, following a fall at her home, 331 Walnut St., Catasauqua, in which she suffered a broken hip. Mrs. Cartwright had been partially blind for some time.

Daughter of the late Benjamin and Polly, nee Heiny, Harper, she observed her 73rd birthday anniversary on Feb. 22nd, Washington's birthday. On Sept. 11, 1886, she was married to Robert Cartwright, who died in 1938. The couple observed their golden wedding anniversary in 1936.

Only survivor is a brother Henry Harper, of Allentown.

Deaths

ARNEL—At Macungie, April 23, 1941, Warren E. Arnel, aged 80 years, 5 months and 8 days.

Funeral services will be held Sunday at 2 p.m. from the late home, 48 Locust St., Macungie, to which relatives, friends, and members of organizations with which he was affiliated are invited without further notice. Interment in Solomon's church cemetery. Viewing Saturday from 7 to 9.
Schmoyer

BEIDELMAN—In this city, April 24, 1941, Mrs. Pearl B. Beidelman, aged 63 years, 7 months and 21 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services from the Luther P. Grim funeral home, 136-138 N. 12th St., Monday at 2 p. m. Interment at the convenience of the family in Greenwood cemetery. Friends may call Sunday from 7 to 9 p. m.
Luther P. Grim.

BUCHMILLER—At Spartansburg, S. C., April 22, 1941, Floyd C. Buchmiller, son of Paul W. and Sarah J. (Keiserman) Buchmiller.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend services at the J. S. Burkholder funeral home, 1601 Hamilton St., Saturday 2 p. m. Interment in the Grandview cemetery. Friends are invited to call at the funeral home Friday 7-9 p. m.

COLEMAN—At Coopersburg, April 24, 1941, Emma S., nee Weaver, Coleman, widow of Levi J. Colman, aged 85 years, 6 months and 29 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at 2:30 p. m. Sunday (D.S.T.) at her late home, the residence at her nephew, Frank A. Weaver, S. Main St., Coopersburg. Interment will be in the Easton cemetery. Friends may call from 7 to 9 p. m. Saturday at the late home.
Willard Gruver.

DOTTERER—In Boyertown, April 24, 1941, Frank G., husband of Annie B., nee Fegley, Dotterer, aged 79 years, 4 months and 7 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited without further notice to attend the funeral from his late home, 118 N. Reading Ave., Boyertown, Tuesday at 1:30 p. m., DST. Regular services will follow in Trinity Lutheran church, Bechtelsville, and interment will be made in the Bechtelsville Union cemetery. Viewing Monday evening.
W. G. Schwenk.

FRITCHMAN—In Hellertown, April 24, 1941, Mrs. Maryatte Fritchman, widow of Tobias Fritchman, aged 74 years, 6 months and 8 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services in the P. A. Bergstresser home, 326 Main St., Hellertown, at 10:30 a. m. (DST) Monday, April 28, 1941. Interment in Hellertown Union cemetery. Friends may call Sunday evening.
P. A. Bergstresser.

GERMAN—At Palmerton, April 22, 1941, Helen V., nee Kemp, wife of Elmer J. German, aged 22 years, 11 months and 15 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend services from the Ellwood Heintzelman funeral home, Saturday at 2 p. m. Interment in Slatedale cemetery. Friends may call Friday from 7 to 9 p. m.
Ellwood Heintzelman.

GOSSER—In this city, April 24, George W. Gosser, in his 61st year.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend services from the Heckrotte and Spacht funeral home, 824 Walnut St., Monday at 2 p. m. Interment in Greenwood cemetery. Friends may call Sunday from 7 to 9 p. m.
Heckrotte and Spacht.

HAUZE—In this city, April 23, 1941, Winfield Scott Huze, husband of Sarah, nee Johnson, Hauze, aged 79 years, 3 months and 3 days.

Funeral services will be held at the late home, 526 Cedar St., Sunday at 2 p.m. (Daylight Saving Time). Interment will be made in Allen-Union cemetery, Northampton. Friends may call Saturday evening from 7 to 9 o'clock, Hazleton, Berwick papers please copy.
Ernest B. Zimmerman.

HOFFMAN—In this city, April 23, 1941, Nelson Hoffman, husband of Irene (Whitehouse) Hoffman, aged 37 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend services Sunday at 4 p. m., (DST) at the Zimmerman funeral home, 1124 Walnut St. Interment in St. Mark's cemetery. Friends are invited to call Saturday from 7 to 9 p. m.
Ernest B. Zimmerman.

HRYBYK—In Allentown, April 24, 1941, Sophia, nee Pohranechne, wife of Wassyl Hrybyk, aged 48 years, 3 months and 18 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late home, 166 Allen St., Saturday at 9 a. m. Mass will be offered in the Ukrainian Orthodox church, Northampton, at 10 a. m., and interment will be made in the parish cemetery.
Weber.

ISLER—In this city, April 23, 1941, Ida M., nee Brong, wife of Charles W. Isler.

Relatives, friends, and members of the Ladies' Auxiliary, East Allentown Fire Co., and the Ladies' Auxiliary, Pennsylvania State Firemen's Assn., are respectively invited to attend funeral services from her late home, 27 S. Carlisle St., on Monday at 2 p. m. Interment will be made in the family plot in Rittersville cemetery. Friends are invited to call on Sunday evening from 7 to 9 o'clock.
C. B.

JONES—At Walnutport, April 22, 1941, Emma L., nee Herman, widow of Richard G. Jones, aged 77 years, 2 months and 8 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited without further notice to attend funeral services at the late home, 415 Walnut St., Walnutport, Saturday at 2 p. m. Interment in Union cemetery, Slatington. Viewing Friday from 7 to 9 p. m.
David Heintzelman.

KICHLINE—In Fountain Hill, April 22, 1941, Mrs. Anna R. Kichline, widow of Jacob Kichline, Hellertown, R. 1 (Williams Township), aged 80 years, 3 months and 4 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services in St. Luke's (Old Williams) church at 11 a.m. Saturday, April 26. Interment in the cemetery adjoining. Friends may call at the home on Friday evening.
P. A. Bergstresser.

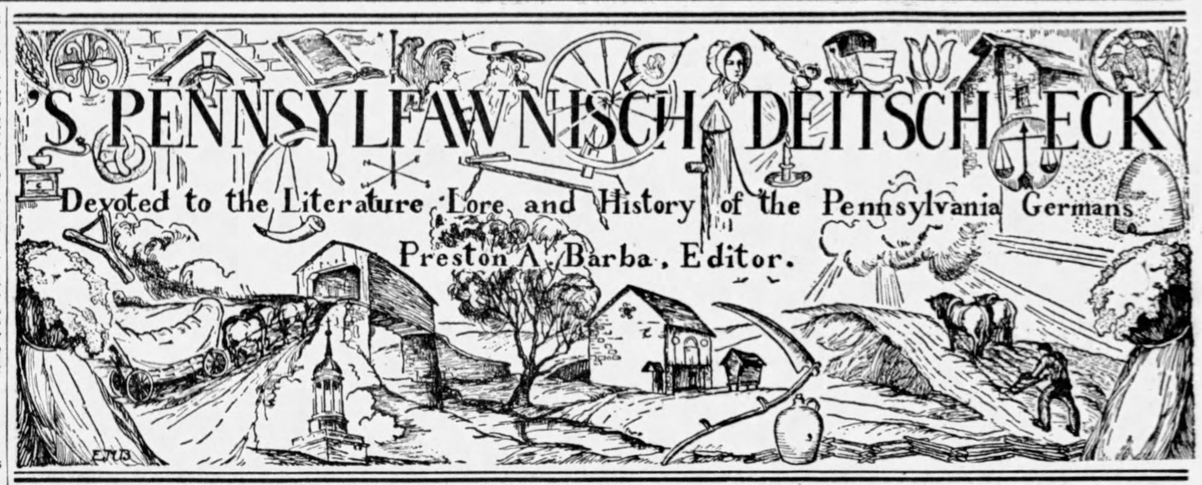
KITCHEN—At Bethlehem, April 23, 1941, John Joseph Kitchen, aged 63.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend services from the Bachman funeral home, 1030 Walnut St., Saturday at 2 p. m. Interment in Greenwood cemetery. Friends may call Friday from 7 to 9 p. m.
C.D.B.

Continued on Page 18, Column 8



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Apples from Pennsylvania German Orchards

By RAYMOND E. KIEBACH

THE APPLE ORCHARDS of the Pennsylvania Germans were always a part of their farms, and the "Bungert," "Bumgarte" or "Baumgarten" was located near the house. These orchards, like their farms, were planned on an economy based on the needs of their own families and their hired help. They contained many varieties of a few trees each in contrast to the commercial orchards of today where a few varieties of many trees each are producing fruit to be sold on the market for cash. Windfalls and other waste were fed to the pigs, and only the surplus, if any, was sold.

Our grandfathers raised these trees from seeds. The saplings, when about an inch in diameter, were trunk-grafted with the variety desired. These trees were hardy, insect and blight proof, and allowed to reach for the sky for the sheer joy of living. It required an extension ladder and agility to prune these trees in the late winter or early spring and later to gather the fruit. A tree that produced undesirable fruit was limb-grafted; three or more varieties on a single tree was not uncommon.

Not only in these orchards, some of which were in continuous bearing for more than a century, but along fences, in corners and other unused places there could be found summer, autumn and winter varieties that had been selected for some outstanding quality. The sweet apples, for instance, were selected for "schnitz." The Maiden's Blush makes an excellent sauce, others because of their juicy qualities were much esteemed for cider which could be used in the making of vinegar, apple butter, "hard" cider and apple jack.

It was a matter of pride and good management for our farmers, in the days before cold storage, to have "apples the year round" lacking but a month or two. The "Aern Aeppel," which do not keep well, were the first to ripen while the "Schleifschtee," hard as its name, could be kept until the very last.

There were over 900 varieties of apples known as early as 1845, most of which had been developed in this country. There is little doubt that many varieties, supposed to be native to some locality, may prove to be a strain of some old variety that originally came from Europe. It is claimed that all apples have been developed from one common ancestor, the wild crab apple. The following varieties, some of which were native to our region, were probably as well known to our Anglo-Saxon neighbors. Some of them are still popular, while others seem to be merely a memory.

EARLY HARVEST. This is an American apple; and taking into account its beauty, its excellent qualities for the dessert and for cooking, with its productiveness it is about the finest early apple known. It begins to ripen about the first of July, and continues in use all that month. Form round, and above medium size. Skin very smooth, with a few faint white dots, bright straw color when fully ripe. The stalk is a half to three-fourths of an inch long, rather slender, inserted in a hollow of moderate depth. Calyx in a shallow basin. Flesh very white, tender and juicy, crisp, with a rich, sub-acid flavor.

MARGARETHA APPEL, or Early Red Margaret, of the Germans is an excellent early baking apple, ripening about the middle of July, directly after the Early Harvest. The tree is a moderate bearer. Fruit below medium size, roundish-ovate, tapering towards the eye. Skin greenish-yellow, pretty well covered by stripes of dark red. Stalk short and thick. Calyx closed, and placed in a very shallow plaited basin. Flesh white, sub-acid, and when freshly gathered from the tree, of a rich agreeable flavor.

SIMMET APPEL, or Cinnamon Apple, is a summer apple ripening when the late potatoes are harvested. It is a small round apple with green skin that turns slightly yellow when ripe covered with dark brown spots that give it a speckled appearance, and has a spicy flavor with little juice. The stem is short in a shallow cavity, and the calyx is very shallow. It is excellent eating but like all "Frieh Aeppel" it can be kept but a short time.

KRAUSSER APPEL is a fall fruit, pale yellow with red and crimson stripes covering about three-fourths of the skin. The fruit is of medium size, ovate, with a very tough skin. It is often referred to as, "Der Appel mit re blechni Schaal" or "the apple with a tin skin." The taste is delicious with plenty of juice making it a popular cider apple, and the "Hausfrau" likes it for baking. The stem is set in a deep narrow basin, and the calyx is shallow covering the bottom of the apple. It is one of the first to rot when stored in the cellar.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH. This remarkably beautiful summer apple is a native of New Jersey. It begins to ripen about the 20th of August and continues until the last of October. It is much cultivated and admired, both for the table and for cooking. Fruit medium sized, flat, quite smooth, and fair. Skin thin, clear lemon yellow, with a colored cheek, sometimes delicately tinted like a blush, and in others with a brilliant red. Stalk short, planted in a rather wide deep hollow. Basin moderately depressed, calyx closed. Fresh white, tender, brisk, with pleasant sub-acid flavor. This variety forms a handsome rapid growing tree, with a fine spreading head and bears large crops.

RAMBO. This is a very popular autumn fruit. It is a highly valuable tree for the kitchen or table. The tree is a native of the banks of the Delaware and thrives well in a light sandy soil. Fruit of medium size, flat. Skin smooth, yellowish-white in the shade, streaked and marked with pale yellow and red in the sun, and speckled with large rough dots. Stalk long, rather slender, curved to one side, and deeply placed in a smooth, funnel-like cavity. Calyx closed, set in a broad basin, which is slightly pleated around it. Flesh greenish-white, very tender, with a rich, brisk, sub-acid flavor. October to December.

RIECH APPEL. This very small apple was not kept in the orchards but along the fence. It was only about an inch in diameter, astringent, green in color and had no redeeming qualities, except its aromatic odor from which it takes its name. It is not edible.

SIESS APPEL. There are various varieties of these apples varying in size from medium to large, nearly all of which ripen in fall. This is also a general term for any apple that is sweet in flavor. The same qualities, sweet and juicy, are common to all. They are excellent for cider, baking and "Schnitz." One of the best of the sweet varieties is a large yellow apple with brown and black specks. The stalk is three-fourths of an inch long set in a narrow basin while the calyx is set in a broad shallow basin.

BALDWIN. This is a very popular winter apple and is beyond a doubt a first rate fruit in all respects. It is a native of Massachusetts. It bears most abundant, large, beautiful, and highly flavored fruit and well deserves its wide popularity. It was at one time a great favorite in our orchards. Fruit large, roundish, and narrowing a little to the eye. Skin yellow in the shade, but nearly covered and striped with crimson, red and orange in the sun; dotted with a few large russet dots, and with radiating streaks of russet above the stalk. Calyx closed, set in a rather narrow plaited basin. Stalk half to three-fourths of an inch long rather slender for so large a fruit, planted in an even, moderately deep cavity. Flesh yellowish-white, crisp with an agreeable, high, rich flavor. November to January.

BELL FLOWER. This is a large, handsome, and excellent winter apple highly esteemed every where. It thrives well in sandy soil and is a native of Burlington, New Jersey. Fruit very large, oblong, a little irregular, tapering to the eye. Skin smooth, pale lemon yellow, often with a blush next to the sun. Stalk long and slender in a deep cavity. Calyx closed and set in a rather narrow, pleated basin. Seeds in a large hollow capsule or core. Flesh tender, juicy, crisp, with a sprightly sub-acid flavor; before fully ripe it is considerably acid. A regular and excellent bearer, and worthy of a place in every orchard. The blossoms are very beautiful. November to March. There are also white and red varieties of this excellent apple.

DOKTOR or Doctor. This Pennsylvania winter apple was named in honor of a physician of Germantown who first brought it into notice. The tree is an indifferent bearer and grower. Fruit medium sized, regularly formed and flat. Skin smooth, yellow, striped and washed with two or three shades of red with a few darker spots. Calyx set in a deep basin. Stalk very short, deeply inserted. Flesh tender, juicy, and breaking in its texture with an excellent, slightly aromatic flavor. October to January.

FALLIWALDER or FALLAWATER. This winter apple is a native of Pennsylvania. It was first brought into notice by Mr. Gerber of Columbia, Pa. The name, it is claimed, is the Pennsylvania German corruption of Falling Water, since the original tree stood over a creek into which the fruit fell. It is a very good and productive apple with a rich flavor. Fruit rather large, regularly formed, ovate or slightly conical. Skin smooth, green, with a brown blush, dotted with large gray spots. The slender stalk is set in a narrow, round cavity. Calyx small, closed, and placed in a smooth, narrow basin. Flesh greenish, juicy, with a rich, agreeable sub-acid flavor. November to February.

GEWISS GUTER. This yellow winter apple, medium in size, with a red cheek is aptly named. It is "certainly good," just as it is named, and can still be found in old time orchards that have not been entirely neglected. A juicy apple that makes very good cider and is delicious eaten raw. The stalk is short, in a deep cavity. The calyx is in a deep basin.

JONATHAN. This is a very beautiful dessert apple. Its great beauty, good flavor, vigorous growth and productiveness make it a great favorite. The original tree was found more than a hundred years ago in Kingston, New York, on the farm of a Mr. Philip. Strangely enough, it was not named for him, but for Jonathan Hasbrouck who made known the fruit to Judge Buel, who then wrote the first description of it. Fruit of medium size, regularly formed, roundish-ovate, or tapering to the eye. Skin thin and smooth, the ground clear white-yellow, nearly covered by lively red stripes, and deepening into brilliant or dark red in the sun. Stalk three-fourths of an inch long, rather slender, inserted in a deep, regular cavity. Calyx set in a deep, rather broad basin. Flesh white, rarely a little pinkish, very tender and juicy, with a mild brisk flavor. November to March.

KEIM APPEL. This is a winter apple distinctly from Pennsylvania German Land as it originated in Berks County. The famed De Keim family of the Oley Valley, whose name it bears, are reputed to be the discoverers. It is a green apple, medium size, round with slightly flattened axis, although juicy it is not ready to be eaten until after New Year as it is very hard when picked. The stem is short, set in a small, narrow pit and the calyx is in a shallow basin. Flesh, white turning later to a cream yellow.

NORTHERN SPY. This very popular winter apple is a very large, handsome and excellent fruit. It keeps well. It orliginated in New York State near Rochester on the farm of Oliver Chapin of Bloomfield about 1840. Fruit large, conical, considerably ribbed. Skin smooth, of a yellow ground in the shade, but nearly covered with rich dark red, marked with crimson or purplish streaks, and sprinkled with prominent yellow dots. Stalk three-fourths of an inch long, rather slender, planted in a very wide, deep cavity. Calyx set in a rather narrow furrowed basin. Flesh yellowish-white, juicy, with a rich aromatic, sub-acid flavor. December to May.

PUND APPEL. This winter apple is a large and showy fruit, but of indifferent quality, sometimes weighing 20 ounces. The fruit is roundish-oblong, striped with red, on a dull greenish-yellow ground. The stalk is short and deeply inserted. The flesh yellowish-green and without much flavor. October to January.

ROSCHDICH APPEL or Rusty Coat. This is a winter apple that derives its name from the color of its skin which has a rusty appearance, and was a great favorite although now it is seldom seen, and much less offered for sale. There are two varieties, large and small. It is an excellent baking apple, and is very good eaten raw for about six weeks after picking. The larger variety was the most esteemed. These are old varieties and were great favorites in Germany a century ago.

The smaller variety is below medium size, roundish ovate. Skin dull yellow, sprinkled with a very thin russet. Stalk long and slender. Calyx closed, and set in a rather narrow basin. Flesh yellowish, very tender, juicy with a mild, rich spicy flavor.

The large rusty-coat apple is of medium size, ovate and very regularly formed. Skin pale greenish-yellow about two-thirds covered with russet which is thickest near the stalk. Calyx small, closed, and set in an even round basin of moderate depth. Stalk rather small projecting even with the base and pretty deeply inserted in a narrow smooth cavity. Flesh yellowish-white, firm, crisp with a pleasant, mild, sub-acid flavor. The trees are very productive.

SCHOFNAAS. This large green, mealy winter apple, round at the top and tapering to a very small end, derives its name from its shape which is not unlike that of a sheep's nose. It is a juicy apple, very good eating, but indifferent when used for baking.

SCHEPP APPEL. This is the Pennsylvania German translation for "crooked apple" or vice versa and is grown in the large orchards of today. It is a large, misshapen, ovate, winter apple entirely covered with a dull red color, very irregular and not at all pleasing to the eye as it is ridged, lop-sided and everything that most apples are not, although it is very good eaten raw and is a good baking apple. The variety grown today is claimed to be an improved strain.

SCHLEIFSCHTEE or Grindstone. This is a winter apple, and as its name implies is very hard and durable. In fact, at picking time in autumn it is so hard that even a hungry boy can not sink his teeth into it. Our grandfathers buried it in well drained strawlined earth pits, which were not opened till the others were all gone. It was the last of the crop and could be kept as late as the month of May. It is a medium sized apple, roundish with flattened axis, and crimson stripes almost entirely covering the fruit. The stem is about three-fourths of an inch long in a narrow cavity and the calyx is shallow. It is a mealy apple with yellow flesh and is excellent for baking. This tree was seldom in the orchard, and was usually found along the fence.

SCHMOK HAUS. It is quite possible that this name was given because the original tree stood near a small building used to cure meats by smoking and known to us as a "smoke house." It is a winter apple, early, with green skin, dark red stripes, covering most of the surface. The flesh is white, firm and crisp, juicy and good tasting. The fruit is medium in size, round with flat ends, and symmetrical to the eye, with a long stalk in a shallow pit. The calyx is in a shallow basin. The Smoke House apple of today is a variety that has been made over and is not the apple found in grandfather's orchard.

PIPPINS. There are so many varieties of this delicious autumn apple that they should be the subject of a separate article.

SUCHT-NET-WEIDER. Translated literally this means "Seek-no-further" which name was applied by our English neighbors to several different varieties. The German name for the fruit found in our orchards was "der Yacht Appel," meaning "the hunted for apple." The fruit is large, roundish, narrower to the eye and the skin is smooth, pale yellowish-green, or nearly white. The flesh is yellow, juicy, tender and tart. The trunk is straight and tall, supporting a regular well-formed head. It ripens in October, and will keep a couple of months.

WINESAP. This winter apple is one of the very finest cider fruits, very good for the table and has been a favorite with fruit growers for more than three generations because of its fruitfulness. The tree grows rather irregularly and the apples can hang late on the trees without injury. It thrives well on light sandy soils. The fruit is of medium size, rather oblong. Skin smooth of a fine dark red, with a few streaks, and a little yellow ground appearing on the shady side. The slender stalk is nearly an inch long set in an irregular cavity. Calyx small, placed in an irregular basin with fine pleats. Flesh yellow, firm and crisp with a high rich flavor. November to May.

GRAB EPPEL or Crab Apples. There are several excellent varieties of this very small, sour, astringent apple. They are used to make delicious jellies, can be baked into pies and a potent sleep-producing wine can be made from them, of which Rip Van Winkle may have imbibed before taking his twenty year nap.

ICH WOTT

Die Veggel sin so luschtich,
Die Veggel singe so schee;
Ich wott ich waer en Voggel,
Hett Fliggel anschtatt vun Bee.

Ich wott, dass ich kennt singe,
Un fliege hie un her;
Un braucht net hocke in der Schul
Un schaffe nimmermehr.

Die Mammi saagt die Veggel
Schaffe immerfort;
Sie baue Neschter un suche
Futter vun aller Sort.

Sie misse ihre Eltere meinde,
Un hen ihr eegni Rul;
Doch brauche sie net hocke
Un lerne in der Schul.

Ich daet's gleiche browiere
Zu schwinge uff de Baem;
Un daet die Mammi schelte,
Daet ich fliege weit vun heem.

Sie saagt sie hett ken Glaawe,
Dass ich Keffer esse daet,
Un suche mit de Amschle
Fer Wermer frieh un schpaet.

Doch ich daet's gleiche browiere
Zu schwinge uff de Baem,
Un fliege, fliege, fliege,
Weit naus vun heem.

—LOUISE A. WEITZEL—(1862-1934)

IN INDIANA

From a young student at Indiana University came the following rimes in the Pennsylvania German dialect. They are still current among his people who are Pennsylvania German Dunkards living at Rossville, Indiana. There they continue to speak the dialect and wear the plain clothes of their sect. Other Dunkard settlements are located near Nobleville and at Goshen and Flora. Some Amish are found at Goshen and Kokomo.—These rimes, fragmentary and imperfect as they may be, indicate the tenacity of the dialect and the love of the people for their old folkways and possessions, even though nearly a century has passed since this Pennsylvania stock removed from Pennsylvania.

Die Mammi backt Kuche,
Sie backt sie so ha(r)t;
Sie schliesst sie in der Keller
Un gebt mer net satt.

• • •

Ich un du
Un's Millers Kuh
Un's Beckers Schier,
Sell macht vier.

• • •

En nass un kiehl Abrill un Mol
Macht Weexe, Welschgarn, Hawwer un Hol.

• • •

Der Haahne gracht laut sei Grickedegrie,
Die Kinner nau ufwecke frieh;
Die Morgenstund hot Gold im Mund,
Wer die verseimt, geht zu Grund.

• • •

Es schteht en Maedli an de Wand,
Es hot en Gacki in de Hand;
Es hot welle es brode,
Awwer's iss ihm net gerode;
Un's Meisli schteht uff em Scheierdach
Un lacht sich halwer hie.

Chat About Your Friends

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Hendricks Sr., 1001 S. 8th St., spent Thursday in New York City.

Mr. and Mrs. Delwyn Davis, formerly of 313 N. Silk St., are now living at 337 N. 7th St.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Deshler have moved to 702-704 S. 8th St. They formerly lived at 37 N. 7th St.

William Kline, 747 Cedar St., is recovering from an injured hand in which one of his fingers was amputated.

Mrs. Katherine Koch, 436 Chestnut St., is spending several days in Long Island, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Dugan, 2003½ Washington St., marked their 38th wedding anniversary Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Moyer, 14 N. 13th St., are guests at The Senator in Atlantic City.

Mrs. Leo Hartman, 1369 Newport Ave., Northampton, has returned from the Sacred Heart hospital where she had been confined for the last week as a medical patient.

Mrs. John E. Hartzell, Mrs. William O. Gross, Mrs. Claude T. Reno and Mrs. Frank M. Cressman, this city, are spending several days at the Hotel Traymore in Atlantic City.

Dorothy G. Bechtel, 1227 Tilghman St., will celebrate her birthday on Sunday.

Gulf Oil Co. Pays Honor To Veteran Employes; 22 from Allentown

Twenty-two residents of Allentown were among the guests of honor at the Gulf Oil corporation's banquet held in the ballroom of the Penn Athletic club in Philadelphia recently at which time employes who have given ten or more years of service to the Gulf companies were presented with awards. The employes from Allentown who made the trip to Philadelphia to receive their awards were: Chas. G. Drasher, agent; Arthur Weiser, P. P. Adams, Stanley Hildebeitel, N. T. Louden, Francis Miller, Albert Correll, Chas. Geary, Joseph Hunsberger, Alfred Bossoms, Howard Wolf, Clarence Laudenslager, Robert J. Osman, Howard Hamm, William Geisinger, W. Paul Angelmeyer, Alfred Kern, Richard J. Kammel, Gilbert G. Long, Lawrence Zipp, Milton Reinhard, Paul Arndt.

Obituaries

Aged Auctioneer Dies in Hospital

Albert A. Ackerman Conducted Sales in Area for 45 Years

Albert A. Ackerman, 430 N. 7th St., Allentown, who was one of the well known auctioneers of this section for 45 years, died at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning in the acred Heart hospital. He was 82.

Mr. Ackermen was auctioneer for the late Sol Stephens for 32 years, also for Matt Sieger for many years. Auctioneering was not his sole vocation, however. He was a miller by trade and worked at that trade for many years. Frequently he worked all night and then spent the day auctioneering.



ALBERT A. ACKERMAN

A native of Hanover township, he was the son of Jacob B. and Caroline, nee Nagle, Ackerman, and attended school at Shimersville, Northampton county.

When the family moved to Iron Hill both father and son worked for the Bethlehem Iron Co. In 1875 they took over the P. W. Skinner and Bros. flour mill at Phillipsburg; then the T. Haak and Bros. mill at Iron Hill. For some time they worked at the foundry of Shimer and Son, Shimerville.

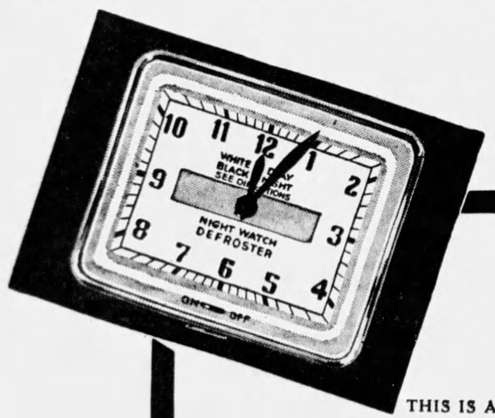
In 1880 Mr. Ackerman was married to Eva Amelia Schrantz. After their marriage he took charge of the mill at Bingen and then Diehl's mill between Bingen and Hellertown where he remained for 11 years.

For six years he had charge of the Jacob L. Grim mill near Hellertown. While in the milling business he took up auctioneering and became one of the best known auctioneers in this section.

He retired from the milling business in 1898. He moved to Hellertown and then to Bethlehem, but for the past several years resided in Allentown.

Besides his widow, there survive six children: Harvey J., Maurice A., Emma C., Mrs. Katie Gerstenberger, Mrs. Gerald Snellens, and Mrs. Coretta Spaar, all of Allentown. Also surviving

Continued on Page 18, Column 1



NIGHT WATCHMAN
AFTER MIDNIGHT

HANDSOME ELECTRIC CLOCK BY DAY

THIS IS AN EXCLUSIVE FEATURE WITH

NORGE REFRIGERATOR

Famous for economy, the Rollator Cold-Maker is even more economical with the Night Watch, because a clean freezer EVERY DAY means more cold at less cost. And the exclusive Motor-Cooler, with its ring of cooling refrigerant around the motor, means further economy under heaviest loads in hottest weather.

By day, the Night Watch is a handsome, self-starting electric clock, at night a money-saving defroster. Every night after midnight the Night Watch turns off the Rollator Cold-Maker.

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TONIGHT AT MIDNIGHT
(SATURDAY, MAY 3rd)
DIAL TELEPHONE SERVICE
BEGINS IN BETHLEHEM

All Bethlehem Telephone Numbers will be changed

The new Bethlehem telephone numbers are listed in the new telephone directory. After midnight tonight, please consult this directory for the correct new numbers when calling Bethlehem telephones. It is important, however, that you do not use the new numbers before midnight tonight.

If you have not received your copy of the new directory, please call the Business Office. Please destroy your old directory after the new numbers become effective.

NOTICE TO ALLENTOWN SUBSCRIBERS

To call a Bethlehem telephone consult the new directory for the new number. Dial O and give the operator the number.

NOTICE TO BETHLEHEM SUBSCRIBERS

After midnight tonight—

To call another Bethlehem telephone—just dial the number you want.

To call a Hellertown telephone—dial "91" and then dial the Hellertown number you want.

To call any other out-of-town point—dial "O". When the operator answers, give her the call.

IMPORTANT

Always wait for the dial tone—a steady hum—before you begin to dial. It tells you the equipment is ready to handle your call.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Always the Best At
CENTRE SQUARE
FOOD MARKET
7 So. 7th St.
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Specials for Saturday

Under New Ownership and Management

All Center Cuts Prime Steer
Chuck ROAST BEEF
19c lb.

Mild Cured Smoked Tongues 17c lb

Finest Prime Steer
RUMP—ROUND STEAKS or ROASTS
29c lb.

Hormel's Minced Bologna ..... 17c lb

"Tenderloin" Cuts
PORK ROASTS
17c lb.

Creamery Table Butter ..... 33c lb



Conrad Weiser

By ARTHUR D. GRAEFF, Ph. D.

CHAPTER FIFTEEN

TARACHAWAGON

VIRGINIA was a royal province in 1744 and its governor, Sir William Gooch, held his commission from the Crown of Great Britain. The governors of the two proprietary provinces, Pennsylvania and Maryland, held their positions as the deputies of proprietors resident in England. Virginia's governor assumed a haughty attitude early in 1744 when he wrote to Governor Thomas of Pennsylvania, arranging the preliminaries for the long-awaited Indian treaty. Richard Peters phrased it well in writing to Weiser, early in February, saying, "Gooch seems to sneer and talk big."

The incident to which Peters referred was Gooch's letter of January 11, in which the Virginia governor indulged in caustic criticism of Weiser's arrangements for the proposed treaty. (1) He objected to the time and the place which he thought Weiser had arranged. During the preceding summer Weiser had visited the Six Nations Capitol at Onondaga and had obtained the pledge of the Iroquois to come to a point north of Harris Ferry in Pennsylvania. Gooch averred that he had been given to understand that the meeting would be held at Cresap's plantation in Maryland. (2) "Harris Ferry" declared Gooch "seems the most inconvenient that could be thought of, agreed upon by your honest Interpreter Mr. Weiser, but what induced him to make the change I cannot tell, and whereas they promised to meet the latter end of April or the beginning of May, this gentleman (Weiser) has pleased to alter it to the first of April." This early date, complained the Virginia governor, would greatly inconvenience his commissioners who would be forced to cross swollen rivers and "miry" roads at that season of the year.

To Gooch it seemed unfair that his agents would have to travel "three times as far as the Indians." This, he argued, showed too much "indulgence" to the red men. Therefore would Thomas arrange "through your Auxilliary" to have the meeting held at Philadelphia or Newtown (Lancaster)?

Alas! The proud royal governor was pitiably ignorant of Indian ways and of North American geography. On January 20 Pennsylvania's governor wrote his reply and in it he administered some elementary lessons in these subjects. In geography Gooch was shown that the distance from Williamsburg to Harris Ferry was "not near as great" as the distance from that point northward to Onondaga, and Lancaster was only thirty miles south of the Ferry. Firmly Thomas declared that no more Indian treaties would be held at Philadelphia because of the disorder always occasioned by the presence of a large number of Indians. As for Newtown, or Lancaster, it so happened that Weiser had already arranged to hold the meeting in that town. This change in plans had been made in November and was not in deference to Virginia's request.

Weiser's report to his employers, written after his return from Onondaga in 1743, was couched in Indian phraseology. The sachems had told him:

"We will set out from our several villages after eight moons are passed by, when the ninth is just to be seen, this present Moon, which has just begun, not to be reckoned."

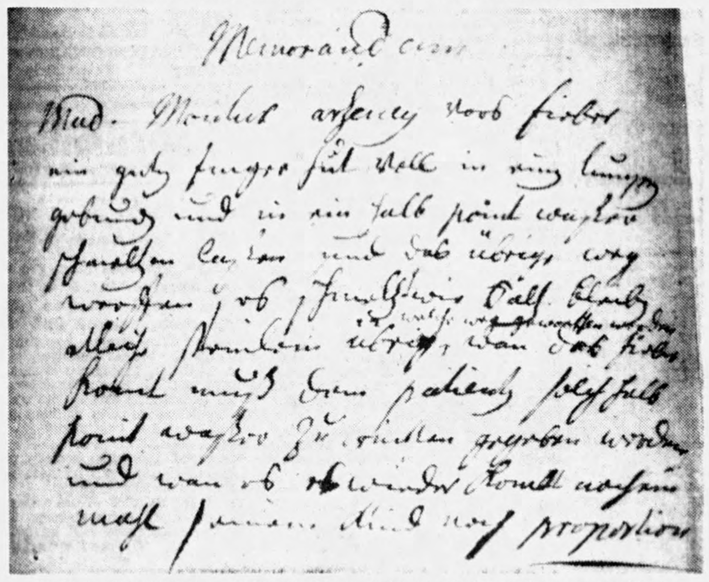
made inquiries about the whereabouts of the Maryland purchasing agent, only to learn that the colonel had gone to England, ostensibly, for the purpose of purchasing goods there. March and April passed without any word from Gale. The Maryland purchasing agent died while he was abroad. Consequently Maryland was forced to designate the Philadelphia merchant, John Galloway, as their purchaser, informing him that "if Weiser should happen to be at Philadelphia he will inform you both as to time and place." (7) Weiser must have received directions in this matter directly from Maryland because he wrote to Peters that he "must see John Galloway." Weiser's letter was dated April 28 and the one written to Galloway from Maryland bears the date April 29. Still other complications arose when Colonel Patton the Virginia officer involved in the Virginia skirmish of 1743 came to Philadelphia to try to convince the Pennsylvania authorities that the Six Nations warriors were the aggresors in that unfortunate encounter.

These matters came to a head when Weiser was busy with the Armstrong (8) murder case. After his return from Shamokin, early in May, he visited Philadelphia and arranged with Galloway for the treaty goods.

Stratford, in Virginia, was the name of the mansion belonging to Thomas Lee, founder of the great American family of Lees. It was from Stratford that the Virginia commissioners to the Lancaster treaty set out for the north. Thomas Lee was one of the commissioners and his associate was William Beverly. Accompanying these two was William Black, secretary of the commission, who chronicled the minutest details of the trip northward and of the treaty procedure at Lancaster. It is from Black's Journal (9) that we are permitted to learn many of the most intimate facts connected with the tri-colony-Indian Treaty of 1744. The commissioners had reached Annapolis in Maryland on May 20 when they learned of the alarm occasioned in Pennsylvania by the murder of Armstrong and his men. They informed their governor that it was feared that the northern Indians would not come to the treaty because of this disturbance.

Suspicion of Weiser was fixed in the minds of the commissioners as they journeyed northward. They told Gooch that the Maryland people "have here great Suspicions of Mr. Weiser and they will not Solely rely on him." They asked the Governor of Virginia whether this information would serve to alter his instructions "which are positive as to Weiser" but, that if he wished to change them he should send a post to Philadelphia, giving them the liberty to choose some other agent. Less than a week later they wrote from Baltimore saying that they had received an "Artful Letter from Conrad Weiser, which they say is Logan, tho Weiser signs it" describing the expenses to which Pennsylvania was forced to go on Virginia's behalf. They feared that they would be confronted with difficulties if Weiser is to be their only interpreter.

A new problem was presented by word from Weiser that the Indians would talk only to governors. These Virginia gentlemen did not realize



Madame Montour's prescription for the most famous "bellyache" in colonial history.
By Courtesy of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania

Thomas carefully pointed out to Gooch that this meant mid-May or early June before the deputies could reach the place agreed upon. The Virginians had mistaken the time of departure for the time of arrival.

Concerning the plans to meet at Cresap's place Thomas explained that the Maryland gentleman had connived with several irresponsible Indians to gain their approval of his estate as a treaty place, but, the responsible chiefs of the Six Nations had disavowed the act of their subjects, declaring that they would not enter Maryland so long as they had differences with that province.

Nobly Pennsylvania's governor defended Conrad Weiser. "I know him to be an honest sensible man" he wrote to Gooch, "and that he will be found to have acted in everything agreeable to this character. And it is my opinion THAT NEITHER YOUR GOVERNMENT NOR THAT OF MARYLAND WILL BE ABLE TO CARRY ON THE TREATY WITHOUT HIM. For these reasons I engaged him in the service of both, very much against his own inclinations." (3)

In sending a copy of Gooch's letter to Weiser, Richard Peters wrote: "I suppose he will take shame for it." (4) And, as shall be seen, he did.

Governor Thomas Bladen of Maryland did not join with Gooch in the complaints against Weiser's transactions, but he helped to confuse the plans in other ways. Jointly with Virginia Maryland asked that Weiser should be directed to arrange with the Indians so that each province could make a separate treaty. This was contrary to the wishes of Pennsylvania and Conrad received orders from his own government to prevent separate treaties. (5) In March Bladen revived the Cresap issue by sending a message to the Six Nations inviting them to meet at the plantation on the Potomac. This message passed through Weiser's hand. It is endorsed in Conrad's hand-writing but his name is not signed to the endorsement. (6) There could be no harm in sending on the invitation when Weiser knew that the temper of the chiefs was set against entering Maryland province.

From the standpoint of the southern provinces the treaty at Lancaster was to be a real estate transaction and large quantities of assorted goods would have to be purchased in advance of the meeting in order that the exchange could be made as soon as the terms were agreed upon. Both Maryland and Virginia were hopelessly ignorant of the type of articles which would satisfy the wants of the northern Indians and in this, as in many things, they were forced to rely upon Weiser's advice. The articles which Colonel Levin Gale had purchased in Philadelphia in 1743 were deemed unsatisfactory in 1744. In February Weiser that the Indians had ways of clothing emissaries with gubernatorial titles. On many occasions Weiser played the part of Onas (Penn). Maryland, too, was disturbed by the news which Weiser sent and changed the personnel of its commission. A bitter controversy between the governor and his Assembly developed over this issue. The Virginians were of the opinion that Governor Bladen might decide to go to the treaty in person. Weiser's letters were sent to Maryland by way of the Principo Iron Works in Cecil County. He was under express order to keep the governors of the southern provinces informed about the progress of treaty plans and to send on prompt notices of the approach of the Indians.

All of these inter-colonial and inter-Indian responsibilities forced Weiser to make many trips to Philadelphia. But not all of his time was spent in the interests of diplomacy. When in Philadelphai Conrad Weiser visited Dr. Thomas Graeme on several occasions. Dr. Graeme was one of the eminent physicians of colonial Pennsylvania. Weiser was afflicted with a chronic stomach ailment which he called "Fever." This malady plagued him at recurring intervals from middle-age until he succumbed to it, finally, in 1760. In 1744 he consulted Dr. Graeme.

In the same year Conrad received a "Memorandum" from his forest friend Madame Montour prescribing a remedy for "Fever." (10) This rare bit of Indian lore Conrad wrote on the last page of an account book which he carried with him on his mid-summer journey to the Susquehanna. Here we have an Indian prescription, given to Weiser by a French woman and written in the German. Unfortunately the exact nature of the medicament is not described. Rendered in English it reads: "Take a good thimble full, tie it in a rag, and let it dissolve in half a pint of water, and throw the rest away. It dissolves like salt. The few remaining crumbs are thrown away. When the fever comes, the patient must be given this half pint of water to be drunk, and if the fever returns it is to be repeated. For a child according to proportions."

Late in May, just at the time when the Indians were daily expected to arrive at Harris Ferry and the commissioners of both southern provinces were in Philadelphia with treaty goods, Weiser became violently and dangerously ill. For a time it was feared that all the well laid plans for the treaty would come to naught. Tarachawagon was ill! He who "held in his hands the reins of the Universe" had written that he was "resign'd to Divine Providence" and "very low down." For fourteen days he had not partaken of any food and the fever kept him from sleep at night. "Poor Conrad is ill" wrote Richard to Thomas Penn in England. (11) By special messenger Dr. Graeme sent a prescription to Tulpehocken. It was "a Vomit, gentle and easy." The medicine was a "paper Bark." Governor Thomas sent word to Weiser, urging him to follow the physician's directions, stating that he himself had, on occasion, been "relieved by the Bark, as if it was a Charm." Peters appealed ot Conrad as a "sensible man" not to fail to take the medicine. (12)

The alarm about Weiser's health was shared by the members of the Virginia Commission who had reached Philadelphia late in May. Conferences with authorities in that city had assured them that Weiser's services would be indispensible at the treaty and the fear that they might not be available caused Thomas Lee and W. Beverly to inform Governor Gooch of the unfortunate turn of events. Their letter reveals, eloquently, how ignorant they were of affairs in Pennsylvania. It was feared, they reported, that Weiser would refuse to take "Physic because of his views on religion. He has been it seems, brought up in a Sect called the Dumplers (Dunkards) a peculiar sect of Enthusiasts." According to their version Conrad's illness was caused by worry about scandals at the Ephrata Cloisters. They hinted that one of his daughters was involved . To their governor they explained—"We thought that it would not be uninteresting to you to leave the Road of Business, and to touch a little upon Particulars relating to this useful man! (13) Fearing that Weiser would not be able to serve them at Lancaster the Virginians appealed to Richard Peters to act as their agent, an assignment which Peters did not relish. (14)

While Weiser lay sick at Tulpehocken his friend Shikellimy arrived with a message, informing him that the advance guard of the Indians had reached a point near Shamokin. These deputies came to herald the approach of the main body of the Six Nations representtaives. Having made his report Shikellimy hastened to return to Shamokin, promising to send a fleet-footed messenger with a second message when the exact whereabouts of the main body of delegates could be determined. Weiser held a horse and rider in readiness to dispatch the news to Philadelphia and to the Principo Iron Works in Maryland the moment Shikellimy would send him word. This word arrived on June 11, and at Weiser's call the authorities delegated by Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania and the several Indian nations were converging on the small inland town of Lancaster on the banks of the Conestoga Creek. (15)

Dr. Graeme's Bark had "worked like a charm." When Weiser learned that the company of deputies with their train of hangers-on had reached Shamokin he set out to meet them. He, Tarachawagon, would play the part of host to the guests of Pennsylvania.

NOTES

1. **Gooch to Thomas.** Jan. 11, 1744. Peters MSS II: p. 1.
2. See Chapter XIII: 'S Pennsylfawnish Deitsch ECK.
3. **Thomas to Gooch.** Jan. 20, 1744. Peters MSS II: p. 2.
4. **Peters to Weiser.** Feb. 2, 1744. Weiser MSS I: p. 9.
5. **Peters to Weiser.** Feb. 13, 1744. Ibid. p. 10.
6. **Bladen to the Six Nations.** Mar. 24, 1744. Peters MSS. II p. 6.
7. Maryland Archives, Vol. XXVIII: p. 314.
8. See Chapter XIV: 'S Pennsylfawnisch Deitsch Eck.
9. **Journal of William Black,** 1744. Published in three installments in Volume I of the Penna. Magazine of History, 1877, Phila., Pa.
10. **Memorandum of "Mad. Montur"** appears on the last page of an account of Indian expenses incurred by Weiser in 1744. Peters MSS. II: p. 16. It is difficult to say precisely at what time Weiser procured this prescription. Madame Montur was present at the Lancaster Treaty and accompanied the Indians in their journey to that city. It is possible that Weiser obtained the information after he recovered from the illness. But the fact that it appears on the **last** page of a booklet which he must have carried with him from Tulpehocken when he went to meet the Indians suggests that he may have inscribed the note before he left his home. We know that he carried the account book on the journey because it contains the signatures of persons at Paxtang from whom he bought supplies.
11. Peters Letter Book VI. June 7, 1744.
12. Peters to Weiser June 4, 1744. Peters MSS II: p. 12. Also Ibid. June 7, 1744. and **Weiser to Peters.** June 2, 1744. Penna. Mag. of Hist. Vol. I p. 414-415.
13. **Thomas Lee and W. Beverly to Gooch. June 7,** 1744. Black's Journal, supra.
14. Peters Letter Book VI.
15. **T. Cookson to Peters,** June 11, 1744 Penna. Archives Vol. I: pp. 657-658.

DER MANN HINNICH EM BLUK

Der Mann hinnich de Bichs
Iss en mechticher Karl;
Er schiesst Eise un Blei
Un Pulfer beim Barl;
Darrich Feier un Schtahl,
Darrich Rewwer vun Blut,
Der Mann hinnich de Bichs
Heesst doch alles gut;
Un mer singe sei Ehr
Un lowe der Mann,
Wu far unser Freiheet
So schtandhaft sei kann.
Sell iss grand un aa fei,
Awwer 's iss noch en Karl
As Grumbiere bauert
Un Buhne beim Barl;
Der Mann hinnich de Bichs
Waer net lang am Blatz,
Waer's net far der Mann
Uff em Feld un die Crops;
So nemmt's noch en Hymn
In freehlicher Mut:
"Hoorah far der Bauer,
Der Mann hinnich em Bluk!"
Guck, er kitzelt die Aerd!
Sie schmunzelt un lacht,
Un sell schteenich brau Feld
Ward grie iwwer Nacht;
Sell Welschkarn in Roie—
Was guckt des so gut,
So schtracks as Soldaate
Mit Taassle im Hut!
Un der Weeze wie Gold,
Wie en Government Note,
Deckt's Feld wie en gross
Schdick vum bescht Budderbrod.
Der Mann hinnich em Bluk
Faahrt darrich sei Feld
Un ruft aus der Farricht
Es Brod vun der Welt;
Es Bluk-schaar wie Silwer,
Ge-polished im Dreck,
Dutt en silwerne Leining
Im Bauer sei Sack;
Der Mann in der Farricht
Graad hinnich de Geil
Biet Keenich as travle
Im vedderschte Schtyle.
Er iss uff mit em Laerrich
Beim frieh Maryelicht;
Der Schwitz schteht wie Daa
Uff seim sunngebrennt G'sicht;
Sei Bissness iss hoch
Iwwer alles schunscht g'schtellt,
Far er draagt uff seim Buckel
Die hungerich Welt;
Der Reich un der Aarm,
Der Gross un klee Fisch,
Die watche far Krimsle
Vum Bauer sei Disch.

—DER SOLLY HULSBUCK

Chat About Your Friends

Teddy Redash Jr., 112 W. 104th St., New York City, formerly of Allentown, passed through this city recently on his way to Pittsburgh where he spent a two weeks' vacation.

Peter J. Wenner, Trexlertown, will celebrate his 81st birthday anniversary on Sunday.

Nancy Mabel Wehr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Wehr, Orefield R. 1, will be one year old today. On Monday her sister, Jean Lillian Wehr, will celebrate her fourth birthday anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Bittner of Jordan welcomed a son, their first born Thursday. Mrs. Bittner is the former Violet Wiesner. Maternal grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Eli Wiesner of Stine's Corner. Paternal grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bittner of Jordan. The child's father operates the grist mill in Jordan.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Ritter, 528 Liberty St., are today celebrating their 11th wedding anniversary.

Robert, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Miller of Lanark, yesterday observed his birthday anniversary.

Joyce Hardner Weil, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman A. Weil, 1128 Allen St., will celebrate her birthday anniversary today.

Elsie M. Yellis, 1942 Chew St., will today observe her birthday anniversary.

Franklin Dorney of Cetronia is confined to his home with a fracture of the left leg, suffered in an accident Thursday.

Jean Apple, 1883 S. Wood St., is recovering from an injured arm.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin L. Heller, 1132 Oak St., have returned home after spending several days visiting Mr. and Mrs. Norman O. Maberry of Tacoma Park, Washington, D.C.

Jean Handwerk, Cedar Crest college senior, will read Mother's Day poetry at the Christ Reformed Sunday school session in Greenawalds Sunday morning.

Mrs. William T. Harris of the Hotel Traylor is spending several days at the Hotel Plaza in New York City.

Obituaries

George Fullagar, Catasauqua, Dies

Was Prominent in Civic, Religious and Fraternal Life of Borough

One of Catasauqua's most prominent residents, George C. Fullagar, 1049 Fourth St., North Catasauqua, whose 62nd birthday anniversary was observed Tuesday, died yesterday morning in the Allentown hospital. Mr. Fullagar's fame as a civic, religious and fraternal leader extended far beyond the bounds of the borough in which he resided the greater part of his life.

Mr. Fullagar was the son of the late John and Sophia, nee Tettemer, Fullagar, and was born at Hokendauqua May 6, 1879. He received an education in the public schools and entered the employ of the Lehigh Portland Cement Co. on Oct. 13, 1899. He served as chief store clerk until the fall of 1939, when he retired because of failing health.

For upwards of 16 years Mr. Fullagar was treasurer of the borough of North Catasauqua, relinquishing that post about a year ago. He was a devoted member of St. Stephen's Episcopal church, Catasauqua, serving for many years as a vestryman and as a member of the auditing committee of the vestry.

Mr. Fullagar was actively affiliated with the Catasauqua Exchange club



GEORGE C. FULLAGAR

and was president of that organization at the time of his demise. He was also enrolled in the Charotin Hose Co. of North Catasauqua. Fraternally he was associated with Porter lodge, F. and A. M., of Catasauqua, Lehigh Consistory of Allentown and Rajah Temple of Reading, and Allentown lodge of Elks.

There survive two sons, John W., Catasauqua; and Richard D. Fullagar, at home; one daughter, Ruth C., wife of Robert S. Wheeler Jr., this city; and three grandchildren. Mr. Fullagar was an only child. His wife, Cena A., nee Wotring, died on Nov. 6, 1933.

Funeral services will be held at the O. S. Burkholder funeral home, 3rd and Walnut St., Catasauqua, on Monday at 2 p. m. Interment will be made in Fairview cemetery, West Catasauqua.

Harry H. Stivel

Limeport Resident Would Have Been 62 on May 22

Harry H. Stivel of Limeport, died early yesterday morning at his home. He would have been 62 years old on May 22.

Mr. Stivel was born in Richland township, Bucks county, the son of George and Carolyn Stivel. He was a member of the West Swamp Mennonite church, near Steinsburg and was also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias of Limeport.

He is survived by his widow, Stella, nee Rosenberger, his father who resides in Quakertown and a sister, Mrs. Quintus Martin of Pleasant Valley.

The funeral will be held on Tuesday May 13, at 1:30 o'clock, DST., from his late home and will be continued at the West Swamp Mennonite church at 2 o'clock. Rev. A. J. Neuenschwander will officiate.

Interment will be in the West Swamp Mennonite cemetery. Friends may call at the home on Monday evening from 7 to 9 o'clock.

Mrs. Beatrice Bennich

Bethlehem Woman, Aged 44, Suffered Heart Attack

Mrs. Beatrice Bennich, 44, dropped dead from a heart attack at 9 a. m. Friday at her home, 808 Center St., Bethlehem. She was found lying on the kitchen floor by Mrs. James Siegfried, 113 Ettwein St., who was making a neighborly call.

Mrs. Austin Rohrbach, 806 Center St., had talked to her from the kitchen window a short time prior to her death, according to Dr. D. F. Bachman, Northampton county coroner, who conducted an investigation.

Mrs. Bennich had apparently been in good health at that time. A daughter, Marjorie, who was at school, and another daughter, Mrs. Paul Stark, of Coaticook, Quebec, Canada, survive. Her mother, Mrs. Laura J. Heft, died April 9 last.

The Rev. Chester L. Brachman will officiate at funeral services at 1:30 p. m. Tuesday in the Steyers home, 70 E. Broad St., Bethlehem. Interment in the Effort, Monroe county, cemetery. Friends may call on Monday evening in the Steyers home.

Clinton H. Jones

86-year-old Pen Argyl R. 1 Man Was Hurt in Fall

Clinton H. Jones, 86, who resided at Pen Argyl R. D. 1 with his daughter, Mrs. William Glasser, died Thursday morning at the East Stroudsburg General hospital. He was admitted April 8, two days after he suffered a fractured right femur in a fall.

Mr. Jones was born in Bushkill township, a son of the late Hiram and Lucinda Moyer Jones. He retired 12 years ago from his employment in the slate quarries. He was a member of Grace Evangelical and Reformed church.

Surviving are the following children: Oscar A. Jones, Easton; Charles H. Jones, Nazareth R. D. 3; George and Myrus Jones, Reading; Elmer Jones, Bethlehem; Calvin Jones, Pottstown; Mrs. Glasser, Mrs. Lucy Deats, Allentown; Mrs. Mathias Eyer, Tatamy; Lydia Jones, Easton; Mrs. William Fehr, Nazareth, a number of grandchildren, great-grandchildren and one great-great-grandchild.

Funeral services at 2 p. m. Sunday from the Schmidt funeral home, Wind Gap, in charge of the Rev. Floyd R. Shafer. Burial in the Belfast Union cemetery.

C. Joseph Magee

LVRR Passenger Trainman Was 53 Years Old

C. Joseph Magee, 840 N. 9th St., trainman in the passenger service of the Lehigh Valley railroad, died at 8:15 o'clock last night at the Sacred Heart hospital, where he had been a patient for a day. Death was due to a heart ailment he suffered for some time. He was aged 53.

A native of Mauch Chunk, he was born Aug. 5, 1887, a son of Hugh and Bridget, nee Sheridan, Magee. He had been an Allentown resident for the past 35 years.

For 33 years Mr. Magee was a railroader, and at the time of his death was a trainman on the John Wilkes, New York to Wilkes-Barre run.

He was a member of the St. Francis church. Rev. Francis X. Walters, rector. Fraternally he was a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

Surviving are his wife, Lillian I., nee Schaffer; four children, Loretta and Eugene, at home, Lillian, wife of William Monshon, and Alma, wife of Sal Russiano, both this city; one grandchild; two brothers, Eugene, this city, and William, West Norwood, N. J.; and three sisters, Mrs. Betty Schultz, Easton, Mrs. Loretta Schaffer, Ogontz, and Mrs. Anne Van Vlack, Elmhurst, L. I.

Mrs. Ellamanda Unangst

Resident of Bethlehem Was in Her 84th Year; Funeral Monday

Mrs. Ellamanda O. Unangst, 83, widow of George Unangst, 15 W. Garrison St., Bethlehem, died at 3 a. m. Friday at the home of her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wilson.

She was born Aug. 4, 1858, in Palmer township, a daughter of the late John and Louisa Resh Young. Mr. and Mrs. Unangst came to Bethlehem from Easton 26 years ago.

She was a member of the Lutheran congregation of the Farmersville Union church.

Funeral services at 2 p. m. Monday in the Paul J. Zimmerman home, 153 W. Broad St., Bethlehem, the Rev. Israel Yost officiating. Interment in Farmersville cemetery.

Survivors are the daughter with whom she resided; two step-sons, James Unangst, Allentown; Howard Unangst, Delaware, N. J.; a brother, Milton Young, Easton; 13 grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

Mrs. Elmeina Weller

Emmaus Widow Was 86 Years Old at Death

Mrs. Elmeina, nee Kulp, Hillegas Weller, widow of David Hillegas and Jonas Weller, died at noon yesterday at her residence, the home of her grandson, Edwin Stephen, 540 N. 3rd St., Emmaus. She was 86 years of age.

Born in lower Milford township, Dec. 26, 1854, she was a resident of Emmaus for many years. She was a member of St. John's Evangelical and Reformed church, Emmaus, and was actively associated with the home department of the Sunday school and the Ladies' Aid Society of that church.

She is survived by two grandsons, Edwin and George Stephens, Emmaus; two great-grandchildren and several nieces and nephews.

Funeral services will be held at her grandson, Edwin Stephen, 540 N. 3rd St., Emmaus, Tuesday at 1:30 p. m. (DST) with continued services at 2 p. m. at St. John's Evangelical and Reformed church, Emmaus. The Revs. Royce E. Schaeffer and Daniel E. Schaeffer will officiate. Interment will be made in St. John's Lutheran and Reformed cemetery, Emmaus.

Names Omitted

In the story of the funeral of James F. McGee, city policeman, the names of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Clewell and the Trumbore Family were inadvertently omitted from the list of donors of flowers.

Deaths

MAGEE—In this city, May 9, 1941, C. Joseph Magee, husband of Lillian I., nee Schaffer, in his 54th year.

Relatives, friends and members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen are respectfully invited to attend funeral services on Tuesday at 8:30 a.m. from his late home, 840 N. 9th St. Requiem high mass will be held at 9 o'clock from the Church of St. Francis of Assisi. Interment will be made in Holy Saviour cemetery, Bethlehem.
Becker.

COLLETT—In Allentown, May 9, 1941, August J. Jr., son of August J. and Lucy M. (Porter) Collett, aged 3 years, 3 months and 8 days.

Due notice of funeral. Wm. H. Derr.

HOWELL—In Allentown, May 9, 1941, Florence C., nee Rodgers, widow of Theodore Howell, aged 50 years, 2 months and 15 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited without further notice to attend the funeral from the late home, 31 S. 3rd St., Coplay, Tuesday 2 p.m. Interment in Coplay cemetery. Friends may call Monday 7 to 9 p.m.
Schisler.

ZERN—In Lehighton, May 9, Pietta Jane, widow of E. G. Zern, aged 84 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services from the Lamont H. Zimmerman funeral home, Lehighton, at 2 p. m. DST Monday. Interment in the Lehighton cemetery. Viewing will be held Sunday evening.
Lamont H. Zimmerman, Lehighton.

BENNICH—In Bethlehem, May 9, 1941, Mrs. Beatrice Bennich, 44, at the residence, 808 Center St.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at 1:30 p. m. Tuesday in the Steyers home, 70 E. Broad St., Bethlehem. Interment in the Effort, Monroe county, cemetery. Friends may call at the Steyers home Monday evening.
Steyers.

WELLER—At Emmaus, May 9, 1941, Elmeina, nee Kulp, Hillegas Weller, aged 86 years, 4 months and 13 days.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 540 N. 3rd St., Emmaus, Tuesday at 1:30 p. m. (DST) with continued services at St. John's Evangelical and Reformed church, Emmaus, at 2 p. m. Interment in St. John's Lutheran and Reformed cemetery, Emmaus. Friends may call Monday evening between 7 and 9 o'clock.
Stanley S. Stephens.

WIMMER—At Quakertown, May 9, 1941, Charles E. Wimmer, aged 48 years and 1 month.

Due notice of funeral. C. R. Strunk.

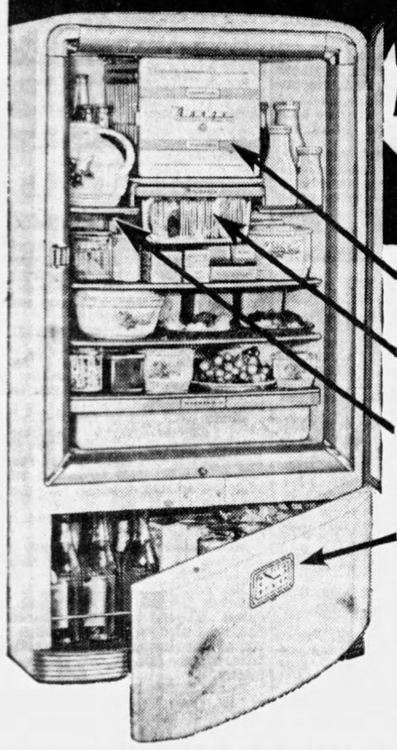
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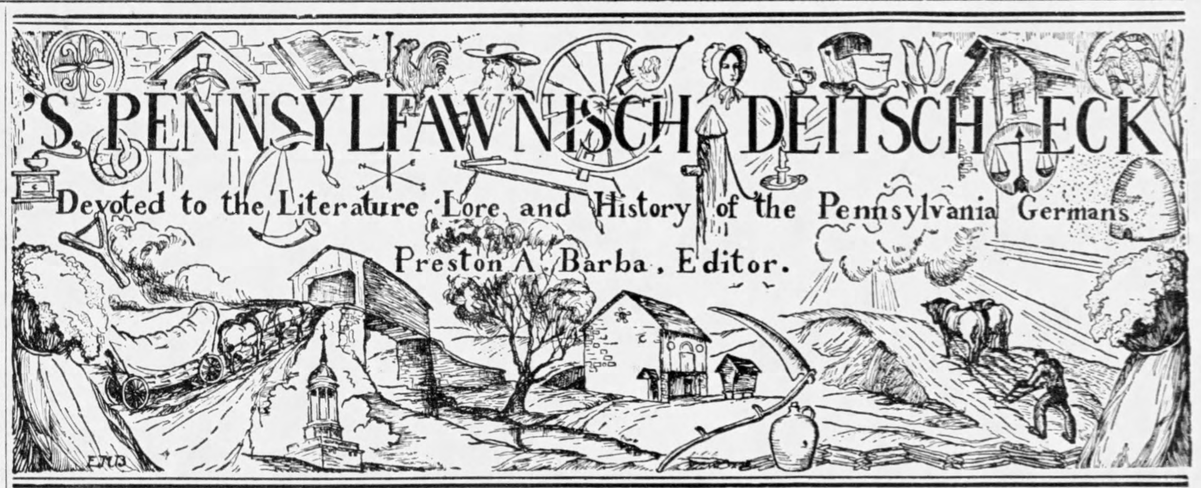
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DIE LYDIA KEMMERER

Der Liddi Kemmerer ihre Schtee hawwich schunn oft bedracht. Die waar zweeunsiwwezich Yohr alt, uff der Daag. Was em doch Dummheite in der Haernkaschte schiesse. Ich hab yuscht gedenkt eb die Aerwer Geld gschpaart hette daerrich die Gschicht, weil der Graabschteehacker net so viel Aerwet ghatt hett.

Wie ich ihre gerufe hab, hot sie graad geandwart, awwer yuscht gepischpert: "Sch—! net so laud, du verschteerscht sie."

"Wen verschteer ich?" hawwich gfrogt.

"Ei, sehnscht sie net schteh dart driwwe unnich sellem Baam? Dart drefft er sie aa alle Mittwoch Owet. Un allemol bis ich hie kumm far sehne wer sie iss, gehn sie fart. Wann ich sie yuscht eemol verwische kennt. Ich geb yuscht net uff bis ich duh."

"Ach, ich hab niemand gsehne. Des waare yuscht so yunge leddiche sei, as kaerressiere wolle. Was witt du ihne die Blessier verhause" saag ich.

"Huh! Yunge mechte's sei, awwer leddich—nee, ich weess besser. Der Mann muss gheiert sei, weil ich bin ihm schunt nooch gschniekt, un es iss en Fraa un drei Kinner im Haus, wu er nei geht. Wie oft hawwich daere Fraa die gans Gschicht schunt verzaehlt, awwer denkscht sie daet nich aaharriche! O, kennt ich doch yuscht widder lewe far ee Daag", saagt sie recht drauerich.

"Ferwas dann?" frog ich.

"So dass ich schwetze kennt mit de Leit. Als en Geischt kenne sie mich net verschteh, ich hab schunn mei Beschtes gebrowiert. Die Sache wu ich gheert hab, zitter dass ich do in der Luft rum schweb, daete dir die Aaage uffgeh mache un dei Ohre zuschlagge. So ungerechte Mensche! Die daet ich all ans Daageslicht bringe. Un graad do fallt mir ebbes ei. Ich kann en grossi Hilf zu dir sei, wann du alle Owet kummscht un losscht mich mit dir schwetze."—"Wie so?" hawwich gfrogt.—"Ei, des will ich dir saage. Ich kann alles sehne, kann darrich die gschlossne Diere nei, kann heere was gschwetzt waerd, doch kenne die Leit mich net sehne. Drauscht deinre Fraa verleicht net, witt du wisse, was dei Nochbere saage vun dir, iss eenich ebbes in deim Gscheft, das du gleiche daetscht auszufinne—net yuscht do, awwer eenich aervets wu du mich hie schicke witt, die Sache un viel meh, will ich dir all schee ausfinne, wann du duscht was ich hawwe will."

"Un was iss des?" frog ich.—"Im dritte Haus newich em Schtor wuhnt die aarm Fraa. Ich bin dem Mann schunn oft nooch, wie er 's Maedel verlosse hot. Nau gehscht du un saagscht daere Fraa ihre Mann hett alle Mittwoch en Bschtelling mit eenre du uff em Kaerrichhof. Es iss en Schand, wie die die Aage zugschmiert grickt."

"Ach, den kenn ich gut. Er iss leddich un geht yuscht in die Koscht bei der Witfraa Gery", andwart ich. —"Du luegscht! Gelogge! Gelogge! Die sin viel zu freindlich. Wann die net gheiert sin, dann sette sie awwer sei. Ich hab meh gsehne, dass du weescht un draa denkscht. Wann sie net gheiert sin, dann hald er die aarm Fraa vernarre un sie sett des wisse. Wann du's 're net saagscht, bischt graad so schlecht wie er iss. Mach dich fart, ich will nix zu duh hawwe mit dir!" hot sie gscholde.

"Heb dich am Daescher, Liddi! Du weescht, dass do ken Kaepers zu mache sin, un hoscht's Wart gheert. Nau will ich wisse, wu du haer kummscht. Ich sehn schunn was du gedriwwe hoscht uff der Aerd, du waarscht en Wunnerfitz," saag ich.—"Wunnerfitz! Wunnerfitz! Nee, net ich. Ich waar en schtandhaft Glied vun der Kaerrich, un ich nab en uffrichtich un ehrlich Lewe gfiehrt. Mei Haerz hot net gedenkt far eenich ebber Leed zu duh. Awwer es hot mich grisselhafdich verzaernt iwwer die ungerechte Mensche, un ich hab mei Beschtes gebrowiert far sie uff der recht Weg zu setze.

Sechs Diere vun uns die Schtross drunne hen 's Jim Geidners gewuhnt. Die Geidnern waar en guti, grischtlichi Fraa. Hot Daag un Nacht gschafft far die Kaerrich. Denkscht du awwer mer hett ihre Mann bei ihre gsehne! Nee, net eemol! Was er gschafft hot far en Lewe mache, hawwich yuscht net ausfinne kenne. Gott weess es iss aarmseelich genunk haergange!

"Ich hab awwer mol noochgfaerschelt. Die Em Schmidt hot gsaat," die Ed Weidnern hett ihre gsaat, dass die Ella Seem hett gsaat, die Menda Bitting hett ihre verzaehlt, dass der Jim daet nix as wie alle Nacht an de Waertsheiser rumleie un kaemt oft net heem bis maeryets. Un was denkscht? Noch efters gsoffe! Wu er's Geld greecht far so saufe, wisst sie net.

"Well, ich hab gedenkt, des waer mei Pflicht far auszufinne, eb die Sache aa waahr waere. Ich hab mich selle Owet ins Beefenschder gsotze un ewwe yuscht gewaart bis der Geidner verbei iss. 'S iss eens warre; 's iss zwee warre un noch ken Geidner! Endlich kummt er der Weg runner am halwer drei.

"Ich saag, die Geidnern muss des graad wisse. Naegschte Maeryet waar ich schunt uff em Weg far an ihre Haus. Wie mir's eikummt, dass sie mir verleicht net glaawe daet, bin ich widder zurick heem, awwer ich hab far en gansi Woch alle Nacht gelauert un immer pinktlich uffgschriwwe, was Zeit der Geidner heem gange iss.

"Well, es iss ewwe zwee, drei un vier Uhr warre, bis er der Weg kumme iss. Der letscht Owet iss er so gedargelt, dass die Schtross schier gaar net breed genung waar. Ich hab mei Kaerpetschlippers aa un bin ihm noochgschniegt. Ei, er hot yo selle Owet 's Schlisselloch net finne kenne! Ich hab noh gewisst, dass die Em Schmidt mir die Waahret gsaat hot. Awwer wie soll ich die Geidnern des wisse losse? Sie waer im Schtand noch bees zu warre. Ich hab selli Nacht net gschlofe, so hawwich gekunsiddert. Es letscht kummt 's mir ei, wann ich 're en Brief schreiwe daet, wisst sie, was am aageh waer. Ich breicht yo net mei Naame unnerschreiwe, un so hawwich dann. Des hot nix gebatt, der Geidner iss im alte Schlauder so fartgange. Noh hawwich awwer mol zu mir selwert gschwetzt! Saag ich, 'Liddi, als en Kaerricheglied un en guter Grischt, iss es dei Pflicht far der Schweschter Geidnern die Aage uffmache.' Ich bin eegangs nunner un hab ihre die Gschicht verzaehlt vun Aa bis Zett. Un was denkscht hawwich far en Dank grickt? 'Geh heem un zopp an deinre eegne Naas!' So hot sie gsaat. Far en Kaerricheschweschter meen ich sell waer net schee gewest.

"So weit as mei Naas aagange iss, hawwich gewisst, dass der Jerry alsemol ebissel schpot heem kummt, awwer er waar immer in der Lodge, wann er schpot waar. In all meim Lewe hawwich nix as wie Peppermint gemerkt an seim Ochdem, un des hot er gesse, weil er so wiescht aus em Hals geroche hot. Er iss alle Sundaag in die Kaerrich mit mir, un wann er net waer, hett er net an meim Disch gesse!

"Selle Owet wie ich bei der Geidnern waar darrich der Daag, bin ich em Geidner noochgschniekt far sehne in well Waertshaus, dass er gengt. Es waar waarm un die Dier waar uff, wie ich ihn gsehne hab neigeh. Er hot awwer net am Bar gschtoppt, er iss darrich die Schtubb hinnenaus in en anneri gange. Well, denk ich, 'Liddi, du kannscht aa newe ans Haus geh far nei biebse.' Ich bin, awwer es Fenschder waar zu hoch far mich nei sehne, so hawwich mich uff en Box schtelle misse. Ich sehn der Jim Geidner am Disch hocke mit Kaarde in der Hand. Un was denkscht? Es waar en Haufe Geld in der Mitt uff em Disch gelegge! Die hen gschpielt far Geld!

"Ich denk zu mer selwert, do kennt ich noch meh Gutes duh. Ich wett, dass denne annere vier Mannsleit ihre Weiwer aa net wisse, wu sie sin. Die will ich aa aushewe! Graad druff dreht der, wu mit em Buckel gee-ich mir gsotze hot, sich rum. Es waar mei Jerry! Well, ich bin so verschrocke, dass ich vun der Box gfalle bin un hab mir's Haern eigschtarzt. Un do bin ich nau! O, kennt ich yuscht schwetze mit de Mensche, was kennt ich ihne Sache verzaehle! Gell, du—helfscht—mir?"

Ich hab net gewaart far sie faerdich abheere. Ich bin heem. Es kummt mir vor, wann 's en Hell gebt, dann kennt die Liddi drin sei.

Der Moi

'S iss herrlicher Moi un do kumme
Schunn allerhand Bliete un Blumme;
Die Ieme, die Weschpe,
Sie duhne sich neschte,
Un Keffer, die heert mer schunn brumme.

Die Veggelcher, Maennche un Weibche,
Sie singe so voll aus em Leibche;
Sin hoch in de Baem,
In de Neschter deheem,
Im zaertliche Liebzeitverdreibche.

Die Buwelcher wolle verzaage,
Doch schmeisse die Maedelcher Aage;
Un sell macht ne Mut,
Des schteckt schunn im Blut,
Do kann mer schunn bisselche waage.

Es waerd aa net dart debei bleiwe,
'S iss alles am schpriesse un dreiwe;
Die Yuchend iss seelich,
Des Alder iss freehlich;
Mer wott's yo net annerscht, bei Leiwe!

—JOHN BIRMELIN

MEI DAADI

Mei Daadi hot kee Aage
Far die Blumme in em Graas;
Mei Daadi hot kee Aage,
Un ich seh en gleener Haas.

Mei Daadi hot kee Ohre
Far die Feggel in de Baem;
Mei Daadi dutt yuscht schaffe
Ball alle Daag de same.

Doch ich daet gleiche schpiele
Un fische in de Grick;
Der Daadi dutt yuscht maule
Un ruft mich immer z'rick.

Der Daadi hot vergesse
Dass er waar en gleener Bu;
Der Daadi dutt yuscht schaffe,
Un nemmt sich gaar kee Ruh.

Der Daadi macht mich schaffe,
Un ich grick gaar kee Zeit
Far all die scheene Sache
In der Welt so gross un weit.

Die Mammi saagt der Daadi
Schafft yuscht weil er sett,
Un er waar graad emol wie ich;
Ich awwer glaaw es net.

—LOUISE A. WEITZEL

WER BETE DUTT

Wer bete dutt, der schafft fer sich,
Wer des duh kann, hot viel gelaernt;
Er guckt un waart un schafft debei,
Un eb er's weess hot er geaernt.

Wie'n Friehyohrs G'sang weckt's uff sei Haerz,
Un gebt ihm Kraft fer meh zu duh;
Wie'n Sunnelicht leicht es sei Weg,
In all seim Geh hot er doch Ruh.

Vun mied zu sei do weess er nix,
'S iss ebbes dart as ihm beischteht,
Un draagt ihn weit ins Klore nei
Un schafft ihm Licht as net vergeht.

Was maag des sei, meechscht wisse du?
Hot's Haerz mol Licht, dann weess es glei,
Dass Daag un Nacht vun nanner sin—
Es Licht im Haerz der Daag bringt bei.

Wer bete dutt, des laernt er ball:
En g'schlossne Deer losst niemand nei;
Der Glaawe macht die Deer uff geh;
Wann Gott drin wuhnt, kummt Summer bei.

—CHARLES ALLABAR BUTZ

Echoes from the Past

By ARTHUR D. GRAEFF

'I Never Dodge'

(Lt. John T. Greble, 1834-1861)

Lieutenant John T. Greble was "the first officer of the regular army who perished in the war for the suppression of the rebellion." The quotation is taken from a letter from Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War in President Lincoln's cabinet. The letter informed the father of the fallen hero that Congress had conferred the commissions of Brevet Captain, Major and Lieutenant Colonel in honor of the son's memory "for conspicuous gallantry and meritorious conduct in the Battle of Big Bethel in Virginia."

This tribute was not merely a perfunctory gesture of respect. John T. Greble, West Point 1854, had rendered distinguished service to his country and the last act of his life was heroic.

The first officer to die in the cause of the Union was of Pennsylvania German ancestry. John T. Greble's grandfather, Andrew Greble, immigrated to this country from Germany in 1742. He made his home in Philadelphia where he married Rachel Schope, a native of Swabia. Andrew Greble and three of his sons served the American cause during the Revolutionary War.

William Greble, son of Andrew, married Catharine Yost, whose parents were natives of Swabia. The fourth son of this union, Edwin Greble, was the father of the American army officer Lieutenant John T. Greble, who was born in Philadelphia in 1834. Sixteen years later President Zachary Taylor appointed the boy to the military academy at West Point.

After a brilliant record at the military academy Lieutenant Greble was assigned to active duty at Fort Myers in Florida on guard against Indian raids. Much of his time was spent in guiding canoes through the Cypress Swamp and in the Everglades.

In 1856 Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War, assigned the young officer to a teaching position at the West Point Academy. He served as assistant professor of ethics for four years but he found classroom duties irksome and frequently applied for transfer to field duty.

Late in 1860 the storm-clouds of rebellion loomed dark on the national horizon. This time his request for return to active duty was granted and he was ordered to command a company at Fortress Munroe near Hampton Roads in Virginia.

In a letter to his son, dated April 19, 1861, Edwin Greble wrote the following words: "It is needless to say to you, be true to the Stars and Stripes. The blood of revolutionary patriots is in your veins, and it must all be drawn out before you cease to fight for your country and its law."

This letter was written after the secession of Virginia. Fortess Munroe, deep in the southern portion of the withdrawing state was surrounded by anti-union sympathisers. During Greble's stay a treasonable plot was hatched by some of the men in the fort to have it fall into the hands of the enemy. The young officer had aided in forestalling the treasonable designs of one of his fellow officers.

At the battle of Bethel, near Yorktown, Virginia, June 10, 1861, Lt. Greble was defending a road against insurgent troops. His task was to hold the road in order that attacking Federal troops would find a way to retreat, if necessary. The tide of battle turned against the northerners. "A fellow officer urged Greble to fall back. Greble's laconic reply was "I never dodge."

With one gun and five men he kept his position guarding the road which made retreat possible for the larger contingents of Federal troops. Finally a superior officer gave him the order to retire. He had scarcely repeated the order to his men when a cannon ball struck him on his head. He fell dead in the road.

His remains lie buried in the Woodlawn cemetery in Philadelphia. His passing and his burial were marked by many testimonials and ceremonies. In Sepetmber 1861 the training camp in Harrisburg was named "Camp Greble" in his honor and one of the chain of forts constructed later in the war to protect the capital city of Washington was named Fort Greble.

Dutch Mollies

Most persons have heard of the Molly Maguires, an outlaw group which terrorized the coal-counties of eastern Pennsylvania sixty-five years ago. That ruthless band of cut-throats did not stop, even at murder, in their crusade against law and order. In comparison our modern gangsters would appear to be ninnies indeed. But how many of our readers have heard of the semi-secret organization which was known as the "Dutch Mollies," who by more subtle though none-the-less effective methods, gained control of the political affairs of Carbon County and held it during the last decade of the past century?

Carbon County, like Lehigh, was originally a part of Northampton and was settled, mostly, by Pennsylvania Germans. But Carbon is also a coal county and consequently attracted many persons of other national origins when once mining black gold became its main industry. The infusion of large numbers of Irish changed the political complexion of the county shortly after the period of the Civil War. By uniting their voting strength it was possible for the more recent comers to wrest most of the important political positions from the older citizens whose American ancestry antedated the Revolutionary War. The judgeships and the county row offices were all in the hands of the new-comers. This situation annoyed young Herman Schneider, a student at Lehigh University, whose home was in Carbon County. Something had to be done about it, and that something he proceeded to do.

During weekend vacations at his home Schneider organized what he called the "Pennsylvanisch Deitsch Gesellschaft," or the Pennsylvania Dutch Company. The Gesellschaft decided what candidates they would support for office and which ones they would defeat. Word was passed only from mouth to mouth and always in the dialect. No member of the Gesellschaft would proclaim his candidate or make any speeches in his behalf. Because the more recent settlers did not understand the dialect they were not aware of the grapevine system by which campaigns were carried on.

Through this cooperative effort the political control of the county was wrested from the Irish who had garnered most of the influential offices and Pennsylvania Dutchmen once more decided the law of Carbon, levied its taxes and built its public works.

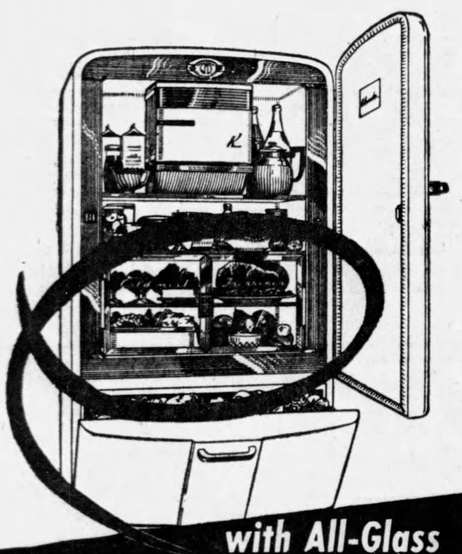
In order to conduct their activities it was necessary that the Gesellschaft should have some means of revenue. Huge profits could be made by conducting sauer-kraut suppers. The Irish were very fond of sauer-kraut and they patronized these succulent feasts. It was when they finally learned how the profits were being used that the good-natured Irish dubbed the Carbon Dutch as the "Dutch Mollies," thereby suggesting relationship to the notorious Molly Maguires.

The young man who organized this unique political organization later became the world-famous Dr. Herman Schneider, President of Cincinnati University and originator of the extenson system of vocational instruction.

The Dutch Mollies are no more. Democracy is a levelling process by which ethnic differences are bound to melt away into the stream of the common good. Today we are permitted to smile when we reflect that sauer-kraut was a mighty political factor several generations ago.

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612 Hamilton Street

Personals

Harold Kocher, 618 N. Law St., is confined to his home with the measles.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Rick, 772 S. 8th St., recently visited friends in Reading.

Mrs. LeRoy Faust, 645 N. 10th St., is a patient in the Allentown hospital recovering from an appendectomy.

E. S. Larash and Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Larash and children of Allentown R. 60, spent the weekend at Pittsburgh.

Elmer Fritzinger of Lehighton yesterday celebrated his birthday anniversary.

Lee Good and daughter, Mrs. Harry Blank, were guests of honor at a welcome home dinner given by Mrs. Lee Good at 332 N. Hall St. Thursday night. Mr. Good and Mrs. Blank vacationed in Florida.

Dr. and Mrs. Leon Kolb, 2133 Liberty St., are entertaining Mrs. Kolb's sister, Ethel Kauffman, Los Angeles, and Harry Rader of Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. George Bieber who were recently married are now residing in their newly furnished home at 921 Clarissa St., Pittsburgh. Mrs. Bieber is the former Betty Potteiger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Potteiger of 644 N. 12th St.

Mr. and Mrs. Marvin O. Ruch, 734 N. 6th St., and Mr. and Mrs. P. Arnold, 532 Washington St., motored to Lancaster.

Albert Brickel and Warren Kramlich, Hynemansville, spent Sunday in Tamaqua.

Charles L. Donat and son Curtis, 440 S. 18th St., spent some time with Mr. Donat's father in Wanamakers.

Alma M. Eastman, 912 Wyoming St., will celebrate her birthday on Sunday.

Mae Plessl of 745 N. 8th St. yesterday observed her 22nd birthday anniversary.

Obituaries

Mrs. Olivia Costen

Pocomoke City, Md., Resident Was 98 Years of Age

Mrs. Olivia, nee Adams, Costen, widow of Dr. Isaac Costen died in Pocomoke City, Md., Friday following a short illness. She would have been 99 years of age next October. Her husband, the late Dr. Costen, died ten years ago at the age of 98 years and six months. She had five daughters, one, Mrs. William J. Young, mother of Mrs. W. Belford Roth of Allentown, survives and resides in Pocomoke City. Mrs. William E. Martin Jr. and W. Belford Roth Jr., a student at Lafayette college, are great-grandchildren. Mr. and Mrs. Martin left last night for Pocomoke City for the funeral.

Amandus H. Haas

Lehighton Octogenarian Had Resided in Allentown at One Time

Amandus H. Haas, 85, well known Lehighton resident, died Thursday at 6 p. m. at the Allentown hospital after an illness of several days, caused by a heart condition.

Born in Andreas, West Penn township, Schuylkill county, he attended the local schools and then was graduated from Allentown Business college. He worked for a period of seven years as a bookkeeper at the Buehler Furniture Co., Allentown, and then moved to Mahoning Valley where he lived on a farm. He resided in Mahoning Valley until two years ago at which time he moved to Lehighton. His last residence was 176 S. 4th St., Lehighton.

Survivors include his wife, Emma Mae, nee Zimmerman, Haas; a daughter, Mrs. James Williams, Berwick, Pa., and a son, Charles, Washington, D. C. A grandson and the following brothers and sisters: Fred and Edwin, Allentown, and Oliver, Hatfield, Pa., and a sister, Mrs. Harry Bell, Clifton, N. J., also survive.

Strictly private funeral services will be held Sunday, 2 p. m. (EDT) from the Lamont H. Zimmerman Funeral home, 215 S. 3rd St., Lehighton. Rev. Thomas E. Paul, pastor of the Bethany E. C. church, Lehighton, will officiate. Interment in Lehighton cemetery. Public viewing Saturday after 7 p. m.

Clarence Von Needa

Bell Telephone Inspector Dies While at Work

Clarence Von Needa, 56, of 328 N. Franklin St., pole inspector for the Bell Telephone Co., was stricken suddenly and died at 11 a. m. yesterday morning while at work.

He was sitting in an automobile along the road about half way between Northampton a. t Mary Immaculate seminary, when M. C. Yerger of 1444½ Chew St., who was working with him, noticed him turn pale and faint. Yerger was able to revive him with aromatic spirits of ammonia from the car's first aid kit, but he succumbed before they could reach Haff hospital in Northampton.

Northampton County Coroner David Bachman said that death occurred as the result of heart ailment. Von Needa had been ailing for about a year.

Born at Duboistown, Lycoming county, a son of the late Peter and Harriet Von Needa, he had been employed for almost 31 years as a lineman and a pole inspector for the Lehigh Telephone Co., and later the Bell Telephone Co. He was a member of the Reformed faith.

Surviving are his widow, Clara, nee Behney, Von Needa, at home; four sisters, Annie, Rochester, N. Y.; Sadie, Williamsport; Mrs. Harry Barr, Williamsport; Mrs. Ethyl Williamson, Williamsport, and two brothers, Harold, of Williamsport, and Walter, of Duboistown.

Funeral services will be held Wednesday at 2 p. m. from the Ernest B. Zimmerman funeral home, 1124 Walnut St., with interment in Highland cemetery.

Harry F. Bender

One of Bethlehem's Pioneer Residents Was 80 Years Old

Harry Franklin Bender, 80, one of Bethlehem's pioneers and a native son, died at 5 a. m. Friday at the residence, 438 Birkel Ave., Bethlehem.

He was born in Bethlehem, Jan. 7, 1861, a son of the late Jacob and Mary Schaeffer Bender, and received his education in the public schools.

For 30 years he was employed by the Bethlehem Steel Co. and its predecessor, the Bethlehem Iron Co., and from 1905 to 1933 by the Bethlehem Fabricators, Inc., in clerical work, retiring eight years ago.

March 13, 1886, he married Sarah Thomas, of Bethlehem, who survives with three sons, Charles H., at home; Richard W., of Fountain Hill, and David T. Bender, former Rutgers college athlete, of New Brunswick, N. J.

A brother Thomas E. Bender, of Fountain Hill; a sister, Mrs. Mary Sims, of Philadelphia, and one grandchild, Barbara Bender, of Fountain Hill, also survive. He was confirmed in Salem Lutheran church.

Funeral services will be held at 2 p. m. Monday in the Miller home, 529 Wyandotte St., Bethlehem. Interment in Fountain Hill cemetery.

Paul Farkas

Easton R. 3 Man Was Formerly Employed at Bethlehem Steel

Paul Farkas, resident of Northampton county for the past 23 years, and until two years ago an employe of the Bethlehem Steel Co., died at 10:30 a. m. Friday at the residence, Easton R. 3.

The funeral will be held at 9 a. m. Monday from the late home, with requiem mass at 9:30 a. m. in Sacred Heart church, Middletown, and interment in Holy Saviour cemetery.

Survivors are his wife, Julia Tar Farkas, and seven children: Paul, Mary, Elizabeth, Frank, at home; Stephen, Freemansburg; Mrs. Raymond Slutter, Nazareth; Mrs. Joseph Papp, Steelton.

Alvin E. Keck

Nazareth Young Man Was 28 Years of Age

Alvin Edward, son of George C. A. and Ida C., nee Schisler Keck, of 114 E. High St., Nazareth, died at 11:40 a. m. Friday in the Easton hospital, aged 28 years.

The young man was born in Bethlehem, and lived in Nazareth the last seven years. He was of the Lutheran faith.

Besides the parents there survive one sister and four brothers: Mrs. William Schultz of East Lawn, Nazareth; Harrison C. A., Luther W., both of Nazareth R. 1; Jonathan W., Nazareth, and Willis J. at home.

Funeral services will be held at the Schisler funeral home, 2119 Washington Ave., Northampton, Tuesday 2 p. m. Interment in Hope cemetery, Hecktown.

Mrs. Anna L. Flickinger

Lifelong Resident of Bethlehem Was in Her 79th Year

Mrs. Anna Louise Roessel Flickinger, 78, widow of William Flickinger, died at 1:30 p. m. Friday at the late home, 66 E. Ettwein St., Bethlehem.

She was a daughter of Rudolph and Clarissa Fry Roessel and was born Aug. 2, 1862, in Bethlehem. She was a member of Emmanuel E. C. church.

The Rev. Frank G. Yost, pastor, will officiate at funeral services at 3 p. m., Monday in the Steyers home, 70 E. Broad St., Bethlehem. Interment in Fairview cemetery.

Survivors are a daughter, Mrs. Floyd Wachter, Bethlehem; two brothers, Frank Roessel, Hoboken, N.J. and Charles Roessel, of Bethlehem.

Henry O. Groman

Bethlehem Man, Aged 70, Was Active in Fraternal Circles

Henry O. Groman, 70, 348 Vineyard St., Bethlehem, died at 6.25 a. m. Friday in St. Luke's hospital. He was a member of Bethlehem Aerie, 284, Fraternal Order of Eagles, Beethoven Maennerchor, Monocacy Fire Co., and Hanover Aid society, holding charter membership in the latter group.

Funeral services will be held at 2 p. m. Tuesday in the Dillinger home, 413 W. Broad St., Bethlehem, with interment in Nisky Hill.

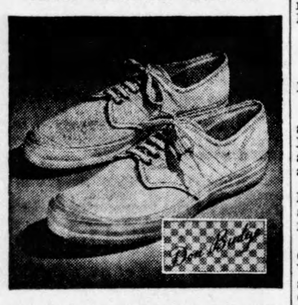
Survivors are his wife, Ellen, and five children: Archibald and William Groman, Bethlehem, Osborne and Helen, at home and Mrs. C. M. Kresge, also of Bethlehem.

Milton Koch

Resident of Nazareth Was in His 90th Year

Milton Koch, 89, Nazareth, died Friday morning at the residence. He was born in Vera Cruz, Sept. 7, 1852. Survivors are two sons, Edward, of Bethlehem; Paul, of Philadelphia, a daughter, Helen Oger, of Bethlehem; two brothers, William, of Bethlehem, and Solomon, Allentown, and a sister, Mrs. Eliza Call, Sellersville.

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• SPECIAL TENNIS LAST
• FLAT, LATEX-TREATED SOLE
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Conrad Weiser

By ARTHUR D. GRAEFF, Ph. D.

CHAPTER SIXTEEN

Lancaster Hospitality, 1744

When Conrad Weiser set out from his home in Tulpehocken in June 1744, to act as host to the visiting delegations of Six Nations' Indians, he did not go empty handed. An itemized account of his expenditures for the guests of Pennsylvania reveals that he dealt lavishly of food and drink to the motley aggregation of redmen whom he escorted from a point near present Millersburg to Lancaster, a distance of fifty miles. His prodigality was not in the interest of generosity alone because the advance of the Indians could be hastened if they were not obliged to forage for food along the way.

As soon as he learned of the approach of the deputies Weiser sent an order to Joseph Chamber's mill for more than a half ton of flour. Two hundred and forty-five Indian men, women and children had to be fed. When Weiser met the company at James Berry's house, twenty miles north of Harris Ferry he arranged to have an ox slaughtered for a feast and another 200 lbs. of flours was purchased for their needs.

On June 16 Weiser records that he purchased bread and milk from Simon Girty who later became the notorious renegade of the Pennsylvania frontier. This was not the last encounter which Weiser was to have with the man who stands condemned in the colonial history of Pennsylvania. However, it appears that in 1744 Girty was well disposed toward both Indians and whites.

The Nanticoke Indians had come to Pennsylvania from Maryland and were settled on the Ionyaty, which probably was the present Pine Creek of Schuylkill County. Weiser spent the night of June 17 in their midst. To these Indians Conrad sent five hundred pounds of flour. The Nanticokes were involved in the transactions which were to take place with Maryland.

The whole company of visiting Indians consumed almost 300 lbs. of flour each day. Rum and tobacco had to be purchased for the chief men of the nations at traders' stores and at traders' prices. On leaving the trading post of Chambers the Indians begged for "one dram more" which Weiser says "I could not deny them."

A change of menu was possible when the travellers neared the settlements. When they reached the post of John Harris Weiser furnished them with two sheep, forty loaves of bread and several "Beals (Bbls?) full of middling Bear" (Beer). The cost to the province for this repast was nine pounds sixteen shillings and eight pence, approximately fifty dollars in modern currency.(1)

Southward, toward Lancaster, the long line of assorted redskins filed through the forests, consuming a full week in travelling the fifty miles from Chamber's mill to the appointed treaty place. The sick and lame had to be cared for, animals had to be killed and dressed for the cooking-pot, or fire-spit, and wayward hunters, bent upon adding wild-pigeons to their feast had to be recalled. On June 20th Weiser foresaw these delays and sent a special messenger forward to Lancaster to announce the probable time of arrival as Friday, June 22.

On June 21 the Maryland commissioners, Edmund Jennings and Philip Thomas, reached Lancaster. Witham Marshe was secretary of this delegation and his copious notes, combined with the records of William Black, the Virginian, enable us to reconstruct a vivid picture of the Lancaster treaty. Governor Bladen, Maryland's governor, sent word to Weiser that ill health prevented him from coming to Lancaster in person. These officials established headquarters at the public house of Peter Worrel and awaited the arrival of the Indians which was expected on the next day. In his journal Marshe complained that the limestone water in Lancaster "gave me a looseness and palled by appetite." (2)

With a great fanfare and a brilliant coterie of gentlemen Governor George Thomas set out from Philadelphia to attend the Lancaster treaty. The Virginia commissioners went with him. Altogether there were thirty-four gentlemen in his party. (3) This group reached Lancaster in time to greet Weiser and his two hundred and fifty charges when they arrived on Friday, June 22.

It was noon when the strange parade of denizens of the woods entered Lancaster. Witham Marshe states that some squaws were riding on horses. They carried children in their arms. Marshe tells us that a great "concourse" of Lancaster people joined in the procession and the march was conducted in good order. The braves carried bows, arrows and tomahawks. They were dressed in filthy clothes, the shabby remnants of gifts received at former treaties. Their shirts, wrote Marshe, "were as black as the Scotchman made the Jamaicans when he wrote in his letter they were as black as that blot." (Here the original letter had a blot of ink by way of illustration).

Canassetego, the great chieftain, marched at the head of the procession. When he came to Worrel's house where the Marylanders were staying he paused and sang an Indian song which the commissioners interpreted as an act of friendliness. Canassetego was tall, Marshe tells us, and full-chested. He had a manly bearing and a good-natured smile, and his brown arms gave the impression of great physical prowess, despite his sixty years. The Maryland delegates welcomed the Chieftain and his second in command, Taconontie.

Taconontie, who figured so prominently in Weiser's 1743 misison to Onondaga, was known as the Black Prince. His black skin led some to believe that he was half negroid, but his physique was definitely that of an Indian. He was tall and thin and among his people was regarded as the greatest of warriors. It was said that the Governor of Canada always refused to treat with the Six Nations unless Taconontie was personally in attendance.

"Weiser, the Interpreter" wrote Marshe "is highly esteemed by the Indians and is one of their council of state, though a German by birth." It is to be regretted that the writer did not furnish us a description in this instance.

Weiser led the Indians to the outskirts of Lancaster where poles and boards were available for the building of wigwams and cabins. The Indians preferred this arrangement to being quartered in houses. The cabins were arranged according to the rank of each nation in the Grand Council at Onondaga and the Onondagas were placed on the "right hand upper end." Having disposed of his guests Weiser asked that word should be circulated to the curious multitude that gathered about the camp, cautioning against giving offense by indiscreet laughing. He warned that the Indians would resent being the victims of ill-chosen remarks, explaining that many of them understood some English.

Once the cabins were set up Weiser invited a few men from each delegation to join him in a visit to the cabins while the Indians rested. Later, in the afternoon, the redmen painted themselves "divers sorts of Colours." They made themselves frightful by rubbing grease on their white-painted visages. Before sundown Weiser led some of the chiefs to the court house where they were officially welcomed by Governor Thomas. The commissioners of all provinces concerned were present at the ceremony, the white men seating themselves at a table and the Indians on ascending stairs. Punch was drunk and pipes were smoked as greetings were exchanged. No business was transacted because the Indians wished to rest for a few days.

While the Indians rested, June 23, Weiser escorted a different sort of entourage to Ephrata, twenty miles northeast of Lancaster. The Virginia gentlemen were curious to know more about the strange sect of Seventh Day Baptists who dwelt in the Ephrata Cloisters. Governor Thomas and his staff availed themselves of an opportunity to inspect the institution which had at one time diverted their Interpreter's attention from affairs of state. Conrad Weiser, formerly Brother Enoch of the order of Kedah, guided the distinguished party through the bakery, the Saal, and through Saron, where the Order of Spiritual Virgins lived. They were shown the illuminated writings and the rare pictures which formed a part of the treasures at the Cloisters. A Maryland gentleman expressed a desire to purchase an ornate sketch. Instead, the Prior made him a gift of the picture.

The Ephrata Brethren treated their distinguished guests with courtesy but they were not overawed by the high titles of their visitors. Governor Thomas remarked that he found thinks at Ephrata to be "not as he had pictured them." The Ephrata institution was a "Dunkers Nunnery" in the accounts of Marshe of Maryland, written prior to the visit, and Lee of Virginia had referred to it as a "Nunnery under the Care of Men." (5) Christopher Saur, the editor of the German newspaper in Philadelphia never missed an opportunity to publish scandalous rumors which emanated from the Cloisters. Saur's wife had deserted him to join the Sisters in Saron and he was bitter. Very likely the visitors had expected to find a society steeped in sex irregularities and found, instead, a devout people working out their spiritual salvation and the economic well-being in the Cocalico pastures.

The officials returned to Lancaster before sundown and interest shifted to the Indian camp on the outskirts of the village. The redmen staged a dance for the entertainment of the crowds which flocked to their encampment. Some of them begged money from bystanders. Among the spectators there were many German settlers, some of whom carried guns. Canassetego showed his displeasure at this unfriendly evidence and the offenders deferred to his wishes. There was no drinking even though bystanders offered liquor. The Indians were determined to stay sober during the treaty which was to come.

The Indian dance was repeated on Sunday evening to larger crowds of onlookers. That night Marshe of Maryland had a very distasteful experience. Three Indian traders had usurped his bed at Worrel's. With the help of the landlord the rascals were evicted but the young Maryland gentleman was forced to sleep on a wet floor. The room had been washed. "By this means the fleas and bugs were defeated of their prey." (6)

Lancaster, Pennsylvania, was the scene of a great diplomatic conference and the little town did its best to rival the dazzling whirl of social splendor which marked old world capitols on the occasion of international conferences. The elite of Pennsylvania were there. In addition to the governor and his Council, William Logan, the son of the great John Logan of Philadelphia, was one of the younger set. Andrew Hamilton joined in the festivities of the Governor's dinner which was held on Monday evening, June 25. The scion of this famous family joined with a young Indian in dancing a jig to music played by two German fiddlers. These fiddlers had serenaded the governor under the window of the dining hall and Thomas ordered them to be brought upstairs. Their music, says Marshe, was not harmonious but it was diverting. After the great feast which the governor provided for all of his assorted guests the tables and chairs were cleared away and the young folks danced long into the night.

By Wednesday evening, June 27, the treaty was in progress but the delegates sought recreation by attending James Hamilton's Ball at the Lancaster Court House. (7) The host opened the festivities by dancing a minuet with one of the ladies. The dance, according to Marshe, "was wilder than any of the Indians' dances." The German fiddlers were once more pressed into service. The Lancaster ladies who attended the ball did not impress young Marshe favorably. He writes disparagingly of the "German-Scotch-Irish females." However, his evening was brightened by the presence of some Jewesses "not long since from New York, well derssed and of agreeable behavior."

In company with Colonel Rigbie of Maryland Marshe visited the Indian encampment on Thursday evening where the white men tossed pennies to the ground and were amused to watch the "scramble among the papooses" searching for the coins. Their visit carried them to the cabin of Madame Montour the French-Indian friend of Conrad Weiser. The Madame had brought her two daughters Margaret and Esther with her. (8) Both of these young women figure prominently in Pennsylvania Indian history a decade after 1744. The Maryland gentlemen found these half-breed Indians quite civil, even polite. On the evening of the 29th, Friday, Marshe visited a Mr. Adams, whom he describes as a German doctor, reputed to be an expert organist. According to Marshe the man was a reformed rake and his music was not as great as his enthusiasm for it.

Meanwhile Conrad Weiser found no time for social amenities. Perplexing problems confronted him on every hand. Hungry and mischievous Indians strayed from camp and pilfered from neighboring farms. The bark was stripped from John Musser's walnut trees (9) and there was constant friction between the townspeople and their quaint guests. According to Saur the Indians were sensitive at the beginning of the treaty and refused to talk until the crowds were removed from the Court House. Weiser denied this statement, however, when in August 1744, he wrote to Saur to correct some of the erroneous statements which had appeared in the "Berichte." (10)

In addition to the annoying incidents which were forced upon his attention Weiser was burdened with the more serious task of arranging, interpreting and advising them in treaty-making.

Three American Colonies and a dozen Indian nations were depending upon Conrad Weiser's skill and judgment.

NOTES

1. **Weiser's Account of Expenditures**, June, 1744: Peters MSS Vol. II, p. 16.
2. **Witham Marshe's Journal of 1744.** Frist published by Samuel Hall in Boston, 1801. Also in Massachusetts Historical Society Collection. Vol. VII, pp. 171-185.
3. **Pennsylvania Gazette**, June 21, 1744. Also Saur's **Berichte**, same date.
4. **Berichte**, August 16, 1744.
5. **Lee and Beverly to Gooch**, June 7, 1744. Black's Journal. Penna. Magazine of History Vol. I, p. 418.
6. Marshe's Journal, **supra.**
7. James Hamilton was the son of Andrew Hamilton, the famous lawyer who defended the German, Peter Zenger, in the historic trial in New York for the freedom of the American Press. Andrew Hamilton died in 1741. Later James Hamilton was governor of Pennsylvania.
8. French Margaret and Queen Esther. See: Darlington W. P.: **The Montours**: Penna. Mag. Vol. IV, pp. 218-224. Marshe questioned the mother about her French origins, when he visited the tent in Lancaster.
9. Votes of the Assembly, Vol. III, p. 555.
10. **Berichte**, Aug. 16, 1744.

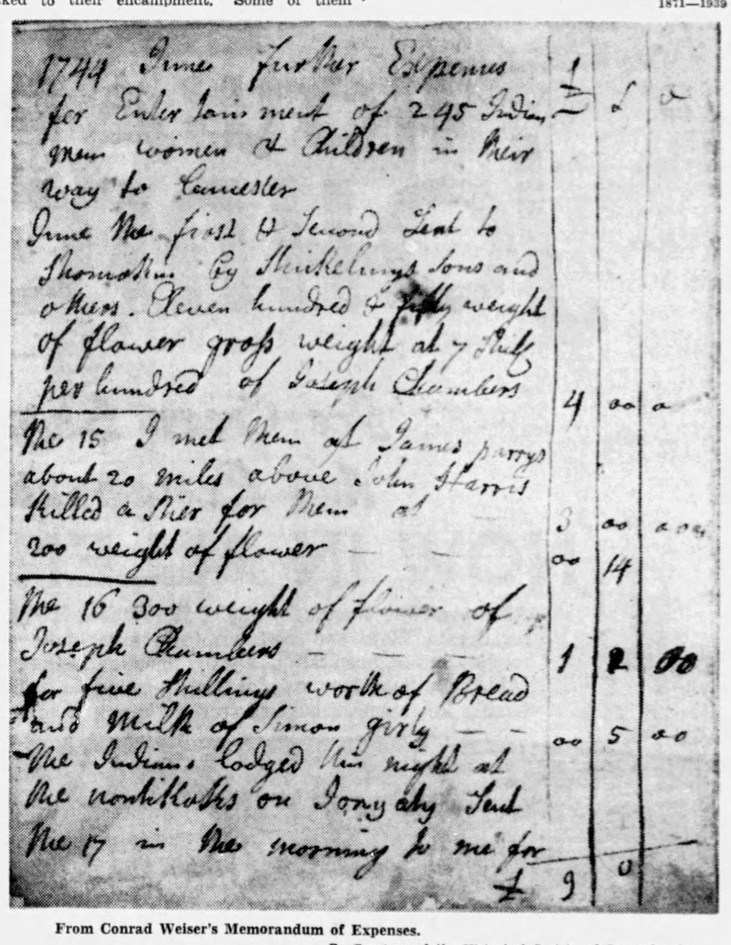
DER BAARFIESSICH BU

O wie siess iss die Luft
Un wie schee sin die Blumme!
O wie lieb iss die Welt
Wann die Friehyohr Daag kumme!
Der Blovoggel singt
Un die Kinner die lache;
'S iss Zeit far Schtrohhiet,
Frische Shad un so Sache.

O die Bletter sin grie
Un 's iss alles am wachse,
Un die Hinkel die peife
Halleluyah un gachse;
Un der Appelbaam guckt
Wie en grosser Bouquet,
Un die Grotte un Bullyrum
Kreische: "Huree!"

O der Himmel iss blo
Un die Daage sin sunnich,
Un die Zwiwwle im Gaarde
Hen en Flavor wie Hunnich;
'S iss Friehyohr, un dankbaar,
Des bin ich bei gliedich,
Far Schuh sin aus Fashion—
Nau gehn ich baarfiessich.

—DER SOLLY HULSBUCK
(Harvey M. Miller)
1871—1939



1744 June Further Expenses for Entertainment of 245 Indian men women & Children in their way to Lancaster
June the first & Second Seal to Shamokin by Steinbelungs Sons and others. Eleven hundred & fifty weight of flower groß weight at 7 Shill per hundred of Joseph Chambers — — — 4 00 0
The 15 I met them at James Berrys about 20 miles above John Harris Killed a Steer for them at — — — 3 00 0 0
200 weight of flower — — — 0 14
The 16 200 weight of flower of Joseph Chambers — — — 1 2 00
for five Shillings worth of Bread and Milk of Simon Girty — — — 0 5 00
The Indians lodged this night at the Conestogoes on Jonyahy Seal
The 17 in the morning to me for — — — 1 9 0

From Conrad Weiser's Memorandum of Expenses.
By Courtesy of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Chat About Your Friends

Joyce M. Ackerman, 715½ Clay St., a sophomore at Allentown High school, is today celebrating her 16th birthday anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Steve Adams, 1537 Turner St.; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Troxell and son, Cementon, and Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Kohler, Egypt, were guests at the Senator, Atlantic City, during the past week.

Joseph and Hugh Sweeney celebrated their 17th and 15th birthday anniversaries, respectively, on Thursday. They are sons of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sweeney, 1508 Chew St.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Brown of 322 N. 5th St. are the parents of a daughter born at 10:40 a. m. Friday at the Sacred Heart hospital.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Crouthamel, 817 St. Luke's Place, Bethlehem, at 10:08 a. m. Friday at Sacred Heart hospital.

Mrs. I. O. Schell, Souderton, is a patient at the Elm Terrace hospital, Lansdale, where she underwent an operation.



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HAVE A GOOD TIME THIS SUMMER WITH A LOAN FROM OUR PERSONAL LOAN DEPT.

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Clergy and Wives Have Banquet

The Rev. Willis D. Mathias Toastmaster at 1760 House Function

The Ministers League of Allentown and Vicinity and the Ministers' Wives Assn. joined for their annual banquet last night at the 1760 House. The Rev. William D. Mathias, pastor of Emmanuel Reformed church, was toastmaster.

Entertainment was furnished by the Rev. R. C. Steinhart of Reading, who gave a demonstration of his hobby, sleight of hand tricks.

There were remarks by Mrs. Franz Possell, new president of the Ministers' Wives, and also the Rev. F. R. Cardwell, pastor of Trinity E. C. church and president of the Ministers League.

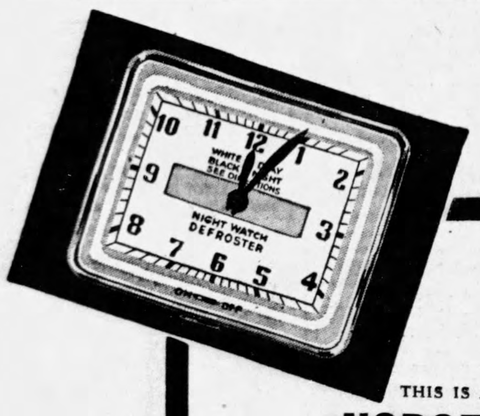
The affair was arranged by the combined program committees of the two groups.

Haff Hospital Nurses Alumnae To Arrange Annual Banquet

The Nurses Alumnae association of the Haff hospital will hold its May business meeting Tuesday night at 7:30 o'clock in the nurses home, Northampton, with Ida Schock Benner, president, in charge. Final plans will be made for the annual banquet to be held on Thursday night at 7 o'clock in the Northampton American Legion home.

Bake Sale

The annual bake sale of the Salem Bible class, Salem Reformed church, will be held today at 840 Hamilton St., beginning at 9:30 a. m. The committee in charge includes Mrs. W. Zehner, Mrs. M. Backenstoe, Mrs. Conrad, Mrs. Geisinger, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Apple, Mrs. R. Bechtel, Mrs. DeWalt, Leo Smith, Herbert Shelly, Earl DeWalt and Mr. Bogert.



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HANDSOME ELECTRIC CLOCK BY DAY

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NORGE REFRIGERATOR

Famous for economy, the Rollator Cold-Maker is even more economical with the Night Watch, because a clean freezer EVERY DAY means more cold at less cost. And the exclusive Motor-Cooler, with its ring of cooling refrigerant around the motor, means further economy under heaviest loads in hottest weather.

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Modern Electric Cooking will help you eat for health. Electric Cooking is an almost waterless method of cooking. Foods cook in their own juices. There are no surplus waters in which important nerve-building vitamin B-1 will be dissolved and lost when excess water is discarded down the drain. Modern Electric Cooking will SAVE THE VITAMINS . . . and improve the flavor!

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PENNSYLVANIA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY

Save time, work, and money . . . do it the Electric Way!

Obituaries

Bryan P. Seibert

Child of Allentown Couple Was 2 Months, 28 Days Old

Bryan P. Seibert, infant son of Edgar and Catherine (Conway) Seibert of 530½ N. 2nd St., Allentown, died at 1:15 p. m. Friday in the Sacred Heart hospital. He was 2 months and 28 days old.

Surviving are the parents; three brothers, Allen, William and LeRoy, all at home; five sisters, Mrs. William Yost of Allentown, Sarah of Allentown, Pearl, Ruth and Lillian at home.

William Eichhorn

75-year-old Portland Man Was School Janitor

William Eichhorn, 75-year-old Portland resident, died at 11 o'clock yesterday morning at his home after an illness of several weeks.

Mr. Eichhorn was a janitor in the Portland schools for a number of years. Ill health forced his resignation.

He was a member of the Portland Presbyterian church, the Portland lodge, F. & M., and the Royal Arcanium, New York City.

Survivors include his wife, Sadie (Jacoby) Eichhorn; a son, Fred Eichorn, Linden, N. J.; a daughter, Mrs. Bert Strunk, Rosella, N. J.; a stepson, Carl Jacoby, at home; a sister, Mrs. Hannah Trythall, Rosedale, L. I.

Funeral services will be held Monday 2 p. m. (DST) at the late home with the Rev. L. E. Brown officiating. Interment in the Riverview cemetery, Portland.

Abraham Abramowitz

Allentown Leather Cutter, Pattern Maker Ill 15 Weeks

Abraham Abramovitz, 56, of 448 N. 3rd St., Allentown, a leather cutter and patternmaker by trade, died yesterday morning at 6:45 o'clock in Sacred Heart hospital after an illness of 15 weeks. He had been a patient at the hospital since May 2.

A native of Latvia, son of the late Isadore and Fanny Abramovitz, he emigrated to this country in 1923, taking up residence in Allentown. After working in New York City for a time, he operated his own pattern making business in this city for approximately eight years. During the past year and a half he had been employed as a watchman at the William Glass scrap yards.

Survivors are his wife, Esther, nee Brandt, and five children, Edward, Lee, Bertha, Frieda and Yetta, all at home. Funeral services were being held between 3 and 4 p. m. today from the late home, with burial in Laurel Hill cemetery.

Howard E. Hartzell

Bath Cement Worker, 65, Succumbs to Apoplexy

Howard E. Hartzell, 65, well known resident of Bath, died at 12:45 a. m. Friday in the Allentown hospital of apoplexy. A cement miller by occupation and employed by the Keystone Cement Co., he was a member of St. John's Evangelical and Reformed church.

Born June 4, 1875, in Eldred township, Monroe county, he was a son of the late Richard and Diana Frantz Hartzell.

Survivors are his wife, Polly L. Smoyer Hartzell; four sons, Raymond of Morris Plains, N. J.; Floyd, Nazareth R. 1; the Rev. Ralph Hartzell, Gilbert, Monroe county; the Rev. Wilson Hartzell, Lehighton; a daughter, Mrs. Earl Erich, Allentown; 11 grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

The Rev. R. L. Kerstetter will officiate at funeral services at 2 p. m. Monday in the Bartholomew home, S. Walnut St., Bath. Interment in Petersville cemetery.

Mrs. Sarah Shook

Widow of Milton Shook, Aged 84, Succumbs in Norristown

Mrs. Sarah Schook, widow of Milton Schook, died Thursday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Mary Smith, 109 W. Wood St., Norristown, in her 84th year.

A native of West Penn township, Schuylkill county, she was the daughter of the late Thomas and Mary, nee Miller, Neyer. She was a member of the Trinity Evangelical and Reformed church, Norristown.

Surviving are two children, Walter and Mrs. Smith, with whom she had resided for the past 30 years; four grandchildren, four great-grandchildren, and two sisters, Elmira and Emma Neyer, Summit Hill.

Services will be held Sunday at 8:30 p. m. (D.S.T.), from the D. Rae Boyd funeral home, 718 Swede St., Norristown, with additional services at the home of her sisters, 24 East Holland St., Summit Hill, on Monday at 2 p. m. (EST), Rev. E. N. Faye Jr., officiating. Interment will be made in

William L. Rex

Easton Insurance Man Was 76 Years of Age

William L. Rex, 76, died early Friday morning at his home, 1237 Washington St., Easton. He had been ill six months.

Mr. Rex was born in Bennington, N. Y., a son of the late William L. and Barbara Rex. Manager of an insurance company with offices in Easton, he had resided in the city for 50 years. He was a member of Excelsior Council No. 26, Junior Mechanics.

Surviving are seven children: Donald F., Ira H., Mrs. Clair Sandt and Mrs. William Pixley, all of Easton; William R., Stroudsburg; Irvin H., Phillipsburg, and Iona, at home, and five grandchildren.

Funeral services at 3 p. m. Monday at the late residence in charge of the Rev. Frank W. Teske, pastor of St. Mark's Evangelical Reformed church. Burial in Hay's cemetery.

Frank Pors

Reading Co. Gatetender in Bethlehem Dies Suddenly

Frank Pors, gatetender for a number of years for the Reading Co. at the Buchanan St. grade crossing in Bethlehem, died suddenly of a heart attack at 3 a. m. Friday at his residence, 1436 Phillips St., Bethlehem.

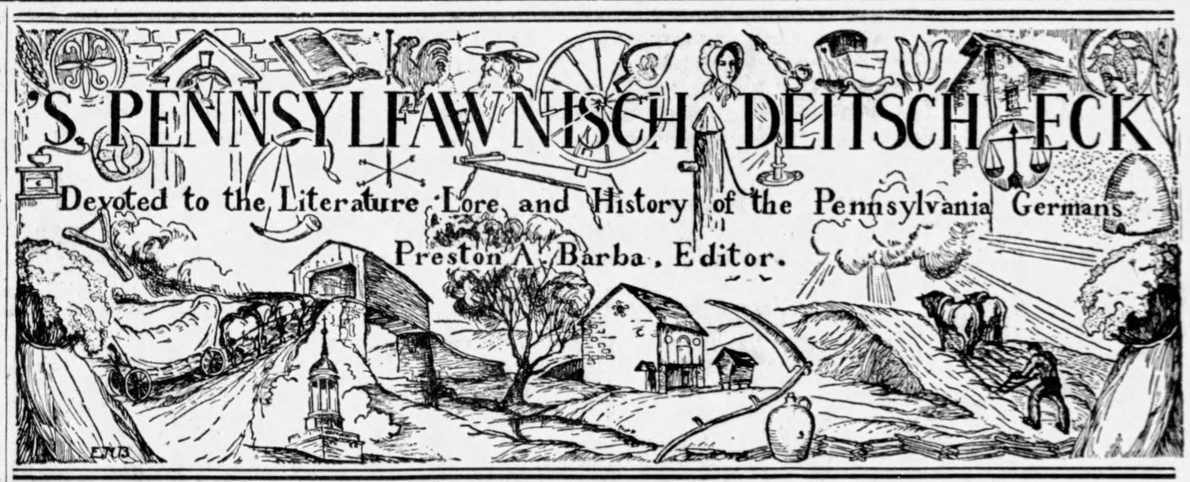
Survivors are his wife, Theresa Gombocz Pors and a brother in Europe. Mr. Pors was a member of the First Windish Sick and Benefit society and has been a resident of Bethlehem for the past 36 years.

Funeral at 1:30 p. m. Monday from the late home with services at 2 p. m. in St. John's Windish Lutheran church, the Rev. Dr. E. A. Stiegler, pastor, officiating. Interment in Union cemetery, Hellertown.

Getting Up Nights

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Der Schulmeeschter

Es hot mir recht leed geduh, dass ich die Lydia Kemmerer doyetz verschteert hab, doch de naegschte Owed waar ich widder uff em Kaerrichhof. Ich hab mol sehne wolle, was der Yohann Keck zu saage hett.

Sei Graabschtee hawwich schunn mannichmol bedracht. Es ewwere Deel devun hot en Laschter Gramansel druff ghackt, en Engelsgsicht mit Fliggel hiwwe un driwwe draa, Schtaerne, un so weiter. Des hot ausgsehne wie der Deckel vun me Kalenner. Unnich all dem waar des Schprichwart, "Waer die Weisheit all in Bicher gschriwwe, waer ich lenger lewe bliwwe." Es hot mich en Efting gewunnert was farn Raetsel do unnich dem Gichtroseschtock, wu uff seim Graab gewachse iss, lele kennt.

Bis die Zeit hawwich ken Angscht meh ghatt, un ich mach mei Hexerei mitaus viel Weses. Der Yohann hot aa zimmlich glei Andwart gewwe mit re Schtimm wie so en Schtrawwler Parre. "Was verlangen Sie vun mir? Oh, oh-was iss des dann? Wu sin meine Schieler? Ich-iss-die Schul schunnverriwwer? Ich hab gemeent eens vun meine Yunge hett gerufe? Was witt du mit mir?" frogt er.

"Yohann," saag ich, "ich hab schunn oft dei Graabschtee bedracht, un iwwer des Schprichwart, wu unnich deim Naame schteht, geschtudiert un des iss en Raetsel zu mir. Was meent's?"

"Was, en Sprichwart? Des hawwich meiner Seel aa noch net gsehne. Halt mol bis ich ausfinn, was die Bengel mol widder verricht hen," saagt er. Noh war alles ruhich far eweil. Ich heer ihn lache so haerzhafdich, dass ich gemeent hab, ich kennt sei dicker Bauch sehne schittle. Seinre Schtimm nooch muss er en dicker Mann gewest sei.

"Well, hoscht du sei Lewes Gleiches gsehne! Ha ha! He He! Ho ho!"

Witt du mir net verzaehle, was des meent?" frog ich.

"Freilich! Freilich! Un des iss numme zu waahr. Es gebt mir en grossi Blessier far mol widder mit me Mensch zu schwetze. Der Schwammbach un en Meng vun denne verrickte Geischter, wu do in der Luft rumschwewe sin allfart an sich beglaage. So'n Geyemmer, un die Schprie mit seim Eckschtee, waerd mer so leedich, dass mer sie nimmi aahaerricht. Wann die Kerl ihre Lewe nochemol darrich zu mache hette, daete sie graad widder so dumme Schtreech mache. 'S iss zum Lache, was die Mensche vun sich selwert denke, un edeel devun sin so dumm, dass die Dummheit mit 'ne ins Graab geht un mit in die Ewichkeit. Ha ha! He he! Ho ho!"

"Dei Geblabber dutt mir alsnoch net des Schprichwart verdolmetsche," saag ich. "Well, hab ebissel Geduld. Ach, ich vergess, dass du en Mensch bischt. He he! Zeit meent noch ebbes zu dir. Ho ho! Far uns sin die Daage, Yohre, ya die Ewichkeit all eens, all gleich. Well, dann muss ich mich dummle. Oh, du musscht vielleicht deheem sei bis zehe Uhr, odder die Fraa schelt. Ha hi! Ho ho! Du aarmi Greadur! Der Druwwel iss mer doch gschpaart. Ho ho - oh - oh!

"Far dich net zu lang uffhalde, will ich dann dir yuscht ewennich vun meim Lewenslaaf verzaehle. Noh iss dann des Schprichwart ken Raetsel meh zu dir.

"Ich bin en Keck." Un wie er des gsaat hot, hawwich gemeent ich kennt sehne wie er die Bruscht nausgschowe hot. "Dunnerladder! Hab mich vergesse, wie ich des gsaat hab. Ich hab yo ken Bruscht meh far nausschiewe, wie ich als hab, wann ich en fremmer Mann bekannt bin warre. Die hen als gfrogt, 'Bischt du eens vun denne reiche Kecke vun Weissebaerrick?' Hi hi! wie dumm! 'S iss zum Lache. Reich odder aarm, mir sin all do. Mei Vadder hot viel Land geeegnet, er waar, wie als gsaat warre iss, grundreich. Es waare zehe vun uns Kinner, all deheem, acht Buwe un zwee Maed. Ich—he he! bin so ebissel hinnenooch gedrebbselt kumme, ich denk desentwege waar ich em Daadi sei Bu.

"Der Paepp, so weit as Laerning un Wissenschaft vun weltliche Sache aagange iss, waar so weit owwich seine Nochbere, wie der Schulmeeschter zu seim dummschte Schieler. Er hot all seine Kinner die Gelengenheit gewwe far en guti Schuling zu griege. Kens vun ihne hot die Gelegenheit genumme wie ich.

"Wie ich fimf Yohr alt waar, hawwich schunn lese un schreiwe kenne. Des hot der Vadder mich all gelaernt. Es naegscht Yohr nemmt er mich zum Schulmeeschter. Es Schulhaus, vun Bleck gebaut, hot newich der Kaerrich gschtanne. Was hawwich die Aage uffgerisse, wie ich in die Schtubb kumme bin! Vergess es mei Lewe net! Ho ho! Lewe—as wann ich noch lewe daet. Hi hi! Die grosse Buwe hen uff de Benk naegscht an der Wand gsotze, hiwwe un driwwe in der Schtubb. Var ihne die Glennere, un in der dritte Roi Benk var me grosse Holsoffe waar de gans Gleene ihre Bletz.

"Der Schulmeeschter, en deitscher Mann bei Naame Heinrich Ewwerhardt, waar aa der Argelschpieler in der Kaerrich. Er waar gut gelaernt un Schtreng muss sei Mittelnaame gewest sei. Sei Hickerifitz hot en ganser Daag gepiffe, un es waar noch niemand besser an Ohrfeige ausdeele.

"Der Vadder hot en lang Gschpreech ghatt mit em Heinrich, wie er mich noch der Schul genumme hot. Die annere Kinner hen mir als vorgschmisse, ich greecht ken Schlaeg, weil mei Paepp meh bezahle daet as wie ihre Eltre. Eb er hot odder net, kann ich net saage, yuscht ich weess des, dass der Heinrich viel Indresse genumme hot in mich un ich hab gut gelaernt.

"Nooch der Schul im Blockhaus kummt die College un die University. Des hot viel Verdruss gemacht unnich meine Gschwischter. Wann ich als darrich der Summer deheem waar, bin ich net gfrogt warre far uff em Feld zu schaffe, ich waar am Schtudiere odder hab em Daadi aus de grosse Schreiwer un vun die Fartschritte vun der Welt gelese.

"Well, mei Schuling iss endlich zum End kumme. Ich waar en hoch gelehrter un hoch geehrter Mann. Schpaeter bin ich Professor un Doktor warre un en Lehrer in der University. En Keck, noch vun die reiche Kecke, wu der Naame Doktor gedraage hot, der hot sei Kopp so hoch hewe kenne un sei Bruscht so weit nausschiewe wie en Pohahne. Ho ho!—He he!—Hi —! Ach, was en Unsinn die gans Gschicht waar. In der Welt hawwich yuscht gemittelt mit gelehrte Leit, die wu hoch gschtanne hen odder waare reich. Nau guck mol do an der Roi draanaus; des iss en scheeni Kumpani! Sauflodel, Dieb, Marder, eener wu sich ghengt hot, un vun de allernidderdrechtischte Mensche wu die Welt noch ghatt hot.

"Do leie mir all newich enanner. Ho ho! He he! Es iss zum Lache, was mer sich eigebild hot. Well—ich bin widder vum Schlauder kumme, hi hi! Du musscht yo heem, ho ho! Schelt die Fraa wieschtgaschtich, wann du schpot bischt? Ich will awwer ken Breddich doraus mache, weil ich weess, dass all's Breddiche nix batt. Mei Yunge, graad wie du, hen aa immer geduh wie sie gewollt hen. He—he!

"Nau loss mol sehne—wu waar ich? Oh—weescht du ebbes vun sellre Fair, wu ghalde iss warre in Filldelfi? Sie hen's en Centennial gheesse. Do waare viel Sache zu sehne, un des hot der Daadi wunnerfitzich gemacht, so sin mir gange. Ich meen es waer gewest in 1876. Mir hen aa nix verfehlt, alles eigenumme was zu sehne waar. Es waar en Kerl dart mit zwee so gleene Kaschte, die hot er weit ausenanner uffghengt ghatt. Es waar en Droht gschpannt vun eem zum annere, un wann en Mann in der eent gschwetzt hot, hot ebber ihn heere kenne am annere. Ich un der Daadi hen's browiert, mir hen enanner verschtanne, graad so gut as wann mir beinanner gewest waere. Der Daadi hot gsaat do waer Hexerei verbunne mit, der Droht hett en Loch darrich die gans Leng, far sell daet mer die Schproch heere im annere Kaschte. Der Kerl hot behaabte wolle, des Schpielwese daet mol mit der Zeit iwwerall in de Gschefte gebraucht warre. Es hot mich schunn oft gewunnert, eb's sei Lewe ebbes draus gewwe hett."

"Ya gewiss. Vun denne Kaschte, der Telephon, sin dausende in der Welt, un es waer heitichdaags schier unmeeglich far fart zu kumme unnich sie," saag ich.

"Well, mer hot ewwe net besser gewisst. Ich hab aa gschpott driwwer. Awwer nau bin ich beidemmt schunn widder vum Schlauder kumme. Ich will mich awwer nau dummle. Hi hi! Loss sehne—Oh ya, wie die gross Fair in der Schtadt waar, hen Griegschiffer im Delaware Rewwer gelegge. Far die recht zu sehne hot mer mit me gleene Baddo naus fahre misse, so dass mer uff's Schiff gekennt hot. Ich waar wunnerfitzich far do druff, der Daadi aa yuscht er hot net uff des glee Baddo gewellt. So saagt er, "Geh du. Wann'd zerick kummscht, kannscht mir yo verzaehle, was du gsehne hoscht.' Well, ich hab so'n Kern gedingt far mich naus zu fahre. Der Mann hot ausgsehne wie em Paepp sei Butzemann, dreckich, zottlich un dumm. Ich waar immer geindressiert far sehne, was far Laerning so Leit hawwe kennte, so hawwich ihn gfrogt, 'Kannscht du lese?' 'Nee,' saagt er. 'Kannscht schreiwe?' saag ich. Noh waerd er bees un verflucht mich un hot recht gegrische, 'Nee! Nee! un was der Deiwel geht's dich aa?" mir sin eweilche gfaahre mit em Baddo, noh saag ich, 'Ei, ei, mei liewer Mann, wann du net lese un net schreiwe kannscht, dann hoscht yo die Helft vun deim Lewe verlore!' Er guckt mich aa un schmunselt so bissel, awwer andwart net. Es iss en gross Schiff der Rewwer runner kumme un des hot mechtiche grosse Welle gemacht, so hoch dass es unser glee Baddo umgschmisse hot un mir sin ins Wasser gfalle. Ich hab im Wasser rumgschtrawwelt un verwisch die Seit vum Baddo un dart hawwich ghange. Wie der Mann an mir verbei gschwumme iss, hot er en deiwlischer Guck uff seim Gsicht. Er lacht un saagt, 'Ei, Brofessor, kannscht du schwimme?' 'Nee, nee!' greisch ich in Engschte. 'Helf mir! Helf mir!' Er hot awwer yuscht gelacht wie er fart schwimmt un saagt, 'dann hoscht du dei GANS Lewe verlore.' Un er hot recht ghatt. Es iss en grossi Well kumme, hot mich losgschlagge un sell waar's letscht vun mir.

"Un do hen sie mich hiegelegt. Un do bin ich, wann du mol widder Zeit hoscht far mit mir schwetze. Zeit! Ho ho! Ich will dir noch meh verzaehle. Nau mach dich heem, du aarmer Graasgribbel! Dei Fraa—sch-elt! H-o-! Sei Schtimm waerd als wennicher, bis er fart waar.

Ich wees net, soll ich mich verzaerne iwwer der Schulmeeschter odder net. Was der Deihenker weess er vun meinre Familleumschtende, dass er mich beleidicht? Sell waar genung far ee Owed, un ich bin heem ins Bett.

Die Aerschte Hosse

Saag, alter Chap, saag, weesscht du noch,
Denkscht alsemol noch draa,
Was sell en Schtols un Hochmut waar—
Die aerschte Hosse aa!
Wie'd uff un ab bischt, aus un nei,
Im Sack drin rumgewiehlt
Gelacht gans iwwer, yederm g'saat:
"Hab Hosse!" un draa g'fiehlt.

Ich wett aa noch so'n alter Cent,
Der Schneider waar net weit;
Er hot in sellem Haus gewuhnt
Lengscht vor der Hossezeit.
'S waar yuscht em Dad sei alter Rock—
"Den henkt mer nimmi uff!"
Noh macht die Mammi Hosse draus,
Die letz Seit owwedruff.

Der Schtols un Hochmut—Hosse aa!
Die aerschte—noch mit Seck!
Far Knepp un Bendel, Neggel, Schtee,
Un noch so annrer Dreck.
Die aerschte Hosse—'s iss mei Text
Vun alles was noch kummt;
Es hot noch meh so Hochmutdings,
Wu's eem im Heisel brummt.

Verschtanne, 's nemmt mol alles ab,
Wie'm Mullikopp der Schwans;
Mer wachst so aus de Hosse raus,
Vergesst's am End schier gans.
Un doch wie seller Schwans vergeht,
Schiebt's aryets desto meh;
So bei un bei, mer weess net wie,
Der Mullikopp grickt Bee.

Gewehnlich geht's mit Hochmut, Schtaat,
As wie beim Pharaoh dart;
Die siwwe darre Yohr gebt's aa
Bis dass es annerscht waerd.
'S geht rough un tumble selli Zeit,
Die Hossedraeger schepp,
Der Schpiegel uff em Aermel weesscht,
Der Wammes unne Knepp.

Die Hoor, die henke uff der Schtaern,
Wie's Dachschtroh an 're Hitt,
Un wann's en Scheedel gewwe soll,
'S waer Not mer gengt zum Schmitt.
Vun city fashions, liewer Gott!
Hot nimmand nix gewisst;
'S waar ewwe so im Busch gewest—
's waar aa net viel vermisst.

Un doch uff eemol, so wie'n Draam,
Verennert sich des Ding;
Die Hoor sin g'scheedelt, Seef un Baerscht
Sin noh mol aus der Schling.
Wie kummt's? gebt's Hoor am Bart verleicht?
Die Maed viel schenner, saag?
Die Wesch muss noch der laundry now—
'S waerd schlimmer alle Daag.

'S iss aa so'n Ort vun Hochmut, sell,
Un doch—mer kumme draa,
'S iss ken Vergleich mit sellem dart—
Die aerschte Hosse aa!
Of course, ken Meisel draamt devun,
Wann aa der Kessel singt;
Un wann doch alles hinnerum
Sich schtuppt un nanner winkt.

Vun Schtillschtand weess die lieb Welt nix,
'S geht immer vorwaerts do;
Wie waer's wann's waer wie's eemol war?
Ei, 's gaebt ken "hinnenoh".
So geht's ne all, wer legelt's noch?
Ya, guck mer net so schei!
Du weesscht wie's iss, ich meen, wie's waar,
Du waarscht yo aa debei.

Des Hochmutdings im Mensch iss viel
As wie verdarwe Blut;
'S will aus em system, 's muss aa raus,
Schunscht fiehlt der Mensch net gut.
Verleicht waar's naegscht en neier Gaul,
En Buggy funkel nei
Far uff die Fair in Allentown
Un uff die Freierei.

So rauszukumme, meiner sechs,
Mit Maedel un mit Fuhr,
Macht ebber bissel fratzich, weesscht,
Wann's aushalt noh, be sure.
Un doch, wann's ans Vergleiche geht,
Mit alle Fransle draa,
'S iss ewwe net wie seller Schtaat—
Die aerschte Hosse aa!

Mer sin noch net gans owwedraus,
'S geht als die Leeder nuff;
So iwwerdem gebt's Hochzich, gosh!
Was blaeht's en Kerl net uff.
En Fraa! mit Erbschaft, Ausenpalt,
Un deel im Wille noch!
Un's Bewi! wu's noch fashion iss,
Do schteht der Kopp aerscht hoch.

Un doch am allerletschte End,
Wann alles uffgezaehlt,
Zu was amount so'n Hochmut, saag,
So'n Hochmut as em quaelt?
Der aerscht waar ewwe doch der schenscht—
'S waar gaar ken Humbug drin;
So froh un freehlich, liewi Zeit,
'S waar'n rechter Engelsinn.

Braucht's Aaag net butze, 's iss yo waahr:
Verbei iss, weesscht, verbei;
'S waar maryets, sell, 's iss Owed now—
Mer meent es kennt net sei!
Doch wett ich dreimol owwedruff,
Un denkscht aa nimmi draa,
Dei greesschte Freed waar sellemol—
Die aerschte Hosse aa!

July 30, 1909. ASTOR C. WUCHTER.

A Human Interest Story of the Revolutionary War

The publication "The Gottshall Family" by the Rev. N. B. Grubb, 1924, contains the following interesting story:

Abraham Hunsberger, born about 1764, was a great singer. He was a son of Abraham Hunsberger (died 1783), son of Jacob Hunsberger (born about 1693 and died in 1748) and his wife Susanna.

While the British under General Howe were in posession of Philadelphia during the Revolutionary War, they tried to prevent the farmers from bringing their produce to market in order to starve the Americans who sympathized with the struggle for American liberty and thus compel them to surrender. Yet the farmers needed the market and so many of them watched their opportunity to sneak into the city and supply their customers with the usual amount of the necessities of life. It was at a great risk that this was done and sometimes the farmers were caught and imprisoned.

Thus it was that the above first mentioned Abraham Hunsberger, husband of Catherine N. Tyson, undertook to supply his customers when he was caught by the British and locked up. His prospects were anything but bright for freedom. He not only had a "faith that would not shrink on the brink of any woe, tho pressed by every foe," but he was gifted with musical talent and had a good voice. Instead of showing fear and discouragement he sang all through the night and thus charmed and entertained his guards with his sweet strains of music. The next morning they let him go on his way rejoicing. This appropriate weapon was forcefully used by this non-resisting Mennonite and proved more effective in conquering the British than his American musket. Truly music hath charms!

—N. H. BERGEY, Keyport, N. J.

EN KLEENI MAUS

'S waar in der Fall en kleeni Maus;
Ich hab gemeent sie waer graad mei;
So schnell wie'n Blitz waar sie glei draus,
Ich hab gemeent es kennt net sei!

So iss es yo in daerer Welt—
Mer meent mer hett's, 's iss doch net so;
En Loch im Sack verzottelt's Geld!
Iss des mol fart, was gebt's dernoh?

—CHARLES ALLABAR BUTZ

EN WAISEKIND WAERD OFT VERSCHPOTT

En Waisekind waerd oft verschpott—
'S iss niemand do as ihm beischteht;
'S hot Leit die meene's waer yuscht G'schpass,
Doch ebbes kummt as net fartgeht.

"'S kummt efters heem", des weess mer doch,
Oft unerwaart, wie'n Blitz schlackt's ei;
Mer denkt dann draa, was Kinner sin,
So unbedenkt fallt's all em bei.

En Darn im Haerz, O was en Sach!
O iwwerg'scheit un doch so dumm!
Wer schpott un lacht, waerd g'scheiter nach—
Am Owet kummt der Meeschter rum!

—CHARLES ALLABAR BUTZ

Chat About Your Friends

Mrs. Robert S. Leopold Jr., 729 Lawrence St., yesterday celebrated her birthday anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. William Miller, 628 Lechauweki Ave., Bethlehem, will celebrate their 25th wedding anniversary tomorrow. They are the parents of three children, William, Edward and Ursala, all at home.

Mrs. H. L. Stuart of Allentown is visiting New York and staying at the Vanderbilt hotel.

Mrs. Frank Unger, 101 N. 8th St., is a surgical patient at the Sacred Heart hospital.

Dr. Ella J. McKee, 832 Hamilton St., is spending today and Sunday in Williamsburg, Va.

Anna Reiger, 640 N. Lumber St., who has been confined to her home for the past two weeks, is improving. Miss Reiger is a bookkeeper for Arnold's Bakery.

Mrs. Darwin Buffington of 431 S. 18th St., yesterday celebrated her birthday anniversary.

Mrs. Helen Horlacher, 1450 Walnut St., was operated on in the Allentown hospital on Thursday for appendicitis and is recovering nicely, reports from the hospital indicate.

Reginald Longnecker, 2339 Allen St., is seriously ill at the Allentown hospital with an attack of pneumonia. Blood transfusions have been found necessary and his condition yesterday was very serious.

Carrie Kiesel, a guest at the Sacred Heart hospital, yesterday observed her birthday anniversary.

R. A. Persing of 225 N. 9th St. Thursday observed his birthday anniversary.

Pvt. George Rodgers, son of Retired Policeman Peter Rodgers of 424 Railroad St., is home n a holiday weekend furlough from Camp Pine in New York State near the Canadian border.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Shimer of Baltimore are the weekend guests of Mr. Shimer's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Howard E. Shimer, Nazareth. Mr. Shimer is in the Baltimore office of the Lehigh Portland Cement Co. His wife is the former Christine Moyer of this city.

Attorney and Mrs. John Honnold and little daughter Carol of Brooklyn are the weekend guests of the family of Percy B. Ruhe.

Culver Graduate



WILLIAM E. TUTTLE

Of 502 N. 27th St., is one of 154 Seniors to be graduated from Culver Military Academy at the "Iron Gate" ceremony on June 11.

Tuttle has been at Culver two years and is a sergeant in the field artillery. He participated in varsity tennis, and numerous company sports. Tuttle is the holder of an ROTC medal.

MACUNGIE

O. P. Knauss 128 Main. Tel 2718

Plea to Keep Freedom Made

A plea to Americans to follow the historic heritage of their ancestors in preservation of freedom was made yesterday by District Attorney Joseph E. Gehringer, in an address at the annual Macungie Memorial Day exercises.

Mr. Gehringer spoke at Union cemetery and adjured those attending that Americans must follow in the footsteps of their ancestors and take up the battle for a freedom imperiled. He said that any efforts to destroy a free America should be resisted, as it has been resisted through all the history of the country. The speaker also paid tribute to heroic dead of future wars and said "we should be as brave as they were brave in combat."

The parade formed at Town hall, then moved north to Main St. and then east on Main to Fairview cemetery. After the exercises there the procession countermarched to Union cemetery, where the main exrcises were held.

On Fairview cemetery the program opened with singing of "My Country," accompanied by the Macungie band. The Rev. R. D. Althouse delivered the invocation and after the decoration of graves by the children there was a salute by the firing squad.

The program opened at Union cemetery with singing of "God Bless America," by the audience, accompanied by the band; prayer, the Rev. J. R. Renninger and the address by Mr. Gehringer. After the decoration of graves by the children there was singing of "God Be with You," salute by the firing squad and benediction by the Rev. Althouse.

Included in the line of march were: Police and color guard, Emmaus; the drum and bugle corps from the Emmaus Legion post; rifle patrol of the Emmaus Legion; S. of V. firing squad, Sons of the American Legion, Boy Scout drum and bugle corps, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, committeemen, the Macungie band, autos for speakers, members of the clergy and veterans.

BRANCHING OUT—Robert Aten, head of the D. D. Fritch Milling company, who also manages the Keystone Farms, is introducing a new crop culture for these parts.

Last week he installed a tomato planting machine and put it into use. This is an implement that sets the plants and gives each a dose of water to start growing.

Several acres have been planted this way and best hopes for their growth are anticipated. Mr. Aten has also taken over several neighboring farms for cultivation and has planted many acres with potatoes. He uses four tractors and other improved machines and implements. This is quite an extension of acreage from last year, when he realized good crops.

FOUR-H SEWING CIRCLE—The East Texas Sewing circle now has 20 girls enrolled and is very active. Four members took up room improvement. At the last meeting these officers were elected: President, Vivian Resh; vice president, Gertrude Yeakel; secretary and treasurer, Jayne Seem pianist, Reba Seem; news reporter, Geraldine Yeakel; game leader, Mary Kukus.

The next meeting will be held on Tuesday evening, June 3, at the home of Mrs. Ralph Scheirer, on Macungie Route 1, at 7 o'clock.

CHURCH ACTIVITIES—While the hilly district south of Macungie is not thickly populated, there is ever prevalent a loyal spirit in church activities. Wthin a short distance of each other there are two churches which probably do more to attract interest and attention than most other districts, with greater numbers of people.

Thus, St. Peter's annually has large gatherings when the several outings are held in summer. The first will be the Sunday school picnic on June 21, with music by the Macungie band. Next will be the big congregational picnic on July 9, when the Allentown band will again bring many people. On these occasions the fine grove or park, so finely fitted up, is usually filled with people.

At Salem church these very interesting services are held, which are usually attended by many people from a distance.

IN SALEM CHURCH—There will be s ervices in Salem's "the little church on the hill," south of Macungie, tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, when the Rev. Horace Romig, a retired minister of Allentown, will bring the message. In the evening at 7:30 there will be a song service followed by a discussion by Dr. Robert R. Fritsch, professor of English Bible in Muhlenberg college.

The public is cordially invited to these services.

CHURCH SERVICES—Grace Lutheran, Rev. J. B. Renninger, pastor: Tomorrow will be the opening services of the centennial anniversary of the congregation which will terminate on June 8. The pastor will preach in the morning at 10:15. In the evening there will be a musical service by Miss Dorothy Knauss, harpist. The succeeding services will be as announced heretofore and to be noted later.

Solomon's Evangelical and Reformed, Rev. R. D. Althouse, pastor: Worship at 10:10 a.m.; Sunday school at 9.

Baptist, Rev. C. Vlot, pastor: Worship at 2 p.m.; Sunday school, 1 p.m.

Mennonite, Rev. C. H. Brunner, pastor: Worship at 9:30 a.m.; Sunday school, 10:30.

LOCAL JOTTINGS—Our three cemeteries are in fine condition, despite the drought.

The baccalaureate sermon will be preached in Grace Lutheran church on Sunday evening, June 8, to the graduates of our borough schools.

Grace Lutheran church is the first to celebrate 100 years of service in our town. Solomon's Reformed, organized the same time, will observe similar services in October.

An unusually large display of flowers has been made on our cemeteries on Memorial Day.

Troop 71, Boy Scouts, will have a cakewalk on Acker's lawn next Friday evening. The Macungie band will render muisc.

PERSONALS — Geraldine Yeakel, east of town, is back home from the Allentown hospital. Her Sunday school lcass tendered her a surprise party on Tuesday evening.

Mary Wescoe, a native of town, long a resident of Philadelphia, spent a week with relatives at Allentown and Bethlehem and also came to look after her cemetery plot on Fairview cemetery here. She was in company of her nephew John Wescoe and wife of Bethlehem.

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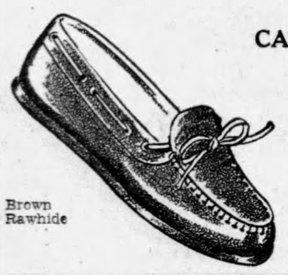
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Mrs. Emma L. Schaffer

Resident of Bethlehem Was in Her 73rd Year

Mrs. Emma L. Snyder Schafer, 72, wife of Jacob Schafer, died at 3 a. m. Friday at the home of her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Carl F. Wallender, 901 Linden St., Bethlehem.

She was a daughter of the late Samuel and Emma L. Trexler Snyder and was born in Easton April 5, 1869. A former resident of that city, she resided with the Wallenders for the past 10 years.

She was a member of St. Mark's Reformed church, Easton. Survivors are her husband; a son, Raymond J., White Plains, N. Y.; the daughter, Mrs. Wallender; two brothers, Edward E. Schafer, Easton, and Arthur C. Schafer, Belvidere, N. J.; three grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

The Rev. Dr. J. Howard Worth will officiate at funeral services at 2 p. m. Tuesday in the Steyers funeral home, 70 E. Broad St., Bethlehem. Interment in Easton Heights cemetery. Friends may call on Monday evening.

Mrs. Ida M. Nelson

Sherersville Woman, 82, Was Born at Martin's Creek

Ill since Jan. 18, Mrs. Ida M. Nelson died at 9:05 a. m. Friday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Lillian Heffle, Sherersville, in her 83rd year.

Mrs. Nelson was born at Martins Creek, a daughter of the late Peter and Lovina (Fenner) Steele. She was twice married, to Abraham Bellisfield and Oler Nelson. Both preceded her in death. She was a member of the Church of God.

Surviving are two daughters and five sons, Mrs. Heffle, with whom she lived; Mrs. Otis Harvey of Barto, John, Edgar and Paul Bellisfield, Allentown, William Bellisfied of Newside, Benjamin Bellisfield of Detroit; 28 grandchildren and 35 great-grandchildren.

Services will be held at the Ernest B. Zimmerman funeral home, 1124 Walnut St., Monday 2 p. m. Interment in Fairview cemetery, West Catasauqua.

Albert Groeller

Coplay R. 1 Young Man Had Served Six Years in U. S. Army

Albert Groeller of Coplay R. 1, formerly of the U. S. Army, died at 10:15 a. m. Thursday at the Allentown hospital, aged 28 years.

The young man, son of Joseph and Annie, nee Yost, Groeller served six years in the Army three in Panama and three at a post in Virginia. He came out of the service four years ago.

Besides his parents there survive nine brothers and two sisters Mrs. Stanley Kern of Coplay R. 1, William in Hawaii, Annie, Frank, John, Rudolph, Herman, Alfred, Lewis and Clarence, all at home.

Services will be held from the Schisler funeral home, 2119 Washington Ave., Northampton, Tuesday 8:30 a. m. Mass will be offered at 9 o'clock in St. John's Catholic cemetery, Stiles, and interment will be made in the parish cemetery.

Walter B. Newman

Allentown R. 60 Resident Was Ill Five Months

Walter B. Newman, 33, husband of Ellen, nee Sorber, Newman, died at 3 a. m. Friday in the Sacred Heart hospital, where he was admitted as a medical patient two weeks ago. He had been ill at his home, Allentown R. 60, for the past 5 months.

Born at Wilkes-Barre, a son of T. A. Newman and the late Lillian, nee Dunnigan, Newman, he attended the elementary schools and high school of the community.

Survivors besides his wife and his father, who resides in Hyattsville, Md., are two children, Arlene and Walter Jr., at home. He was a member of St. Mark's Reformed church.

Funeral services will be held Monday from the Derr funeral home, 46 E. Susquehanna St. Interment will be made in Wilkes-Barre.

Walter B. Newman

Resident of Farmington Passes Away at the Age of 33

Ill since last month, Walter B. Newman of Farmington, Allentown R. 60, died yesterday morning in the Sacred Heart hospital at the age of 33 years.

A native of Wilkes-Barre, he resided at Farmington for some time and was employed by the Bethlehem Steel Co. He was a member of St. Mark's Evangelical and Reformed church.

Surviving are his wife, Ellen S. (nee Sorber); two children, Walter Jr. and Arlene at home and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Newman of Heightsville, Md.

Funeral services will be held Monday at 12 noon at the Derr funeral home, 46 E. Susquehanna St. Interment will be made in the Hanover Green cemetery, Wilkes-Barre. Friends may call at the funeral home Sunday night from 7 to 9 o'clock.

Deaths

NEWMAN—In this city, May 30, 1941, Walter B. Newman of Farmington, Allentown R. 60, aged 33 years, 6 months and 10 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services Monday at 12 noon, DST, at the Derr funeral home, 46 E. Susquehanna St. Interment in the Hanover Green cemetery, Wilkes-Barre. Friends may call at the funeral home Sunday from 7 to 9 p. m.

William H. Derr.

SNYDER—At Lynnport, May 30, 1941, Howard G., husband of Ellen L., nee Wanamaker, aged 56 years, 11 months and 11 days.

Relatives and friends and organizations with which he was affiliated are invited to attend the funeral from his late home, Lynnport, Tuesday, 2 p. m. DST. Regular services will follow in the New Tripoli church, and interment will be made in the adjoining cemetery. Viewing Monday, 7 to 9 p. m., at the home.

S. E. Nestor.

RAUCH—Along New Tripoli R. 2, May 29, 1941, Ida Louise, nee Peters, wife of Lewis K. Rauch, aged 50 years, 5 months and 5 days.

Private funeral services will be held at 2:30 p. m., EST, Tuesday at the late home, with services to follow in Ebenezer Union church, to which relatives, friends and members of organizations with which she was affiliated are respectfully invited to attend. Interment will be in the church cemetery.

Charles Snyder.

EVANS—At Palmerton, May 30, 1941, M. Jean Evans, daughter of George W. and Mary Davis Evans of Slatington, aged 21 years, 1 month and 16 days.

Due notice of funeral.

David Heintzelman.

CHRISTMAN—In this city, May 30, 1941, Leon Christman Jr., son of Leon and Mayme Brunner Christman, aged 3 months and 21 days.

Due notice of funeral.

David Heintzelman.

BARTHOLOMEW—In Bethlehem, Friday, May 30, 1941, Robert F. Bartholomew, 73.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services at 1 p. m. Tuesday, June 3, at the residence of the son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. John Grundstrom, 723 Wood St. Interment in Red Hill cemetery. Friends may call on Monday evening.

Harry L. Dillinger.

SCHMICK—In Emmaus, May 30, 1941, Mary, nee Knauss, widow of Alfred Schmick, aged 82 years, 1 month and 13 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited without further notice to attend the funeral services at her late home, the residence of her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Witman, 226 N. 4th St., Emmaus, Wednesday at 2 p. m., DST. Interment in the Moravian cemetery, Emmaus. Friends may call Tuesday from 7 to 9 p. m. Please omit flowers.

Ritter & Buzby.

Obituaries

Leon Christman Jr.

Only Child of Slatington R. 2 Couple Was Three Months Old

Leon Christman Jr., the three-months-old son of Leon and Mayme Brunner Christman of Slatington R. 2, died at the Allentown hospital last night. The child was born at Northampton.

The survivors are the parents.

Funeral arrangements have not been completed.

Mrs. Mary Schmick

Lifelong Resident of Emmaus Dies at Age of 82 Years

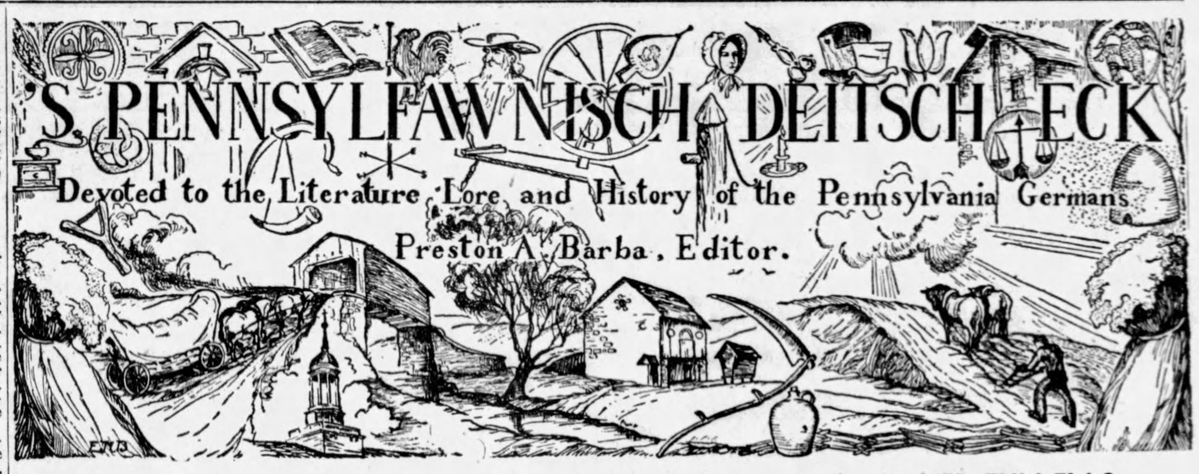
Mrs. Mary Schmick, nee Knauss, widow of Alfred Schmick, died Friday morning at her home, the residence of her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Witman, 226 N. 4th St., Emmaus, following an illness of four and a-half years. She was aged 82 years.

Mrs. Schmick was a native of Emmaus. She was born April 17, 1859, a daughter of the late Elias and Amelia Yohe Knauss.

She was a member of the Reformed congregation of the Western Salisbury church.

Surviving are two daughters, Mrs. Herbert C. Witman and Mrs. Raymond C. Schaffer, both of Emmaus; two brothers, Henry M. Knauss of Emmaus and John Knauss of Frankfort, Ind.; two sisters, Sallie Knauss, and Leanna Knauss, both of Emmaus, and three grandchildren.

The funeral services will be held Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock at her late home, Rev. D. E. Schaeffer officiating. Interment will be made in the Moravian cemetery. Friends may call Tuesday night from 7 to 9 o'clock. Please omit flowers.



Conrad Weiser

ARTHUR D. GRAEFF, Ph. D.

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN

Tri-Colony — Indian Treaty of Lancaster

Part I

THE FIRST LANCASTER COUNTY Court House served as the county seat from 1739 to 1784 when it was replaced with a new structure. It was a brick building, two stories high and stood on Lancaster center square. For nearly one half of a century it was the scene of many notable events in the colonial history of Pennsylvania. In 1777 it served as the capitol of the united American Colonies when Continental Congress was forced to flee from Philadelphia to escape the invading British army under General Howe. In 1744 the Court House was the scene of the Tri-colony-Indian treaty which was negotiated largely, by Conrad Weiser.

Great care had to be exercised in arranging the preliminaries for treating with the Indians. Ceremony was always an integral part of any negotiations into which the Six Nations entered and of all the distinguished company of commissioners from Maryland and Virginia and the big-wigs of colonial Pennsylvania, only Conrad Weiser was versed in Indian diplomatic courtesies.

With each pronouncement of fact or decision a belt of wampum had to be placed upon the conference table by the spokesman who proclaimed the statement. To show that all deputies concurred in the remarks the Indians joined in chorus to exclaim Jo-Haa! as a sign of approbation. When some particularly telling point was made the redmen were wont to shout Jo-haa! Woh! Wugh!, as the equivalent of the English Huzzah! or Hurrah! Lest the visiting sachems misintrepret the silence of the white men in the course of similar declarations Weiser was instructed to interject the Jo-haa! Woh! Wugh! at the proper intervals.

At one and the same time Conrad was forced to act as interpreter and cheerleader. The task of interpreting was exceedingly difficult. The delegations from the southern provinces were not in a mood to deal complacently with the Indians. The English version of their remarks contains a suggestion of swaggering defiance of the claims of the Indians, while the adroit replies of the Indians were filled with specious reasoning and special pleading. (1) To Weiser fell the task of couching all of these charges and counter-charges in words and tones which would prevent an open breach between the negotiators.

Because he was the official host to all delegations, Governor Thomas opened the proceedings in Lancaster on Monday, June 25, 1744. After perfunctory greetings he outlined the succession of events which led up to the meeting in session and proffered the continued good offices of Pennsylvania as mediator in the differences which might arise in the future. In a special address to the commissioners of the two southern provinces he spoke quite frankly of the strategic position held by the Six Nations in the conflict with the French enemies of England. To the Indians he spoke of keeping bright the Chain of Friendship in spite of French perfidy and the covert designs of the Governor of Canada to sever that covenant Chain. Promising to address then at some later session on questions relating to Pennsylvania, Thomas concluded his remarks by placing a belt of wampum and the Indians shouted "Jo-haa!"

It was Maryland's turn to present their case first of all. (2) Speaking for the Governor of that province Weiser gave a belt of wampum as a gesture of welcome and it was greeted with a Jo-haa! The Indians were told that the threats uttered against them by the Six Nations were inconsiderate and that the Maryland people were numerous and well armed, ready to defend themselves. But the "old and wise People" of Maryland had counselled patience with such "rash Expressions" and urged that a conference should be held to determine "What Right they have to the land in Maryland." A belt of wampum confirmed that the commissioners had come to Lancaster for that purpose. To this the Indians shouted Jo-haa!

Maryland's claims to her lands were based on royal grants of long standing explained her governor, through Weiser. The patents were confirmed by treaties with the Susquehanna Indians and other treaties, made and renewed, with the Six Nations themselves, by which all, or nearly all, lands east and west of the Chesapeake were theirs. Without specifically naming it, the commissioners referred to the so-called "Dongan" deed by which the Iroquois ceded vast areas of lands to the southward to Governor Thomas Dongan of New York, in 1683.

Canassatego replied to Maryland on the following day. "Rash expressions" he said, were needed to prompt the Maryland people to action. Mild words had failed on former occasions because they were ignored, but strong words, spoken without ill design, had brought about the present conference. Then, taking up the challenge of former treaties, Canassatego embarked upon a lengthy oration, replete with metaphors, trying to establish the antiquity of the Indians' claim upon new world lands. His historical account changed to recital of grievances which began soon after the English came among them. They suffered from famine because the deer had become scarce and they had been wronged "from that Pen and Ink work that is going on at the Table." Saying this the speaker pointed to the secretaries.

It was true that they had heeded the advice of the governor (Dongan) of New York and had given their lands in his care so that he might keep them in trust against the evil designs of others. But "he went away to England and carried our Land with him, and there Sold it to Our Brother Onas." (Penn). However, the generous Onas realized the injustice done his brethren and promptly "paid us for our (Susquehanna) Lands over again."

The treaties made with Susquehanna and Conestoga Indians, declared Canassatego, did not cover the claims of the Six Nations. It was the western reaches of the Potomac for which the Iroquois had received no payment and it was for these lands that they had come to be paid.

Behind the scenes at Lancaster the Virginia commissioners were striving to turn some of Canassatego's early remarks to their own advantage. Early in the treaty the chieftain had said that the Indians had nothing to say to Virginia, meaning at that moment. Thomas Lee, Virginia commissioner, twisted this phrase to mean that the Indians had no claims on Virginia. At times the statements made by the Virginians were so barbed that Weiser was hard put to interpret to the red men. On one occasion Canassatego importuned the interpreter to break the silence caused by Weiser's confused effort to phrase his Indian words without the sting which the Virginian's English carried with it. Once Colonel Lee charged that the interpreter gave the wrong "turn" to a sentence which he translated but other persons present agreed that Weiser had rendered the sentence correctly.(3)

On June 27 the Virginians addressed the Six Nations, setting forth arguments similar to those which had been advanced by Maryland but claimed that in 1742 the Six Nations had made claim only upon Maryland lands. By what rights, they asked, did the Indians now extend their claim to Virginia? However, they promised that "we are willing to make you satisfaction. We have a Chest of New goods and the key is in Our Pockets."

By the right of conquest! answered Tocanontie the great warrior, now assuming the duties of spokesman for the Indians. His fame as a fighter had preceded him and at Lancaster he proved that he was mighty in debate. The whole wrold knew, said he, that his people had subjugated the tribes in Pennsylvania, Maryland and "on the Back of the Great Mountain in Virginia" and that that land, "if ever the Virginians get a good Right to it, it must be by Us." He reminded the Virginians of a pledge they had made to keep their own people "on your Side of the Middle of the Hill (Alleghenies) and told us that if any of the Warriors of the Six Nations came on your side of the Middle of the Hill you would hang them and you gave us liberty to do the same with any of your People." He charged that Virginia had allowed white people to encroach upon Indian lands in the Shenandoah. For many years the Six Nations had moved farther and farther westward but "your People, came like Flocks of Birds." The Six Nations, declared the Black Prince Tocanontie, had come to get "Justice for what is Past and to come to a thorough Settlement for the future."

Without admitting the justice of the Indians' claim the Maryland commissioners decided to give the goods to the Indians on Thursday, June 26. They demanded a written release for all lands in Maryland upon which the Six Nations had any claim whatsoever. In this way they would "take care that the links of Our Friendship be not rusted."

Conrad Weiser had the Maryland treaty goods brought into the Court House and spread upon a table. The commissioners instructed him to explain the prices and qualities of the goods to the sachems who came to inspect them. After examining the assorted Duffels, strowds, shirts (200) and other articles, including four dozens of jewsharps



Statue of Shikellimy in the Weiser Memorial Park at Womelsdorf, Pa.

the Indians indicated that they wished to confer, privately, with some of their chiefs and with Conrad Weiser. They withdrew from the treaty room and Weiser joined them in their discussions. When they returned to the treaty chamber they had agreed upon their selections of goods and the prices which they were willing to allow.

The terms of the treaty with Maryland were agreed upon and drawn up on Friday, June 29th, and signed on the following day by a number of Six Nations Chieftains. The Indians relinquished all claims to land in the settled areas of Maryland and it appeared that the transactions could be readily completed when Shikellimy, the vice-regent of the Six Nations, surprised everyone by refusing to sign the deed.

Shikellimy's attitude was particularly annoying to the Maryland commissioners. Without the signature of the vice-regent a deed would be of little value. The Maryland officials became suspicious of the integrity of the Pennsylvania authorities, charging that they had induced the sachem to withhold his approval for some selfish reasons of their own.(4)

At this juncture Conrad Weiser allayed the fears of Maryland by assuring the commissioners that he would "deal with Shickellimy." The interpreter's confidence in his own powers of persuasion was correct. On Monday, July 2, Shikellimy signed the deed. At the behest of the Indians Weiser signed twice, once as Tarachawagon, witness, and again as, Conrad Weiser, interpreter. (5) The Maryland people marvelled at the sagacity of this German immigrant who could solve so many knotty problems.

The matters at issue between the Six Nations and Virginia were debated at great length. Both sides dipped into former treaties and their interpretations. The Dongan deed was used by the Virginians and the Indians countered that their right of conquest was not to be offset by treaties. The King of England had never conquered the Six Nations "but it looks to us that God did not approve of it, if he had, he would not have placed the Sea where it is as Limits between us and you."

The Virginians charged that the Six Nations had not heeded the overtures of peace which were made by the Cherokee and Catawba Indians when the Governor of Virginia sent Conrad Weiser on a peace mission to Onondaga in 1737. The wars between the Six Nations and the Southern Indians brought with them perplexing problems for Virginia. Roving bands of warriors passed through the Shenandoah Valley disturbing the settlers. In 1743 a bloody skirmish had taken place during one of these forays. By purchasing the Shenandoah lands the Virginians hoped to put an end to these incursions. At Lancaster the Six Nations were charged with failure to keep the peace.

To this charge Gachradodow, the Cayuga spokesman, replied that the Catawbas had refused to come to Onondaga "and sent us word that we were but women; that they were men and double men for they had two P——s." Vehemently the Cayuga condemned the Virginia Indians, declaring that war would continue between the Flatheads and Six Nations until "one of Us is destroyed."

Despairing of the futility of debates Gachradodow reminded the Virginians that they had said that the key to the chest of goods was in their "Pockets." The Indians wished to see the goods and "to come to some Conclusion." It was Saturday. Virginia promised to open the chest on the following Monday. That afternoon all of the parties to the treaty and many guests attended the great treaty banquet which was held on the second floor of the Court House. Twenty-four chiefs were there together with all of the commissioners and many notables. Five tables were laden with a great variety of foods and drinks. The sachems occupied two tables, Canassatego being seated at the head of one of them, the other chiefs being arranged according to rank. Thomas Cookson, Lancaster judge, William Logan, son of James Logan and Colonel Rigbie of Maryland presided at the other tables and carved the meat. Cider and wine were served mixed with water. The chiefs ate heartily. Their fingers served as forks. (6)

During the feast Conrad Weiser stood between the table at which Governor Thomas was seated and the Indians' tables in order that he might translate the toasts as they were uttered by redmen and whites. As a part of the festivities the Indians coined a name for the governor of Maryland. Pennsylvania's Governor was Onas; New York's Governor was Corlear; Canada's Governor they knew as Onetejo and Virginia's as Assaraquoa. Lots were drawn to determine which one of the Six Nations should have the honor to select a name for Maryland. The Cayugas won in the drawing and their spokesman Gachradodow rose "with all the dignity of a Warrior, the Gesture of an Orator" and announced that hereafter they would call the governor of Maryland Tocarryhogan denoting Excellency or living in the middle, between Onas and Assaraquoa. Now it was the turn of the white people to utter cheers and they responded with three Huzzahs and drank the healths of King George II and the Six Nations. The Maryland treaty was signed at the conclusion of the banquet.

Witham Marshe, secretary of the Maryland delegation, chortled as he wrote in his journal: "Thus was happily effected the purchase of lands in Maryland by the dexterous management of the interpreter, notwithstanding the storm on Saturday (Shikellimy's refusal to sign) that threatened to blast our measures—and hereby gained some 100,000 acres of land to Lord Baltimore who had no good right to them before this release." (7)

(Part II of Chapter Seventeen will appear next week)

NOTES

1. A full account of the Lancaster Treaty is published in **Indian Treaties**, Printed by Benjamin Franklin 1736-1762, published under the auspices of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Phila., Pa. 1938.
2. Thomas Lee gave Weiser thirty pistols and ordered him to induce the Indians to treat with Virginia first. The Indians refused to be bribed. Petera Letter Book; Richard Peters to Thomas Penn.
3. Ibid.
4. Marshe's Journal: op. cit. Chapter XVI. It must be remembered that the Mason and Dixon Line, fixing the boundaries between Pennsylvania and Maryland was not surveyed until 1763, nineteen years after the events herein related.
5. Shikellimy signed the deed as **Swatane**, his Oneida name. The final signing was done at the home of George Sanderson in Lancaster. A list of the names of the Indians at the Lancaster treaty is printed in the Pennsylvania Archives, First Series, Vol. I pp. 656-657. The Maryland deed is printed in the Maryland Archives, Volume 28: p. 337. It is explained there that the Indians' marks of X were made "by their friend, Conrad Weiser." Weiser signed on the column which the white people signed.
6. Marshe's Journal.
7. This statement helps to refute charges that Weiser's manipulations at the previous Indian treaties led the Six Nations to make unfair demands upon Virginia and Maryland. See Chapter VI.

'N LIED ZUM FLAG

Seh ich dich noch aa wie geschter hot—
Drei Farwe so schee in eens gemacht,
Rot wie die Sunn, wie der Himmel so blo,
'N Gleed wie Schnee—haerrlichi Pracht?
Gebscht mir noch Freed wie'd eemol hoscht,
Am Maryelicht—so schee waar dei G'sicht;
Lieblich henkscht dart mit Hoffning gegleed,
'N yeder Schtaern wie'n himmlisches Licht.

Heilicher Grund schteht unner dir do,
Der Vaeter ihr Blut fliesset in dir;
Iss des mol net rot, bees dann der Daag,
Un nix als Unglick kummt heem zu mir.
So kann es net sei, saagt mir mei Haerz.
Freiheed schtarbt net so lang, dass noch Leit
Denke an Gott un schtehne fers Recht—
So'n Sach bleibt yo schteh fer alle Zeit!

Hoscht du noch die Kraft, die mol waar del,
Leit unnerdrickt ins Freie zu duh?
Reeche vergebens sie Haende zu dir,
Suche fer Hilf un wisse net wu?
'N Schand waer's doch unbeholfe zu sei.
Dei Blut waer yo schwarz—schwarz wie die Nacht;
Blo waer fer'n Schpott, ken Treie waer del,
Doch schwebscht in der Luft un hettscht ken Kraft!

Des kann net so sei, wu Freiheed lebt,
Gott iss als noch do, des iss mol schur;
Wer halt sich an ihm, der geht net letz,
Fascht immer bleibt er die Freiheed Schpur.
Hoff's waar net fer nix, was gewwe waar
Zu kaafe des Wart Yohre zerick;
Hitzich waar der Kampf, der domols waar,
Mut un Landslieb dem Feind brach der Rick.

Fremder noch kenner waagte zu geh
Mit seim Fahne iwwer dei Recht naus;
Behietet schtehscht du so sicher do,
Die Pracht un Ehr in deim eegne Haus.
Sicher aa der seim Gescheft geht noh,
Halt sich an dem un frogt net fer meh;
Briederschaft schteht fer Friede un Lieb—
Wer die halt im Aag, zum Glick waerd geh!

—Charles Allabar Butz.

WAS WITT MIT GELD?

Mei liewer Mann, was witt mit Geld?
Geh naus un such im grosse Feld,
Wu wachst des Obscht un viel Gemies,
Wu blendi iss so gut un siess.

Geh naus im Busch un such was gut,
Was Mensche schtaerkt un gebt 'ne Mut:
Aerbeere, Hembeere, Blackbeere aa,
Un Baerkerinn mit Kreft draa;

Hockelbeere, Pefferhols—des iss 'n Change,
Besser wie Schpinaat vun der Range.
Was wachst im Feld iss frisch un schee;
Un Kaersche siess—ya, mit de Schtee.

Viel Leit hen Geld die Filli ghatt,
Nau net genunk fer esse satt;
Mit schpekuliere, Leit verfiere,
Duhn viel ihr gansi Supp verliere.

Wann'd hoscht ken Geld
Un nix im Feld,
Dann kaaf vum Schmidt,
Der gebt Credit.

Doch fool dich net un sei net dumm,
'S iss drin im Buch, die Bill kummt rum:
Dann weescht du schunn, was d' witt mit Geld,
Bezaahl dei Schuld un schaff wie'n Held.

Wer immer alles will fer nix,
Un schpielt verflammde alde Tricks,
Der iss en Laus, der iss wie Ticks,
Die Mensche beisse in die Haut,
Bis sie verschrecke, greische laut.

H. HORACE ROMIG.

Chat About Your Friends

Mr. and Mrs. Harold D. Messersmith of 1323 Gordon St., observed their fifth wedding anniversary Friday. Mrs. Messersmith was formerly Althea Curran of East Mauch Chunk.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Moatz, 954 Walnut St., have returned from a motor trip to the Pacific Coast. They motored to the west coast via the southern route and came back through the northern portion of the country, motoring through 24 states. They visited many points of interest, including national parks during their trip of over a month.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Belton, 423 Turner St., and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Shelton, 19 S. Lafayette St., have returned from a week's stay at Mt. Airy, N. C., visiting Mr. Belton's relatives.

Mrs. Anna Romig, 529 Turner St., is a patient in the Allentown hospital.

Russell Laub, 124 S. Fulton St., returned home Thursday from the Allentown hospital where he had been a patient.

Mr. and Mrs. Sante Piovesan, 423 Cedar St., had as their weekend guests, F. Guzzon and sons of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Bino Nino, 388 Greenleaf St., had as their Sunday guests, Mr. and Mrs. J. Carusi and son of Paterson, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. George Janko, 983 Meadow St., had as their guests Thursday, Mr. and Mrs. John Payne of Port Jervis, New York.

Mrs. Susan Brown, 450 Allen St., left yesterday for Pittsburgh where she will visit her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Belton, 423 Turner St., and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Shelton, 19 S. Lafayette St., have returned from a week's stay at Mt. Airy, N. C., visiting Mr. Belton's relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Miller, 826 Turner St., were guests at The Senator, Atlantic City, during the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Liberda, 728 Bridge St., welcomed a daughter into their family circle on Thursday.

Florence E. Sandel, 620 St. John St., will observe her birthday anniversary today.

Taking the occasion in stride as "just another day," James H. Smith, 1921½ Allen St., yesterday observed his 83rd birthday anniversary. A resident of Allentown practically all of his life, Mr. Smith is in good health, and takes a keen interest in current topics. He received felicitations from a large number of friends.

At Castle Garden



WALLY STOEFLER

One of Allentown's favorite dance orchestras will play for dancing tonight at Castle Garden in Dorney Park when the park management presents Wally Stoefler and his band. Stoefler features the sweeter side of dance music. His star attraction is lovely Marvis Dinning, who will do much of the vocalizing during the evening. Dancing continues from 9 p. m. to 1 a. m. daylight time.

In the Dorney Park theatre tonight with curtain time at 9 o'clock, Earle Mayo and his New York Players, the summer stock company at the local amusement spot, will give another performance of the hilarious comedy "Scrambled Husbands" which went over big with a good size audience last night.

New England gained approximately 50 per cent in chicken production in the last decade, according to the Census.



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PHILADELPHIA RECORD

QUAKERTOWN

Paul Stoneback, 221 W. Broad. Tel. 503

114 to Receive Diplomas At Commencement Rites

Quakertown High school will present 114 graduates with diplomas on Tuesday night. The class is the second largest in the history of the school; last year 115 were graduated.

Dr. Charles C. Ellis, president of Juniata college, will deliver the commencement address. The program theme will be "The Heritage of Humanity," a pageant.

The 13th annual baccalaureate services will be held on Sunday evening at 7:45 o'clock. The sermon will be preached by Rev. H. W. Fitting.

ROTARY MEETS THURSDAY—Isaac Clothier of Philadelphia, an authority of high standing in the Home Defense program, will be the speaker at the Quakertown Kiwanis club meeting next Thursday at 6:30 p.m. in the Eagle hotel. Anyone interested is invited to attend, especially it will be of extreme interest to the local executive council and chairmen of all its committees.

Anyone who finds it impossible to attend at 6:30 for the dinner is invited to drop in at 7 p.m. for this most important talk. A surprise is in store for all who attend.

TO BE ORDAINED TODAY—Captain Christopher J. Atkinson, minister in charge of Emanuel Episcopal church, will be ordained today by Bishop Francis M. Taitt of the Diocese of Pennsylvania in the chapel of the Philadelphia Divinity school. The ceremonies which will be held at 10 a.m. will be attended by a delegation from the local congregation.

Born in Rotterdam, Holland, of English parents, Capt. Atkinson was educated for the ministry and served with the English Church Army, a laymen's organization. Following three years of service in England, he volunteered his services with seven other captains to establish a similar organization in America. From December 1927 he was active in America in addressing church organizations and congregations through the Eastern seaboard, and in helping to train American candidates for the Church Army.

In December 1937 he was sent to the Quakertown church by Bishop Taitt to build up the congregation and organization here.

COUNCIL MEETS—Council held a 100 percent attendance meeting Wednesday evening, and had as visistors two members of the League of Women Voters.

Having divided the fire and water committee into two separate committees, President Erdman made appointments as follows: Fire, Clymer, Cummings and Esser; water, Pease, Holsinger and Laubach.

The electric light committee reported that work had been started on the addition to the light plant.

Expenses as reported by the various committees for May were: Highway, $2,666.16; police, $476.06; fire and water, $77; finance, $1,602.42; building, $106.12; sewer, $555.42; electric light, $5,697.81.

Building permits were granted to LeRoy N. Cassel, 608 N. Broad St., porch enclosure and kitchen addition, valuation, $1,000; Morris Trichon, 37 S. 7th St., garage, $400; Edward Ravina, 132 S. 10th St., garage, $200; Theodore R. Bergey, Franklin St., garage addition; Endura Corporation, 4th St., office building, $1,000.

Tax Collector Benner reported having received $15.30 in 1941 occupation taxes, with $127.41 outstanding.

The building committee was authorized to make necessary changes in the office room on the first floor of the borough building to provide room for the water department.

CARNIVAL CLOSES TONIGHT—Fred Wrigley's orchestra will provide a program of dance music at the closing tonight of the Quakertown High School Alumni Assn.-sponsored carnival on the school grounds. Also tonight, the WIP Dawn Patroler, Mort Lawrence, will do some impersonations, direct an amateur show and conduct a quiz program.

OPEN HOUSE AT SCHOOL—The final open house program will be held in the local schools tonight.

The exhibitions of pupils' work, which opened Thursday and were also continued Friday, are intended to acquaint parents and relatives of pupils and the community as a whole with the school in all its aspects. Every course and department is represented and the displays explain the course content as well as work problems.

ROTARY CLUB GUESTS—Among the guests at the Rotary club meeting Tuesday evening in the Eagle hotel were Ray Wagner, of the Wagner Furniture Co., town; Clifford Ruth, Bethlehem, and Carl Langguth, Harrisburg.

The program was in charge of Joseph S. Neidig, who introduced the seven honor students and the principal of the high school, A. F. Hunsberger.

TO RECEIVE DEGREES—Among the class of approximately 350 men who will receive degrees from Lehigh university at its 73rd commencement exercises next Monday are Ralph D. Stoneback, 20 N. Hellertown Ave., a candidate for the degree of bachelor of science in business administration, and William Feigley, son of Dr. and Mrs. H. P. Feigley, 32 10th St., a candidate for the degree of bachelor of science in chemical engineering.

LAST CALL—5 MORE DAYS TO GET YOUR TICKETS FOR

PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH COACH EXCURSION

ALLENTOWN —TO— NIAGARA FALLS

Via Lehigh Valley Railroad

Saturday, June 14, 1941

Round Trip Adults $5.50 — Children 5 to 12 years $2.75

Lv. Allentown .....9:30 P. M., D. S. T.
Slatington .....9:55 P. M., D. S. T.
Lehighton .....10:10 P. M., D. S. T.
Mauch Chunk ...10:25 P.M., D. S. T.
Ar. Niagara Falls ..6:00 A. M., D. S. T.
Returning Sunday, June 15
Lv. Niagara Falls ..3:00 P. M., D. S. T.
Ar. Mauch Chunk ..10:25 P. M., D. S. T.
Lehighton .....10:40 P. M., D. S. T.
Slatington .....10:55 P. M., D. S. T.
Allentown .....11:20 P. M., D. S. T.

Tickets Can Be Procured by Mail From PUMPERNICKLE BILL
727 N. 20th St., Allentown, Pa.
Or from any of the following:
Shafer & Lohrman Shoe Store, 43 N. 7th St., Allentown
Allen L. Snyder, 115 S. Law St., Allentown
Fink Family, Vera Cruz, Emmaus R. 1
Irwin Frantz, Scheidys, Coplay, R. 1
Paul Wieand, Guths Station, Allentown, R. 3
Gruver's Department Store, Cementon
Sam B. Kern's Drug Store, 662 Main St., Slatington
Charles F. Bretney, First National Bank Lehighton
Marsteller's Drug Store East Mauch Chunk

Ticket Sale ends Wednesday, June 11
No Tickets Sold at Railroad Stations

Obituaries

James M. Hoffner

Easton Resident Was 47; Funeral Services Sunday

James M. Hoffner, 47, of 26 S. Raspberry St., Easton, died Friday morning in the Easton hospital where he had been admitted for surgical treatment on April 30.

Blind, Mr. Hoffner was a former resident of Bangor. He lived in Easton for the past five years.

Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Bertha Stocker Hoffner; three daughters, Ethel, Betty and Jeanette, at home; three brothers, Walter, Guy and Dewey, all of Stroudsburg.

Funeral services will be held at 3 p.m. Sunday at the Horton funeral home, Johnsonville, with the Rev. P. A. Smith officiating. Burial will be made in St. John's cemetery, Bangor.

Mrs. Fannie K. Kile

Quakertown Woman, 56, Was Native of Doylestown

Mrs. Fannie Kindig Kile, wife of Daniel R. Kile of 1312 W. Broad St., Quakertown, died yesterday morning at her home, aged 56 years.

She was born in Doylestown, a daughter of John C. and Susanna, nee Malone, Large. Surviving are her husband, and the following children: Mrs. Paul Strohm, Perkasie; Mrs. Paul Suppan, Allentown; Mrs. Hugh Warden, Sellersville; Mrs. Chester Leidy, Perkasie and Ruth Kile, Allentown. Also surviving are three grandchildren, a brother, Samuel K. Large, Norristown and a sister, Mrs. Russell Undercuffler, Allentown.

Mrs. Kile was a member of the Doylestown Presbyterian church.

The funeral will be held at 3 p. m. Monday at the Treffinger funeral home, N. Ambler St., Quakertown. The Rev. J. M. Shelly will officiate. Interment will be in the Quakertown Union cemetery.

O. Frank Miller

Wanamakers Resident Was 55 Years of Age at Death

O. Frank Miller of Wanamakers died Thursday morning at the Allentown hospital in his 56th year.

Born in Berks county, a son of the late Albert and Sarah (Wissner) Miller, he lived in Wanamakers and vicinity most of his life.

Surviving are eight children, Herman of Danville, Victor of Kempton R. 2, Mrs. Russell Reimert of Allentown, Roma of New Tripoli, Arlin, Stanley, Carl and Betty at home; his wife, Catherine Miller; three step children, Mrs. Edgar Ely of New Tripoli R. 1, William and Kenneth Boyer, at home; three brothers and one sister, Harry and Wert Miller, Hamburg; Eugene, address unknown, and Mrs. John Wink, Hamburg, and one grandson.

He was preceded in death by his first wife, Pauline, nee Billman; a daughter and one sister.

Private funeral services will be held at the Snyder funeral home, New Tripoli, Monday, 1 p. m., standard time. Interment in New Tripoli cemetery. Rev. Clarence Rahn will officiate. Viewing Sunday 7-9 p. m.

Mrs. Constance Stine

Bethlehem Woman Was 33; Funeral Services Monday

Mrs. Constance Emma Waz Stine, 33, wife of Edward V. Stine, 217 W. Broad St., Bethlehem, died Thursday night in St. Luke's hospital where she was admitted for treatment Feb. 17 last.

Funeral services at 11 a. m. Monday in the Ruth home, 139 E. Broad St., Bethlehem, with interment in Hellertown Union cemetery.

She was born in Bethlehem Feb. 24, 1908, a daughter of Joseph and Rose Fox Waz. Survivors are her husband and a brother, Thomas Waz, Texas.

Mrs. Amelia Edelman

Resident of Bath Was in Her 75th Year; Funeral Monday

Mrs. Camelia Koehler Edelman, 74, died Friday at 10:30 a. m. at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Florian Schneider, Walnut St., Bath.

She was born in Moore township, Jan. 24, 1867, a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Koehler and was a member of St. John's Lutheran church, Bath.

Survivors are three daughters: Mrs. Harry G. Kram, Bethlehem; Mrs. William Hoch and Mrs. Florian Schneider, of Bath; three brothers, John Koehler, Honesdale; Elmer Koehler, Rutherford, N. J.; George Koehler, Nazareth; a sister, Mrs. Milton Jones, Nazareth; seven grandchildren and three great grandchildren.

Funeral services will be held at 2 p. m. Monday in the Bartholomew home, Walnut St., Bath. Interment in Greenmount cemetery, Bath.

John Kaschak

Nesquehoning Resident, 64, Was Native of Czechoslovakia—Retired Miner

John Kaschak, 64, died at 10 p. m. Wednesday at his home, 410 W. Catawissa St., Nesquehoning, following a lingering illness.

Born in Czechoslovakia, he left that country 34 years ago and moved to Nesquehoning where he worked about the mines until retirement three and one-half years ago. He was a parishioner of St. John's Sovak Lutheran church, Lansford.

Mr. Kaschak was a member of the Slovak Brother and Sister Evangelical society and the Independent National society of Lansford. Surviving are his wife Susan; these children, John, at home; Mrs. Joseph May, Long Beach, N. Y., and Mrs. Samuel Chalupa, New York City; three brothers, Samuel, Irvington, N. J.; Paul and George, in Europe, and six grandchildren.

Funeral services will be conducted at noon Sunday in St. John's church, Lansford, with Rev. John Kovacik officiating. Interment will be made in the Lutheran cemetery, Nesquehoning.

John Sheeler

87-year-old Barnesville Man Succumbs After Brief Illness

John Sheeler, 87, of Barnesville, died yesterday morning at the Schuylkill county hospital, Schuylkill Haven, where he had been a patient since Wednesday. He was taken ill Monday.

His survivors are a wife; three sons, John Jr., with whom he lived; Charles, Barnesville, and Rudolph, Philadelphia; and thre daughters, Mrs. Lena Retalack and Mrs. Herbert Retalack, New York, and Mrs. Anna Heffner, William Penn.

Deaths

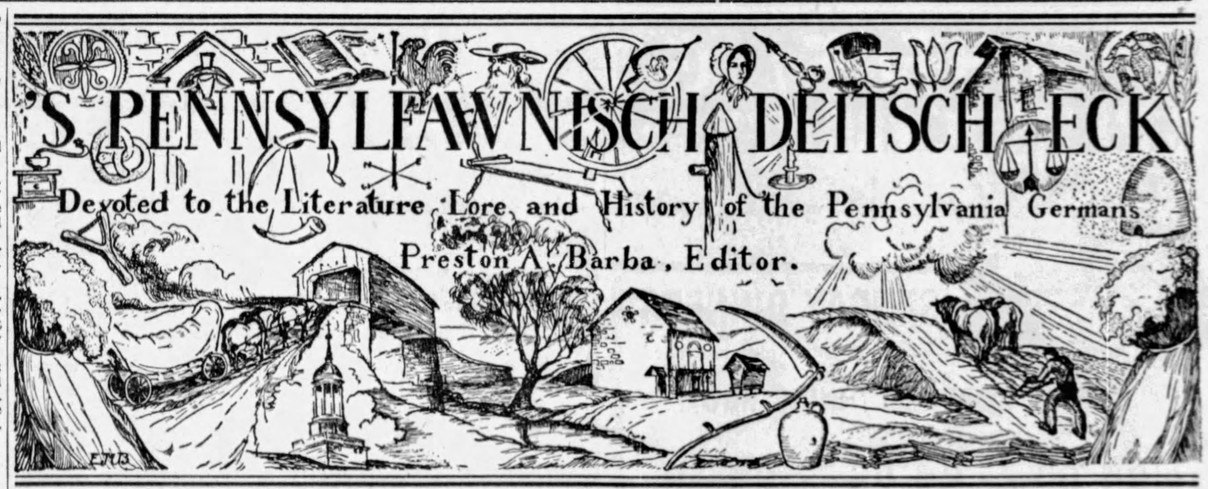
KUNTZ—At Treichlers, June 6, 1941, Wellington W., husband of Margaret (Coppens) Kuntz, aged 65 years, 8 months and 7 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited without further notice to attend funeral services at the home, Treichlers, Monday 1:30 p.m. Cremation will follow at the Charles Evans crematory, Reading. Friends may call at the home Sunday afternoon and evening. Schisler.

EDELMAN—In Bath, Friday, June 6, 1941, Camilla E. Koehler Edelman, 74, widow of Wilson J. Edelman.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at 2 p.m. Monday in the Bartholomew home, S. Walnut St., Bath. Interment in Greenmount cemetery, Bath. Friends may call from 7 to 9 p.m. Sunday.

H. E. Bartholomew.



DER YUNI

Der Yuni so lieblich uns lacht,
Mit Rose in herrlicher Pracht.
Die Rose, sie bliehe,
Im Sunnelicht gliehe,
Un dufte sogaar in der Nacht.

Bei Rose sin Darne denewe,
Was muss mer sie zimberlich hewe;
Un Rose zu breche,
Do kann mer sich schteche
Un Schmaerze, die kann mer erlewe.

Der Breiticham holt sich die Braut,
Im rosiche Yuni gedraut;
Un Hochzich muss sei,
Mit Yubel debei!
Un alles waerd luschdich un laut.

Sie gehne ins Lewe zu nei
Un hoffe recht glicklich zu sei;
Mer winscht ne vun Haerze
Ken Darne, ken Schmaerze,
Yuscht liebliche Rose debei.

—JOHN BIRMELIN

DES ALT ACHTECKICH SCHULHAUS

Wann ich als nau draa denke duh
An meine yunge Daage,
Do hot mer fascht ken Sarye ghatt
Un nix far em zu plage.

Mer hot als misse schaffe—
Waar luschtich doch debei;
Mer hot als zu sich selwer gsaat,
Es waerd am Beschte sei.

Mer hot aa nie ken Not ghatt
Bei karz un lange Daage;
Do waar yo Fleisch un Brod genung,
Dann hot mer nix zu klaage.

Maryets iss mer frieh heraus
Un oweds frieh ins Bett;
Am Daag geschafft wie gute Kerls
Un waar doch immer fett.

Ken Freischul waar zu seller Zeit,
Wie ich en kleener Bu;
Mer hen aa noch ken Lehrer ghatt
Sehr hoch gelaernt dezu.

Es Schulhaus waar yuscht ee Schtock hoch
Mit acht Ecke gebaut;
En common Schulhaus waar es nur,
Mer kann's net anners nenne.

Un doch waar es zu seller Zeit
Gewiss en extra Haus;
Die Mauer waar vun Backeschtee
Mit siwwe Fenschter naus.

Es Dach hot aa acht Seite ghatt,
Vun Seit noch Mitt gebracht;
Un in der Mitt en Scharnschtee naus
Vun Backeschtee gemacht.

Der Top vum Schtarnschtee waar gebaut
Mit vier Gewelbe drin;
Sell waar en kitzlicher Job zu duh,
Sell iss nau graad mei Sinn.

Die Desks, die waare im Schulhaus rum
Bis newe an der Schank;
Sie waare an der Mauer fescht,
Un dann debei en Bank.

Es waare aa noch annere Desks
Darrich die Schtubb uff beede Seit;
Die waare zimmlich breed gemacht
Mit Benk an yeder Seit.

Die kleene Kerls un kleene Maed,
Die hocke do drum rum;
Die grosse Buwe un grosse Maed,
Die hocke ausserum.

Der Offe waar graad in der Mitt,
Das Rohr zum Scharnschtee nuff;
Es waar gewehnlich als en Bowl
Mit Wasser owwe druff.

Drei Monet imme ganse Yohr
Waar als die Zeit far Schul;
Wer sell als grickt, der hot genung,
Sell waar als dann die Rule.

Nau hen sie Schul schier's ganse Yohr
Un manchmol nachts debei;
Hen grosse Haufe Bicher
Un schtudiere allerlei.

Mer hen laerne buchschtaabiere,
Lese, rechle un aa schreiwe;
Un Grammar un Geography,
Um unser Zeit verdreiwe.

Nau laerne sie zu buchschtaabiere,
Un debei zu addiere;
Sie laerne zu subtrahiere,
Un aa zu multipliziere;

Dann aa noch zu dividiere,
Un en wennich zu skriweliere;
Dann aa zu philosophiere,
Un oftmols zu karessiere.

Wann sie ihr allerbescht browiere,
Un duhne noch so hart schtudiere,
Mit hohe Laerning sich zu ziere,
Sin sie oftmols dumme Tiere.

Wann mer denkt die lange Zeit,
Wu sie in die Schule gehne,
Vun sechs Yohr bis nuff zu zwansich,
Sollt mer doch gewiss aa meene,

Sie sotte bessere Laerning hawwe,
Sotte gscheit sei wie die Parre;
Oftmols sin die heechscht Gelaernte
Am End doch die greesschte Narre.

—THOMAS J. B. RHOADS

Conrad Weiser

ARTHUR D. GRAEFF, Ph. D.

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN

TRI-COLONY — INDIAN TREATY OF LANCASTER

Part II

THE PUBLISHED ACCOUNTS of the Lancaster Treaty reveal only those statements and facts which could be submitted to the scrutiny of the world and posterity. Behind the scenes there were ugly deeds and harsh words which did not find their way into the official records. The colonial delegations mistrusted each other, and manoeuvered for advantage for themselves. Colonel Thomas Lee of Virginia was suspected of crafty manipulation and concealment of letters relating to the treaty. At one point Maryland suspected Pennsylvania of double dealing. When Conrad Weiser learned that the Virginians had written to Governor Clarke of New York requesting an interpreter to serve in his stead he sulked and refused to have any part in the councils. (1)

Weiser's action forced the intercolonial bickerings upon the attention of the Indians. A delegation of chiefs called upon Richard Peters imploring him to take a hand in adjusting the impasse which had risen. The Indians feared that without Conrad's services they might be drawn into a controversy with the southern provinces and that Pennsylvania might not be able to understand their position.

The Maryland commissioners were loyal to Weiser and the instructions which Governor Gooch of Virginia had sent to his representatives were strict as to the employment of the Pennsylvania interpreter. Governor Clarke had answered Lee's letter on some of its points but completely ignored the request for an interpreter. A general conference of all commissioners was called to straighten out the difficulties and Conrad Weiser was present. Governor Thomas acted as mediator. Weiser produced his instructions from Gooch and Peters supported his position with copies of other letters. The neutral Maryland commissioners decided in favor of Weiser and Col. Lee of Virginia was shamed for his "wrong-headedness."

On Monday, July 2, 1744 the transactions between Maryland and the Six Nations were concluded but Virginia's problem was still unsettled. A chest was opened by Virginia's delegates and the Indians were shown the goods which they would receive in exchange for a release of all lands in Virginia. Two hundred pounds in gold were placed upon the conference table and the Indians were told that the gold and the goods were theirs in exchange for their signature to a deed which was shown to them.

Weiser explained the terms of the deed to the chiefs. A gaming-board was placed upon the treaty table and lines were drawn upon it to represent boundaries. It is unfortunate that we have no records of the interpretation which Weiser gave to the Indians because the Indians and the Virginians differed afterwards about the specifications of the treaty. The Six Nations interpreted a phrase, "west to the setting sun" to mean to the crest of the farthest range of the Allegheny Mounains, while the Virginians took the position that the red men had relinquished their claim to all lands which lay within the original Virginia charters; "west and northwest." (2) In 1744, however, they agreed to sign the deed and receive their presents of goods. The gold was given to them in amounts of one hundred pounds on each of the succeeding days.

Before the close of the treaty the Virginia commissioners suggested that the wise men of the Six Nations should send three or four of their young boys to live in Virginia where they could be educated and grow up to serve as interpreters in future conferences. "Our Friend Conrad Weiser, when he is old, will go into the other World as Our Fathers have done," said Colonel Lee. If boys could be trained they could, like Weiser, "have the Ears and Tongues of our Children and yours." To this suggestion the Indians replied "we hope Tarachawagon will be preserved by the Good Spirit to a good old age. When he is gone under the Ground it will then be time to look out for another . . . who will serve both Parties with the same Fidelity as Tarachawagon does; while he lives there is no room to complain." This was a complete vindication for Conrad Weiser, hurled back at the scheming Virginians.

The Pennsylvania delegation had no land purchases to make at Lancaster. The officials were ever mindful of duties as hosts to the visiting deputies and rarely did Governor Thomas inject any matters relating to his province. During the early stages of the conference he took advantage of a lull in the discussions to review the Armstrong murder case and to explain to the Six Nations that the white man's courts held accomplices guilty of crimes. (3) He insisted that the companions of Mushemeelin the murderer should be sent to Philadelphia for trial. This the Indians promised they would do.

After the southern provinces had concluded their land purchases Thomas regaled the red men with glowing accounts of British victories, on land and sea, in the War against France. His obvious purpose was to impress the powerful Iroquois with the might of Britain in order that the tribes might be held firm in the English interests. His remarks were received with lusty Jo-haas, especially, when he announced that Pennsylvania would brighten the Chain with a gift of three hundred pounds expended in goods. Jo-haa! Woh! Wugh!

"You tell us you beat the French," replied Canassatego," if so, you must have taken a great deal of Rum from them and can the better spare us some of that Liquor to make us rejoice with you in the Victory." Was it cunning or cupidity? The governor found it hard to decide but responded to the broad hint by ordering a dram of rum for each of the deputies to be given in a small glass, calling it a **French glass**, symbolic of French stinginess.

On the following day Canassatego resurrected the issue of the glasses. Now, he suggested let us drink from **English** glasses. Caught in this battle of wits Governor Thomas ordered rum in English glasses to "show the Difference between the Narrowness of the French and the Generosity of the English."

More to the point, however, the Six Nations assured Pennsylvania that "we shall have your Country under our Eye" and prevent the French from invading the English settlements. They had already warned the governor of Canada against sending soldiers through New York.

After a belt had been placed in confirmation of this settlement Weiser informed the English delegates that Canassatego had forgotten something and begged permission to say something which should have preceded the token of Wampum and the Johaa ceremony. Permission was readily granted. Then the spokesman revealed that the power of the Six Nations was so great that they would undertake to restrain other Indian tribes from aiding the French. This the subordinate tribes had agreed upon before the delegation had departed from their villages. "We have put the Spirit of Antipathy against the French in those People." This was welcome news indeed to Governor Thomas and his associates and they were glad that Canassatego had remembered.

The Six Nations pledge of benevolent neutrality came at an opportune time in the affairs of colonial Pennsylvania. On the same day that it was given alarming news reached Philadelphia from Virginia stating that the Creek Indians in Georgia had joined with the Spanish to attack the English colonies. In reporting this news Christopher Saur stated that some persons in Maxatawny township, Berks County, had already fled to Oley upon hearing news that the northern Indians were on the warpath against them. (4)

A the conclusion of the treaty of Lancaster, on July 4, 1744, the Indians gave a belt to Governor Thomas begging him to shave off the remaining half of Conrad Weiser's beard. They stated that they had removed the one half and it remained for Thomas to remove the other, because Weiser belonged half to the Six Nations and half to Pennsylvania. They did not like him to wear a beard because it frightened their children. It is difficult to determine how much of this was meant in earnest and how much was in fun. The Indians never gave a belt of wampum facetiously and it is conceivable that Weiser's beard, a survival of his ascetic days at Ephrata, might have puzzled Indian children who never saw bearded men in their own villages. But when Governor Thomas promised to obey their wishes in tonsorial matters the impression is given that it was a joke, unless all parties were speaking in metaphor. But then, why the reference to the frightened children?

At the close of the final session of the treaty the Virginia delegates made Canassatego a present of a scarlet coat of camel's hair and Maryland gave to Gachradodow a broad hat, trimmed with gold lace. Conrad Weiser had earned thirty pounds. Toasts were drunk to the health of George the Second of England and to the Six Nations and the treaty ended on a noisy note when the entire company joined in three cheers.

The celebrations held in the chambers of the court-house were too mild for the Indians. The occasion called for a more spectacular demonstration. On the evening of July second, after the Maryland goods was distributed the Indian camp at Lancaster gave the local residents a great spectacle.

The redmen painted their faces in horrendous hues, donned their feathery head-pieces and ran to Thomas Cookson's house where Governor Thomas was staying. They shrieked and whooped as they rushed along, raising and lowering their tomahawks as their bodies dipped and bowed in a fiendish dance.

The actors of this strange pageant formed a circle in front of the governor's quarters and one of their number stood in the center of the ring while the other performers flouished their weapons in menacing gestures toward him. All the while they kept up their unearthly cries and pranced up and down in their war dance. The demonstration lasted for seven or eight minutes and then they withdrew temporarily only to repeat their performance. In this way the Six Nations serenaded Pennsylvania's governor.

Witham Marshe interpreted the dance as being symbolic of an Indian attack against a fort. The man in the middle of the circle was the fort. The act of withdrawing after the first attack meant that the besiegers had been driven back. The return to the dance represented a renewal of the attack.

To show his appreciation of the tributes of the serenade Governor Thomas treated his noisy visitors to glasses of sangaree, after which the noisy redskins returned to their cabins. (5)

On July 5 the deputies started for their homes. Maryland and Virginia commissioners travelled southward, Governor Thomas and his party set their faces eastward and two hundred and fifty Indians, laden with their newly acquired wealth, set foot northward into the mountains. Tarachawagon accompanied them to Harris Ferry. The responsibility of providing for their needs ended when they reached the Susquehanna and Weiser returned to the peaceful pursuits of farming in Tulpehocken.

Repercussions of the Lancaster Treaty came in September, 1744, when Saur's newspaper, the **Berichte**, published an "eye witness" account of the incidents connected with the treaty. This account corresponded closely to that presented by Witham Marshe, the secretary of the Maryland delegation. On September 16, the editor published a letter from Conrad Weiser in which the interpreter set himself to the task of correcting some of the false statements which had appeared in the newspaper. Weiser denied that the white people got the Indians drunk; that none of the Indians had horses; (6) that the Indians sacrificed a white calf in the woods in some occult fashion; it was untrue that the Virginians secured no advantages from the treaty, quite to the contrary they fared better than the Marylanders. These are but a few of the twenty errors which Weiser tried to correct.

On July 31 Governor Thomas expressed his satisfaction with the Lancaster Treaty in an address to the Provincial Council and ten days later the usually hostile assembly commended the governor for his "prudent management." It was Colonel Thomas Lee of Virginia who paid Weiser tribute. The commissioner who had come to the treaty questioning Weiser's integrity wrote to the Interpreter on August 30, 1744, declaring among other things "You should have a pension for life." (7)

NOTES

1. **Peters to Penn.** August 2, 1744. Peters Letter Book Nr. 6:pp. 24-26.
2. Virginia interpreted this phrase to mean all of the territory due west within the latitude originally granted to the Virginia Company and the extension by her second charter which would have included all of the area later known as the Northwest Territory, including Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. Due west she claimed present day West Virginia and Kentucky east of the Mississippi River.
3. See Chapter XIV: **The Forest Murders.**
4. **Berichte.** July 16, 1774.
5. Marshe's Journal: op. cit. Chapter XVI.
6. See Marshe's statement that Indian squaws rode on horses. Chapter XVI.
7. **Thomas Lee to Conrad Weiser.** August 30, 1744. Peters MSS. II:19.

Chat About Your Friends

Mrs. Mary Hietz, 449 Union St., is recovering from injuries which she received in a recent automobile accident.

Lawrence Dugan, 2003½ Washington St., is a patient in the Sacred Heart hospital.

Mrs. William Villa, 833 N. 6th St., will celebrate her birthday today.

William E. Oswald, 528 Hickory St., is a surgical patient in the Allentown hospital.

Hazel M. Herbster, a student nurse at the Allentown hospital, was called to her home in South Boston, Va., because of the serious illness of a sister.

Dr. and Mrs. L. T. Chylack, 104 N. 8th St., were guests during the past week of The Seaside, Atlantic City.

Irwin Burkhardt, Newton, N. J., visited relatives and friends in Allentown for several days.

Attorney General and Mrs. Claude T. Reno, 325 N. 28th St., and Atty. and Mrs. John E. Hartzell, 36 S. 14th St., were at Monomonock Inn, Mountainhome, Pa., where they enjoyed the resort's pre-summer activities.

Mr. and Mrs. Carson Moyer, son Bruce, and Mrs. Moyer's mother, Mrs. Leonard Harris, all of 866 N. 8th St., will leave by automobile this morning for Florida where they will vacation until the end of the month.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Letshaw of Tannersville are the parents of a son born at 9:01 p.m. Thursday at Sacred Heart hospital.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Vlasics, 522 Union St., at 10:30 p.m. Thursday at Sacred Heart hospital. Mrs. Vlasics is the former Matilda Rosa of Alpha, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Delwyn L. Davis, 337 N. 7th St., returned home after spending several days in Albany, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Vogel of 438½ Chestnut St., have as their guests their daughter, Mrs. Herbert George, and son, Samuel, of White Haven, Pa.

Obituaries

Eugene Booth

East Mauch Chunk Railroader Succumbs to Heart Attack

Eugene Booth, 613 South St., East Mauch Chunk, was found dead late Thursday night by fellow workers at the Central R. R., where he is employed as a car inspector, Mauch Chunk.

George Knause, a fellow worker, came across the body near the station. Mr. Booth was the victim of a heart attack.

Born in East Mauch Chunk the son of the late William and Bridget, nee Barrett, Booth, he spent his entire life there and had been employed by the Central R. R. Co. since 1908. He was a member of Immaculate Conception church, Mauch Chunk.

Surviving are his wife, Eunice, nee McGee, and three daughters: Margaret and Elizabeth, N.Y.A. center, West Chester and Eugenia at home. A sister, Kate Booth, Bristol, also survives.

Funeral services will be held at 9 a. m. Monday from the late home with requiem high mass at Immaculate Conception at 9:30 a. m. Interment in East Mauch Chunk cemetery.

Mrs. Kate A. Hoppes

Allentonian Was Charter Member of Grace E. C. Church

Mrs. Kate A. Hoppes, 89, widow of Daniel Hoppes, of 1341 Turner St., Allentown, died at 8:20 yesterday morning at her home. She had been ill for the past 10 months and bedfast a greater part of that time.

Born Nov. 25, 1851, in Maxatawny, a daughter of the late Solomon and Sarah, nee Walbert, Ziegler, she moved to Mahanoy City after her marriage in 1878 where her husband was in the flour and feed business.

In 1906 they moved to this city, residing at the Turner St. address. Mr. Hoppes died in 1915.

She was a charter member of the Grace E. C. church, and the Willing Workers and Women's Missionary society of the congregation.

Survivors are a daughter, Carrie, wife of Edwin E. Wilt, at home; four grandchildren, seven great grandchildren, and a brother, Oliver Ziegler, this city. A daughter, Mrs. Minnie Shankweiler, and a son, Edwin, also preceded her in death.

Funeral services will be held Monday at 2 p. m. (DST) from the J. S. Burkholder funeral home, 1601 Hamilton St, with interment in the family plot at Greenwood cemetery. Rev. W. A. Masteller will officiate.

Mrs. Martha M. Frasher

Tamaqua Woman Had Been in Ill Health Last Two Years

Mrs. Martha M. Frasher, died at 5 a. m. yesterday at the home of her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse M. Trezise, 714 E. Broad St., Tamaqua. In ill health for about two years, she suffered a stroke last November and had been bedfast since that time.

Born in Quakertown, she formerly lived at Scranton and Minersville, coming to Tamaqua from the latter place 14 years ago. Her husband, Alfred J. Frasher, died in 1926. She was a member of the Methodist church.

Her only survivors are her daughter; one grandson, Robert Trezise, and a sister, Mrs. Emma Warmkessel, Pottsville.

Services will be held at 8 p. m. Sunday at the E. Franklin Griffiths funeral home, 655 E. Broad St., with Rev. W. E. Myers, pastor of the Methodist church, officiating. Private interment will be made Monday in the Charles Evans cemetery, Reading.

William Reis

Coroner Attributes Allentonian's Death to Heart Attack

Not having been seen for two days, William Reis, 66, was found dead yesterday on a cot in his apartment at 501 N. Front St., Allentown, after his daughter, Mrs. Dorothy Messner, door.

Coroner Alexander M. Peters who viewed the body said that he believes Reis had been dead for over a day and attributed death to a heart attack. Reis had been living alone for some time.

Born at East Mauch Chunk, son of the late Enoch and Annie Reis, he was a carpenter for many years and was employed in other jobs in the downtown section.

Surviving are his wife, Nina, nee Daley, Reis; a daughter, Mrs. Messner; a son, Henry, Allentown; two brothers, Joseph, Coaldale; Charles, E. Mauch Chunk; two sisters, Anna, Philadelphia; and Barbara, Allentown.

Funeral services will be held from the McCarty funeral home, 439 Ridge Ave., Saturday at 3:30 p. m. Interment at the convenience of the family.

Joseph F. Simons

Bethlehem Steel Employe Was 32 Years of Age

Joseph F. Simons, 32, of 21 W. Norton St., Bethlehem, an employe in the forge department of the Bethlehem Steel Co. for the past eight years, died at 7:25 a. m. Friday in St. Luke's hospital, where he was admitted on June 6 for surgical treatment.

He was born in Bethlehem, July 11, 1908, a son of the late Frank and Teresa Kren Simons, and was confirmed in 1916 in the Church of the Holy Ghost.

In 1936 he married Catherine Kramer in the Church of the Holy Infancy. His wife, one son, Joseph Jr., at home; two brothers, Frank J. and Michael J., of Bethlehem, and three sisters, Anna, Bethlehem; Teresa, wife of Jacob Rapp, Hellertown; Catherine, wife of Michael De Stafano, Tampa, Fla., survive.

Mr. Simons was a member of the Bethlehem Steel Co. Relief Assn. and Hellertown Castle, No. 112, Knights of the Golden Eagle.

Funeral at 9 a. m. Tuesday from the late home, with requiem high mass in the Church of the Holy Infancy at 9:30 a. m. Interment in Holy Ghost cemetery.





SO 'N BATSCHLER KLAAG

Ich waar emol im Lecha Daal,
Zu suche far en Fraa;
Die Maed, sie gleiche's Auto-reit,
Un schpringe zu Movies die ganse Zeit.
Ach! yuscht zu denke draa.

In Baerricks iss en grossi Schtadt,
Do hawwich g'sucht far'n Fraa;
Die Maed, sie hocke amme Schpiggelglaas,
Un schaffe Pulfer uff die Naas.
Ach! yuscht zu denke draa.

Ich denk far noch Langeschter,
Ferleicht finn ich dart en Fraa;
Die Maed, well, ordlich "Chatterbox",
Un sinn so schlimm far fancy Frocks.
Ach! yuscht zu denke draa.

Noch Steitze bin ich uff der Weg,
Do grie ich schur en Fraa;
Die Maed—hot mir es Haerz verbroche—
Weess net wie Schnitz un Gnepp zu koche.
Ach! yuscht zu denke draa.

Kann kenni finne, das mich suit—
Was soll ich duh far'n Fraa?
En scheeni Fix! Es kummt mir bei—
Ich denk ich maag noch leddich sei.
Ach! yuscht zu denke draa.

—EDGAR M. ESHELMAN

'S FALDER

Die Uhr hot yuscht ausg'hengt far viere schlagge, wie die Menteene ebber g'heert hot drunne in der Scheierhof faahre. "Ich wunner meiner Seel, wer des sei kann", hot sie zu sich selwert g'saat. Ihr Naehes hot sie weggelegt un hot paar mol geyuxt in ihr'm grecksiche Schockelschtuhl, bis sie uff waar. "Sem", hot sie zu ihrm Mann g'saat, wu schunn die dritt Woch grank im Bett gelegge hot, "Sem", hoscht g'heert, 's kummt B'such."

Noh iss sie ab zu de Schlofschtubb naus g'hickelt, naus ans End vum Gang far sehne, wer drunne hieg'faahre waer. Sie hot 's Shade in die Heeh gezogge. 'S waar der Doktor un er waar yuscht sei Schimmel am aabinne. Dann hot sie 's Fenschder uffgemacht un hot nunner gerufe zum, er sott yuscht ruffkumme, wann er so weit waer, 's waer niemand drunne deheem heit.

Noh hot sie 's Fenschder widder zugemacht un 's Shade bis gans unne wedder gezogge un iss zerick in die Schlofschtubb. "'S iss yuscht der Doktor", hot sie g'saat. Glei dennoh iss der Doktor die Schteg ruffkumme. "Well, sinner leenich heit?" hot er g'frogt, eb er recht die Drebbe howwe waar.

"Ya", hot die Menteena g'saat, "sie sin de Marye gange Hockelbeere robbe un kumme gewiss net heem bis hocher Owed."

"Sie saage, 's hett ordlich des Yohr", hot der Doktor g'saat. Noh iss er zum Granke hie ans Bett geloffe. "Sem", wie machscht heit? Du bischt awwer nau ball lang genung unnich em Wedder gewest."

"Doktor," hot der Sem geandwart, "'S geht schdarrick hinnerschich mit mer. Ich denk mei Daage sin gezaehlt."

"Ach, schwetz mer net so dumm. Dich griege mer schunn widder uff die Bee—waart yuscht", hot der Doktor g'saat. Noh hot er 'n Boddel anneri Medicine gewwe un hot de Menteena g'saat, sie sott 'm zwee gute Teeleffelvoll alle Schtunn un e halb gewwe. "Soll er sei Pille fart nemme wie immer?" hot die Menteena g'frogt.

"Ya, die Pille graad wie immer. Sie helfe 'm die Schmerze nemme."

"Un noch eens", hot die Menteena g'saat, "darf er Hockelbeere un Millich hawwe, wann sie zerickkumme?"

"Eh, gewiss", secht der Doktor, "sell schatt 'm nix. Die Hockelbeere schmacke 'm verleicht numme zu gut." Noh hot er zum Sem g'saat, "Mach, as du dich uff die Bessring grickscht, bis ich dich naegscht Woch widder seh."

"'S will nimmi", iss alles, was der Sem gsaat hot.

"Du kannscht selwert nunnerfinne, dee-ich", hot die Menteena g'saat, wie sie un der Doktor naus in der Gang kumme sin. "Mei Bee wolle die Drebbe nimmi recht verdraage."

"Duh dir ken Druwwel aa un bleib yuscht howwe. Ich finn schunn selwert naus."

Noh iss die Menteena zerick in die Schtubb un hot die nei Boddel Medicine, as der Doktor uff's Dischteiche newe am Bett g'schdellt hot g'hatt, genumme un hot sie uff der Bureau zu de Pille g'schdellt.

Dann iss sie widder naus in der Gang g'hickelt, hot 's Shade nuffgezogge far sehne, eb der Doktor schunn fart waer. Er waar schunn en zimmlichi Schdreck die Schtross drunne. Noh hot sie 's Shade widder gans nunnergezogge un iss zerick in die Schlofschtubb un hot sich in der grecksich Schockelschtuhl falle losse.

Sie hot ihr Naehes widder uffgenumme un hot aafange sich schockle. Wie sie en Weil g'schockelt g'hatt hot, hot sie lang genung g'schtoppt far saage, "Ich wunner wie die Hockelbeerepicker ausmache." Noh hot 's widder aafange greckse.

Der Duschber hot schunn aafange darrich die Schlofschtubbfenschdere schleiche. Alles waar owedschtill. Die Menteena waar eig'schlofe uff em Schockelschtuhl. Alles, as mer g'heert hot, waar 's harte Schnaufe vum granke Mann. Des hot en Weil so gewaehrt. Noh sin awwer die Kieh der Schwamm ruffkumme un hen aafange am Falder blaerre. 'S iss niemand kumme, far sie in der Schdall losse un de lenger as sie dart g'schdanne hen, de lauder hot's g'scheint hen sie geblaerrt.

Der Schockelschtuhl hot widder aafange greckse. Der Sem waar aa wacker geblaerrt. Er hot's schier net hawwe kenne. "Ich sott ewwe drunne sei far's Falder nunnerlosse," hot er g'saat. Un als hen die Kieh fartgeblaerrt. 'S waar niemand um der Wek far's Falder nunnerlosse. Noh paar Minutte noochderhand iss ebber der Wek kumme. "Maemm, heerscht's Peife? 'S kummt ebber die Schtross ruff." Noh iss 's widder schtill warre. "Maemm, 's Falder iss drunne; die Kieh sin im Schdall."

Selle Owed waar 's schunn lengscht dunkel, wie die Hockelbeerepicker heem kumme sin. Die Menteena iss die Schteg nunner g'hickelt, far's Esse mache, bis gemolke waar. Un des hot net lang genumme—Hockelbeere, Millich un Brot sin glei uff em Disch.

Wie die Scheieraerwet g'schafft waar un die Kieh gemolke, iss gesse warre. Un nooch em Esse hen sie en Schisselvoll zum Sem gebrocht, awwer er hot nix verlangt. Er hot geglaagt, er waer uff eemol so arrick schwach.

Un selli Nacht iss er schtaerwesgrank warre. Sie hen geglaabt, er daet 's nimmi bis maryets mache. Awwer der Marye iss kumme un der alt Mann hot glee bissel besser gerugt.

Am naegschde Owed iss 's awwer zum End gange mit 'm. Der Duschber iss widder aafange zu de Schlofschtubbfenschdere reischleiche. Die gans Familie waar beisamme, far sei Ledschdes beizuwuhne. Sie hen en heere saage, "Ich will . . . heem . . . Loss 's Falder . . nunner!" Un des hot er iwwer un iwwer g'saat. "Ich will . . . heem . . . in mei Schdall . . .".

Noh iss 's far'n gleeni Weil dodschtill warre in de Schtubb. Dann uff eemol hot en Foggel draus aryets uff em Abbelbaam varm Haus aafange singe, as wie am friehe Marye.

"Maemm . . . Maemm", hot der Dodgranke widder aag'fange, "Maemm, heerscht 's . . . Peife? Maemm . . sehnscht 'n . . der Heiland . . . Er kummt. Maemm, . . der Heiland losst . . 's Falder nunner . . . ich geh heem . . in der . . Himmel . . Schdall.

Un wie der Foggel weckg'flogge iss, hot der Dod em Sem der ledscht Ochdem genumme.

—ALFRED SHOEMAKER



Der Heinrich Ebberhardt

'S GRAAB VUM KECK seim alde Schulmeeschter hawwich schunn oft bedracht ghatt. Der Mann muss en 'ndressant Lewe ghatt hawwe. Ich geh hie wu er leit, mach mei Gschpichte, un des iss was ich gheert hab: "Eins, zwei, drei! Yetz singen, singen-sol-ti-la-la-fa! Donner un Blitzen! Nicht fis-fa-fa-fa! Ihr schrein yo wie die Schweine. Fis - fis - f-i-s! Was iss des far'n Kerl, as mir mei Singschul verschteert? Naus, du Lump!" Er hot recht gebrummt, so bees waar er.

"Heinrich, net so bees! Verzaehl mir vun deim Lewenslaaf," saag ich. Es waar alles en Zeitlang schtill, noh saagt er, "Ach! Oh ye! Die grausam Zeit iss yo all veriwwer. Ferwas witt du mir sie widder ins Gedechtnis bringe? Muss ich die Schmaerze, der Schtreit un der Hass, wu ich gelidde hab, nochemol far Aage hawwe? Nee, mach dich fart, un loss mich mit Frieda mit meim Chor. Die will ich schunn singe mache wie die Engel im Himmel," andwart er.

Ich hab awwer net uffgewwe, un des iss was er mir verzaehlt hot: "Ich waar gebore in Berlin. Mei Vadder waar en grosser Musiker am Keenich seim Hof. Wie ich mol alt genung waar, schickt er mich noch der Hochschul far Musik. Do hawwich Klafier, Harmonie un Kontrapunkt gschtudiert un hab der aerscht Breis gewunne am End vun meine Schulyohre. Ich bin gerufe warre far die Schtell als Dirigent vum Chor, as unnerschtizt warre iss vum Prinz vun Bayern. Herrgott! Waar des en Chor!' Die hen himmlisch gsunge. Ich waar gegliche vun de Edelleit un annere Mangel hawwich kenni ghatt. Wie ich sechsunzwansich Yohr alt waar, hawwich en schee Maedel aus 're musikalische Familie gheiert. Far zwee Yohr hen mir in me rechte Paradies gelebt. Awwer graad wie der Gewitterschtaerm kummt nooch me scheene Summerdaag, so hot's aa bei mir eigschlagge. Mei Chor hot so gut gsunge un ich hab so en guti Schtell ghatt, dass viel Musiker, die elter waare wie ich, mir die gans Gschicht vergunnt hen. Sie hen awwer nix aabringe kenne beim Prinz, weil er mich hoch geehrt hot.

"Die Sach waar gut bis mei Herrschaft noch Italien gemisst hot far sei Gsundheet. Es waar en gross Konzert bschtellt am Schloss. Die Edelleit vun weit un breed waare dezu eigelaade, so wie aa die beriehmte Musiker. Do dewege iss die Prinzessin deheem gebliwwe.

"Der Daag vum Konzert waar do un's Schloss waar voll Mensche, wu kumme sin far em Mendelssohn sei 'Lobgesang' zu heere. Do waar en grossi Uwing.

"'S Orchester un der Chor waare in ihre Bletz un ich schteh uff der Seit un waart bis die Leit naus var mei Musiker un Senger un die Leit ihre Sitz gfunne hen. Die Zeit iss do, ich dret blatsche ihre Hend far mich zu bewillkumme. Wann sie yuscht mol uffheere daete, so dass ich aafange kennt. Noochdem dass ich mich en Dutzend Mol bedankt ghatt hab, kann ich nimmi lenger waarte. Ich heb mei Taktschtock hoch, alles waerd ruhich, ich kann mich heere schnaufe, der Schtock schwebt runner, un 's Konzert fangt aa.

"Was en Freed! 's Orchester hot die Simfonie wunnerbaar gschpielt, yedes Inschtrument hot mit Luscht geklunge. Mir hen yuscht die Eleiding zum Tenor seinre Aria gschpielt un nau singt er, 'Denn es umfangen mich des Todes Bande, un die Becher Belials erschrecken mich. Der Hoelle Bande umfangen mich' un so weiter. Was iss los? Mei Aaage warre drieb, mei Takt waerd wacklich, ich zitter un es iss alles verkehrt var meine Aaage. Die Senger singe yo falsch, un's Orchester schtimmt schrecklich! Die Hoelle hot mich waerklich in ihre Glubbe! Uff eemol waerd alles dunkel un ich fall langs uff 's Podium hie.

"Wie ich wacker warr am dritte Daag, finn ich mich deheem im Bett un gans allee. Wu iss dann mei lieb Gretchen? Ich ruf un ruf, awwer grick ken Andwart. Mei Gedanke, all wie im me Newwel, mache mich schier verrickt. Was iss dann iwwer mich kumme, un was kann all des verursacht hawwe? Wie ich do im Bett lei, hawwich in all meinre Schwachheet die Gschicht gebrowiert auszuschtudiere.

"Ich erinner mich, dass die Prinzessin mich un die beikumme Dirigenten gfrogt ghatt hot far zu drinke zu der Gsundheet vum Prinz un zum Glick vum Konzert. Iss es meeglich, dass mir ebber, wie mir do beinanner waare varm Konzert, Gift in mei Wei geduh kennt hawwe?

"Well, far die Gschicht karz zu mache, so waar es, un noch meh dezu. Der, wu schpaeter mei Schtell grickt hot un hot behaabt mei guter Freind zu sei, hot en Fall gelegt ghatt far mich un ich bin unschuldich dezu neigedappt. In de Aage vun meine Herrschafte, hot des mich so viel wie zum me Dieb gemacht.

"Ich bin widder gsund warre, awwer ich waar beinoh verrickt. Der Schpott vun meine Nochbere, mei lieb Gretchen fart, die Schtell un der Chor velore, un die Schand zu draage, waar zu viel far mich. Ich muss fart. Ich muss mei Heemet verlosse, Amerika kummt mir in der Sinn.

"Acht lange Woche waare mir uff em Schiff. Hett mir ebber gsaat, dass en Mensch so leide kennt wie mir hen uff dem Schiff, hett ich's net geglaabt Hungersnot, Darscht un Krankheet, Leis un anner Ungeziffer—ach! Ich maag net draa denke!

"Wie mir aalande in Nei Yarrick hot der Captain vum Schiff mich iwwerbunne zu me Becker far mei Faahrt abzuverdiene. Der Becker waar en schtrenger Meeschter, ich hab schaffe misse wie en Schtick Vieh. Die Aerwet in der grosse Hitz, wu ich net gewehnt waar, all mei Druwwel, die Zucht uu die Uwing vun der Schtadt, hen mich schier mei Verschtand verliere mache.

"Der aerscht schee Summerdaag mach ich mei Bindel un bin darrichgebrennt. Wie ich in die Landschaft kumme bin un sehn die griene Felder un Bauereie, gemaant's mich an Heem. Ich hab richtich's Heemweh grickt. Der Daag waar waarm, so dass der Weide mir gelockt hot far in sei Schadde kumme. Wie ich do sitz, sehn ich en frisch gemacht Graab. Ich laaf hie un saag, 'Oh, kennt ich yuscht mich un mei Druwwel donei begraawe,' un die Draene sin mir iwwer die Backe runnergerollt.

"Die Weil ich do schteh, kummt en Mann un frogt mich eb ich eens vun de Familie waer. Ich hab net andwarte kenne. Noh saagt er mir, der Parre waer am waarte uff der Argelschpieler, der waer noch net do un die Leicht waer schunt uff em Weg noch der Kaerrich. Un nau waer yuscht ebber kumme un hett ihm gsaat der Argelschpieler waer fascht grank im Bett. Des hot mir en Gedanke gewwe.

"Zie Zeit, as ich's alt Land verlosse ghatt hab, hawwich net die Gelegenheit ghatt far mei Finger uff die Glaffe vun me Inschtrument zu griege. Do kann ich denne Leit raushelfe un mei Luscht far Argelschpiele mol widder geniesse.

"Wie ich dem Mann die Gschicht verzaehlt hab, frogt er mich eb ich aa waerklich schpiele kennt. 'Ich weess, dass ich verzottelt aussehn, awwer geb mir yuscht die Gelegenheit far mei Finger uff die Glaffe zu lege, noh kannscht du un der Paare heere eb ich schpiele kann. Ihr hen verleicht en guter Rock far mich aazuziege. Wann ich uff em Argelschtuhl sitz, sehnt mer's iwwerich vun meinre Armut net.' Er saagt, er wott mol mit em Parrre schwetze, un hot mich verlosse. In 're karze Zeit kummt er un saagt mir der Parre wott mich sehne in der Kaerrich. Sie hen mir die Argel gewisse. Wie ich uff em Schtuhl sitz un guck iwwer die Regischter, sehn ich, dass des ken iwwel Inschtrument iss. Unbedenkt falle mei Finger im alte Bach sei Lieder: 'Ich aarmer Mensch,' 'Herr, wie du willst,' 'Ich bin vergniegt,' un zum letschte, 'Was soll ich aus mir mache?'

"Bis ich do hie kumme bin, waare mei Wange widder nass vun Draene. Der Parre hot mich schtobbe mache, saagt die Leicht waer schier an der Kaerrich, eb ich net die Doteschtreech heere daet. Ich waar so eigenumme, dass ich die Bell im Tarn net in Achting genumme hab.

"Well, ich hab die Leicht gschpielt. Wie die Kaerrich aus waar un die Leit waare heemgange, frogt der Parre mich far mit ihm ari sei Haus geh. Ich maag net in meine Umschtende, awwer er hot net uffgewwe, so bin ich gange.

"Der Argelschpieler, wu grank waar, waar aa der Schulmeeschter in der Schul graad newich der Kaerrich. Saagt der Parre, 'Der Mann iss alt un wie der Doktor mir saagt, kann er nimmi gsund warre. Er hot aa schunn lang uffgewwe wolle, yuscht mir hen niemand ghatt far sei Blatz zu nemme. Bleib bei uns, do kannscht du en gut Lewe mache. Die Bauere all dorum sin in gute Umschtende un kenne gut bezahle far ihre Kinner in der Schul. Es iss en Schtubb uff em zwette Schtock vum Schulhaus, wu du dich deheem mache kannscht. Ich will schunt sehne, dass mir dir Hausrot beischaffe.' Die Gegend hot mir aagschtanne, un es hot net viel Blauderes genumme far mich zu verschwetze. Ich bin gebliwwe.

"So eleenich zu lewe, waar en Pein far mich. Doch, ich hett net in 're Familie lewe kenne. Wann ich die Freede vun Kinner un Eltre sehne hett misse, waer mei Haerz verbroche. Ich waar recht vergniecht in meiner gleene Schtubb uff em Schulhaus, wann es net far die lange Owede gewest waer. Darrich der Daag waare mei Gedanke uff meinre Aerwet mit de Kinner. Sundaags waar ich en ganser Daag in der Kaerrich, un wann ken Gottesdienscht waar, hawwich die Argel gschpielt far mei Blessier.

"Wie ich Oweds do sitz, denk ich an die Zeite, wu mir als ghatt hen an meim Haus, ich am Glaffier mit der Gretchen am singe, odder verleicht en Trio odder Quartett vun Schtreichinschtrumente. Was waar des als en Freed!

"Wie ich en Schklaaf waar bei sellem Becker hawwich ken Zeit ghatt far so Gedanke. Wann der Owed kumme iss, hawwich ken annere Verlange, as wie far mei Bett, ich waar zu mied. Do waar awwer viel Zeit uff Hand un der Verluscht vun der Musik waar en Schtrof far mich.

"Der Gsang in der Kaerrich waar miseraawell So, aus der Ursach far ebbes zu duh hawwe, fang ich en Singschul aa. Es waar en schweri Gschicht, awwer am End vum aerschte Winter hen die Singer net so iwwel geduh. Schpaeter hawwich aa Singschul ghalde an annere Bletz.

"So hawwich mei Lewe in me fremme Land zugebrocht, die Argel in der Kaerrich gschpielt, die Kinner vun der Nochberschaft gelehrt in der Schul, un Singschul ghalde darrich die lange Winterowede. Oh, kannscht du mir saage, sin die Siedliche alsnoch am fechte? Odder iss der Grieg verbei?

"Der Grieg iss lengscht verbei un der Lincoln hot die Schklaafe frei gemacht," saag ich.

"Do iss doch noch Gerechtichkeit in der Welt. Es waar in der Griegszeit, wie ich grank bin warre. Nooch grosse Schmaerze schlof ich ei un sie hen mich dann dohie gelegt. Ich hab en Chor un Orchester, awwer die sin hesslich dumm." Noh schnarrt er "ferwas hoscht mei Singschul verschteert? Nau—singen fa—nicht fis—eins, zwei—" Noh waar er fart. Ich hab en scheeni Unnerhalding ghatt mit em Heinrich, un de naegschte Owed gehn ich widder uff der Kaerrichhof.

IM BERGELAND

Do wuhnt mer in dem Bergeland,
Es frogt sich mol—warum?
Die Berge sin so greislich hoch,
Die Valleys sin so krumm;
Die Felse sin gaar schrecklich gross,
'S iss alles rau un wild.
Far zaarte Leit iss so en Land
En waahres Yammerbild.

Nau harch emol des G'schwetz do aa,
'S iss Englisch, Deitsch un Welsch;
En bissel French kummt aa dezu,
Un Irish Kauderwelsch.
Hello, was des en Mischmasch iss,
Do waerd mer yo ball schei;
En mancher nemmt gewiss sei Hut
Un schpringt, bei meiner Trei.

Guckt nau yuscht mol die Miners aa!
Die sin so schwarz wie black;
Mer meecht sowohl en Neger sell
Vun so was will ich weck;
Do kumme g'wiss kee Gentleleit
Aus denne Lecher raus;
Wer Kohle graawe will, der kann—
Ich bin net dart druff aus.

Es geht so wennich Baureland
In daere Gegend do,
Un wann mer ebbes esse will,
Bezaahlt mer aa dernoh.
Des iss ken Platz far faule Leit,
Mitaus sie hen viel Geld;
Die Loafers gehe als ball fart
In en anner Deel der Welt.

Do nunner noch Phildelphy hie
Iss alles schee un nice;
Die Schtedt, die sin so arrick gross,
Die Leit, die sin so weiss;
Do denkt en mancher Gentlemann:
"Die Berge meege geh";
Yuscht wann's an Kohle fehlt, ihr Kerls,
Dann iss der Henker los.

Well, well, so iss es ewwe nau,
En yeder hot sei Sinn;
Es muss en wennich g'schpassich sei,
Wann ich net yuscht so bin.
Ich weess net was die Ursach iss,
Ich fiehl's do in meim Haerz;
Des Bergeland, do henk ich draa,
Un's Rausgeh macht mir Schmaerz.

Verleicht sin's scheene, griene Baem,
Verleicht sin's Felsewend;
Es iss verleicht die reine Luft—
Mer greift's net mit de Hend.
Well, sei's nau graad yuscht was es will,
Des macht mir gaar nix aus;
Des Bergeland, des gleich ich gut,
Do geh ich noch net raus.

Die bleeche Schtedtler stecke mer
Mol gut in Cities drin;
Ins scheene ewene Baureland,
Do will ich aa net hin.
Die Welt maag schunscht viel schenner sei,
Do hawwich gaar nix draa;
Wer fart geh will, der geh yuscht hie—
Ich bleib noch bissel do.

—ISAAC E. GRAEFF

Chat About Your Friends

Pvt. Willard J. Mest, on furlough from Camp Stewart, Ga., is spending some time with his mother, Mrs. Rachel Mest, 524 N. 18th St.

Henry C. Shankweiler, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Shankweiler, Siegersville, celebrated his tenth birthday anniversary yesterday.

Dorothy E. Scholl of 302 W. Susquehanna St., Mrs. Joseph Lutz of 1329 S. Albert St., and Minnie Aldenderfer of Lenhartsville, have returned from a trip to Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Private Stanley V. Knoll, on temporary duty at the 1302d Service unit, Reception center, Fort George G. Meade, Md., visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Knoll, 2011 Liberty St., on Sunday.

Paul Desch of 2144 Maple St. spent the weekend in Atlantic City, N. J.

Mrs. Paul Hartman, 117 S. Madison St., is taking a trip with friends to California.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Reese of New York City, formerly of Allentown, are spending a week with Mr. Reese's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Reese, 513½ N. Penn St.

Mr. and Mrs. William Baily of Emmaus R. 1 and Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Miller of Allentown are leaving by motor tomorrow on a ten weeks' vacation in Colorado, Salt Lake City, Utah, and other points of interest.

Rose Welsh of 303 N. 6th St. is visiting her mother in Hazleton over the weekend.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Schuler, 803 Chew St., have returned from Tanneytown, Md., where they attended the funeral of Mr. Schuler's sister, Bessie, the late wife of Rev. Guy P. Bready of Tanneytown.

Mrs. Joseph Unger, 746 N. 8th St., will observe her birthday anniversary today.

Mrs. Herman R. Sell, 619 N. Law St., will today celebrate her birthday.

Harvey Z. Caskie, 1144 Hamilton St., will celebrate his birthday today.

Sallie E. Sell, 221½ N. Jefferson St., on Tuesday attended the commencement exercises of Marple-Newtown High school, Larchmont, where Eileen Davidson of Larchmont was graduated.

Dr. Raymond D. Tice of Quakertown is recuperating at the New England Deaconess hospital, Boston, where he underwent an operation for appendicitis Monday. Dr. Tice, head of Bucks county's crime laboratory and operator of his own private hospital at Quakertown, was stricken while vacationing in Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. David Rosser, 717 Clay St., are the parents of a son born at 3:55 p. m. Friday at the Allentown hospital.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Kufen, 411 N. 3rd St., Emmaus, at 1:38 p. m. Friday at the Allentown hospital.

Mrs. W. S. Rutherford, Hotel Traylor, Allentown, formerly of Bethlehem is reported improved at St. Luke's hospital.

Mrs. William J. Cramsey, 112 N. 11th St., today is observing her birthday anniversary.

Beverly Ann Foulk, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Foulk, 397 Allen St., will celebrate her first birthday anniversary tomorrow.

Obituaries

Simon T. Ace

One of Swiftwater's Oldest Residents Was in 85th Year

Simon T. Ace, a resident of Swiftwater, died at the General hospital, East Stroudsburg, on Thursday, at 1 a. m. Mr. Ace was in his 84th year, and was one of the oldest and best known residents of Swiftwater. He had been in good health until two weeks ago.

Mr. Ace was the son of George and Sarah Ace. He was farming in the Appenzell section for some time, but his trade was that of carpenter. Mr. Ace was always deeply interested in the religious and the civic affairs of the community and he was a member of the St. Paul's Evangelical and Reformed church of Swiftwater. He served as trustee for the church for a long time. He was also a active member of the Washington Camp, No. 473, P. O. S. of A., at Tannersville.

Surviving are his wife, Barbara Adelaide Ace, three sons and four daughters, William Ace, of Lehighton; Arch Ace, Stroudsburg, Floyd Ace and Mrs. George Warner, of East Stroudsburg; Mrs. Cora Miller, of Appenzell; Mrs. Harry Heller, of Swiftwater, and Mrs. Harry Martin of Reeders. A brother, Moses Ace, of Stroudsburg, 31 grandchildren and 19 great grandchildren, also remain.

The funeral services will be held at the home on Sunday at 2 p. m. and will be continued in St. Paul's church, with the Rev. J. M. Shellenberger, pastor of the Tannersville Evangelical and Reformed church officiating. Interment will be made in the adjoining cemetery.

Mrs. Elizabeth Smith

Wilson Borough Woman, 60, in Ill Health Year and Half

Mrs. Elizabeth Schmoll Smith, 60, wife of Robert E. Smith, died Thursday afternoon at her home, 1634 Washington St., Wilson, after an illness of a year and a half.

She was born in Wilkes-Barre, and had resided in Wilson for the last 39 years. She was a member of the Memorial Evangelical Reformed church, Camp 33, P.O. of A., and the Women's Democratic club of Wilson.

She is survived by her husband, Robert E. Smith; a daughter, Mrs. A. C. Miller and one grandchild, at home.

Funeral services from the Shillinger funeral home, 801 Lehigh St., at 2 p.m. Monday, with the Rev. John P. Dieffenderfer, pastor of the Memorial Evangelical Reformed church officiating. Burial in the Forks township cemetery.

Mrs. Rosa A. Musselman

Allentonian Was Member of Salem Reformed Church

Mrs. Rosa A. Musselman, 70, wife of Robert Musselman, of 425 N. 11th St., Allentown, died at 8 o'clock Friday morning in the Allentown hospital, where she was admitted as a patient on Monday.

Born in West Penn, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Lutz, she had been a resident of this city since 1901. She was a member of Salem Reformed church, Allentown, and was formerly a member of Zion Stone church, West Penn, where she was confirmed.

Surviving besides her husband are four children by a former marriage, Charles Shellheimer and Mrs. Alvin Frederick, Allentown R. 2; Raymond Shellheimer, Allentown; Harold Shellheimer, Catasauqua; a daughter, Mrs. Charles Reiner, at home; seven grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

Also surviving are the following brothers and sisters: Mrs. William Lutz, Tamaqua; Harry Lutz, Snyders; Elmer and Irvin Lutz, Allentown; Mrs. Cora Remaley, Summit Hill, and Mrs. Levi Adams, Lewistown.

Rev. William F. Kosman of Allentown, and Rev. Wilbur Moyer of West Penn will officiate at services Wednesday at 1 p. m. from the late home and continued services in Zion Stone church, West Penn. Burial in the adjoining cemetery.

Mrs. Frank E. Holler

Allentown Woman, Aged 30, Was Hospital Patient 7 Weeks

Miriam Daisy Catherine, nee Ritter, wife of Frank E. Holler, 618 N. Jasper St., Allentown, died at 2:45 o'clock Friday morning in Allentown hospital, where she had been a patient for seven weeks.

She was in her 30th year, and her death followed by six weeks the demise of her father, Clarius J. Ritter. Her mother, Anna, nee Klaugh, predeceased her 13 years ago. A native of Allentown, she was born Sept. 19, 1911, one of a family of 10 children.

Surviving are her husband, a printer at E. H. Schlechter Co.; two children, Ruth and Paul, and nine brothers and sisters: Mrs. Paul F. Kramer, Mrs. Hugh McGinley and Mrs. Alfred Borrelli, all of Allentown; Evelyn M., Anna Y., Pierce A. C., Gordon and Warren Ritter, also this city, and Clarius J. Ritter Jr., in service at the U. S. Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va.

Mrs. Holler was a member of Zion Reformed church, and was affiliated with the auxiliary of Keystone Fire Co.

Rev. Simon Sipple will officiate at services to be held on Tuesday at 2 p. m. at the E. B. Zimmerman Funeral home, 1124 Walnut St. Burial will be made in Grandview cemetery.

PERSONAL RESERVE FUNDS

Increasing deposits in our Savings Department are a gratifying indication of thrift in this community. The many savers who have accounts here enjoy the safeguard of a financial reserve on which they can rely for ready cash in any emergency. An account may be opened and steadily increased with small, regular deposits.

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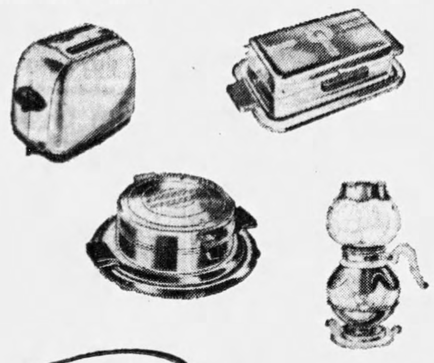
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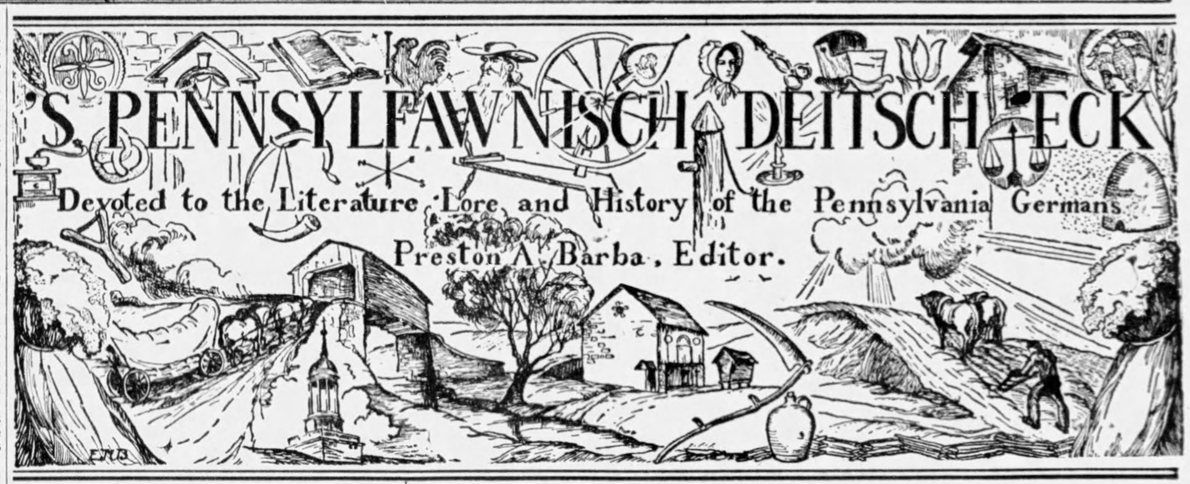
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DIE ALTE KAERSCHEBAEM

Es iss nau iwwer fufzich Yohr,
Dass ich en kleenes Buwele waar
In meinem Unschuldskleed dcheem.
Dart newe am Hiwwel waar's ait Haus,
Un yuscht en wennich welter naus
Zwee schr alte Kaerschebaem.

'S iss mit selle Baem connect,
In Pennsylvania Dialect
Daet ich dir's gaern verzaehle.
Un awwer ich kann nau schunn g'seh,
Dass ich gans viel muss iwwergeh,
Die Zeit un Warte fehle.

Friehyaahrs iss en Lebensaft
In schtiller wunnerbaarer Kraft
In selle Baem nuff g'stiege.
Schnell waare sie gekleed in Weiss,
Haerrlich, prachtvoll wie'n Paradeis.
Wer kann sell Pikter siehe?

Die Ieme hen mit grossem Fleiss
Der lang Daag g'sucht far ihre Speis
In selle scheene Blumme.
Der Honich hen sie kinstlich g'schtort
In feine Rose uffbewaahrt
Far'n kalter Daag zu kumme.

Die Amschle hen en Nescht gebaut
So fei un schlick, 's waar yuscht about
Karyos wie sie's verschpunne.
Noh hen sie Yunge rausgebriet,
Un frieh un schpot en haerrlich Lied
An selle Baem dart g'sunge.

En schlaue Katz, die schleicht dart naus,
Verschteckt im Graas am Brunnehaus.
Bass uff! nau gebt's mol Sache.
Die yunge Feggel sin schier flick,
Dart fliegt eens naus zu seim Unglick,
Der Feind hot ihn im Rache.

Sell bringt awwer en grosser Schmaerz
In selle Fegggel ihre Haerz.
Guck yuscht mol wie sie fliege!
Sie zanke yemmerlich dart rum,
Die schlau alt Katz, die schpringt devun,
Sie losst sich net bewege.

Im Schatte dart der Schleifschtee schteht,
Un wann's als an die Hoiyet geht,
Noh geht mer 's aerscht ans schleife.
Der Schtee dreht hart, die Sens iss dull,
Sell iss ken Fun, ich weess es wull,
's vertreibt de Buwe 's Peife.

Es Schpielhaus waar gans nach debel,
Sell waar als Schport debei zu sei
Far kleene Maed un Buwe.
Marbels un Schaerbe, Schtee un Moss
Mer hen uffg'fixt, nau mind, 's waar boss,
Yuscht rechte scheene Stuwe.

Eblang noh waar's als Kaerschezeit,
Noh sin die Leit vun nach un weit
Uffs Kaerschefescht hiekumme.
Der Grandpaepp hot en manches Mol
Als Kaersche g'roppt beim Kiwwelvoll
Un hot sie mitgenumme.

Die gans Historie kummt mir vor,
Un lebt in mir vun Yohr zu Yohr
Vun selle Baem am Hiwwel;
Vun selle Kaersche schwarz un rot,
Wu g'roppt sin warre frieh un schpot
In Box un Karb un Kiwwel.

Es iss mir immer fier un fier
Bis uff der heitich Daag Blessier
An selli Zeit zu denke.
Ich guck als wie im Draam zerick
Un g'seh die alte Baem gans dick
Voll scheene Kaersche henke.

Ich seh die Leeder noch dart schteh,
Die Mammi sachte draa nuff geh;
Geb acht, schunscht kennscht du falle!
Ei well, ich denk 's gebt Dumplings nau
Far's Middaagesse, ennihau,
Sell daet mir firstrate g'falle.

'S iss waarm un schmodich, 's widdert hart,
Es dutt en Wetter unerwart
Vun Northwest riwwer ziehe.
Die alte Baem wehn hie un haer,
Es blitzt un schlaegt un reggert schwer,
Die dicke Wolke fliege.

Doch iss des Wetter ball verbei,
Es Firmament waerd widder frei,
Die Wolke sin verzogge.
En sanfter Wind en wennich weht,
O sehnscht du nau am Himmel schteht
En scheener Reggeboge.

Uff selle Baem der Wipp-ree-will
Am Owed schpot, wann alles schtill,
Macht als der Wald erklingen.
Kumm mit mir sacht, mit leisem Schritt,
Nau harch en Hawwergees un Katydid
En Wehmut Liedli singen.

Un harch, dart drunne in der Wiss,
En tausend Fresch; ei, 's macht so g'wiss,
Mer kennt sich yo schier farche.
Kee G'faahr, es iss nix as Nadur,
Kee Geischt, kee G'schpuck, sell bin ich schur,
Es schatt uns nix zu harche.

Ei well, ich muss yetzt awwer geh,
Ich kann do lenger nimmi schteh,
Die Waahret dir zu saage.
Die gans Nadur klingt iwwerall
Mit leedmietigem Wiederhall—
Ich kann des net ertraage.

Der Haerbscht kummt bei mit Froscht un Wind,
Die Kaerschebletter falle g'schwind,
Un fliege in alle Ecke.
Der Change, wu's bringt iss wunnergross,
Die alte Baem schtehn blott un blos,
'S guckt yuscht wie darre Hecke.

Bei selle Baem am Hiwwel dart,
Wann Schnee un Froscht kummt vun der Nard,
Noh iss 's ans Coaste gange,
Es waar yo so vun alters her,
Es iss der Yugend nix zu schwer,
Wann's yuscht geht noch Verlange.

Die alte Baem sin nimmi dart,
Die Schpielkumraade sin nau fart,
Die Freind un Freedeschtunde;
Sie sin dahin, 's iss alles leer,
Die Kugendzeit, die kummt nicht mehr,
Es iss wie'n Draam verschwunde.

Ich schteh un ruf: "O Kaerschebaem",
Der Echo ruft: "Kaerschebaem"
Vum Berg un Wald dart driwwe.
Ich schteh allee, ich halte schtill,
Kann niemand saage, wie ich fiehl,
Un hot's noch niemand g'schriwwe.

Mei ganses Haerz schwellt uff in mir,
Ich hab en G'fiehl, dass uff Babier
Gaar net iss auszuschpreche.
Ich denk es iss en Heemweh Schmaerz,
Das mich so grenket in meim Haerz
Un dutt mir 's schier verbreche.

Sie saage mir es gebt en Land,
Wu Abschied Schmaerz iss unbekannt,
Kee Farriwell, kee Sinde;
En weit, geziertes Blummefeld,
En Paradies, en Himmelsweit,
Wu Druwwel net zu finde.

Es waerd aa g'saat, es waer en Schtadt,
Die wunnerbaare Grinde hat,
Mit Lebensbaeme in der Schtrass,
Die man als ein durchscheinend Glas
Im Lichte Gottes schauet;

Wu Freinde sich erfreien sehr,
Zu treffen an dem glessernen Meer
Un Gottes Harfen bringen;
Wu ewig keine Trennung mehr,
Wu's ganse Bluterkaufte Heer
Ein Triumphlied anschtimmen;

Wu alle um den Lebensbaam
Gott anbeten un das Lamm,
O was fier Wundernamen!
O Halleluja, selige Zeit,
Fuer die zu solchem Glick bereit!
O Halleluja—Amen.

—J. H. LONGNECKER

Conrad Weiser

By ARTHUR D. GRAEFF, Ph. D.

CHAPTER EIGHTEEN

THE COUNTRY SQUIRE

IN AMERICA the title "squire" is used to designate local officials who serve as magistrates or justices of the peace. In this sense of the word Conrad Weiser was a squire. In this office Conrad Weiser was following a Weiser tradition of three successive generations. His grandfather, Jacob Weiser, was **Schultheiss** of the village of Gross Anspach, in the county of Backnang, Wuerttemberg. (1) Conrad's father, Johann Conrad Weiser, held a similar office in the Palatine refugee settlements in Schoharie, New York, (2) and Conrad served Tulpehocken township of Lancaster (Berks after 1752), Pennsylvania. His appointment to that position in 1741 was partly in recognition of his services to the province as an Indian agent and partly to place a German officeholder in the areas in which large numbers of Germans were settled in the hope of attracting their political support of the Governor's party in opposition to the Quaker assembly.

Weiser's duties as a magistrate on the colonial frontier were more varied than similar positions would demand today. Stray cattle were brought to his barn to await redemption by their owners. The German newspapers carried extensive advertisements which were inserted by Weiser, describing the animals that were stabled in the magistrate's barn. The advertisements describe the brands on horses' hooves and hips or the incisions in the ears of cows. Colors were given in terms that are still familiar in the dialect today, such as "schimmel," "schekkich," "hell brau," etc. (3)

Among the most vexing problems to confront Weiser as justice were the recurring religious controversies growing out of the situation at Rieth's Church, near present day Stouchsburg. Count Nicholaus von Zinzendorf had succeeded in drawing some of the members of the Lutheran church into the fellowship of the Moravian Brethren. There were other parishioners who chose to be loyal to the Lutheran faith. A contest for the possession of the church keys forced Weiser as the local magistrate to enter the controversy. In 1742, while under the influence of the Count Weiser had urged the Moravian members at Rieth's to secure a deed to the land. This was done but the troubles did not end there. On April 5, 1743 Weiser attended a congregational meeting of the church in his capacity as a justice and witnessed a decision to open the church to all parties concerned. (4) One month later a new Lutheran church was built a short distance west of Rieths known as Christ Lutheran (Long's). The arrival of Reverend Henry Melchior Muhlenberg in 1743, finally brought order out of the confusion. Weiser's part in the solution of this problem did not grow out of his position as magistrate, but because he was the father of a daughter whose charm captivated the young Lutheran clergyman and brought him frequently to Tulpehocken from Trappe and New Hanover.

On the lighter side his duties made him the arbiter in several domestic squabbles between husbands and wives. One choice bit of recorded testimony reveals how a suspicious husband secreted himself to spy upon his unfaithful spouse and then descended upon her and her clandestine suitor at a most embarrassing moment. We have the testimony but unfortunately we do not know how the magistrate meted out justice. (5)

Colonial magistrates were charged with the duty of collecting bad debts for creditors who lodged their accounts in their care. This was not a pleasant duty and doubtlessly it did not serve to increase Weiser's popularity among his German countrymen in Pennsylvania. In 1743 and 1744 Christopher Lower operated a store in Tulpehocken, selling nails, tools, cloth, liquor and dry goods to the settlers in the neighborhood. Money was scarce in this remote corner of the province and many credit transactions were made. When these accounts fell into default they were handed over to magistrate Weiser for collection. That he was successful in inducing debtors to pay is attested by the many accounts which are marked "Empfangen" (received) C. W. (6) Other accounts proved to be uncollectible because the debtors had "gone to Virginia."

Among those who had to be dunned by Weiser was Tobias Bickel of Heidelberg. Bickel was one of the most extensive landowners in early Berks and Schuylkill counties. His bill was paid to Weiser "in part." Adam Walborn and John Hollenbach were the progenitors of a large family group in the Bethel district of Berks and Lebanon counties. They paid there bills to Weiser. Others who made good on their obligations were Caspar Durst, Peter Loch, Wilhelm Hoster, Conrad Goldman, John Karsnitz and others. Weiser collected Lower's bill from Mathias Schmidt by taking wheat in exchange. The list of customers provides an excellent directory of names of persons residing in western Berks during the early years.

During the seventeen years that had passed since his arrival in Pennsylvania Weiser had prospered. In 1744 he was the owner of a large plantation in Tulpehocken and possessed uncleared lands in Bethel, along the Swatara creek. (7) At least one contemporary writer refers to his estate as the "barony" of Tulpehocken. His pay for serving Pennsylvania and other provinces supplemented his regular income from farming and his fees as magistrate added another lucrative source of revenue. He was meticulous about collecting what was due him and on several occasions he wrote rather pointed letters to his superiors reminding them that his bill for services was unpaid. The colonial authorities usually hastened to discharge their debts lest Weiser's services become unavailable because of default in pay. On numerous occasions large sums were entrusted to him to defray the expenses of visiting Indians. All evidence goes to show that he spent these monies honestly and never were his accounts questioned by the authorities. His increasing wealth was honestly gained and diligently.

A large family made great demands upon his income. Four children had been born to him and his Anna Eve, before they came into Pennsylvania. These children were named, Philip, Anna Madlina, Maria, and Frederick. Peter was born in 1730 in Tulpehocken. Then followed twins, Jacob and Christopher (1731), Elizabeth (1732), Margaret (1734), Samuel (1735), Benjamin (1736), Jabez (1740), Hannah (1742), and finally, another Benjamin, in 1744. In all there were fourteen children. Seven of the children died before they reached maturity. In 1744 four sons and three daughters were living at home, Benjamin, the youngest, having been born in August of that year, soon after Weiser returned from his duties in connection with the Lancaster Treaty. Philip was a lad of twenty-two and Anna Madlina was nearing the age of twenty. Frederick was sixteen (8) Maria Magdalina, the second daughter died in the Sisters' House in Ephrata in 1742. All of the children living in 1744 survived him.

Early in 1745, Governor Thomas urged Weiser to undertake another journey to Onondaga on a peace mission to the Six Nations Indians whose loyalty to the British interest was more vital than ever before. The War of the Austrian Succession found England and France fighting for colonies in the new World and the Iroquois Indians held the balance of power in the colonial contest in the new World. In his letter to Weiser Thomas suggested that Conrad might prefer to stay closer to the settlements on this journey and in that way run fewer risks. The route by way of the Delaware and Albany might prove to be safer in wartime, suggested Thomas.

But Conrad Weiser declared that he had nothing to fear from Indians. It was a family in his own neighborhood that caused him to fear for his family. This was a family named Hains, who, according to Conrad were threatening him and his household with bodiiy harm.

Late in 1744 a dastardly attempt was made to burn down Weiser's house while the family slept. According to the account printed in the **Gazette** of November 29, 1744, some evil persons placed a bundle of burning straw upon the low roof of a building which adjoined the Weiser cabin. They fastened the door of the house on the outside to prevent the egress of their intended victims "so that they might all perish in the flames." Some of the trapped Weiser children were awakened by the smell of smoke before the flames reached the main building. The shingles of the out-house were already burning when Conrad and his sons managed to beat down the fastened door and extinguish the flames before any major damage occurred.

Suspicion fell at once upon one Adam Haines, spelled "Haen" by Saur's newspaper, "a vile profligate young man in the neighborhood." Haines had committed a crime and Weiser, as magistrate, had bound him over to the court of Quarter Sessions in Lancaster. It was reported that Haines had tried to bribe Weiser to suppress the charge and Weiser had refused the bribe, and had ordered the arrest of Haines. The constable sent to apprehend the young man found that he had escaped.

Therefore Weiser suspected that Adam Haines "with others of the same family" had tried to wreak vengeance by arson methods.

Governor Thomas issued a proclamation offering a reward for the arrest of Haines and his accomplices. The proclamation was published in the English and German newspapers in successive issues through three weeks in December, 1744. On December 18 the Gazette announced that "the Persons suspected to have set Fire to Mr. Weiser's House are apprehended and committed to Prison."

The year 1744 was an eventful one in the life of Conrad Weiser. For this reason we have devoted six installments in this series to events which took place within a single year. The succeeding years are filled with adventure and extended service. Prior to 1744 Weiser's services were of great value to his own day and age. After 1744 we find him serving a larger field and achieving along lines which have had a definite bearing on American history in its larger aspect. In the sixteen years which remained to him he enlarged the scope of his interests and won for himself the tribute paid him by George Washington, "Posterity will not forget his services."

NOTES

1. Weiser's Autobiography. Library of Congress. Washington, D. C.
2. Documentary History of New York. Vol. III. passim.
3. Berichte, Christopher Saur's German newspaper. Various dates. August 1744.
4. "The Tulpehocken Confusion" by Rev. Thomas Schmauck. Pennsylvania German Society Proceedings Vol. 12. passim.
5. Weiser MSS. Vol. II. Historical Society in Pennsylvania.
6. Potts Papers. Vol. IX. p. 67. Deposited in Historical Society of Pennsylvania.
7. Wheeler, George B. "The Manor of Andolhelo." Penna. Magazine of History and Biography. Vol. 58, p. 201.
8. Weiser, C. Z., "The Life of Conrad Weiser" pp. 99-114. Second Edition, published by Daniel Miller, Reading, Pa. 1899.

ATTENTION

With today's issue of the ECK we have presented to our readers the first eighteen chapters of Dr. Graeff's notable narrative of the life and times of Conrad Weiser.—We beg herewith to inform our readers that publication of the remaining chapters, those dealing with the many and varied activities of the last sixteen years of Conrad Weiser's life, will be suspended for the summer months, only to be resumed in October. Dr. Graeff's bold delineations of this sturdy Pennsylvania German pioneer, Indian agent, soldier, churchman, diplomat and judge against the social and political backgrounds of his day have won for the ECK numerous additional readers throughout the state, a source of gratification not only to the author but the editor as well.—Ed.

Chat About Your Friends

Mrs. Mary Kovacs, Coplay, has as her houseguest for several weeks, her daughter, Mrs. Vernon W. Simpson and children, Dorothy and James of Fort MacArthur, San Pedro, Calif.

John Jarrett, 1850 Hamilton St., has returned to Penn State College after a brief stay at the home of his parents.

John Linde, a student at Penn State College, has returned home to spend the summer with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Eric Linde of Orefield.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter M. Yonsetto and son Peter, of 1049 Tilghman St., will return home tomorrow from a ten-day vacation in the south.

Charles Sharpe, Johnstown, is visiting his brother, George B. Sharpe at 547 N. 11th St., this week. George Sharpe is today celebrating his birthday anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Anton T. Tschopp of 396 Tilghman St. recently spent some time visiting Mr. and Mrs. Louis Wessler Jr., of Buena Vista, Va.

John Guzzy and Algernon Malsberger, co-managers of the local Benesch Furniture Store, returned after spending a week visiting the New York Furniture Show. While in the big city they were registered at the Park Central hotel.

Pvt. James Williams, Slatington, has returned to Fort George Meade, after spending several days with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. William N. Eberhard, 1527 Turner St., were guests at Chalfonte-Haddon Hall in Atlantic City.

William J. and Timothy Carlton, sons of Rev. and Mrs. William J. Rupp, Spinnerstown, returned home after spending a vacation with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Stump, Maxatawny, and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Rupp of near Fogelsville. Rev. and Mrs. Rupp became the parents of a daughter born on Thursday in the Quakertown Community hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Neuwirth, 641 N. Penn St., and Waller is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Waller, 132 S. 12th St.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Hudak, 421 Gordon St., will observe their sixth wedding anniversary Saturday.

Local City Officials Study Wartime Defense Of Water Works, Plants

City Councilman George M. Sacks, director of the department of parks and water, and William R. Schnabel, superintendent and engineer of the water bureau, have returned after attending the 61st annual convention of the American Water Works Assn. in Toronto, Canada.

The convention, which began last Sunday, and ended Thursday night, was attended by more than 1,450 water works officials from the United States, Canada, Central and South America.

General theme of the convention was defense of water works in time of war. Underground structures were discussed in detail, and photographs were shown of damage to water, sewer and gas mains caused by bombing raids in England. The delegates were told that in many instances sewage from shattered mains flowed into water mains and that water from broken mains flowed into gas lines.

In addition to Councilman Sacks and Mr. Schnabel, others from this area attending the convention sessions included: Councilman Ario Wear, director of the department of water and parks in Bethlehem, and Bethlehem City Engineer R. L. Fox, and James DeGroot, superintendent of the Northampton Water Authority.

Moose Legion of Valley To Elect on Sunday

The Lehigh Valley Moose Legion will have the election and installation of officers for the ensuing year at the Catasauqua Moose lodge, on Sunday, June 29 at 2 p.m. (DST).

New officers are: Floyd Weller, Washington, N. J.; Frank Wind, Allentown; Ed Unangst, Easton; George Schooley, Easton.

Lodges representing the entire Lehigh Valley will be present to participate in the ceremonies after which a social will follow.

F. J. Hardner of Allentown is the secretary.

Obituaries

Mrs. Kathryn Yankus

Wilson Borough Resident Was in Her 49th Year

Mrs. Kathryn Yankus, 48 years old, wife of John Yankus of 2118 Northampton St., Wilson Borough, died Friday morning at her home after an illness of several months.

She had resided in Wilson for the past 26 years.

Surviving are; her husband; two sons, Frank and John of New York City; a daughter, Mrs. Donald Sampson of Lake Ariel; two brothers, Joseph and Wiliam Masler of Wilson. She also leaves one grandchild.

Funeral services will be held from Fisher's funeral home, 1723 Washington Blvd., Monday at 2 p.m. with the Rev. Frank W. Teske, pastor of St. Mark's Reformed church officiating. Burial in the Easton cemetery.

Walter C. Dech

Funeral Services Tuesday Afternoon for Bethlehem Man

Walter C. Dech, son of Mrs. Mary J. Landis and the late Albert T. Dech, died Friday morning in Allentown. A native of Bethlehem he was a member of Christ Evangelical and Reformed church, Bethlehem Aerie, 284, Fraternal Order of Eagles, and Keystone Lodge, No. 78, I.O.O.F.

Private funeral services Tuesday afternoon in the Lena E. Grim home, 817 W. Broad St., Bethlehem. Interment in Nisky Hill.

Edward J. Conroy

Retired Allentown Businessman Dies at Upper Block Eddy

Edward J. Conroy, retired Allentown real estate man, died Thursday at Upper Black Eddy, Pa. He was the husband of the late Liveria, nee Sheetz, Conroy.

Services will be held from the Upper Pinicum church, Upper Black Eddy, Tuesday at 3 p. m. Viewing at the Conner funeral home, 3058 Frankford Ave., Philadelphia, on Monday evening.

Mrs. Bessie Morgan

Tamaqua Woman, 54, Was Born In Donaldson

Mrs. Bessie Morgan, wife of John A. Morgan of 317 Glenwood Ave., Tamaqua, died at 10:15 o'clock yesterday morning at the Coaldale hospital, where she had been a patient for the past two months. She was aged 54 years, 11 months and 7 days.

Mrs. Morgan was born in Donaldson, a daughter of the late Jacob and Mary, nee Dinger, Clouser. She is survived by her husband and the following children: Herman, Lyle, George and Melvin, Tamaqua; John, Maryd; Russell, New Philadelphia; Mrs. Thelma Benavage and Mrs. Mildred Garanty, Maryd. Also surviving are two sisters, Mrs. Edna Stahler and Lillian Clouser, Tamaqua; a stepsister, Dorothy Clouser, Bethlehem and twelve grandchildren.

The funeral will be held at 2 p.m. Tuesday at her late home, with the Rev. Arthur Schaffer, pastor of St. John's Reformed church, Tamaqua, officiating. Interment will be made in St. John's German Lutheran church cemetery, Tamaqua.

Deaths

FASCHING — In Allentown, June 26, 1941, Frank, husband of Elizabeth (Rabel) Fasching, 424 N. Jordan St., aged 65 years, 6 months and 25 days.

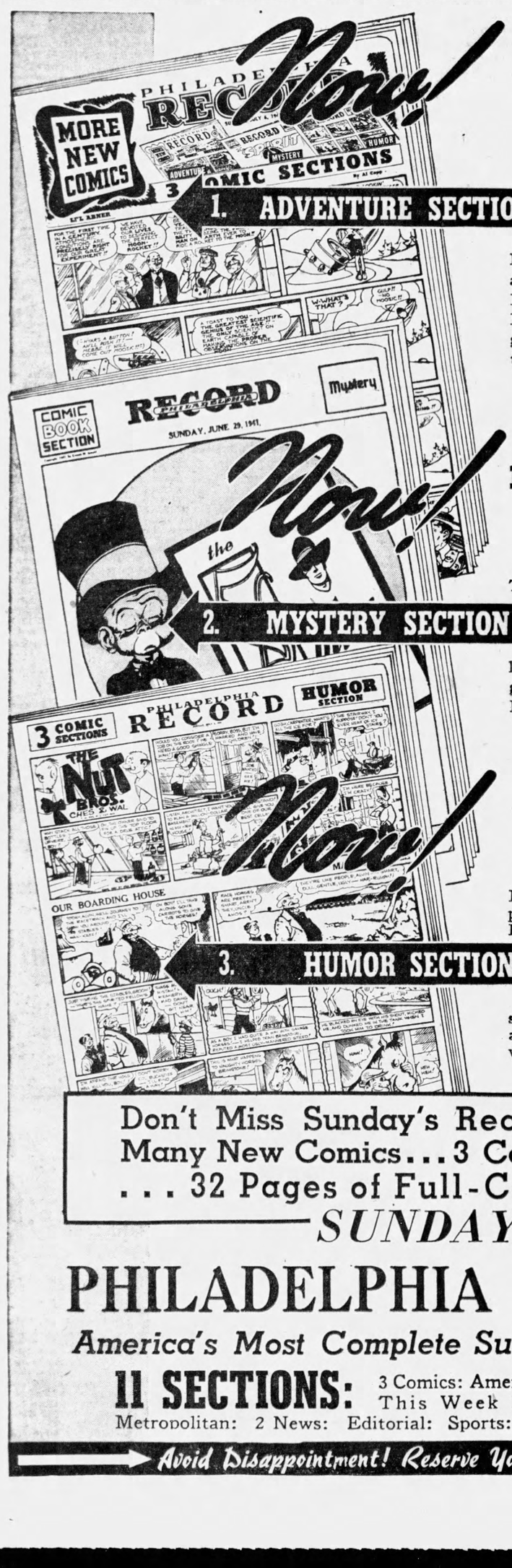
Relatives, friends and members of Gerlert Lodge No. 202 are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the funeral home of William J. Weber, 502 Ridge Ave., Monday at 9:30 a. m. Solemn high mass of requiem will be offered in the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus at 10 a. m. Interment in the Sacred Heart cemetery. Friends may call at the funeral home Sunday from 7 to 9 p. m. Weber.

MORGAN—At Coaldale, June 27, 1941, Bessie, nee Clouser, wife of John A. Morgan, aged 54 years, 11 months and 7 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late home, 317 Glenwood Ave., Tamaqua, at 2 p. m. Tuesday. Interment will be in St. John's German Lutheran, church cemetery, Patterson St., Tamaqua. Friends may call from 7 to 9 p. m. Monday.
Clarence T. Hartwig.

SMITH—In Lehighton, June 27, 1941, Emma Lucette, nee Swartz, widow of James P. Smith, aged 79 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services from the Swartz memorial home, 3rd and Alum Sts., Lehighton, at 2:30 p. m. DST Sunday. Interment in the Lehighton cemetery. There will be no public viewing.
W. D. Swartz, Lehighton.



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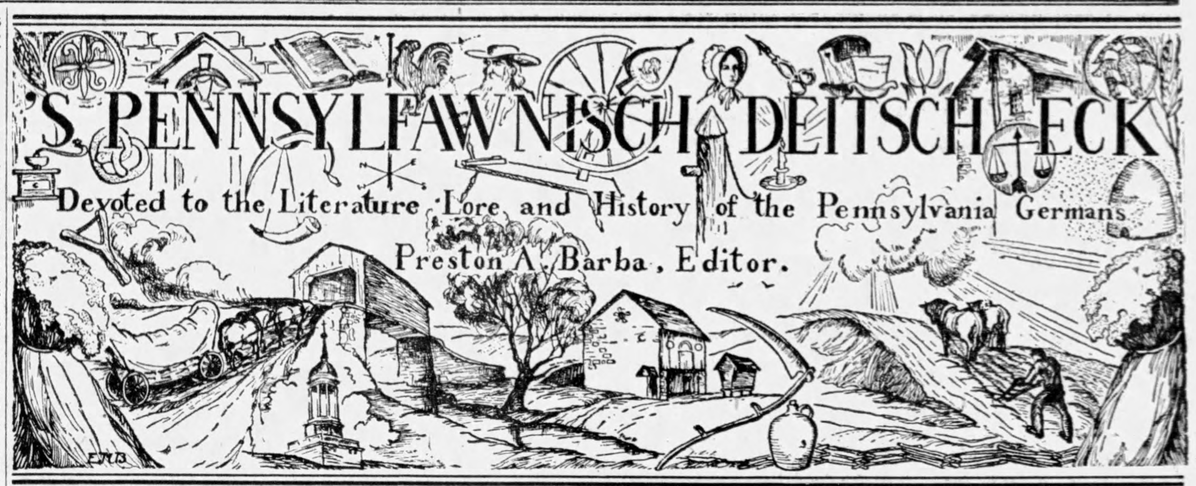
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A BIBLICAL FOURTH OF JULY SERMON

delivered Sunday, the 4th of July, 1841, on the occasion of the celebration of the Declaration of Independence at Coxtown, Berks County, Pa., in the presence of several Companies of Volunteers and approximately two thousand auditors

by DANIEL KOHLER

Evangelical Lutheran Pastor of the Kutztown and other congregations in Berks County, Pennsylvania

This sermon was delivered in the German language one hundred years ago. Some may find it naive and antiquated, but we offer it here in English translation in the belief that many of our readers may find its contents quite as timely today as their ancestors did a century ago. Let us hope that the patriotic fervor of this Pennsylvania German clergyman's sermon delivered before his rural Pennsylvania German parishioners in the language of their fathers may evoke in the hearts of us their descendants the same love and reverence for the freedom which we still enjoy in America today and the same gratitude to God for this precious boon.

Probably only our older readers will know that Coxtown, the place where this sermon was delivered, is the Fleetwood of today. Its first name was Krappestedtel, then Crowtown and later Coxtown. But the three names continued to be in use. When the Reading and Lehigh Railroad was built, an engineer named James McManus wished to put an end to the resulting confusion and designated the railway station as Fleetwood for a town in England.

The translation from the German was done by Luther A. Pflueger, Ph. D., of Cumberland University. It is offered here in a somewhat condensed form.—ED.

Text: 2 Corinthians, third chapter, the latter part of the 17th verse: "Where the spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty."

My dear hearers, beloved in the Lord:

At the time when our first parents still dwelt in Paradise, in which God the Lord as a most loving father had enriched them with bodily and spiritual blessings, perfect liberty prevailed among them. They were happy, joyous, blissful, beautiful, immortal, and exempt from everything that could in any way detract from their freedom. — God saw that all was good, and He blessed them.

And why, my beloved, were they so free and happy Why did they live in peace, in perfect harmony, enjoying absolute equality of rights and privileges? Ah, the spirit of the Lord was among them: "The Lord breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man became a living soul." The spirit of the Lord filled and inspired them with light, virtue, knowledge and love. It impelled them to enjoy their own freedom, and out of overflowing hearts not begrudge that of others.

But unfortunately our first parents were not satisfied with this happiness. They allowed themselves to be led astray by Satan in the form of a crafty serpent. Thereby tyrannical Satan brought to mankin sin, tyranny, slavery, despotism and class hatred, so that brotherly love little by little died away, and man oppressed and killed his fellow-man. Yes, we read in the Holy Scriptures that tyrants increased upon the earth, and all the thoughts and imaginings of their hearts were continually evil. They no longer wished to be led by the spirit of the Lord, and as a consequence they forfeited their liberty, and subjected themselves already on this earth to the inhuman government of Satan and his devil-possessed tyrants.

But God be praised! The Lord took mercy on us. In His unending love he has promised His spirit to all those who are willing to be led by it. And so up to this very hour the spirit of the Lord rules in the hearts of the children of faith, and leads them to freedom. But he who will not allow himself to be guided and chastised by the spirit of the Lord is bound by the will of Satan. For him are being forged the chains of slavery and eternal bondage.

At all times and in all lands, my beloved, we can plainly see, if we study the history and the government of nations, that one form of government always excelled another, that one government was superior to others because of some distinguishing characteristic or pre-eminence, and that every government at all times, among all nations, treated its people in accordance with the spirit that prevailed among those in power. If the hearts of the rulers were filled with love, justice was tempered with mercy. But if the hearts of those that governed were full of hatred and lust for power oppression followed....If the spirit of the Lord inspired both rulers and the majority of the citizens there was liberty, and equal rights and justice for all. But under the domination over mankind of "the prince of the power of the air" oppression and bondage prevailed.

The evil spirit loves darkness, absolute authority and force, and strives constantly to reduce us all to slavery. He hates the light, obedience, equality of privileges, and civil and religious liberty. Where he is present dwells darkness. The spirit of the Lord, however, loves the light, obedience, equality of privileges, brotherly love and civil and religious liberty. Tyranny and slavery vanish at His coming....Where the spirit of the Lord dwells, there is liberty.

And since we, my beloved, are assembled here today to celebrate the anniversary of our independence in a Christian manner you will permit me to consider and to present for your meditation the following:

I. The origin and the differences of systems of government, along with the causes of these differences.

II. The nature of freedom, and the means by which we can preserve it and hand it down to our children and grandchildren.

First Part

Concerning the origin of systems of government.

1. Our Saviour Jesus Christ did not prescribe for us any particular system of worldly government. If He had ordained a certain form it would doubtless have been a republican-democratic one; for the form of government that He gave to His church is, regardless of what the popes say, of that type. Where His spirit prevails there is liberty. Where the Lord rules in the hearts of men rigid authority is unnecessary. Governmental authority has come into existence only on account of the godless, as a protection of the righteous and a punishment of evildoers. Tyranical governments and oppressive rulers who burden their people with fight against the spirit of the Lord. Extravagant many laws and heavy taxes are not of God....for where the spirit of the Lord is, there is freedom and love.

In the beginning all peoples lived in liberty and bound by no form of government....every one free and independent of his neighbor. The first union formed between man and man was that between husband and wife, joined in the bonds of wedlock. Husband, wife and children living together in the same house formed an intimate family group in which certain rules had to be obeyed. All these family groups were of the patriarchal type, in which all authoritly centered in the father. They lived independently of each other, each regulating solely its own domestic affairs. Then followed the bonds between master and servant.

Then the weak, the orphaned, the crippled could not uphold their rights, could not procure for themselves the means of existence. To whom should they turn but to the strong for defense? In exchange for this protection they promised strong obedience and service....This is the first form of government of which we know, a form that already existed before the time of Moses.

Since, however, the spirit of the Lord did not guide all families, and since men were already badly depraved, just as they are today, it happened very frequently that these patriarchal or family governments quarreled among themselves. After they had quarreled for some time, and frequently even fought against each other, they found it advisable to try to live together in harmony and peace, bound by certain rules and laws, joining their forces in mutual defense. Under these circumstances they at once discovered that a certain power and authority were necessary to make effective their resolutions of union and common defense. This quite naturally brought into existence a form of government in which the family-heads or patriarchs came to an understanding and formed a league. This one might call a government of patriarchal associates. The patriarchs or fathers of the families were called fathers, seniors or senators. These when assembled formed the council of government. Their decrees and laws went only so far as to govern with paternal authority the tribes or the union of patriarchs, and to further and bring about the common welfare. Domestic and family affairs were entrusted to the heads of the individual families, the so-called patriarchs.

This was the origin and the nature of the first form of government. Its administration was good, simple and natural.

In the course of time the human race increased, and many kinds of people existed on the earth. The one adopted one means of support, the other another. There were hunters that lived on wild animals. These were rough men, cruel fighters, a people fond of plunder and war, much like our own Indians. They always sought to oppress and drive out other people, but they themselves had no fixed dwellings. Similar to, and better than these, were the nomads or shepherd people who lived from their herds. To these belonged the Israelites and thir ancestors. The third and best class was composed of the husbandmen or farmers, supporting themselves in an honorable fashion, storing up through industry provisions from their fields for the time of scarcity. To these might be reckoned the craftsmen. From the farmers and craftsmen arose a fourth class, the merchants, who transported the excess products and food-stuffs of one land to other lands, and exchanged them for the superabundance of these lands. Under these circumstances the patriarchal associations of the various tribes and peoples were compelled to live in friendly relations and to conclude security and trade agreements with other countries. For this purpose an assembly of the head-men or chiefs of the patriarchal associations was necessary. In this way the country extended its governmental district.

The spirit of the Lord was to be found only in a very few. Many dishonest men tried to live in part from plunder and theft, and against these measures had to be taken. Hard-working and honest citizens had enough to live on. But the lazy went hungry, and then through hate and envy they turned to robbery and murder. This state of affairs gave rise to penal laws, and judges whom the better classes supported and upheld.

The above mentioned princes and head-men of the people were, however, often very wicked men, who ruled the people harshly and even subjected many to slavery. Where the spirit of the Lord was absent there was servitude. The love of despotic power is so inborn in human nature that the head-men of the people who had once exercised authority, with but few exceptions, clung to it as long as they possibly could. Every one imagines himself, whether truly or falsely, more capable of ruling than his neighbor. This was the chief reason for the rise of aristocracies, monarchies and despotisms, by one or the other of which most people are still ruled today.

2. Let us examine briefly the variations of the forms of government. (I do this in order to set before you contrasting pictures of slavery and the love of liberty.)

The various forms of government are called by the following names: democracy, aristocracy, monarchy and despotism. Various names are given to the heads of these different forms of government, such as president, king, emperor, monarch, despot, chief, etc. These together with their subordinates, known by a great variety of names, and receiving their authority either from the rulers or from the people, compose these several governments. Many of these tyrants are honored and worshiped by their subjects as gods, although they oppress, and even behead them if the whim seizes them.

One great political question has constantly existed among the peoples of the earth: does all legitimate authority stem from the people itself, having there its seat and origin, to be employed only for the furtherance of the welfare of the people as a whole; or is there a royal race, possessing an inalienable, permanent and hereditary God-given right to rule, looking out only for its own well-being, holding its people in subjection? One would think that every one would answer, that authority resides in the people, and yet nine-tenths of the human race live under the principle that certain favored individuals possess the divine right to rule. We in this country, however, believe in the right of government by the people. Thanks to God, the spirit of the Lord has taught us this.

Let us now speak of the democratic form of government. We will look first at the black in order that the white may shine the brighter. For contrast, that heightens colors, will cause democracy to stand out more resplendently when it is compared with aristocracy.

a. Aristocracy is the name applied to that form of government in which all authority rests in the hands of the upper classes and the nobility. b. A mixed or limited monarchy is that form of government in which the king and the upper classes share their authority with representatives of the people. England and France live under this form of government. c. A despotism is a government in which one man alone possesses absolute authority. His will is law, and his powers are unlimited. Almost all Asiatic people are governed by despots, who hold the scepter of absolute and irresponsible power over the lives and property of their people. d. A monarchy is closely allied to a despotism, with this difference that the monarch is held in check by certain restrictions or by a constitution, whereas the despot knows no limitations, except his own will. In other respects they are the same. Oh God! How can we be thankful enough that we live in this beloved free land of ours, and not under such other governments! We can not praise Thee sufficiently for what the spirit of the Lord has done for us.

A republican form of government (one very closely resembling ours) is that of a free and independent state, governed by representtaives chosen by the people, who, however, in most republican lands hold their offices for life, independent of the people and irresponsible to them. That is in our dear country not the case, and in this respect our government differs from a genuinely republic: n one.

A genuinely democratic government is one which places the law-giving and executive power exclusively in the hands of the assembled people. This is without doubt the only form of government to which the spirit of the Lord leads. Ours is an almost perfect example of it, with exceptions in just a few particulars.

The government of our free and beloved fatherland is democratic in the now accepted, although not in the original sense of the term. It is governed to some extent according to republican principles, and it can therefore justly be called a democratic-republican government.

A democratic-republican form of government considers the people as the only source of its power, a power exercised by representatives of the people, electd by the people for a definite period, and rsponsible to them for all that they do. This is without doubt the Christian and the best form of government, because it insures equal rights, civil and religious freedom, and as a consequence happiness, to all its citizens. This is assuredly the form of government which the spirit of the Lord reveals to us, and this we should recognize as a gift of God.

These are the various forms of government that are in force on the earth. Which of them will you choose? Here the heart feels and the lips speak: "God preserve the republic!" Let us enjoy our freedom, protect it against kings and despots, and let us never fall under their sway. Open, oh heavens, thy windows and shower through thy spirit the blessings of freedom upon us and upon our descendants down to the remotest generations! Yes, shower them so upon us that a mist may arise from our soil of freedom and fall again as rain on other lands, until all tyrants, despots and kings shall have died and been buried forever, with their governments transformed into Christian governments, governments of free people, where one heart and one soul reigns, that of the spirit of the Lord, who blesses us all with freedom.

But my beloved, here you will ask, and rightly so, why have not all peoples long since been free? Why are they not blessed with such an excellent government as we possess? Why are there among the peoples of the earth so many kinds of governments. This question we shall now briefly consider.

3. The cause, or rather the blame, for the many forms of government is to be sought in this: the nations, and especially their rulers, are blind to the spirit of the Lord. And should it perchance begin its work among them they would resist it. If all peoples knew the spirit of the Lord they would understand their rights, they would obey God rather than men, they would renounce their idols, they would claim their civil and religious liberty "to which the laws of nature and the God of nature entitle them," and thereby they would become free and independent citizens; for where the spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty.

One has but to observe the people of Asia and Africa, those most deeply sunken in idolatry and superstition, and one will find that just these peoples have the most cruel rulers. They know least of the spirit of the Lord, and therefore they can be treated as slaves by their rulers.

The wisest philosophers and statesmen maintain that if a government should be on the point of, or should have already passed over to a rule of anarchy and violence, its subjects would be under no obligation to obey it, but on the contrary it would be their duty to oppose it. This same principle in religious matters is in accord with the spirit of the Lord and is confirmed by the teachings of the apostles. In Acts 5, 29 we read: "We ought to obey God rather than men." Other verses of similar tenor are to be found in the Scriptures. Nations acting in accord with this principle inaugurated revolution after revolution, all striving for reforms. Often only after long and bloody combats did success crown their efforts. The old form of government with its oppressive yoke was cast aside. But if the spirit of the Lord was not present, if men were godless and their motives impure, the revolution brought them no freedom, a change of government perhaps, but no more. But when the spirit of the Lord moved their hearts, when they strove for both civil and religious freedom, when equality of rights and justice and love was the goal, then they succeeded, then they received that gift of heaven, their freedom. The history of France, of South America and that of the United States all offer their compelling testimony on this point.

One need merely look at the French Revolution. Were love for freedom and equality of rights, were religion and brotherly love the impelling motives? Was it the longing to bring forth the fruits of the spirit? Was it a procedure that the spirit of the Lord justified? In short, was it the working of the spirit of the Lord which brought about the revolution in France? No, my beloved, otherwise goal and outcome would both have been freedom.

During the revolution religion in France had been reduced to blasphemy, a resistance to the spirit of the Lord in which His commands were trodden under foot, and the seventh day as one of rest was abolished to be replaced by the tenth. And although Napoleon in deference to the pope revoked this law after the lapse of thirteen years, and re-established Roman Catholicism as the religion of France....He exacted exorbitant pay for it, his coronation by the pope as Emperor of France, and later his divorce from Josephine based on no other cause than his own caprice and desire....Christianity was little more than a name in France, and the fruits of its spirit were almost completely lacking. This union of church and state was once more dissolved in the revolution of 1830.

This forty year long revolution in France cost millions of human lives and untold millions of francs in wealth. And yet it gave birth to nothing but a change in the day of rest, the banishment of the commandments of the Lord, an adoption once more of the Roman church, the doing away with one class of cruel nobles and the taking on of another still more cruel, and finally a going back to the old aristocratic form of government.

Quite different was it with our fathers, fighters for and founders of our beloved democratic-republican form of government. The light of the spirit shone upon them while still in Europe, above all the light that streamed from Luther's reformation of the church. The reformation preached the gospel and gave light. It sowed the seed of religious and civil liberty, and awakened a love for them. But since men were denied freedom in Europe and were persecuted on account of their religious principles they took refuge in this fatherland of liberty in order to enjoy here their rights as individuals.

Here they were happy in the liberty of worshipping and serving God according to the convictions of their conscience and in accord with the spirit of God. The reports of this freedom were carried to their brothers in the faith, and they followed them to America. To be sure everything round about them was wild and solitary. But they chose rather to live in the wilderness with freedom than in abundance in a garden, but subject to tyranny and oppression. Here they prayed to the living God and served him. And then when the aristocratic government of England no longer granted them this freedom and wished to enslave them they united against it. They strove not only for power and dominion, but also for freedom and equality of rights. They called on the Lord to protect them, and He opened the windows of heaven and heard their prayer. They were to be sure no high-born nobles, swollen with riches derived from the toil of their subjects and born in their own imaginings for dominion. But they looked upon each other as fellow-citizens, all born equal, earning their bread by the sweat of their brow, believing themselves born for freedom and equality of rights. These beliefs moved our fathers to declare themselves openly against the tyranny of England and for freedom and independence. Their commander-in-chief, George Washington, was filled with a different spirit than Napoleon, who loved dissolute female companions, who in order to enrich himself plundered churches and schools, and depended on his craftiness and his mighty armies for his success. No, my beloved, Washington lived chastely. He supported schools and churches, and was himself a devoted church member. He begged God for counsel and wisdom, for strength and bread for his little army of often half naked and starving soldiers, whom he looked upon and loved as his fellow-citizens. Washington thought God's protection essential, prayed to Him often on his knees, and signed the democratic-republican constitution with his own hand. Thus did our fathers set to work, inspired by the spirit of love for freedom and equality of rights. The spirit of the Lord was among them, and our country through them received its freedom.

(To be Concluded)

Chat About Your Friends

Mr. and Mrs. William Kocher and daughters Geraldine and Lorraine, 1449 Liberty St., spent the week at Atlantic City.

Betty Jane Genrich, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Genrich Jr. of 608½ St. John St., observed her 15th birthday anniversary on July Fourth.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Reinhard, 624½ Cedar St., have returned home from Binghamton, N. Y., where they spent the past week with their daughter, Mrs. Harry Frederick, who is seriously ill, in the New York City hospital. Mrs. Frederick is the former Mildred Reinhard of Allentown.

James Stahl of 231 Water St., recently had as his guests, Michael Kochaba and Stephen Souchak of Nesquehoning.

Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Sloboda, 717 Union St., have returned home after visiting some friends in New York City.

Mr. and Mrs. Leidy Brey, 224 Lehigh St., marked their 32nd wedding anniversary yesterday.

George Oswald, 232 Water St., has returned home after spending several days fishing at Wildwood, N. J.

Mrs. Hannah Groff, 116 S. 6th St., is spending the week vacationing at Albrightsville.

Rudolph Toman, 639 Hill St., has returned home from the Sacred Heart hospital where he underwent an appendectomy.

Margaret Stahl, 231 Water St., had as her guests for several days, Mr. and Mrs. William Korasting of Maple Shade, N. J.

Laura Weed of Northampton, Eleanor and Sara Robert of Slatington and Miriam Roberts of Long Island leave today for a three-weeks motor trip to Florida.

Mrs. Margaret Klein Willey, New York City, is visiting her aunt, Sallie Clader, at 1049 Allen St.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel O'Donnell, 1324 S. 3rd St., have returned from Niagara Falls, where they spent a belated honeymoon.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Grigg and daughter Jeanette, 922 N. 4th St., were recent visitors at Silver Springs, Fla.

Dr. and Michael Blackstone, 818 Walnut St., were guests at The Senator, Atlantic City, during the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lester, 222 E. Union St., vacationed at Atlantic City during the past week where they were registered at The Seaside.

Mrs. H. Ferry, daughters Rosemary and Veronica and son John of 136 Tilghman St., will spend the weekend in Washington, D. C.

Edwin Leibensperger, Stony Run, celebrated his birthday anniversary on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Tanner and Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Peters of Coplay are spending the holidays in Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus E. Grate, 240 E. Mosser St., yesterday celebrated their 3rd wedding anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. George Deifer, 117 South 7th St., left today on a trip to the Pacific coast and the Canadian Rockies.

Dr. and Mrs. Lewis Freed of Allentown are spending their vacation at the Forest Inn, Eagles Mere.

Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy DePuy of 20 S. Jefferson St. are leaving today for a tour through the New England states. Accompanying them will be Anna Soley of 314 N. Jefferson St.

Mrs. J. C. Maguire of 131 N. Franklin St. spent the holiday at Atlantic City.

Mrs. Florence M. Leaser, 526 N. 11th St., will observe her birthday anniversary on Sunday.

Dorothy F. Roth, 616½ N. Poplar St., will today celebrate her birthday.

Perle E. Best, 510 N. 6th St., left Thursday to spend the holiday weekend in New York City where she will be maid of honor at the wedding of Sylvia Golden. Miss Best will also attend the fifth wedding anniversary celebration of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Messinger of the Bronx.

Mrs. E. Sweeney, Mrs. K. Kelly, Mrs. M. Voorhees, Mrs. J. Buckalew, Mrs. J. M. McCafferty, Geraldine McCafferty and Eleanor Schmidt are spending the holiday weekend in the Morning Glory Valley, near Klecknersville.

Mr. and Mrs. William Russell and son Billy of 712 Kiowa St. are vacationing in Akron, Ohio.

To prevent production delays, workers who are not now employed on defense projects but have had experience in aircraft manufacturing, shipbuilding, machine shops, and machinery manufacturing are being urged by William S. Knudsen, Director of the OPM, to register at their local State Employment Office.

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Now—New Eighth Street Bridge cut-rate tolls are in effect so that you can go the speedy way during the three trial months from now until September 30th at one-half the former rate! And it is hoped that traffic will increase under this trial plan to the point where the decreased tolls may be made permanent. Get your book of 40 toll-tickets for the low price of One Dollar at the bridge toll-house or at the 8th Street ticket office of the Lehigh Valley Transit Company. Reduced rates to ticket holders only!

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Obituaries

Tilghman D. Woodring

Retired Farmer and Carpenter Expires After Week's Illness

Tilghman D. Woodring, 75, retired farmer and carpenter ,died Thursday after a week's illness in his home at Crackersport.

Born March 11, 1866, in the house in which he died, he was a son of the late Tilghman and Mathilda, nee Hoffman, Woodring. He was married to Mary Marcks 55 years ago. A member of the Jordan Evangelical, and Reformed church, Walberts, he was the oldest member of the P.O.S. of A., Guthsville.

Surviving besides his wife, are three daughters, Mrs. Fred Dorney, Crackersport; Mrs. Marcus Dorney, Dorney Park; Mrs. George Dehrs, at home; four grandsons, Franklin, Donald, and Forrest Dorney, and Vernon Dehrs; two great grandchildren; and one brother, Edward of Ambler. One daughter, Beulah, preceded him in death.

Rev. George R. Johnson will officiate at funeral services for the family from the home, Monday at 1:30 p. m. (DST), with continued services for the public in Jordan Reformed church. Interment in the adjoining cemetery.

Mrs. Laura Huff

Octogenarian Was the Last Member of Her Family

Mrs. Laura Huff, 80, of 131 N. Poplar St., died early Thursday in the Sacred Heart hospital where she was admitted June 24. In ailing health for a year, she had been bedfast nearly two weeks.

Born March 7, 1860, near Lehigh church at what is now Brookdale, she was the daughter of Daniel Y. and Eliza (nee Breinig) Bittenbender. She was twice married, living at Weilers, near Breinigsville, for many years where her first husband, Oscar Weiler conducted a general store. Mr. Weiler died in 1906 and Lloyd Huff, her second husband, died about nine years ago.

For the past seven years she resided at the Poplar St. address with her nephew, Harold W. Keck. She was a member of the Lutheran congregation of Lehigh church, near Alburtis, sang in the choir for 40 years, and was a member of the Ladies Aid society.

Surviving besides, a number of nephews and nieces are five step-children: Mrs. Frank Cressman, Mrs. Benjamin Berger, Mrs. S. A. Rabenold, Mrs. Benjamin Beauchner, all of Allentown, and Mrs. H. Wright of Pleasant Gardens, N.C.

Mrs. Mabel I. Woodring

Catasauqua Woman, 57, Was Lifelong Resident of That Community

Mrs. Mabel I. Woodring, nee Oldt, wife of Henry Woodring, died Thursday evening at the residence of her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Snell, 400 Race St., Catasauqua, in her 57th year. She had been in failing health for several years.

Mrs. Woodring was a daughter of the late Milton and Cecelia, Smith, Oldt, and was born in Catasauqua Feb. 29, 1884. She lived in that community practically all her life. She was a member of St. Paul's Lutheran church, Catasauqua, and was affiliated with the Woman's Missionary society of that parish. For 10 years prior to her illness she was a regular attendant at the sessions of the Ladies' Aid society of the Presbyterian church of Catasauqua.

There survive her husband, two sons, Paul and Harold Woodring, Catasauqua; two daughters, Miriam, wife of Reginald Snell, Catasauqua, and Eleanor, wife of John Nevins, Hokendauqua; three brothers, Robert Oldt, Kutztown; Sterling, Catasauqua, and William, Petersville; one sister, Eva, wife of Quincy Dorwart, Catasauqua; and seven grandchildren.

The funeral will take place on Monday at 2 p. m. from the Snell home. Interment will be made in Arlington cemetery, near Mickleys. Viewing Sunday evening from 7 to 9 o'clock.

Mrs. George W. Fried

Wife of Allentown Plumbing Contractor Was Born in South Bethlehem

After having been bedfast for the past year, Katie, wife of George W. Fried a plumbing and heating contractor, of 248 N. 8th St. died at 2:45 o'clock yesterday morning at the residence of her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. David Witman, at 239 N. 8th St. She had been in failing health for more than five years and was aged 67 years.

Mrs. Fried was born in South Bethlehem a daughter of the late Elias and Matilda Ritter Stoneback and came to this city with her parents while still a small child. She attended the public schools of this city.

She was a member of St. Paul's Ev. Lutheran church.

Besides her husband, she is survived by two daughters, Mrs. David Witman and Mrs. Martin E. Schmoyer of this city, a son, Forrest E. Fried of this city, two grandchildren and two brothers, Harry Stoneback and Charles Stoneback, the latter assistant first chief, both of this city.

The funeral will be held Tuesday afternoon with services at the J. S. Burkholder funeral home at 1601 Hamilton St. at 1:30 o'clock, Rev. Dr. G. A. Greiss officiating. Interment will be made in the Greenwood cemetery. Friends may call at the funeral home Monday night from 7 to 9 o'clock.

Mrs. Emma Zellner

Slatington Woman, 58, Was Born in That Borough

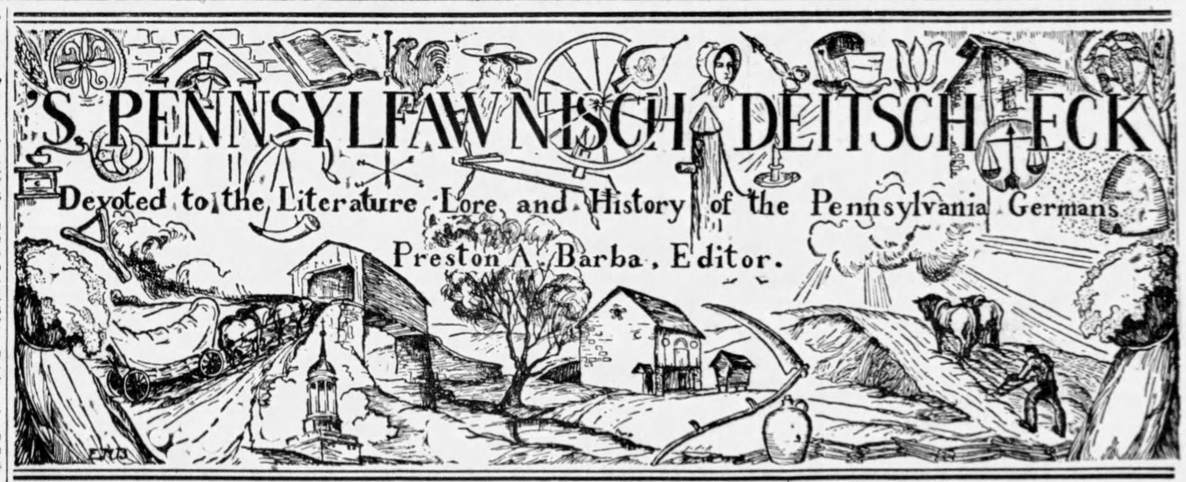
Mrs. Emma, nee Coffin, Zellner, wife of Oscar F. Zellner, died at 7 p.m. Thursday at her home, 117 E. Washington St., Slatington. She was 58 years old.

Born in Slatington, she was the daughter of the late Robert and Minerva, nee Kern, Coffin.

Surviving are her husband; a son by a former marriage, Norman Daniels of Allentown; two stepsons, Pvt. Joseph Zellner of Camp Croft, S. C., and Allen Zellner of Walnutport; a sister, Mrs. Laura Andrews of Walnutport.

Rev. William C. Evans of First Presbyterian church, Slatington, will officiate at services Monday at 2 p.m. at the Clarence T. Hartwig funeral home, 1002 Main St., Slatington, with interment in Union cemetery, Slatington. Friends may call Sunday from 7 to 9 p.m.

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A BIBLICAL FOURTH OF JULY SERMON

delivered Sunday, the 4th of July, 1841, on the occasion of the celebration of the Declaration of Independence at Coxtown, Berks County, Pa., in the presence of several Companies of Volunteers and approximately two thousand auditors

by DANIEL KOHLER

Evangelical Lutheran Pastor of the Kutztown and other congregations in Berks County, Pennnsylvania

This sermon was delivered in the German language one hundred years ago. Some may find it naive and antiquated, but we offer it here in English translation in the belief that many of our readers may find its contents quite as timely as their ancestors did a century ago. Let us hope that the patriotic fervor of this Pennsylvania German clergyman's sermon delivered before his rural Pennsylvania German parishioners in the language of their fathers may evoke in the hearts of us their descendants the same love and reverence for the freedom which we still enjoy in America today and the same gratitude to God for this precious boon.

Probably only our older readers will know that Coxtown, the place where this sermon was delivered, is the Fleetwood of today. Its first name was Krappesliedtel, than Crowtown and later Coxtown. But the three names continued to be in use. When the Reading and Lehigh Railroad was built, an engineer named James McManus wished to put an end to the resulting confusion and designated the railway station as Fleetwood for a town in England.

The translation from the German was done by Luther A. Pflueger, Ph. D., of Cumberland University. It is offered here in a somewhat condensed form.—ED.

(CONCLUSION)

Second Part

Let us first consider in what liberty consists.

The views of mankind concerning the nature of liberty are very different. Many conceive of liberty as something without bounds, an unlimited right to do whatever they wish. This would be an unbridled freedom that would soon lead to a violation of the rights of others, a contradiction of the law of equal rights. Our fathers certainly did not thus interpret the word liberty, nor does the spirit of the Lord.

Natural freedom consists of the right to do whatever one considers proper, without limitation or hindrance, providing that it conforms to the law of nature. Civic freedom is the freedom of mankind in society. The freedom to do what one considers proper is lessened or limited only so far as is necessary and expedient for the safety and welfare of the community as a whole, be that community society, state or nation. Many include here political freedom, which more properly is the freedom of the country or nation, the freedom of a state or land from all unjust restriction of its rights and independence by another nation. Religious freedom is the right to accept and enjoy one's own ideas and opinions in religious matters, and to honor the Supreme Being without any outward compulsion, according to the convictions and dictates of his own conscience. This is also what our fathers meant by civic, national and religious freedom, and this is what I also understand by the freedom that I defend and which I believe to be that taught by the spirit of the Lord. This freedom, as I have already said, knows no bounds except those necessarily imposed in order to assure equal rights, security and the welfare of the whole community of people. This freedom regards all as born free and equal, and only from this freedom and equality spring true and sound democracy and the government of the people.

In accordance with this freedom the democratic-republican governmental administration must always be weighed on the scales of equal rights, so that if two citizens are placed upon these scales the one will perfectly balance the other, and the scale-beam tip neither to the right nor to the left.

By equality of rights I understand laws which in any given case apply to one citizen just as to another, which demand from one what they demand from another, which grant to each and every one what is due him; laws which give to all equal law-making powers and which concede equal rights and privileges, which afford equal protection and support; laws which mete out justice to all with the same measure, which judge all with the same appraising eye, and which punish and reward under the same conditions. Even the law-making bodies, the judges of the courts and the magistrates, have, according to this principle, no special privileges. Law-making bodies consist merely of servants of the people. They are chosen to their offices for no other purpose than to represent the voice of the people and to formulate the will of the people in laws. The judges, therefore, are to pass sentence according to these laws and not according to their own discretion. They judge and pass sentence as the servants of the people, and these sentences the magistrates in their turn carry out as servants of the people. The following would be a really democratic government: laws, courts and executive authority all responsive to the will of the people—equal rights, and civil and religious freedom. This is a gift of God, a blessing from heaven, a work of the spirit of the Lord: for where the spirit of the Lord dwells, there is liberty. ...All of this we have preserved through the declaration of independence, the war of the revolution that followed it, and through the fathers in whom dwelt the spirit of the Lord.

2. Let us now consider the second point, the manner in which this freedom may be maintained.

As I have already said, Luther's reformation spread abroad the light, and the people learned to know their rights. Luther's reformation was in the spiritual realm what our revolutionary war was in the political. Luther and the reformers fought against corrupt, power-loving and oppressive priestly domination, and defended religious freedom in the name of the Lord with the weapons of religion and the gospel, and success was theirs. Our forefathers and the army, with Washington at its head, fought against the aristocratic government of England which oppressed them, treated them with cruelty and sought to enslave them. Along with political freedom and equal rights, the chief goal, they also successfully defended religious freedom. You need only examine Luther's writings, in which he protested against the corrupt and oppressive government of the priests of his day, and fought for freedom from these evils, and then compare with them our own declaration of independence, which on the 4th of July 1776 was read and signed by the patriots, and then ask yourselves whether Jefferson, the author of this declaration, does not show the same spirit of freedom which Luther manifested in his writings. One is almost compelled to believe that Jefferson was well acquainted with Luther's reformation and writings ....for the same spirit, the spirti of freedom glorifies them both.

Our fathers, thus enlightened, their eyes opened to the rights that they possessed, united, and after long deliberation decided to declare their country independent, since there was no other means of freeing themselves from the yoke of the English aristocracy. This declaration was written by Jefferson, and on the 4th of July, 1776, was read aloud in congress and signed by all. However, if the patriots had not followed up by fighting for and obtaining this freedom the signing of this declaration of independence would have been for them a death-warrant, for in the eyes of England all would have been arch-traitors. But the spirit of love bound them together and impelled them to risk their lives for freedom and equal rights. This great deed we are commemorating today, on this 4th of July, sixty-five years after the blessings of this declaration have come to us.

This declaration was followed by bitter war that lasted eight years. England was wealthy, could fit out great armies and it fought for its rights, its aristocratic rights, by means of which it wished to oppress the people and bow them deeper under its yoke. Our fathers, on the contrary, were poor, had no well-equipped armies, but they fought for independence, equality of rights and civil and religious liberty. One bloody battle followed the other. Tears rolled down the cheeks of women and children when the soldiers marched to the battle-field...Blood streamed over the field, but this blood of the innocent was avenged....Mighty and grievous was the combat, bitter the times. The whole world looked on with astonishment as it saw Washington, born of the people, at the head of his so little and so poor and yet so brave army. He defended freedom, and in the name of the Lord, like little David, he slew the great giant Goliath of England, and drove his army back into his own land. Then peace was made, and the fathers enjoyed the fruits of their labors, fruits that we still enjoy today.

Through these trials life and property became safe against oppressive and covetous rulers, for freedom had been purchased with a price.

Yes, the freedom of our dear fatherland was bought with bitterness and a high price, but it is sweet. It cost the sweat, the employment of all the strength and talents of the wisest heroes that ever lived upon the earth, and the blood of many a brave soldier—even women and innocent children had to become victims of the barbarities of war. But with the exalted goal of freedom steadily before the eye, all the burdens became endurable. Most of these noble fathers and heroes are no longer with us....may the earth rest lightly on their ashes. They now enjoy the fruits of their works in another free land where the spirit of the Lord dwells. And so long as we keep them in blessed remembrance let us as faithful stewards guard our greatest inheritance, the freedom which they bequeathed to us, and let us transmit this gift of heaven to our remotest descendants. Let us in our last and third point consider briefly how we can do this.

3. In order to do this, my beloved, we must first of all follow in the footsteps of our fathers, imitating their example in passing on to others honesty, uprightness, integrity, fidelity and the lover of liberty and of the fatherland.

And then we must also treasure this freedom, recognize it as a gift of the Allhighest, and teach our children that along with a training in Christian living there ranks in importance the preservation of this liberty. From the cradle on we should be brought up to be patriotic citizens, never trusting our democratic-republican government to unclean hands. If we wish it to be perpetuated to later generations it is and always will be our duty to remember this day and to celebrate its solemnly. On this day we should reflect upon the history of our country, speak to one another of the declaration of independence, bear in mind the deeds of our fathers and the heroes of the revolution, and thank God from the bottom of our hearts for His help and the guidance of His holy spirit, and furthermore we should pray to God that our freedom and our rights be safeguarded.

In the third place we must cultivate harmony and union so that we do not become at variance, quarreling among ourselves and forgetting brotherly love. We should willingly do as much for our neighbors as we expect from them, not envy them for that which God has given them, and be satisfied with what we earn. We are still free and will remain free as long as there are such men as these I see before me, who are ready at the call of their fatherland to defend that freedom. But the devil hates civil and religious liberty, because in them dwells the light which hinders him in his works of darkness. We do not know when he will stir up an enemy against us to deprive us of the enjoyment of peace and freedom. Should it happen ....and may God in his mercy forbid it....that danger threatens our freedom and the fatherland summons us to its defense, it is unquestionably the duty of every Christian citizen to obey the call of his fatherland. I for my part would not need to be called twice.

And here let me exhort you volunteers to remain faithful to freedom and equality of rights unto the death. It is expected of you that you defend our freedom and independence with your blood. Do this if danger threatens our land. Be prepared for it, strong, vigilant and brave. Bear in mind that you serve not men, but the Lord, in performing this duty. And if the day ever comes that you are called upon to defend your land and the rights of its people prove that you are the sons of your fathers, that their blood with its love of fatherland, equality of rights and liberty flows also in your veins, and that you are worthy to call yourselves sons of such noble fathers. Do this, and you, the seed of our fathers, will be a source of pride to your country. You will be counted by future generations not merely as men who figured in the list of their ancestors, but your names will be held in perpetual honor.

In the fourth place watchfulness is necessary for the perpetuation of freedom: watchfulness over ourselves, over our government. We must pay heed to ourselves lest we by godless living forfeit our freedom and suffer the penalty that loss involves. Watchfulness over our government is likewise necessary, lest it make laws that favor certain classes, mortally wounding our freedom. For if our legislative bodies pass laws which do not apply equally to all, laws by which one person or group of persons has an advantage over others, the ideal of equal freedom is violated. There are those who strive for riches, riches that in an honorable manner can be obtained but slowly, and only with toil and labor. And so we have dishonorable men who try again and again to obtain special privileges, and through these privileges power, and through this power wealth. If this power is put in their hands their corrupt characters will tempt them to abuse it. They will make beautiful and fine-sounding promises in order to attain these privileges and this power, but seldom will they fulfil their promises. If they acquire these special privileges they will think themselves better than others, treat the people as a negligible factor, seek gradually to fetter them, to obtain from them more and more privileges until the people have made over to them all their rights, only to find themselves crushed beneath their feet. Just as many privileges as we grant to such men, just that many do we take away from ourselves. And if such an inequality of privileges has once been established it becomes very difficult to restore the lost equality. Many of our laws are at variance with this ideal of freedom with equal rights for all. Therefore we must always be on guard; we must know when and to whom to delegate our rights.

We as a people act most wisely when we confer no special privileges on individuals, but reserve all rights for ourselves. Then we know in what hands our government lies. Then the eyes of our people must be open continually to the behaviour of other countries toward us; so that through their agents they can not interfere in our government and acquire there undue influence, so that they can not harm us either directly or indirectly by cunning or by force. We must grant them all that is their due, but not go a hair's breadth beyond.

And finally it is especially necessary, my beloved, that we strive with all earnestness to preserve the spirit of the Lord among us, that we permit ourselves to be guided by it, that we do not strive against its influence, if we wish to perpetuate our freedom, for where the spirit of the Lord is freedom also dwells. Its "fruits are love, joy, peace, patience, friendliness, kindness, faith, humility and chastity." If these fruits are constantly preserved among us the spirit of the Lord will also be with us. And if the spirit of the Lord dwells among us there liberty will be found, for where the spirit of the Lord is, there also is liberty. Therefore let us bering forth such fruits that the spirit of the Lord and our precious freedom may stay with and among us to the end of our days.

If this is the case our land will assuredly always remain a blessed land, the like of which is not to be found and will never be found elsewhere on this earth. If this comes to pass we shall never incur the danger of losing our freedom and equality of rights. Yes, if this comes to pass, if these principles are observed, if the fruits of the spirit grow more and more evident in and through us, all our endeavors will succeed, the spirit of the Lord will be with us and keep us free, and finally liberate us from and preserve us against the powers of darkness and the curse of the law, and accompany us to the heavenly land where all stand on a plane of perfect equality, where no person is more highly esteemed than another, but where all are equally happy and equally free, and where without doubt our blessed ancestors now dwell, where their hearts beat in sympathy with our freedom and long for its continuance, and where they rejoice over our prayer: "God preserve the republic," through Chirst Jesus and his spirit. Amen.

Der Juli

Im Juli kummt mer an die Aern;
Der Bauer schwitzt, doch schafft er gaern.
Der Weeze schteht wie Gold im Feld
Un hungrich iss en gansi Welt.

In aller Frieh waerd aagepackt,
Die Reffer schwinge schee im Takt,
Der Grossknecht bissel vannehaer,
Die Annre mache's graad wie er.

Mit Reche geht mer hinnenoh,
Un macht en Band vum lange Schtroh,
Mer bind die Schaep, un widder fart,
Ball schtehn die Schack in Roiye dart.

Un immer bei de grosse Hitz,
Do bringt die Maad die Wasserschtitz;
Des Brunnewasser dutt eem gut,
Es lescht der Darscht un kiehlt des Blut.

Dann, hie un do, die Sens rewetzt,
En gleener Brandewei gepetzt,
Un bringt die Maad des Nein-Uhr-Schtick,
Bei schwerer Aerwet, was en Glick!

Der Knecht iss in die Maad verliebt,
Sei Haerz iss voll, so recht bedriebt;
Doch helft sie 'm dabber aus de Not,
Sie reecht ihm Waerscht un Butterbrot.

Was hawwich g'saat, en Nein-Uhr-Schtick?
Ya, des waar 'n langi Zeit zurick.
Nau schafft mer alles mit Maschin;
Die waerd gedraenkt mit Gasoline.

So'n schtaahlner Esel hot ke G'fiehl;
Er geht druff nei wie 'n Gleppermiehl,
Faahrt iwwer alles naus im Feld
Un denkt nix vun de scheene Welt.

Die alde Zeite sin verbei,
Un des was sei muss, maag so sei.
Noch immer schafft der Bauer gaern;
Er iss der Keenich vun der Aern.

Er legt sich anne, Owets, mied,
En gut Gewisse, Gott behiet!
Mit Grickselgsang, do schloft er ei
Un draamt vun seinre Bauerei.

—JOHN BIRMELIN

DER VIERT JULI

Der viert July iss an der Hand,
Der grosse viert Juli.
Es iss en ewiges Geschiess;
Mer meent es kennt net sei,

Dass so viel Geld hen Mensche
Far blose in die Luft.
Sie daete 's besser schmeisse
Enunner in en Gruft.

O ya, mer gleicht sie sehne,
Die Fireworks sin schee;
Awwer Crackers un Pischtole,
Die duhn de Ohre weh.

Sie mache em yuscht denke
An die vergangene Zeit;
Vun Mord un Blutvergiesse,
Un ewigem Schtreit.

Un mer welle sell vergesse,
So gut as wie mer kann;
Un schaffe nau far Friede
Un Recht far yeder Mann.

—LOUISE A. WEITZEL

WOLKESCHATTE

Schtarrick segle Wolkeschatte
Iwwer griene Weezefelder;
Wie die Welle uff me See,
Schockle sich die graade Halme.

Langsam segle Wolkeschatte
Darrich geele Weezefelder;
Dausende vun miede Aehre
Schpiere schunn en frieher Dod.

—ALFRED SHOEMAKER

Chat About Your Friends

Mrs. Evelyn Vash and children of Pittsburgh are spending the month of July with her aunt, Mrs. R. F. LeVan, 1811 Linden St.

Charles A. Ebert, 3518 Lancaster Ave., Philadelphia, a former resident of Lehigh county, is confined to his home ill.

Mr. and Mrs. William N. Eberhard, 1527 Turner St., are guests at Chalfonte-Haddon hall, Atlantic City.

Martin Luther Horne, confined for the past two years in the Allentown hospital, celebrated his 81st birthday yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Clayton W. Farber and Mrs. Horace W. Farber, Bowmanstown, were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Stefchak, 215 Railroad St. Peter Stefchak, son of Mr. and Mrs. Stefchak, celebrated his 18th birthday yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Miller, 2252 Chew St., this city, and Mr. and Mrs. Lewis P. Burkey, 51 S. 3rd St., Hamburg, were in Atlantic City where they stayed at the Hotel Senator.

Among residents from this section who were guests at the Seaside hotel in Atlantic City were Mr. and Mrs. John Bohrer and daughter, Allentown R. 2, and Katherine Guldin, Wescosville.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cin, 914 Elliger St., are vacationing at Summit Hill.

Warren Roncolato, 389½ Greenleaf St., is vacationing at Wennersville.

Roland Troxell, 209 N. Penn St., spent several days in Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. Homer S. Wright, formerly of 433 Linden St., are now living at 35 N. 5th St.

Patrick Stravino, 391½ Greenleaf St., is spending some time in New York City.

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Obituaries

Mrs. Emma J. Smith

Center Valley Woman Was 70 Years of Age

Mrs. Emma J. (Anthony) Smith, wife of Tilghman L. Smith, died at 11:55 o'clock yesterday morning at the home of her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Smith, Center Valley. She was 70 years of age.

Born in Northampton county, she was the daughter of the late Jacob and Salome (Steinmetz) Anthony. She had resided in Cementon for 49 years.

Mrs. Smith was a member of the Lady Lillian Rebekah lodge, No. 79, Northampton; the St. John's Lutheran church, Coplay; Cementon Sunday school and the social society of the church.

Survivors include three daughters, Mrs. William Powers, Mrs. Arthur Reppert, Northampton; Mrs. Ralph Ball, Allentown; two sons, Roy Smith, Northampton; Alvin Smith, Center Valley; four grandchildren, a sister, Mrs. Samuel Reppert, Coplay, and a brother, Nathan Anthony, Northampton.

Rev. A. A. Koch will officiate at services Monday at 2 p. m. (DST) from the Schisler funeral home, 2119 Washington Ave., Northampton. Interment in the Coplay cemetery. Viewing Sunday from 7 to 9 p. m.

Robert William Canning

Hatboro Man, 64, Was Native of Bethlehem

Robert William Canning, 64, husband of Florence Higgins Canning, died at noon Friday at the residence, York Road above city line, Hatboro, Pa.

He was born in Bethlehem a son of Albert Canning Sr. and Eva E. Unangst. Survivors are his wife and parents, the latter of Broadway, Bethlehem; two sons, Major and Robert A. Canning, Allentown; John S. Canning, New York City, and a daughter, Mrs. Kenneth J. Bauder, Bethlehem.

Two brothers, Dr. Austin J. Canning, U. S. Army, Hawaii, and Albert Canning Jr. and five grandchildren also survive.

Service and viewing at 7:30 p. m. Sunday at the late home and viewing from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. Monday in the Calvin F. Miller home, 529 Wyandotte St., Bethlehem. Service at 2 p. m. Interment in Nisky Hill.

John Sepman

Retired Cement Worker Expires After Lengthy Illness

John Sepman, 68, retired cement worker of Nazareth, died shortly before 9 a. m., yesterday following a lengthy illness.

The son of Frederick and Elizabeth, nee Bechie, Sepman, he was born in Northampton on March 10, 1873.

He was a member of Zion Stone church, Kriedersville.

He was never married and is survived by only two sisters, Mrs. Minnie Horner, this city, and Mrs. Hannah Frank, Pennsville.

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Householders Saving by Purchasing Now

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TREXLER LUMBER CO.

Deaths

BOTTLING—In this city, July 11, 1941, Gottfried Bottling, husband of Hannah B., nee Mueller, Bottling, aged 72 years, 11 months and 4 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend services from the J. S. Burkholder funeral home, 1601 Hamilton St., on Tuesday at 3 p. m. (DST). Interment in Hillside cemetery. Friends may call Monday evening from 7 to 9 o'clock. Pottsville papers please note. B.

SMITH—At Center Valley, July 11, 1941, Mrs. Emma J. (Anthony) Smith, widow of Tilghman L. Smith, aged 70 years, 3 months, 8 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend services Monday 2 p.m. (DST) at the Schisler funeral home, 2119 Washington Ave., Northampton. Interment in the Coplay cemetery. Friends are invited to call Sunday 7-9 p.m. at the funeral home. Schisler.

CANNING—In Hatboro, Pa., Friday, July 11, 1941, Robert William Canning, husband of Florence Higgins Canning, at the residence, York Road, above city line, aged 64 years, 7 months and 25 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend services and viewing at 7:30 p. m. Sunday at the late home; also the viewing 10 a. m. Monday to 2 p. m. and services at 2 p. m. in the Calvin F. Miller funeral home, 529 Wyandotte St., Bethlehem. Interment in the family plot, Nisky Hill cemetery. Calvin F. Miller.

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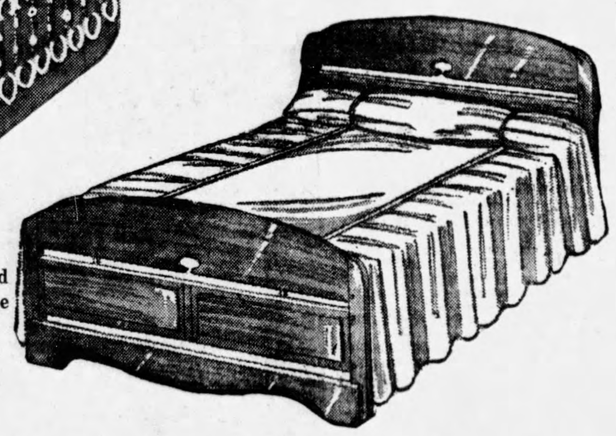
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8 American Oriental Rugs. 9'x12' Size	Were $69.00	Now $49.95
9'x12' Green Fibre Rug	Was $12.95	Now $ 7.00
9'x15'6" Axminster Rug, Rose Color	Was $84.00	Now $42.00
9'x15' Axminster Rug, Rose Color	Was $86.00	Now $43.00
9'x12' Axminster Rug, Blue Color	Was $64.50	Now $32.25
8'3"x10'6" Axminster Rug, Green Color	Was $57.50	Now $22.95
8'3"x10'6" Axminster Rug, Burgundy Color	Was $45.00	Now $22.50
6'x9' Axminster Rug	Was $29.95	Now $15.00

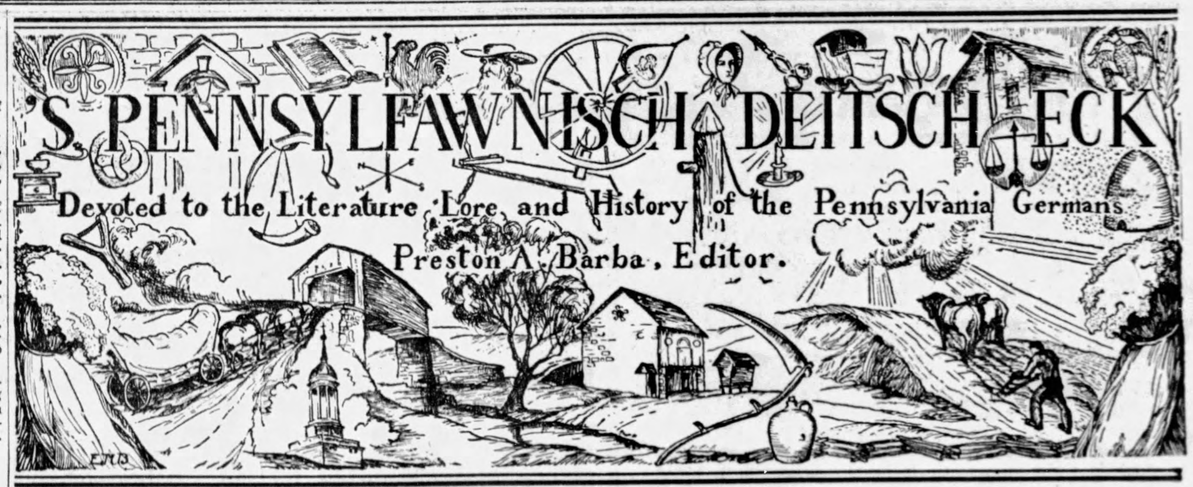
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Der Fitz Fitzpatrick

Uff em Kaerrichhof schteht en Schtee, wu die Yohrzahl 1774 yuscht meh so zu sehne iss All was noch vum Naame auszumache iss, iss Fitz. Es Iweriche iss all eweckgebrockelt. Em Naame nooch waar des mol ken Deitscher, hawwich gedenkt, un es wunnert mich wie der Irish do in die Nochberschaft kumme iss. Ich bin ans Graab un hab mei gewehnliche Hexeschprich gemacht.

Weil der Kerl ken deitscher Naame ghatt hot, denk ich, daet mer besser in Englisch rufe. Ich hab glei Andwart grickt, awwer in Deitsch. "Ich kann besser Deitsch schwetze wie du Englisch, so schwetz yuscht Deitsch. Der Galyevoggel kennt um der Weg sei, noh kennt er mich doch verwische," saagt er.

"Was far'n Galyevoggel? Saag mir des, Fitz," frog ich.

"Ich bin net der Fitzpatrick . . mei Naame . . iss Fink," saagt er e bissel vergelschtert. "Oh . . ich sehn . . du bischt net der Seeledreiwer. Der losst mir ken Ruh."

"Seeledreiwer? Galyevoggel? Was sin mir des far Mensche? Un verzaehl mir ebbes vun deim Lewe," saag ich.

"Huh! Hoscht du noch net gheert vun denne Kerl? Was far'n Yohrzahl hen ihr?" frogt er.

"1941. Du bischt schunn ball zwee hunnert Yohr unnich em Grund," saag ich.

"Des iss verflucht gelogge! Der Hen Schiffert kennt's net aushalde far mich so lang zu deiwle. Do muss es kenni meh vun denne Raabveggel meh hawwe, schunscht wisscht du aa ebbes vun ne. Well—mei Naame iss Fitz Fitzpatrick, yuscht ich hab en verennert, so dass der Kerl mich net verwische kennt. Es iss en langi Schtori, wann du sie heere witt."

"Ich bin gebore in Irland. Mir waare en grossi Familie, un Aarmut un Hungersnot waare net fremm zu uns. Wie ich mol uffgewachse waar, hawwich gheert vun Amerika. Do sin grossordiche Schtories vun dem Land verzaehlt warre. Wie schee un fruchtbaar des Land waer, vun de Insche, wu mer mit handle kennt, wie mer mit seim Gewehr yuscht naus in der Busch geh kennt un sich Fleesch vum Gewilbert hole, wann mer Hunger hett, un noch hunnerte annere Sache. Ich saag zu meim Vadder, 'Do gehn ich hie.' Ya—awwer er hot ken Geld far mir der Weg zu bezahle. Well, far die Gschicht karz mache, ich hab mich noch Holland gschafft. Des hot mich all vun zwee Yohr genumme. In Amschterdamm hawwich an me Waertshaus rumgelegge far sehne wie ich noch Amerika kumme kennt.

"Mol ee Daag dreff ich en yunger Pfelzer aa bei Naame Johann Schaub. Der hot mei Schproch gekennt un mir sin freindlich warre. Er saagt mir vun me Schiff, wu selli Woch abfaahre daet noch Amerika, un dass er mit dem Schiff gengt. Er hot mich gfrogt, far mit ihm geh. Ich saag ihm, ich misst aerscht Aerwet suche far Geld zu verdiene, weil ich net genunk hett far der Weg zu bezahle. 'Des iss net notwennich, ich kenn der Captain vum Schiff, den gehne mir sehne den Owed. Er losst mich mei Faahrt verdiene, un ich wett, dass er dich aa mitnemmt unnich denne Umschtende!

"Selle Owed sin mir ans Waertshaus, wu der Captain in der Bierschtubb gsotze hot, un der Johann hot mich bekannt gemacht. Wie schlau der Mann waar! Er hot uns getrenkt un gfiedert, un die Sache, wu er uns verzaehlt hot vun Amerika, waare unglaablich. 'Do, Buwe, drinken zu de glickliche Zeite, wu var eich sin im neie Land. Un do hawwich die Babiere far eich unnerschreiwe. Die saage yuscht, dass ihr mir die Faahrt abverdiene wolle," saagt er. Mir hen numme zu gaern unnerschriwwe, awwer unser Haerzer hen net draa gedenkt, dass mer Serwe aus uns gemacht hette.

"Nau,' weesscht du verleicht net was en Serwe waar? En Mann, wu sich iwwerbunne hot far en Schklaaf zu sei far en gewissi Zeit, waar en Serwe genennt.

"Well, der Daag far's Schiff abfaahre iss kumme. Die Segle sin nuff gezogge warre un der Wind hot uns vum Ufer naus uff's gross See geblose. Es Schiff waar gelaade mit Leit, so dass mer schier ken Blatz ghatt hot, far sich verschtennich hiezulege. Es Wedder waar schee un es See ruhich, far die aerschte paar Daage. Mir hen en blessierlichi Zeit ghatte, Bekanntschaft iss gemacht warre, mer hen gsunge un die Wunner vum Schiff un em See bedracht. Es waare wennich seegrank. De dritte Daag kummt en Schtarm. Schrecklich hot es geblose un's Schiff hot im Wasser rumgewelst, as wie en Gsoffner laaft. Die Welle waare so hoch wie die Mastbaem. All hen nunner gemisst, as wie die Schaffleit, noh iss alle Luftloch zugemacht warre, so dass es Wasser uns net versenkt hot.

"Was en Dunscht! Was en Gschtank un Hitz! Mer hot schier net schnaufe kenne. Far drei Daag hot der Schtarm gedauwert, un bis selli Zeit waar alle Mensch seegrank. Wie mir Amschterdamm verlosse hen, hot yeders ee Mos Bier un zwee Mos Wasser der Daag erlaabt grickt. Der Schtarm hot uns hie un haer geblose, so dass mer weit hinnich Zeit waare. Der vaerzehte Daag waar's Bier all un es Wasser gnapps. Was noch do waar, hot gschtunke noch de Fesser, wu es drin waar. Es Esse iss aa yederm verkarzt warre. Der Captain, wu so schee un glatt gschweizt hot, waar nau en gans annerer Mensch, schtreng, wiescht, grobb un unmanierlich. Wann eens geglaagt hot, waar es im Schtand Ohrfeige zu griege. Die Nadur hot uns Darschdiche en guter Reggeschtarm gschickt, mir hen 's Wasser gfasst mit alles, wu en Drobbe ghowe hot.

"In daere Not hen net yuscht die Mensche gelidde. Ich bin ee Nacht geweckt warre vun re Ratt, das der Schweess vun meim Gsicht gschleckt hot. Vun dem Dreck, faull Luft im Schiff, schlecht Wasser un net 's recht Sart Esse, hot es viel Grankheet gewwe. Sin aa Kinner gebore warre far e paar Daag zu lewe un noh, wie noch mehner, ihre Graab im See zu suche. Ich kann net saage wie viel Menner, Weiwer un Kinner, des gschtarwe sin un so begraawe warre. Die sin in en Duch genaeht warre, noh hen die Schiffleit sie iwwer en breed Board in der See schleife losse. Der Captain hot gedient als en Parre, awwer die Leichte waare glei verliwwer, er hot anneri Aerwet ghatt.

"Nooch zehe Woche vun so Elend, Darscht un Hungersnot, sin mir in Phildelphi aageland. Was hen mir geyubeliert, wie mir mol Land gsehne hen! Es Schiff waar kaum an der Waerf fascht gemacht, wie die Heerd Mensche schnell runner will. Ya, far die, wu ihr Faahrt bezaahlt hen ghatte, waar des all recht, awwer fufzich vun uns, Menner, Weiwer, Maed un Buwe waare Serwe un hen uns iwwerbunne ghatte zum Captain. Der losst uns net geh, bis er sicher waar vun seim Geld.

"Er ruft uns all zamme uff die Deck, un in re raue, schtrenge Schtimm saagt er, 'Harrichen all genau! Ihr wisse was far en Babier ihr all unnerschriwwe hen. Ich hab net die Zeit far eich im Land rum nemme far Bletz zu griege, so dass ihr eier Schuld abverdiene kenne. Es kummt en Mann, wu eich in Hand nemmt. Un wie eens vun eich darchgeht, waerd's gfange un eigschteckt far en langi Zeit.

"Glei iss eener kumme un iss mit em Captain in sei Schtubb, wu es hesslich gemacht hot. Die waare am handle far uns Schklaafe! Bis der Barye gemacht waar, waare sie alle zwee gsoffe. 'Des iss der Hen Schiffert, dem missen ihr geheerich sei. Hen, do iss dei Rindvieh. Du hoscht die Haerd wollfell genunk grickt,' hot der Captain gegrische.

"Un graad wie en Haerd Viehl sin mir vum Schiff in die Schtadt noch me Waertshaus gedriwwe warre. Dart sin Leit hiekumme far uns zu dinge, awwer sie hen der Barye gemacht mit em Hen Schiffert, mir hen nix neizusaage ghatte. Graad wie an re Vendu sin Mannsleit un Weibsleit verkaaft warre. En mannichi Familie iss uffgebroche warre. Eener verlangt en Koch, der anner en Schreiner un so weiter. Noh waare aa Bauere dart far Hilf zu kaafe. Ich hab gheert, dass der Deihenker vun me Schiffert en Barye macht far drei Yohr mit seine Kaafleit. Denk ich, 'Fitz, du bischt en Esel far drei Yohr zu schaffe far nix. Do schaffscht dich raus ee Weg odder der anner.' Ich hab mich grank, elendich un laahm aagschickt, so wann ich bedracht bin warre, hen die Kerl als der Kopp gschitteit.

"Well, er iss uns all los warre bis uff zehe Mann. Naegschte Daag sin mir ins Land vun Bauerei zu Bauerei un vun Schtedtel zu Schtedtel. In de Scheiere hen mer schlofe misse, un wann's net gewest waer far die Barmhaerzichkeet vun de Bauere, waere mer beinoh noch verhungert.

"Es letscht waare sie all an Bletz as wie ich. Ich bin iwwerich gebliwwe. Mer waare uff em Weg noch me Schtedtel un es iss dunkel un schpot warre. Der Galyevoggel hot mich verflucht un verscholde die gans Zeit. Wie mer ans Waertshaus kumme sin, waar schunn alles im Bett. Er hot Laerme gemacht un en Mann hot uns neigelosst un noch re Bettschtubb genumme. 'Ich bin verflucht mied. Die Nacht will ich Ruh hawwe. Unnerschteh dich net fart zugeh. Wann ich dich verwisch, zieh ich dich lewendich ab', saagt er. Noh schliesst er die Dier un legt der Schlissel unnich sei Koppekissi. Er hot glei gschlofe, awwer ich hab Bassem gschpielt. Die Daaghelling iss kumme glei nooch de Viere. Sachde bin ich aus em Bett, mich aagezogge un gewaart bis ich Uwing gheert hab. Der Hen Schiffert hot als fartgschnarrickst. Wie ich mol ebber gheert hab, bin ich ihm darrich die Seck, hab mei Babiere, all sei Geld un alle Schtick Babier, wu er in de Seck ghatt hot, genumme, so dass er nix ghatt hot far sich bekannt mache un zu beweise, wer er iss. Es waar so'n bhang wedder em Haus graad unnich em Bettschtubbfenschder Unni verwischt bin ich do nunner in der Hof gegraddelt un darrich die Kich in die Barschtubb.

'Du bischt der Hen Schiffert, net wohr? Wie hoscht gschlofe?' frogt der Waert.

"'Ya, ich bin der Hen. Ich hett gut genunk gschlofe, wann es net far den Serwe waer, wu ich bei mir im Bett ghatt hab. Er hot die gans Nacht gschnarrickst. Ich bin in me mechtiche Huddel. Muss graad noch der Schtadt, weil es kummt en Schiff mit vaerzich meh Leit un die muss ich abhole. Ich verhandel dir den Kerl drowwe im Bett. Do sin sei Babiere un mir warre net schtreidich wee-ich em Barye,' saag ich.

"Well, der Waert hot en Mann gebreicht, un mir hen en Barye gemacht. Ich saag dir awwer, dass ken Graas gewachse iss unnich meine Fiess far die naegschte paar Daag! Was es gewwe hot mit em Hen, weess ich net, yuscht es hot niemand der Fitz gschunne far drei Yohr, sell kann ich dir saage. Ich hab en Blatz gfunne bei gute Leit, waar niemols gheiert, un wie ich 74 Yohr alt waar, hen sie mich dohie gelegt. Es waer alles gut, yuscht der verdeihenkert Hen Schiffert sucht mich alsnoch. Ich kann ihm yuscht net gans ausweiche. Wie du gerufe hoscht, waar ich ihm yuscht aus de Glubbe gschlippt dart iwwer em Baerrick driwwe. Guck! . . Kummt er . . net . . dart?" Noh waar der Fitz fart.

NEI YAERRICK ISS EN SCHLECHTI STADT

Nei Yaerrick iss en schlechti Schtadt,
Ich denk ihr waerre's wisse;
Un hot mer net die Aage uff,
Do waerd mer ewwe b'schisse.

Sie raawe mich net uff de Schtross,
Fer sell bin ich zu wusslich;
Doch wann ich aervets Wechsel grick,
Do bin ich bissel schusslich.

Un kumm ich vun Nei Yaerrick heem,
Do hawwich bleine Vaerdel;
Ich schemm mich mit dem falsche Geld
Un saag de Leit ken Waerdel.

As ich's em Schtormann gewwe sott,
Der kennt mich draa verwische;
Was hette do die Leit gelacht,
Im Schtedtel rum gegrische!

So bleine Vaerdel daet ich gaern
In Kugle iwwer schmelze;
Nei Yaerriger dann, beim naegschte mol,
Der Buckel gut verbelse.

Es letscht Mol as ich gange bin,
Do grie-ich en bleiner Halwe;
Ich weess net, guck ich gaar so dumm,
As die mich so versalwe?

Un des hot mich erscht recht verzaernt!
Ich hab mir vorgenumme,
Nei Yaerrick grickt des Geld zurick!
Dart sin doch aa paar Dumme.

Do gehn ich in en Gleederschtor,
Mei Halwe los zu waerre;
Es laaft mer kalt der Buckel nuff,
Mei Gnie duhn zamme schnaerre.

Der Glaerrick hot en Hokenaas
Un gleene schwarze Aage;
Er blinzelt mir wie'n Hinkelwoi,
Es waerd mer schlecht im Maage.

O Yeh! Do geh ich widder naus!
Ich saag ich misst mich b'sinne.
Ich waar aa numme yuscht zu froh
Mich uff der Schtross zu finne.

En Italiener greischt mich aa:
"Oransche un Banana!"
Wann der mei bleiner Halwe greecht!—
Ich will aa kens vun denne.

Dann grieg ich mir die Schuh geblaeckt
Vum gleene, schwarze Nieger;
Ya, wann ich dem der Halwe geb,
Der heesst mich noch Bedrieger!

Policemann schteht aa graad am Eck
Un dutt mich so bedrachte;
Er sehnt' as ich en Fremmer bin,
Do geht mer besser sachte!

Dann kumm ich ans Museum of Art—
Ich gleich die scheene Bilder—
Dart grickt mei Seel doch bissel Ruh,
Mei Haerz schlackt immer wilder.

Ya, well! Ich geh in's gross Gebei,
Do sehn ich kosch't's admission;
Ich denk, mei Halwe waerr ich los,
Nei Yaerriger, ihr verwisch en!

So freindlich hockt dart an de Dier,
En glee, grohkeppich Weiwel;
Wer dere'n bleiner Halwe gaebt,
Der waer yo'n falscher Deiwel!

Ich schreib mei Naame in en Buch,
Bezaahl mit gutem Silwer;
Ya, hot mer noch en Haerz im Leib,
Was kann mer dann, was will mer?

Ich guck mer all die Bilder aa,
Was hawwich schtaune misse!
Wann ich die Fraa bedroge hett,
Wie waer's mit meim Gewisse?

Noh waar's ball widder an de Zeit
Fer heem in's Land zu faahre;
Mei bleiner Halwe wiegt so schwer,
Den hawwich net verlore.

Es waar noch Zeit, bis an die Drain,
Fer bissel ebbes esse;
So'n Rest'rant hot en Geldmaschin,
Die maag mei Halwe fresse.

Zu esse hen sie mir gebrocht,
Doch will's mer gaar net schmacke;
Es scheint, uff meim Gewisse ruhgt
En grosser schwarzer Blacke.

Noch immer hawwich's falsche Geld;
Ich hock e Weil un b'sinn mich,
"Nei Yaerrick, du gricksche dei Geld zurick,
Un wann ich mich versindich!"

Drei Vaerdel Daahler waar die Bill,
Hen's an der Deller g'schowe.
Ich hab ins Backebuch gereecht
Un mich vum Sitz erhowe.

Hochnaesich laaf ich zum Cashier,
Guck schtolz vun owwe runner;
En Gratzfuss hot der Kerl gemacht,
Mich aageguckt fer'n Wunner.

Drei Vaerdel Daahler schmeiss ich hie,
Mei Finger hen gezingelt;
Der Halwe Daahler, doll un daab,
Der Vaerdel hot geglingelt.

Der Mann hot sich noch schee bedankt
Un saagt, "Nau kumm ball widder!"
Noh laaf ich naus wie'n Millionaer;
Nau sell waar net so bittter!

Gnapps bin ich in de frische Luft,
Policemann heer ich peife!
Der Schrecke faahrt mer in die Gnie,
Ich duh die Fiess yuscht schleife.

Ich dreh mich yuscht so halwer rum,
Es brummt mer in de Ohre,
Do sehn ich, 's waar doch net fer mich;
Maschine zamme g'faahre!

Ya, well! Des macht mer widder Mut!
Noh laaf ich awwer schtaerrick;
Yuscht ee Gedanke noch im Sinn;
Will dabber aus Nei Yaerrick!

Doch meen ich 's dappt mer ebber noh,
Fer'n Halwe auszuschwappe;
Un immer warrn's mei eegne Schritt,
Mei eegne Schuh, was schlappe.

Doch endlich bin ich uff de Drain,
Waerd "All aboard" gegrische;
Un wie des mol an's Rolle kummt,
Wer will mich noch verwische?

Wann ich en Mensch bedriege daet,
Gewiss, ich daet mich schemme!
Doch kummt's mol an Gerechtichkeet,
Die muss mer selwer nemme.

Ihr meege noch Nei Yaerrick geh,
Ich winsch eich 's beschte Glick;
Doch bringt ken falsches Geld mit heem,
Ya, gebt's ne graad zurick!

(June 30, 1941) —JOHN BIRMELIN

Chat About Your Friends

William F. Anthony of Camp Stewart, Ga., formerly of Treichlers, on Tuesday celebrated his birthday anniversary.

Mrs. Earl S. Warmkessel, 615 N. Poplar St., will observe her birthday anniversary today.

Walter Pummer, 226 Liberty St., spent a day at Lake Harmony.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Christman have moved from 829 Filmore St. to 727 N. Front St.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick J. Lanshe, 114 S. 17th St., were guests at the Hotel Seaside in Atlantic City.

John Van Sant, sports announcer for WSAN-WCBA who last week underwent an operation at the Allentown hospital for removal of his appendix, was discharged yesterday and is recuperating at his rooms, 1043 Hamilton St.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Knerr Sr., and children Richard, Jeanette and Wilbur, 243 N. 19th St., have returned from a vacation in Atlantic City.

Mrs. William B. Fetterman, 1021 Allen St., and Mrs. W. A. Wackernagle, 636 N. Howard St., have returned from Wyoming, Pa., where they attended the funeral of their sister, Mrs. Adelaide Houck.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Rupp of near Fogelsville entertained the following during the past week: Mr. and Mrs. Frank Diefenderfer and son Clinton, Allentown; Mrs. Alla Younger and son Billy and Carl Benterspacker and daughter Freda, Catasauqua; Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence and Mrs. Walter Lawrence and son Joe, all of Allentown.

Mrs. Harry Andrews Jr. and daughter Lynn, who have been visiting Mrs. Andrews' parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Duncan Cameron at 3605 Allen St., left Thursday for El Paso, Tex., where they will join Capt. Harry Andrews Jr. at Ft. Bliss. Capt. Andrews is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Andrews Sr., Walnutport, and is in command of the 26th Ordnance Co.

George Pribula, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Pribula, 319 Mulberry St., Catasauqua, is a surgical patient in the Sacred Heart hospital, Allentown.

Daughters were born yesterday at the Sacred Heart hospital to Mr. and Mrs. Tilghman DeLong, 203 S. 4th St., at 4:16 a. m.; to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Hoffman, 710 N. 6th St., at 6:05 a. m.; and to Mr. and Mrs. Oboikovitsch, 526 Chew St., at 1:54 p. m.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Bock of Bethlehem are the parents of a son born at 1:57 p.m. Friday at Allentown hospital.

Elaine Hill of Newside returned home after spending several days with relatives in Allentown.

A daughter was born at the Sacred Heart hospital yesterday at 10:19 p. m. to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Jezick of 211 Spring St., Bethlehem.

Youth Eager To Learn to Fly For Uncle Sam

Life of An Army Pilot Full of Interest But Training Is No Cinch

(Editor's note: In ever-expanding numbers, American youths, eager for wings, tackle the business of learning to fly for their country in Army primary training schools. Here is something of where the fledglings hatch; how they feel, and live, and what it takes to make an Army pilot.)

By POTTS BOSWELL

DALLAS, TEX. (AP)—The youth with the build of a good halfback, sprouting his wings under the blue Texas sky, was afraid of "washing out."

He had come in too fast with his blue-bodied, golden-winged plane, and bounced it across the field before he got it down. Too many such landings, and he might have to go.

Some of the others were doing better; some were doing worse.

Their planes were small and fabric covered, with engines of minor power, but if they could learn to fly them as the Army wanted them flown, they could look ahead to swift metal combat ships, including great bombers with their crews of ten.

The boy in Texas and his fellow "misters," mixing accents and colloquialisms from all parts of the country as they trained in 18 primary schools scattered through climate-favored sections, had one thing in common before the Army enlisted them as flying cadets.

They looked the sort able to take the heavy mental and physical pounding of a 30-week course which ends with graduation at Kelly Field, San Antonio, as second lieutenants in the Air Corps Reserve, ready for polishing as air-fighter for Uncle Sam.

Not supermen. Flight surgeons like Capt. Harold Myers of the Dallas Primary school say, "All we want is young men normal physically, mentally and morally."

Many of those who appear best fall by the way. They lack what Capt. Emmett F. Yost, commander of the air corps detachment at Dallas, calls "proper coordination" or "unfailing air judgment." He doesn't believe there is any such thing as inherent flying ability.

Eliminated as physically unfit on first examination are 25 to 50 per cent of each 100 applicants; then another 30 to 35 per cent of those remaining wash out in training. Some infallible way of detecting these latter beforehand could save the government money, so the doctors are working on it.

Drawing $75 monthly and certain allowances, the fledglings train for ten weeks at such primary schools as Love Field, Dallas, and Hicks Field, Fort Worth, the only ones in Texas; next go to basic training schools at Randolph Field, Tex.; Maxwell Field, Ala., or Moffett Field, Calif., and may have sub-divisions such as that planned for San Angelo, Tex.

The final ten weeks before official wings find cadets piloting swift advanced training ships at or under supervision of Kelly Field, Tex. About 60 per cent reach basic schools; about 57 per cent get to Kelly.

Cadets are put into trainer planes with 220 horsepower motors, flying something like 100 miles an hour, and weighing a ton, in primary schools. Basic school planes are twice as powerful, twice as heavy; cruise at 140 miles an hour. Advanced trainers are another step up the line. Commissioned airmen go to work in tactical units on the best the Army has.

It's no course for a guy who wants something soft. He plunges into mathematics, meteorology, maps (so he can read them at a glance), airplane structure, engine theory and laboratory and theory of flight. That's half a day in ground school; the other half is spent in an airplane.

From noon Saturday until Monday morning (unless bad weather has left flying time to be made up) is "open post," and it's a good idea if cadets can forget flying then, for they talk it, dream it most of the time.

Candidates for flying cadets must be unmarried, male, U. S. citizens, at least 20 but not over 27. They must have two years of college credits, or pass an equivalent examination; must be of good character, sound physique.

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Obituaries

Mrs. Harry I. Shinnen

She and Husband Operated Onowa Lodge, Mountainhome

Mrs. Harry Irwin Shinnen died at 12:30 on Friday at her home at Mountainhome after an illness of ten months. A former resident of Atlantic City, she and her husband have lived in Monroe county since 1926, operating Onowa lodge at Mountainhome. Mrs. Shinnen was active in the organization of the Barrett's Woman's club and the auxiliary of the General Hospital of Monroe county.

She leaves her husband, two sons, Joseph M. Shinnen, and H. Irwin Shinnen, both of Mountainhome; two sisters, Mrs. W. H. Van Dine of Mountainhome, and Mary H. Irwin, Germantown, Pa.; and two brothers, Rev. Lester Irwin, of Sterling, Ill., and Harry A. Irwin of Nashville, N. C.

Funeral services have been scheduled at the Kisor Funeral home, Stroudsburg, with Rev. M. Raymond Meredith of the Mountainhome Methodist church in charge. Interment will be at the Pleasantville, N. J., cemetery.

Daniel M. Stewart

East Stroudsburg Resident Will Be Buried on Monday

Daniel M. Stewart, 65, died at 8:30 a. m. at his home in East Stroudsburg.

Mr. Stewart was born at Cresco, son of the late Charles and Rachel Posten, Stewart. He lived all his life in Monroe county, working for many years at the old Elkhorn tannery in East Stroudsburg. He had been ill for over three years.

He leaves one sister, Mrs. Emma Feller of Bartonsville; six nieces and two nephews.

Funeral services will be at 2:30 p. m. Monday at the Kisor funeral home with Rev. Albert Smith of the Shawnee Presbyterian church in charge. Interment will be at the Stroudsburg cemetery.

William M. Wolverton

Prominent Eastonian Was 76 Years of Age

William Murray Wolverton, 76, prominent and well known resident of Easton, died suddenly at noon Friday at his home, Mattes Lane, of a heart attack.

Mr. Wolverton was a native of Elizabeth, N. J., son of the late Mr. and Mrs. William K. Wolverton. He came to Easton when he was eight, and resided there ever since.

He was educated in the Easton public schools, and for the greater part of his life was engaged in the rubber business, representing the Lambertville Rubber Co. and the Beacon Falls Rubber Co. He retired 12 years ago.

He was a member of Brainerd Presbyterian church, and was always active in its affairs. He was elected financial secretary of the congregation in 1926 and later was elected elder, holding both these positions at the time of his death.

He also was a member of the board of directors of Easton chapter, American Red Cross, and was one of the most active workers of that organization, placing his services at their disposal in every emergency.

His wife, Julia Smith Wolverton, is the only survivor.

Mrs. John R. Davis

Former Lansford Resident Dies in Philadelphia

Mrs. John R. Davis, 311 S. 51st St., Philadelphia, died yesterday morning at her home. She was a former Lansford resident and was well known through the Panther Valley. Although she had been in poor health for some time her death came unexpectedly.

Mrs. Davis was the former Stella Weston. She and her late husband and their family had long made their home at 302 E. Bertsch St., Lansford. Mr. Davis had been associated with the Lehigh Navigation Coal Co. for many years. He was a rock contractor at the time of his death. Mr. Davis had also been a member of the Lansford board of education. The family moved to Philadelphia shortly before the death of Mr. Davis seven years ago.

Mrs. Davis is survived by four children, Mrs. George Brown, Belleville, N. J.; Mrs. Harry R. Williamson, Tamaqua, Edgar and Colin, Philadelphia; and two sisters and one brother, Mrs. Anna Yingst, Pottsville; Mrs. William Williams, Tamaqua; Ben F. Weston, W. Bertsch St., Lansford.

Services will be held at the Holmes funeral home, 200 E. Bertsch St., Lansford, at 2:30 p.m. EST Monday. Interment will be made in the Odd Fellows cemetery, Tamaqua.

Mrs. Bertha Vash

Bethlehem Woman Was Native of Borso, Hungary

Mrs. Bertha Vash, wife of Anthony Vash, 944 Evans St., Bethlehem, who died Thursday, will be buried in Holy Saviour cemetery Monday morning, following a requiem mass in St. John's Catholic church.

The funeral will be held at 9 a. m. from the funeral home of Francis J. Connell, 427 E. 4th St. Her husband, a son, William, at home; two sisters, Mrs. Joseph Mitch, Bethlehem; Mrs. Albert Klesizcs, New York State, and a brother, Joseph Dursby, Bethlehem, survive.

A native of Borso, Hungary, Mrs. Vash for the past 30 years resided in Bethlehem.

Charles H. Betzenberger

Native of Walnutport Dies at Plainfield, N. J.

Charles Henry Betzenberger, a native of Walnutport and for many years a resident of 229 E. 5th St., Plainfield, N. J., died Thursday at 5:20 p. m. at his home. He was in his 50th year.

Born in Walnutport, Aug. 6, 1891, he was a son of the late Henry and Rebecca, nee Diebel, Betzenberger. He was a member of the Reformed faith and was associated fraternally with the F.O.E. More than 25 years ago he moved to Plainfield where he was employed for a number of years as a telegrapher by the Western Union Co. More recently he was associated with the Ransome Concrete Machine Co., Dunellen, N. J., where he served as assistant sales manager for the last 23 years.

He is survived by his wife, Alicia, nee Mullen, Betzenberger and one daughter, Mary, both of Plainfield. He also leaves one brother, George Dunellen, N. J.; three sisters, Mrs. Clara E. Yost, Allentown; Mrs. Esther Berkemeyer, Bethlehem, and Mrs. Maude Saunders, Bethlehem R. 1.

Funeral services will be held Sunday at 3 p. m. at Union cemetery, Slatington, where interment will also take place. The Rev. R. Maxwell Payne will officiate.

Frank Amptman

Aldrich Pump Co. Machinist Fatally Stricken at Work

A stroke suffered while at his work in the plant of the Aldrich Pump Co. caused the death of Frank Amptman of 115 Chew St. at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was aged 59 years.

Mr. Amptman, who had been employed as a machinist by the Aldrich company for the past eight years, was in apparent good health when he went to work yesterday and did not complain of feeling unwell to his co-workers. He suddenly reeled and fell and was dead within a moment or two. Dr. A. M. Peters, Lehigh county coroner, was called and he ascribed death due to a heart attack. The body was removed to his home by Undertaker William J. Weber.

He was born in Switzerland and came to this country and settled in this city in 1906. Three years later he became a naturalized citizen of the United States.

He was a member of the Sacred Heart church and fraternally held membership in Allentown Aerie No. 110, F.O.E., and the Allentown Turner-Liederkranz.

Surviving him are his wife, Louise Gumhold Amptman, and six children, Frank Amptman Jr., Mrs. Warren Knauss, Mrs. Thomas Edwards, Walter Amptman, Charles Amptman and William Amptman, all of this city.

The funeral will be held from his late home Tuesday morning at 8:30 o'clock with high mass of requiem in the Sacred Heart church at 9 o'clock. Interment will be made in the Sacred Heart cemetery. Friends may call Monday night from 7 to 9 o'clock.

William W. Hoffman

Retired Railroad Towerman Had Been Ill for Four Years

Funeral services for William W. Hoffman, retired Central Railroad of New Jersey towerman who died yesterday afternoon at his home, 127 E. Hamilton St., will be held Tuesday at 2 p. m. in the Bachman Funeral home, 1030 Walnut St. Interment is to be made in West End cemetery.

Mr. Hoffman, who was 72 years of age, had been ill for the last four years, although he had been bedfast only a week before death. A native of Allentown, he was born June 6, 1869, a son of the late Winfield G., and Sarah E., nee Butz, Hoffman.

Mr. Hoffman and his wife celebrated their 51st wedding anniversary last June.

An employe of the C.R.R. of N. J., for 40 years, he retired from service only when afflicted four years ago. He was a member of the Emmanuel Evangelical church and of the men's chorus of that church, and also held membership in the Jr. O.U.A.M. and the Knights of Malta.

Besides Mrs. Hoffman, there survive a son, Owen W. Hoffman, Baltimore; two daughters, Irene, wife of Raymond Schmoyer, and Ruth, wife of Ralph Zwifel, both of Allentown. Also surviving are one sister, Mrs. Minnie Stark, Wilmington, Del., and seven grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

Lewis Hahn

Retired Farmer of Palmerton R. 1 Was Aged 73 Years

Lewis Hahn, of Palmerton R.F.D. 1, a retired farmer, died at 9 a. m., yesterday at his home, aged 73 years.

A native of Little Gap, he was born April 12, 1868, the son of Amos and Catherine, nee Smith, Hahn. He was a member of the Reformed church at Towamensing.

Surviving are the following children: Beulah, wife of Amos Strohl, Big Creek; Dora, wife of Floyd Moyer, McMichaels; Edna, wife of William Fritz, Lansford; Raymond, Alvin, Edward, Norman and Arthur, all of Palmerton R.F.D. 1; 13 grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

Also surviving are a brother and four sisters; Amandus Hahn, Palmerton R.D.; Mrs. Elmer Cressman, Coopersburg; Mrs. Harry Wentz, Palmerton R. F.D. 1; Mrs. Calvin Edelman, Allentown; Mrs. Oliver Kleintop, Walnutport. His wife died five years ago.

Funeral services will be held on Tuesday at the Buck funeral home, Palmerton, with Rev. Kutz officiating. Interment will be made in Towamensing cemetery.

Enoch Fluck

Pleasant Valley Nonagenarian to Be Buried Tuesday

Enoch Fluck, one of the oldest residents of the Quakertown region, died yesterday, aged 91 years. He spent most of his life in and around Pleasant Valley.

Surviving are four sons and two daughters, Maggie, wife of Ambrose Strawn, Lillie, wife of Eugene Apple, both of Bethlehem; Webster Fluck of Quakertown; Frank Fluck, Bethlehem; Calvin Fluck, Coopersburg R. 1, and Raymond Fluck, Pleasant Valley. Eighteen grandchildren and 28 great-grandchildren also survive.

Funeral will be held from the home of his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Webster Fluck, 328 E. Broad St., Quakertown, Tuesday 1:30 p.m., DST. Regular services will follow at 2:15 in Springfield church, and interment will be made in the adjoining cemetery.

Mrs. Anthony Vash

Had Been Resident of Bethlehem for Past 30 Years

Mrs. Bertha, nee Drusdz, wife of Anthony Vash, 944 Evans St., Bethlehem, passed away Thursday afternoon.

She had been a Bethlehem resident for the past 30 years, and in addition to her husband she leaves one son, William; two sisters, Mrs. Joseph Mitch of Bethlehem, and Mrs. Albert Klesizcs of Illion, N. Y., and one brother, Joseph Drusdz, Bethlehem.

Funeral services will be held on Monday at 9 a. m. from the Connell parlors, 207 E. 4th St., Bethlehem, followed by requiem high mass at 9:30 a. m. in St. John Capistrano church, Bethlehem. Interment will be made in the family plot in Holy Saviour cemetery.

Mrs. Laura Goodwin

Former Allentown Resident to Be Interred at Catasauqua

Mrs. Laura Goodwin, former resident of Allentown who for the past eight years had been residing in Lake Hiawatha, N. J., at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Royal Cole, died Thursday after a lengthy illness.

Mrs. Goodwin, who was a member of the Grace Episcopal church during her 20 years' residence in this city, frequently returned to visit at the home of Mrs. Claude Smith of 536 N. 7th St.

A native of Jamestown, N. Y., she is survived by a sister Miss Edith Dearborn of Johnstown and Mrs. Cole, with whom she lived.

Rev. S. Franklin Custard will officiate at services today at 2:30 p. m. in Fairview cemetery, Catasauqua, where interment will be made.



DER PARRE JOHANN ZULICH

En yunger neier Parre kam
Noch Allemaengel odder Lynn,
Im Yohr achtzeh hunnert sechzeh,
Denn's fehlt en Parre dann dart drin.

Die Jacobs Kaerrich waar parrelos,
In Jacksonville, Lecha County;
So waare aa noch annre naegscht,
Un hinnerm Berg sin aa solche.

Des waar der Parre Johann Zulich,
Wu dann dart wollte breddiche;
Er schickt sich gut in all die Leit,
Un macht sei Heemet graad dart hie.

Eblang hot er aa gheiert ghatt
Die freindlich Becky Hermany;
Ihr Vatter waar en vornehm Glied
Dart in der Jacobs Kaerrichgemee.

Der Parre Zulich kaaft dann aa
En Bauerei net weit eweck
Far sich un sei Familie;
Des Schaffe waar scheint's aa sei Zweck.

In Steinsville waar sei Bauerei,
Dart manche Yohr hen sie gewuhnt,
Genannt bei all "es Parrehaus",
Un's Schaffe dart waar all so gsund.

Der Parre Zulich waar so schdark,
Ken Mieh un Fleiss waar ihm zu viel;
Ken annrer breddicht dart so lang,
Nur gleener Luh waar sei Ziel.

Sei Fleiss un Schaffe waar bekannt
Weit iwwer hoche Berge naus;
Wu efters hen dart Leit gebaut
En lieblich scheenes Gotteshaus.

Un kamen dann vun hinnerm Berg
Die Leit zum Parre Zulich hie;
Die bitten "komm doch aa zu uns,
Un breddich uns aa vun Christi."

Un oft ritt er dart owwenaus
Uff seim Gaul, wie's waar sei Gang,
Un daaft ihr kinner, traut die Leit,
Un bet am Graab bei Trostgesang.

En manche Bsuchbreddich hot er gemacht,
Sei Ruhm, der fillt die Kaerrich mit Leit;
Darthie, wie schunscht, ritt er sei Gaul,
Iss's eben zwansich Meile weit.

Er breddicht an der Jacobs Kaerrich
Far neinunfufzich Yohre lang,
Bedient aa annre Kaerriche viel,
Drum singen alle Lobegesang.

In achtzeh hunnert fimfunsiwwezich
Nahm der Dod der Parre Zulich fart;
Sei Graab iss an der Jacobs Kaerrich,
Bleibt immer geziert als ehrenwert.

En mancher Gschpass hot er verzaehlt:
Ee Daag in Steinsville var seim Haus
Sehnt er, hot en Gaul im Weggel gschtoppt,
En Weibsmensch schteht derbei dart draus.

Der Parre wunnert was des meent,
Er geht dann an de vedderscht Dier;
Dart schdand en Mann, der saagt ihm graad
"Mir sin haergfaahre uff Hochzich Schpazier.

"Mir kumme weit vun hinnerm Berg,
Denn mir sin aarm, doch heiere gaern;
Guck net noch unsre alte Fuhr,
Mir hen ken Geld dart in der Fern.

"Mei Maedel hot en Sackvoll Schnitz,
Dass sie gedaerrt hot far dei Luh;
Wann du uns traue daetscht defor,
Was saagscht du, Parre, nau dezu?"

Der Parre Zulich, Menschefreind,
Der hot des alles trei aagheert,
Saagt dann so lieblich zu dem Bu:
"Ich fiehl vun eich so hoch geehrt.

Ich trau euch gern far eire Schnitz,
Ihr kummt so weit—so viel schafft dann
Dei Maedel far die Schnitz zu mache;
En manch Paar biet mir gaar nix an.

"Bring doch dei haerzgut Maedel rei."—
Der Bu schtand dart in Aengschte Schwitz,
Greischt zu der Betz draus in der Schtross:
"Kumm, Betz, er dutt's graad far die Schnitz."

Dem Bu sei laud Gegrisch, des macht
Dem schdille Steinsville Wunnerfitz;
Die Leit sin naus un heere alsnoch
"Kumm, Betz, er traut uns far dei Schnitz."

NOTES

Stanza 3.—The name "Zulich" was no doubt originally spelled with an "u-umlaut" for the people at and about Jacksonville pronounced it "Zillich".

Stanza 4.—The Reverend Johann Zulich married Rebecca Hermany, daughter of John Hermany of Jacksonville. The Hermanys were influential in and about Jacksonville. Maria Anna Hermany, sister of Rebecca, married Moses Wuchter. They became the parents of the Reverend Astor Wuchter, many of whose dialect poems have appeared in the ECK. Edward Hermany, whose poems have also been appearing in the ECK, was the son of Samuel Hermany, the brother of Mrs. Zulich.

Stanza 5.—Johann Zulich had purchased a farm in Steinsville, where he and his family lived from 1816 to 1875, during the 59 years of his service at the Jacobs Reformed Church.

Stanza 9.—He preached also at many other churches, both south and north of the Blue Mountains.

Stanza 10.—Johann Zulich never owned a carriage. He always went on horseback, sometimes riding 25 miles from his home while on his various pastoral duties. The country north of the Blue Mountains was but sparsely settled 125 years ago. Rural churches were few and far between. The people were poor and the pastors could not expect much remuneration. But the Reverend Johann Zulich was good, kind and unassuming. Christianity was too dear to him to be bought or sold for money. No wonder he was liked far and wide.

Stanza 14 and following.—The writer remembers that as a boy sixty-eight years ago he heard Pastor Zulich relate the incident about the couple who came many miles from across the Blue Mountains to be married, with no money but only a bag of apple Schnitz as the marriage fee.

—REV. J. J. REITZ, Walnutport, Pa.

ECHOES FROM THE PAST

By ARTHUR D. GRAEFF, Ph. D.

Otterbein's Insecticide

The Reverend Philip William Otterbein, founder of the Church of the United Brethren, was a resourceful speaker and a very effective preacher. He came to America in company with the early leaders of the Reformed Church. Such men as Schlatter, Stoy and Waldschmidt were his early associates in preaching in Tulpehocken and Lancaster. Later Otterbein, despairing of the cold formalism of the Reformed Church, joined with others in organizing a new sect known as the United Brethren.

It is natural that we should know very little today about Otterbein the man. His labors were performed before the era in which personal history was much noted among writers. Consequently we have only the profound treatises upon theology and the austere letters which he wrote to those persons with whom he differed. However, one incident of his life has been preserved to us by his biographer, A. W. Drury, in his "Life of Otterbein" (1884).

It was on one of those rare occasions when Otterbein was unable to hold the attention of his audience that he resorted to a bit of ludicrous humor to reawaken interest in his sermon. The day was hot and sultry. Pesky insects were annoying both the parson and the congregation. His "liewe Zuhaerer" were listless and some were drowsing away while he spoke.

Suddenly Otterbein reached with one hand to the nape of his neck and using his thumb and forefinger picked, or pretended to pick, a mosquito from his clerical collar. Then, appearing to hold the culprit in view, he recited the following lines:

Du bischt ein armes Thier und klein,
Von Dodt und Nodt umgeben;
Du saufscht das Blut aus Mark und Bein,
Es koschtet dir dein Leben.
Du bischt eine Laus und keine Kuh,
Ich dricke dir die Kehle zu—
Hans Kasper, du musscht sterben.

With these words he brought his thumb nails together to show how he crushed the offender. Needless to say that he recaptured the attention of his congregation.

—ARTHUR D. GRAEFF.

Battalion Days In Bernville

A century ago Battalion Day was the most important day of the year in the calendar of outdoor events. This was true in most of the counties of eastern Pennsylvania, but Battalion Day in Bernville, Berks County, was an event which topped all other similar gatherings.

Every able-bodied male citizen was a member of the militia and registered in some organized company. Drill days were irregular and rather indefinite throughout most of the year but for Battalion Day, usually held late in May or early in June. On these occasions all of the young blades of the community donned their military trappings, polished their buckles, shouldered their rifles and marched in parade before the adoring eyes of their sweethearts and friends.

The afternoon was marked by sham battles and feats of daring on horseback. Officers' swords glittered in the sun as they waved their commands and hundreds of feet, more accustomed to following the furrow of the plow than the "Left-right" of the file-closers, marched and countermarched over the unpaved streets of Bernville.

Frolic ruled at sundown. A group of fiddlers scraped out tunes while the erstwhile soldiers danced with village belles. Hawkers and vendors plied their trade and neighborhood saloons poured out foamy refreshments.

The greatest Battalion Day in Bernville was held in 1841 when a three-week encampment was opened on Umbenhauer's farm at the eastern end of the town. Companies from Berks and nearby counties gathered there under the general direction of General William H. Keim. Regular military regulations were observed and Bernville took on the semblance of a huge military post.

On the day of the dress parade the encampment was visited by Governor D. R. Porter together with the Secretary of State, the State Treasurer and fourteen members of the State Legislature.

These organized companies formed the nucleus of the militia which responded to President Lincoln's call for troops at the outbreak of the Civil War. Most of the members of the battalions enlisted. After their departure a Home Guard Company was formed in Bernville, made up of boys that were too young to enlist. This company was organized by George Huber and known as the Bernville Home Guards. They were accoutred in regular military uniforms and assigned officers' and company standards.

George Huber was captain, James Conrad was lieutenant, John Daniel and a boy named Dundore were the drummers. Billy Boyer carried the flag. The swords and bayonets were furnished by Ephraim Whitman. Even though this military contingent was never called upon to defend Bernville against invasion it did serve to key up the enthusiasm for the northern cause throughout the Civil War.

Christian Deppen

On the road leading from Womelsdorf to Charming Forge there is an imposing concrete marker, placed there as a memorial for the early founder of the Deppen family in America. It stands beside the highway, on the spot which once served as the family burial ground. For more than one hundred and fifty years the original Deppen farm had remained in the possession of the descendants of the immigrant ancestor, when, late in the nineteenth century, it passed into the possession of an alien owner. This owner levelled the graves and buried the tombstones which marked the ancient burials. After an interval of twenty years the property once again came into the possession of a direct descendant, Mr. J. H. Mays of Womelsdorf. In respectful tribute to his forbears Mr. Mays caused the present memorial to be erected.

In 1736 Christian Deppen (Teppe) immigrated to this country from the Palatinate. Very early he took up his homestead on the banks of the Tulpehocken Creek, a mile and a half southwest of the present Charming Forge. Together with his neighbors, the Lauxes, Fidlers, Troutmans, Eckerts and others, he and his family shared the dangers of Indian attacks. The Deppen family has two traditions wheih relate to Indian experiences, one supported by legend and the other fairly well substantiated by the record.

The one recounts the familiar story of the resourceful farmer who averted an Indian massacre by the very clever ruse of having the redskins assist him in capturing a rabbit which had taken shelter in the hollow trunk of a tree. The farmer was driving a wedge into the log when the marauders approached. He told the Indians that a rabbit had crept into the tree trunk and that he was trying to catch it by splitting the log. If the redmen would place their fingers in the crevice formed by the split they could help to tear the trunk apart. Bent upon the chase the duped Indians did as they were bidden. The farmer then removed his wedge, the log contracted and trapped the Indians by holding them fast by their fingers, rendering them helpless.

The story of the heroic act by which the life of Rebecca Kovel Deppen was spared is to be found in colonial letters and church records. During an Indian massacre Rebecca's mother was tomahawked while carrying her infant daughter in her arms. The injured mother fell to the ground, using her dying body to shield her infant from view. Later a rescuing party found the dead body of the mother covering little Rebecca who was unharmed.

A complete record of the Deppen family has been prepared by the family historian, Elmer S. Deppen of Sinking Spring. In the completion of this task he was ably assisted by his wife.

On Sunday, July 21, 1940 the Deppens celebrated the 204th anniversary of the landing of their immigrant ancestor Christian Deppen. The reunion was held in Long's grove near Stouchsburg.

WER NET KUMMT ZU RECHTER ZEIT

"Wer net kummt zu rechter Zeit,
Der grickt noch was iwwrich bleibt!"
Des Middaagesse iss verbei,
Do waerd aa net viel iwwrich sei.

Doch saag mer nau, es gebt so Leit,
Die kumme immer var de Zeit!
Sie schmunzle eem so schee in's G'sicht,
Hen die des graad so eigericht?

Sie hocke in de Kich rum haer
As wann nix zu versarye waer;
Der Offe schmeisst en scheeni Hitz,
Noh sin sie feschtgebappt am Sitz.

Verzaehle duhn sie des un sell;
Fer Antwart saagt mer, "Ei, ya well!"
Ihr Blaudres hot ke rechter Sinn;
Sie rieche's Fleesch im Offe drin.

Un wann die Uhr aa Zwelfe schlackt,
Der Barmedickel weiter gnackt,
Do sin sie ewwe als noch dart,
Bis dass mer selwer hungrich waerd.

Mer schemmt sich doch fer wiescht zu sei,
So laad' mer sie zum Esse ei.
Sie saage dann, sie misste geh,
Doch blaudre sie noch um so meh.

Ya, well! Noh waerd der Disch gedeckt;
Sell hot sie awwer uffgeweckt,
Hen gierich uff der Disch geguckt
Un hehlings an enanner g'schtuppt.

Sie saage "'s iss en Schand, gewiss!
Doch weil's nau mol net annerscht iss,
Do setze mir uns ewwe bei.
Ihr gude Leit, des breicht net sei!"

Sie hocke hie un greife zu,
Es hot ne waerklich gut geduh.
Sie hen sich uff der Delller g'heift,
So fresst mer net mol an re Leicht.

Des Schnaufe macht ne waerklich Mieh,
Der Bart verschmiert mit Greewibrieh,
Am End do schtosst's ne aa noch uff,
Mer meent der Iedrich kaemt ne ruff.

Sin endlich voll, sie gewwe's ei;
Yuscht so viel geht zum Wambe nei.
Un's batt gewiss nix, as mer zankt;
Sie hen sich doch so schee bedankt!

Ya, wer net kummt zu rechter Zeit,
Der grickt aa yuscht was iwwrich bleibt;
So muss er dann zufridde sei,
Un 's naegscht Mol richt er's besser ei.

Doch kummt so unverhoffter B'such,
Die maerrike's schun am Kochgeruch
Un kumme graad an so re Zeit,
As uns gewiss nix iwwrich bleibt.

Aus'm John Birmelin seim SPRICHWARDE BUCH

REUNION DAAG

Eemols Yohr kummt rum die Zeit
Far Reunion mit ald un yunge Leit;
So schtaab ab die hilsne Disch un Schtiehl
Far en ganser Daag Gefress un Schpiel.

Sie kumme bei vun naegscht un weit,
Un esse un schwetze die ganse Zeit,
Unnich de Baem net weit vun de Scheier,
Wu en grosser Kaffikessel hengt am Feier.

Alle Yohr gebt's noch meh Kinner,
Die schpringe rum un veliere sich immer;
Die alde Leit waerr'n aa wennich alder—
Der Paeppi muss en Schtock hawwe, schunscht fallt er.

Die Mannsleit laafe in de Bungert rum,
Un fresse vun Beere un Ebbel sich grumm;
Noh gehn sie ans Quoite un schmeisse die Ringle,
Bis die eisne Quoits grache un glingle.

Die Bauere gucke schpassich in Sunndaagsgleeder,
Sie nemme's Necktie un der Rock ab schpeeder;
Gehn noh an die Scheier un sehn all die Geil,
Un schwetze vum Weeze un Hoi alldieweil.

Die Weibsleit sin bissi am Schtories vezaehle,
Sie gackse un gackse, sie duhne nix vefehle;
Iwwerdem iss 's Zeit widder Esse zu mache,
Un uff der Disch geht all's iwwerich Sache.

Noh muss mer heem geh, die Karreb sin leer,
Die Kinner sin mied, mer duhn sie net heer';
Es waerd als meh dunkel, mer dreh'n aa die Lichter,
Die Flettermeis schicken sich aa wie'n Verrickter.

Die Reunion iss vebei, awwer mer kenne's net vergesse,
Was Blessier hen mer ghadde, mer kenne's net messe;
Awwer des kann ich saage, in Amerika sett mer froh sei,
Dass far gude Sache zu hawwe, mer breiche net dod sei.

—FRANCIS W. FEHR, ALLENTOWN, PA.

Chat About Your Friends

Vincent Peters, 739 N. 7th St., is spending a week's vacation at Camp Trexler.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Kidd, 719 Lumber St., recently entertained Rev. and Mrs. Clarence Kresge of Lock Haven.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Frey, 1022 Green St., and Mrs. Herman Koch and sons Donald and Richard, 317 Carrot St., motored to the Poconos recently.

Mrs. and Mrs. Percy Swavely, Bethlehem, are spending their vacation at their summer home at Montanverdo Orchards.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Robert Heckart, 811 Gordon St., recently entertained Rev. and Mrs. Robert Heckart of Milton, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Russel Albright and son Ronald, 1332 Liberty St., and Mrs. Allen Albright and daughter Kathryn, 913 Washington St., motored to Harrisburg on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Hindle, 616 N. Law St., had as their recent guests, Edward Bartholomew of Middletown and Dorothy Dengle of Highspire.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bartholomew, 616 N. Law St., motored to Fairport Harbor, Ohio, whre they spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Schlegel, formerly of Catasauqua.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto J. Zach, 1549 Turner St., have as their week-end guests Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sherman, of Newburgh, N. Y., and Catherine Gunning and Mae Hegarty of Hudson, N. Y.

Irene Bower, 448 Washington St., returned home after spending a month's vacation at Sugar Valley.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence C. Ware and Harvey Eck, 118 S. 9th St., and Carl F. Weaver, 116 S. 9th St., visited the Endless Caverns in New Market, Va., while on a motor trip through the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia.

Dorothy B. Newhard, Althea Schaeffer, Beatrice DeRoner and Mary Wiegner will leave this morning by motor on a trip to Canada and the Thousand Islands.

Pvt. Ernest Duerr of Camp Lee, Va., was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Newhard, 109 N. 11th St., during a six-day furlough. Pvt. Duerr, while a resident of the city, resided at the Newhard home.

Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Miller of 2905 Tilghman St., spent a few days in Atlantic City.

Glendora Bauschspies, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Bauchspies of Lehighton, will spend the week-end with her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Bauchspies, Dunellen, N. J.

Mrs. Ella J. Kramer and family of 528 Gordon St., are entertaining her sister-in-law, Mrs. Edwin Wenner, nieces Dolores Wenner and Janice Cress and Robert Dice of Dayton, Ohio.

Warren L. H. Mackes, son of Mr. and Mrs. Warren J. Mackes, of 1835 Cedar St., yesterday observed his 15th birthday anniversary.

Arlene, Robert and Richard Holveck, 714 Washington St., spent Wednesday in Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. William Torrence and children Edward and Dorothy of 925 S. 6th St. have recently returned from a vacation touring the New England states and visiting points of interest.

Obituaries

Injuries Received When Elevator Falls Causes Man's Death

LeRoy Poff, who received critical injuries last Saturday in a fall down an elevator shaft at the Arbogast and Bastian Co., plant, died yesterday in the Sacred Heart hospital.

Poff, a native of Sunbury, was aged 21 years. He was a utility man at the plant, having been employed in Allentown for only a short while. The accident which resulted in his death happened when he was unable to halt the elevator as it fell from the fourth floor to the basement. He suffered internal injuries, fractures of the ribs and a fractured ankle.

He had roomed with an uncle, Thomas Jones, 36 N. 6th St., since coming here in December. He spent practically all of his life in Sunbury with the exception of a few years during which he lived in Allentown and attended school here. He had worked at the Arbogast and Bastian plant only a short time and prior to that had been employed at a local restaurant.

He was the son of Mrs. Catherine, nee Michaels, and the late John Poff and was a member of the Salvation Army at Sunbury.

Surviving besides his mother, are: Three brothers, George, Arthur and Ernest, all of Sunbury, and three sisters, Mrs. Sarah Martz and Hazel, of Sunbury, and Mrs. Lilly Persing, Tharstown. A sister, Mrs. Ruth Smith, died three years ago.

Anna F. Connell

Bethlehem Woman Employed for Many Years by Ironmaster

Anna Elizabeth Connell, widow of John Connell, died Thursday night at the home of her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Connell, 502 W. Union Blvd., Bethlehem.

Mrs. Connell, native of New York, daughter of the late John and Elizabeth Connell, was for many years employed by the late John Fritz, Bethlehem's noted ironmaster.

Two daughters, Mary M. Connell, Philadelphia, and Mother M. Constantine of St. John's Orphans asylum, Philadelphia; a brother, Bernard Connell, and two grandchildren survive. A son, Edward Connell, formerly of Bethlehem, preceded her in death.

The funeral will be held at 9 a. m. Monday from the late home, with requiem high mass at 9:30 a. m. in SS. Simon and Jude church. Interment in St. Michael's cemetery.

George Edgar Will

Easton Resident Dies Following Heart Attack

George Edgar Will, 48, 1319 Ferry St., Easton, died Friday morning at the Easton hospital where he was admitted two days ago following a heart attack. He had spent most of his life employed as an engraver. He was a member of the Trinity Episcopal church.

Surviving are his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Will, Easton; three children, Edgar and James, Easton, and Olive, Cincinnati; one sister, Dorothy, Easton, and three brothers, Frank, Charles and Richard, Easton.

Jacob A. Swartz

Had Been Shipping Clerk at Atlas Cement Co. 41 Years

Jacob A. Swartz, a shipping clerk at the Universal Atlas Cement Co. for 41 years, died at 2 a. m. yesterday at the Allentown hospital, after having been ill since June 1. He was in his 60th year.

Born at Catasauqua, he was the son of Abraham and Mary, nee Leibensberger, Swartz.

He was a member of Christ Lutheran church, the Allen chapter, the Allen Commandery, Greenleaf Lodge No. 501 and B.P.O.E. No. 130.

Surviving are his wife, Sarah S., nee Wescoe, Swartz; his daughter, Mrs. Donald Canfield of Allentown; three sisters, Mrs. Edgar Leh of Allentown, and Mrs. John Gemmel and Mrs. Margaret Peters, both of Catasauqua; his granddaughter, Doris J. Canfield.

Funeral services at 11 a. m. Monday at the Bachman funeral home, 1030 Walnut St. Interment in the Greenwood cemetery. Friends may call Sunday evening from 7 to 9 o'clock.

Gerald H. Williams

Employe of Sears and Roebuck Was Graduate of Lafayette

Gerald Harmon Williams, 31, 337 N. Twelfth St., Easton, died in Easton hospital Friday after a short illness of pneumonia.

A son of Charles C. and Mary A. Williams, he was born in Easton on Aug. 8, 1901. He was graduated from Easton High school in the class of 1927 and was a member of the National Honor society while in school. He was graduated from Lafayette college, with the class of 1924 and the degree of bachelor of science.

After a short association with his father in the operation of the White House restaurant, S. Fourth St., Easton, he entered the employ of Sears and Roebuck Co., two years ago.

Mr. Williams is survived by his wife Mrs. Mary Williams; a son, Gerald; his parents, two brothers, Avalon and Marius, and a sister, Mrs. Felma Stocker, Easton.

John E. Rickert

Retired Silk Salesman Succumbs; Was Employe of Old Globe Store

John E. Rickert, 64, a retired silk salesman, died at 10:30 a. m. yesterday of a heart attack at his home, 1524 Gordon St.

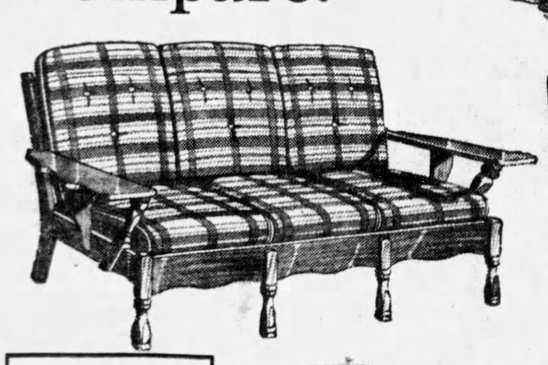
Born at Valley View, Schuylkill county, March 10, 1877, he had been a resident of Allentown for 25 years, and was employed by the old Globe department store at 7th and Hamilton Sts. until his retirement about five years ago.

He was a member of Zion U. B. church and served as secretary of the Men's Bible class.

He is survived by his wife, Mary E., nee Wolfgang, Rickert and one son, Harry M., of Allentown; two grandchildren, and the following brothers and sisters: Wilson, Allentown; Guerney, Connecticut; Elwin, New York City, and Annie, of Lebanon.

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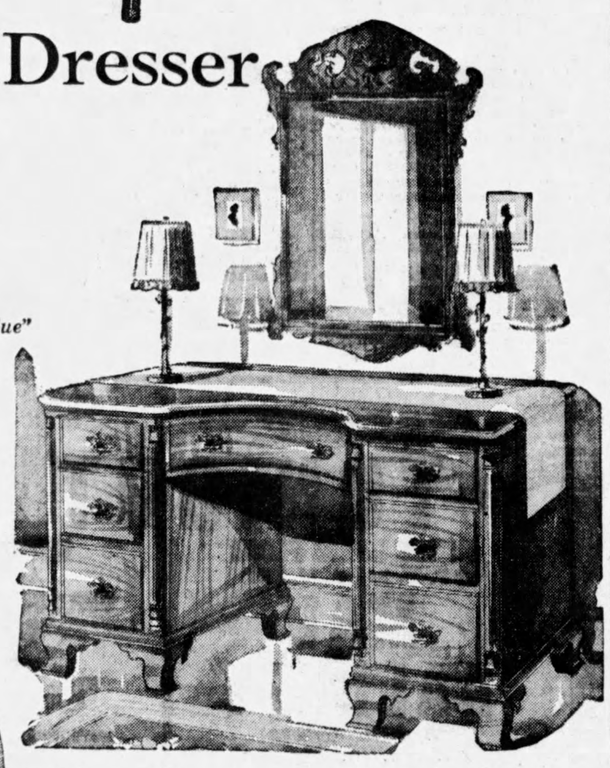
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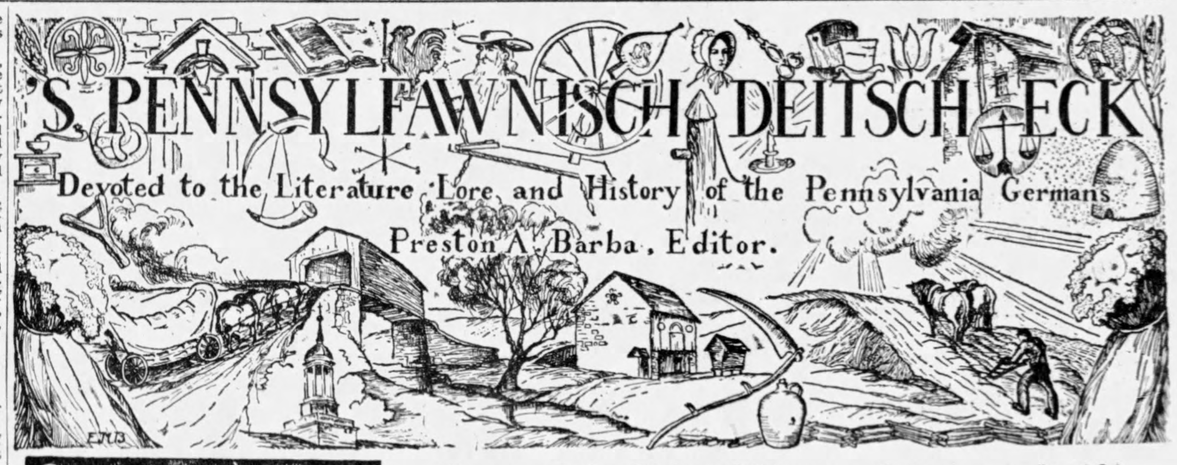
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Der Miehlmacher

Es waar en Graab naegscht an dem Kaschte, wu ich als gsotze hab druff un des hot ken Schtee ghatt. Es waar gans iwwerzogge mit Schtaernebluмme, as wann en hellbloer Debbich druff leie daet. Un do bin ich hie far mei Gschpichte mache.

Wie ich gerufe hab, grieg ich Andwart in re growwe Schtimm. "Wer bischt du, wu mer mei gudi Ruh verschteert?" Ich saag, "Des hot nix zu saage. Du hoscht 's Wart gheert, nau saag mer, wer du bischt un was du gedriwwe hoscht uff der Welt."

Der Kerl hot mol en gudi Weil gegnoddert un gegrummelt, noh secht er, "Wann es noch meeglich waer, daet der Schwammbach mer Bauchschmaerze mache. Er hot en Wese mit seim Eckschtee, dass es em iwwel waerd. Ich wunner, wie er aagengt, wann er gebost hett, was ich hab. Ferwas der Deihenker hot er dir's Wart gewwe misse? Ich hab so gut gerugt, nau musscht du kumme far mich wecke. O ye! Muss ich mei ganser Lewenslaaf widder darrich mache wee-ich so wunnerfitziche Mensche?

"Well—wie ich en yunger Mann waar, bin ich verdingt warre zu me Miehlmacher. Ich hab's Handwaerrick gut gelaernt, un wie ich mol eenunzwansich Yohr alt waar, gehn ich far mich selwert. Bis dies Zeit hawwich Wasserredder, Kamme un alles, wu an re Miehl gebraucht iss, baue kenne. Ya, ich hab en Miehl nunnerreisse kenne un widder fix un facrdich uffbaue.

"Es iss als gsaat warre, ich waer en scheener Mann, gross un schtaerrick, mit me Koppvoll schwarze Hoor un frische rote Backe. Wann des mich aa e wennich schtols gemacht hot, ich hab mich doch nix bekimmert um die Maed. Mei Gschefft hot mich weit im Land rumgenumme, so dass ich munetelang vun heem waar. Ich waar so eigenumme mit meinre Aerwet, dass ich gemeent hab die Weibsleitgschichte waere all Dummheete. Was en Mensch sich Sache weismache kann! Die Nadur kannscht du un niemand schunscht vernarre halde.

"Mei Naame un wu ich haerkumm, sollscht du net wisse aus daere Ursach: mei Kinner lewe verleicht nimmi, awwer es kennte doch Kindskinner do sei, denne will ich ken Schand ufflaade.

"Es waar en grossi Miehl—wu, macht nix aus zu dir. Der Miller iss reich warre vum Muldre un widder Muldre. Es waar als gsaat vun ihm, dass er kennt sei Gewichtschtee leicht un schwer wiege mache, graad so wie die Gschicht ihn basse daet. An der Miehl iss mol ee Daag en Wasserraad zammegebroche. Er hot uff mich gerufe far die Miehl widder in Ardning zu duh. Wie ich an die Miehl kumm, sehn ich, dass do noch meh Sach letz iss un die Aerwet kann net geduh warre in e paar Daag. Es waar der Gebrauch, wann en Miller der Miehlmacher gebreicht hot, dass der Miller ihn aa verkeschtiche hot misse. So bin ich dann am Haus gebliwwe.

"Wie ich in die Famille kumm, hawwich glei gsehne, dass net alles glatt haergeht. Die Fraa waar yung un schee wie en Bild, der Mann viele elder, en grausamer, wieschter Mensch vun Guck un Nadur. Sie hen en glee, zimberlich Biewel vun acht Yohr ghatte, mit me Gsicht, dass mer gemeent hot, waer aus seinre Mutter ihrem gschnitte. Des Kind waar immer schei, un wann der Vadder um der Weg waar, hot's recht gezittert. Des Biewel hot mich gedauwert. In der Rugschtunn un oweds nooch der Aerwet, hawwich gebrowiert Freindschaft zu mache mit dem Kind. Es hot net recht gewollt. Ich hab ken Schpielsache far des Biewel im Haus gsehne, so hawwich ihm mol ee Daag en Windraad gemacht. Es waar so froh, dass die Draene ihm in de Aage gschtanne hen. Dem Kind sei Freede hen en Gfiehl in mir erweckt, das ich net devor erfaahre hab.

"Mol ee Daag waar ich am schaffe im Vorbitt, wie des Biewel vum Haus riwwer gschprunge iss kumme gans vergelschdert un hot gheilt. "Gell, du losscht der Paepp mich net schlagge?" saagt es in Aengschte. "Nee, nee, er daerf dich net schlagge. Was iss dann letz?" frog ich. "Oh, der Paepp iss widder so wiescht zu der Maemm. Er hot sie gschlagge, dass sie heile muss," saagt es.

"Ich hab 's Kind gedischtert un saag zu mir selwert, 'Loss mich mol sehne, dass der Rilps en Hand uff des Biewel legt, noh gebt's Grieg!'

"Wie ich die Fraa gsehne hab oweds am Nachtesse, sehn ich, dass sie Maerricke im Gsicht hot. En Zarn schteigt in mer uff, so dass ich mei Maul schier net halde hab kenne, doch will ich mich net in die Gschicht mittle.

"Nooch daere Zeit hot der Selkopp nix meh drum gewwe far sei Fraa zu beleidiche, wann ich aa um der Weg waar. Doch, es hot mer gscheint, er waar bang gewest far sie zu schlagge.

"Mir waare schier faerdich mit unsere Aerwet, ich brauch noch en eisni Schtang, das der Miller hole will in der Schmidt. Wie der Mann uff der Wagge gschtiege iss far geh far die Schtang, kummt die Fraa aus em Haus un ruft ihm. Er hot gewaart far sie riwwer an die Miehl zu kumme, noh saagt sie so bedeierlich, 'John, wann du noch em Schtedtel kummscht, bring mir Kaddun mit far en Frack—ich brauch eener so notwennich.' Er hot sie verflucht, die Fuhrgeeschel uffgezogge, schlagt die Geeschel ihre iwwer der Rick nei, greischt 'Git aep!' un faahrt fart.

"Sell waar zuviel far mich. Ich schpring aus der Miehl far ihm nooch, awwer ich sehn, dass ich ihn net fange kann. Dart in der mit vun der Schtross hawwich gschtanne un gezittert far Zarn. Mit em Biewel an re henke, geht die Fraa noch em Haus. Ich hab mich bsunne, eb ich nei will odder net, awwer wie ich des Biewel heere hab heile, kann ich mer net helfe. In der Kich sitzt die Fraa un 's Kind, un heile allebeed yemmerlich. 'O, kennt ich yuscht schtaerwe! Ich hett mich schunn umgebrocht, waer's net far mei aarm Kind. Ferwas hawwich so en Mensch heiere misse? Yuscht weil er reich gscholde iss warre. Wann mei Eltre mich yuscht geh gelosst hette, ich hab ihn in meim Lewe net gegliche. Ich back, butz, halt 's Haus sauwer, schaff uff em Feld wie en Schtick Vieh! Alles iss ken Dank,' saagt sie.

"Ich schteh in der Mitt vun der Kich, es Kind waar zu mir kumme un hot sich so wedder mich gelegt un waar alsnoch am heile. Mei Haerz dutt mir weh, doch, was soll ich saage, was soll ich duh? Uff eemol schpringt sie uff, kummt un legt ihre Hand uff mei Aarm un bitt: 'O, mei liewer Mann! Kannscht du mir net aus dem Elend helfe?'

"Der Guck in selle Aage hen meini iwwergeh mache. Ich bin uff em Fuss rumgedreht un niwwer in die Miehl un an mei Aerwet. Die Fraa dauwert mich so, dass es mich gedruwwelt hot.

"De naegschte Daag waar alles faerdich far der Schuss uffzumache. Mir hen yuscht 's Wasser nei laafe losse wolle, wie em Miller eifallt er hett en Schtick Gscharr drunne in de Redder leie losse. Er saagt, ich sett waarte, bis er des raus grickt hett. Ich hab gheert, wie er drunne in de Kamme rumgraddelt, noh fallt mir die Gschicht vun geschter in der Sinn. Ich sehn die Draene in der Fraa ihre Aage, die Geeschel uff ihrem Buckel, es Biewel in Aengschte. Noh grieg ich en Schmaerz in mei Haerz un en hesslicher Zarn fliegt in mich. Ich kann mer net helfe, ich reiss der Schuss uff, es Wasser schiesst uffs Raad un die Redder gehne rum! . . . Ich hab gemeent, ich hett ebber heere greische . . . verleicht hawwich's aa yuscht gemeent.

"Well . . die Fraa hot ihn schee un arndlich begrawwe. Nau muss en Miller bei—ich bin gebliwwe. In me Yohr hen mer gheiert, un mer hen zwee Kinner ghatte, en Bu un en Maedel. Unser Kinner waare en Luscht zu hawwe un en Ehr zu ihre Eltre. So hem mer in Friede haerrlich gelebt, bis die Fraa siwwezich Yohr alt waar, noh hawwich sie dohaer gelegt. Glei noochderhand schlof ich mol ee Nacht ei un bin nimmi wacker warre, un sie hen mich dohie gelegt. Eb ich recht geduh hab odder net, iss net far mich zusaage, yuscht wann ich mich druwwle wott, wie der Schwammbach wee-ich seim Eckschtee, hett ich en anneri Gschicht uff Hand. Nau, mach dich fart! Loss mich in der Ruh!"

Lloyd A. Moll, the author of the above artful narrative, is the popular columnist, whose 'S GEBABBEL IM SCHTOR appears thrice weekly on the editorial page of the Evening Chronicle.

Causes of the Dialect Differences between and within Western Berks and Western Lehigh Counties, Pa.

By LESTER W. J. SEIFERT, *Brown University*

IN the March 15th, 22nd, and 29th issues of this column I presented an article under the title **Dialect Differences between and within Western Berks and Western Lehigh Counties, Pa.** The materials in that article were taken from the records made by Mr. Carroll E. Reed in western Berks County and by myself in western Lehigh County during the Summer of 1940. The readers of this column will recall that items were there presented in which the people of different parts of the two regions investigated use different words in speaking of the same thing.

At the time, I was chiefly interested in showing the different types of geographic distribution occurring between western Berks and western Lehigh and also within each of them. On the whole, no attempt was made to show the factors which caused the different types of geographic distribution. Since then, I have investigated this matter as thoroughly as it is possible at present and have found a striking correlation between the different types of geographic distribution and the early settlement history of western Berks and western Lehigh. Much work must still be done in the population history and the cultural history of these areas before anything like a final explanation can be given, but it is possible to sketch the broad outlines of this problem at present.

Before going into this matter, I shall briefly outline the different types of geographic distribution in order to refresh our memories. Only one example of each type will be presented.

I. WESTERN BERKS VERSUS WESTERN LEHIGH

In this type of distribution the people of western Berks use one term and the people of western Lehigh use another in speaking of the same thing. Thus **the dog barks** in western Berks is **der Hund gauzt**, while in western Lehigh it is **der Hund biafft.**

II. SW BERKS VERSUS NW BERKS AND WESTERN LEHIGH.

In this type NW Berks has the same terms as western Lehigh, while SW Berks has other terms. The size of the NW Berks area agreeing with western Lehigh varies from word to word. **The barn-floor** is called **es Scheier-denn** in SW Berks but **es Dresch-denn** (t) in NW Berks and western Lehigh.

III. WESTERN BERKS AND NW LEHIGH VERSUS SW LEHIGH.

In this type western Berks and NW Lehigh have the same terms, while SW Lehigh has other terms. The size of the NW Lehigh area agreeing with western Berks varies from word to word. **To deny** in western Berks and NW Lehigh is **ferlegle;** in SW Lehigh it is **legle.**

IV. WESTERN BERKS AND SW LEHIGH VERSUS NW LEHIGH

In this type western Berks and SW Lehigh have the same terms, while NW Lehigh has other terms. The size of the SW Lehigh area agreeing with western Berks varies from word to word. **The cradle** in western Berks and SW Lehigh is **die Wieg;** in NW Lehigh it is **die Schockel.**

V. NE LEBANON & SW BERKS VERSUS NW BERKS & WESTERN LEHIGH.

In this type NE Lebanon and a strip of SW Berks along the Lebanon County line (varying in size from word to word) use terms different from those used in a large NW Berks area and in western Lehigh. **The pail** is called **der Kiwwel** in NE Lebanon and SW Berks, while it is called **der Eemer** in NW Berks and in western Lehigh.

VI. NE LEBANON & SW BERKS VERSUS NW BERKS VERSUS WESTERN LEHIGH.

The different forms of the diminutive suffixes, both singular and plural, fall into this type. In NE Lebanon and W Berks **the baby** is **es Bobbli, the cup** is **es Kobbli, the village** is **es Schdedtli,** and **the little bird** is **es Feggli;** in NW Berks and western Lehigh **the baby** is **es Bobbel, the cup** is **es Kobbche, the village** is sometimes **es Schdedtelche,** and **the little bird** is sometimes **es Feggliche.** In NE Lebanon and SW Berks **babies, cups, villages,** and **little birds** are **Bobblin, Kobblin, Schdedtlin,** and **Fegglin** respectively; in NW Berks they are **Bobblicher, Kobbcher, Schdedtlicher,** and **Fegglicher;** in Western Lehigh they are **Bobbelcher** (or **Bobblicher**), **Kobbcher, Schdedtelcher** (or **Schdedtlicher**) and **Feggelcher.**

VII.—SW BERKS AND WESTERN LEHIGH VERSUS NW BERKS.

In this type the people of SW Berks (this area corresponds to that described in V) and of western Lehigh use the same terms, while the people of NW Berks use others. In SW Berks and western Lehigh **die Schaufel** refers to a broad, blunt shovel and **die Schipp** refers to a narrow, pointed shovel. In NW Berks both words are used, but either one can refer to any type of shovel

VIII. THE WOMELSDORF AREA.

Certain words are used only in Womelsdorf and the area round about it in SW Berks, while other words are used in the rest of western Berks. Some words have spread farther out of Womelsdorf than others. The people of western Lehigh sometimes use the word occurring in the Womelsdorf area, sometimes use the word occurring in the rest of western Berks, and at other times use a word occuring in neither the Womelsdorf area nor in the rest of western Berks. Thus **grouchy** in the Womelsdorf area is **grimmelich** or **grumelich,** in the rest of western Berks and in NW Lehigh it is **griddelich,** and in SW Lehigh it is **gredzich** (in the former article, under Section III, Example 2, by some mistake or other the distribution of **griddelich** and **gredzich** is given as exactly opposite to what it should be).

IX. THE LEHIGH DIVISIONS.

The examples in III and IV show that the usage of western Lehigh is not entirely leveled out. In addition, there are examples showing how western Lehigh is split up in other ways. Thus **the stone-house** is **es Schdeene-haus** in a large north-central area of western Lehigh and in a smaller SW Lehigh area; round about these areas it is called **es Schdee-haus.** In western Berks it is commonly called **es Schdeenich-haus.**

This example (and others) shows how western Lehigh is split roughly into a northern area, a southern area, and a central area. Other words show how western Lehigh is split into a far-western area (a strip along the Berks County line varying in width from word to word) and a mid-western area. **To cultivate corn** is **es Welsch-karn koldiweedere** in the midwestern area, while in a broad far-western area it is **es Welsch-karn schaufle.** In western Berks **es Welsch-karn schaufle** and **es Welsch-karn schaffe** are most common, but in the Womelsdorf area it is **es Welsch-karn koldiweede** (not mentioned in the former article).

We are now ready to investigate the causes of these different types of distribution.

The Tulpehocken Settlement of western Berks dates from 1723. It was begun by a group of Palatines and Wuerttembergers who had originally been brought to the banks of the Hudson River for the purpose of making ship stores for the British navy. When this project failed because of incompetent management, many of the Germans moved westward into the Schoharie Valley of New York and took up land there. But trouble soon arose between the Germans on the one hand and the English and the Dutch on the other hand. In order to settle the dispute, the Germans were told that they must either buy the land again or move out. Many of the Germans refused to do the former and were thus forced to do the latter.

In the meantime these Germans had heard of the fairness and tolerance of the Pennsylvania authorities and therefore decided to migrate to Pennsylvania. They came down the Susquehanna River, followed Swatara Creek, and finally located on the banks of Tulpehocken Creek in western Berks. In 1729 this settlement was augmented, when the Weiser family came with another group of Germans who then settled around the present borough of Womelsdorf. From then on internal growth and new settlers from elsewhere forced this settlement to spread out in all directions.

Shortly after 1723 settlers from northern Montgomery and northern Chester Counties began to move up the Schuylkill Valley into central Berks County and by 1748 Reading was on its way toward becoming a city. From the Schuylkill Valley north of the South Mountains the settlers spread out into the fertile side-valleys, especially into those lying to the east. They moved farther and farther eastward, even as far as into western Lehigh County.

The majority of the early settlers of Berks came either directly or indirectly from the Palatinate and from the areas adjacent to the Palatinate, namely northern Alsace, the Saar, Rhine-Hesse, and northwestern Baden (formerly a part of the Palatinate). There was, however, a very large number of settlers who came directly or indirectly from Wuerttemberg. More than a mere sprinkling came from the other southwestern German areas of Hesse-Darmstadt, northeastern Baden, Lorraine, southern Alsace, the Rhine-Province, and Nassau. There were also some Swiss.

In the late 1730's, but especially in the 1740's and early 1750's, large numbers of settlers poured into present Lehigh County. Many of them moved up from the Counties of Montgomery and Bucks which were by that time quite thickly populated. Large numbers also came directly from Germany. Emmaus was established by the Moravians in 1742 and Allentown was laid out by Judge William Allen sometime before 1752. The exact sequence in which the different parts of Lehigh were settled will be discussed later on in this article.

When unoccupied land became scarce in Lehigh, the increase in population flowed in two directions: (1) to the north and northwest into present Carbon and Schuylkill Counties, (2) to the west and southwest into Berks County.

The large majority of the early settlers of Lehigh came either directly or ultimately from the Palatinate and smaller numbers came from the areas adjacent to the Palatinate. In addition there was a very large number of settlers from Wuerteemberg. The number of settlers from the other southwestern German areas mentioned above seems to have been much smaller in Lehigh than in Berks. There were also some Swiss.

From the foregoing it is evident that the early population of Lehigh on the one hand and of Berks on the other was not composed of the same German elements in the same proportions. Therefore the dialect leveling which took place led to somewhat different results in the two areas. (As a matter of fact, the survival of certain features in the speech of each area gives us valuable clues in regard to the different German elements in each area and also in regard to the relative importance of each of these elements, but I shall not go into this matter in this article.)

As a result the people concerned in the eastward movement from the Schuylkill Valley did not always use the same terms as those taking part in the westward movement from Lehigh County in speaking of the same things. As far as the eastward movement extended to the east so far were the Berks words carried and the same holds for the westward movement from Lehigh. Where the two streams of population movement met, a dialect boundary arose. This is the reason why people in western Berks say **gauzt, die Ladarn,** and **der Habbich** for **barks, lantern,** and **hawk,** while people in western Lehigh say **blafft, die Ludzer,** and **der Woi** (distribution Type I).

In the westward movement from Lehigh a good many settlers pushed far to the west along the southern base of the Blue Mountains, even beyond the Schuylkill River into northwestern Berks. At the same time the old Tulpehocken Settlement was spreading out into northwestern Berks and settlers were also moving farther and farther up the Schuylkill Valley and its side-valleys lying to the west.

Thus the early population of northwestern Berks was composed of a mixture of settlers from Berks and Lehigh to which others directly from Germany were added. The number of settlers coming directly from Germany was small, for this area was still quite thinly settled at the time of the Revolutionary War, and by that time the German migration to Pennsylvania had passed its peak. The Berks element was by far the most important.

In the dialect which arose in this area the Berks characteristics therefore predominated, but some Lehigh characteristics were incorporated into the dialect and survive to this day. The westward movement from Lehigh became weaker and weaker the farther west it got so that there are fewer Lehigh dialcet characteristics in extreme northwestern Berks than in the area just west of the Schuylkill River. This is why people in northwestern Berks agree with people in western Lehigh in saying **der Schwamm, der Scheeb,** and **es Dreschdenn** (t) for **meadow, bundle,** and **barn-floor,** while people in southwestern Berks say **die Wies** or **Wiss, die** or **der Garreb,** and **es Scheier-denn** (distribution Type II).

The eastward movement from Berks became progressively weaker the farther it was removed from the Schuylkill Valley. The Allemaengel Settlement in present Albany Township, Berks County and in Lynn and Weisenberg Townships, Lehigh County represents the limits of this movement towards the northeast. After leaving the Schuylkill Valley, these settlers came up along the valley of Ontalaunee (or Maiden) Creek and in northwestern Lehigh County they took up land in the valley between the Blue Mountain and the Schoharie, in Kistler's Valley (lying south of the Schoharie), and in the valleys of northwestern Weisenberg Township. This first settlement occurred sometime in the 1730's. Very shortly thereafter the Welsh and Scotch-Irish occupied the northern part of Lynn Township. From 1740 on, large numbers of Germans from Bucks and Montgomery Counties (as well as directly from Germany) came into northwestern Lehigh County.

In time, the Berks settlement of Allemaengel was absorbed by the Lehigh settlement, but some traces of the Berks settlers can still be found in the dialect of northwestern Lehigh. This is why people in northwestern Lehigh agree with the people in western Berks in saying **ferlegle** and **der Hiwwel** for **to deny** and **the hill,** while the people of southwestern Lehigh say **legle** and **der Barrick** or **Baerrick** (distribution Type III).

(To Be Concluded)

Chat About Your Friends

Mrs. Fred Phillips and family of Reno, Nev., and Avery Bach of San Francisco, Cal., who have been visiting Mrs. Phillips' mother, Mrs. Ida Benioff, 410 N. 6th St., left for home yesterday morning. Mrs. Phillips, who has not been East for 25 years, made a thorough tour of this section of the country before her return home.

Mrs. Madeline Carman and her daughter, Madeline Anne, of 22 S. 16th St., are vacationing at Atlantic City.

Kate and Alma Urffer, 505 Chew St., have returned from a trip through the New England States.

Gloria Fina, 2146 Gordon St., is home on a three-week stay from Hahnemann hospital in Philadelphia where she is in training.

Mrs. Arthur C. Wescott, 236 S. 15th St., and daughter Priscilla are visiting Mrs. Wescott's daughter and son-in-law in Johnstown, Pa.

Howard Ulman of Williamsport is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Harry Weixelbaum, 210 N. 17th St.

Mrs. Ralph Fenstermacher and Elaine Fenstermacher, Mrs. Frank Fenstermacher and son James, and Mrs. William H. Derr, all of Allentown, are vacationing at Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Higgins of 748 S. Hall St., spent the past week in Atlantic City.

Leonard Glazier of 2106 Highland St., has returned home after three weeks' vacation in Ventnor, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley H. Weida, Allentown R. 2, are guests at the Holmhurst hotel, Atlantic City.

Alois Auman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Earl H. Auman, 724 Walnut St., celebrated her seventh birthday anniversary on Thursday.

Mrs. Ralph Fenstermacher and Elaine Fenstermacher, 126½ N. Franklin St., are vacationing at the Traymore, Atlantic City. Also at the Traymore are Mrs. Frank Fenstermacher and James Fenstermacher, 1133½ Tilghman St., and Mrs. William H. Derr, 40 E. Susquehanna St.

Jean E. Lehr and Marion Cribbs, New York City, are visiting at the home of Miss Lehr's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Otto G. Lehr, 220 N. 13th St.

Rosemary Wickel, Allentown R. 3, is spending 10 days vacation in New York City.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Younger and daughter Mary Annette of Lynchburg, Va., are visiting at the home of Mrs. Younger's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Yohe, 212 Ridge Ave. Mrs. Younger is the former Mary Yohe.

Albert R. Weber, 233 N. Jordan St., will leave this morning to vacation in Pittsburgh and McKees Rocks. He will celebrate his birthday anniversary next Monday.

Residents of this area who are guests at the Senator, Atlantic City are: Evelyn N. Falk and Christine K. and Jessie Mae Remmel, 131 N. West St., and Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Bauer and Mr. and Mrs. Earl Bast, Allentown R. 2; Mr. and Mrs. Edwin J. Bailey, Topton; Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Kohler, Egypt; Mr and Mrs. J. S. Troxell and son, Cementon, and Dr. and Mrs. William W. Maines and Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Mack, Slatington.

Madeline Carman, 22 S. 16th St., is a guest at Chalfante-Haddon hall, Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. Preston W. Millhouse, 616 N. 6th St., are today celebrating their fourth wedding anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hock and Mrs. Raymond Deifer, West Catasauqua, on Wednesday celebrated their first wedding anniversary. Both couples were Married July 30, 1940.

Private First Class Wilfred Nester, who had been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Nester, Waldheim, returned Thursday to Camp Stewart, Ga., where he is stationed with the 213th Regiment.

Alice Albright, 129 N. 11th St., and Kathryn Adams, 1623 Turner St., are leaving this morning from New York City on a cruise to Nova Scotia.

Mrs. Herbert Christman of Kresgeville is celebrating her birthday anniversary today.

Esther May Miller, 453 Lawrence St., is observing her 11th birthday anniversary today.

Mrs. Annie Mumbauer, 1333 Turner St., left on a trip to Pasadena, Calif.

Mrs. Adolph Wagner, 12½ Spruce St., is receiving treatment at the Allentown hospital for a sunstroke.

Mr. and Mrs. Adolf Wagner, Kutztown, are the parents of a son born at 1:07 o'clock Thursday afternoon at the Allentown hospital.

Mrs. Paul Meokley of Neffs is recuperating at the Allentown hospital, where she underwent an operation three weeks ago

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Obituaries

Paul E. Grim

4-year-old Boy Had Been Ill Only One Day

Paul E. Grim, son of Paul E. and Mary (McLaughlin) Grim, 432 Ridge Ave., Allentown, died at 11:20 a. m. yesterday in the Sacred Heart hospital. The four-year-old boy was taken ill Thursday.

He was born in Allentown.

Survivors include his parents, a brother, William; the grandfathers, Ray Grim and William McLaughlin, Allentown.

Funeral Monday 2 p. m. (DST) from the late home with interment in the English Catholic cemetery. Viewing Sunday 3-9 p. m.

Edward H. Siegfried

Eastonian Dies in Hospital After Three Years of Illness

Edward H. Siegfried, 71, a retired bridge engineer, who resided with his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Collins, 912 Porter St., Easton, died at 4:15 a. m. Friday in the Easton hospital. He had been ill for three years and was admitted to the hospital Tuesday for medical treatment.

Mr. Siegfried was born in South Easton, a son of the late William and Catherine Siegfried and lived in Easton all his life. He was a member of St. Bernard's Catholic church and the Holy Name society of the congregation.

He is survived by a son, Hubert Siegfried, Easton; one daughter, Mrs. Dorothy Collins, Easton; a granddaughter, Jean Collins; four brothers, James, Easton; William and Frank, Washington, D. C., and Anthony, Wilkes-Barre; one sister, Theresa Siegfried, Easton.

Mrs. Fannie Dinan

Widow of Bethlehem Railroad Engineer Dies in Hospital

Mrs. Fannie McFadden Dinan, widow of William Dinan, prominent Lehigh Valley railroad engineer, 319 7th Ave., Bethlehem, died at 11:30 p. m. Thursday in St. Luke's hospital.

She was a devout and zealous member of SS. Simon and Jude church and the Tabernacle guild, and a daughter of the late Hugh and Rose McGee McFadden.

Survivors are a daughter, Mrs. Thomas Doyle, at home, and four sisters: Mrs. Thomas McNamara, Mrs. Hugh McCandless and Mrs. Hannah Byrne, of Bethlehem; Mrs. Anna Clark, New York City.

The funeral will be held at 9 a. m. Monday from the late home, with solemn requiem mass at 9:30 a. m. in SS. Simon and Jude church and interment in Holy Saviour cemetery.

Mrs. Daisy Kunkle

Aquashicola Woman, 58, Ill Since March 6

Mrs. Daisy Maria Kunkle of Aquashicola died at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning in the Palmerton hospital at the age of 58 years. She had been ill since March 6.

Mrs. Kunkle, wife of Samuel Emil Kunkle, was the former Daisy Maria Roth, daughter of John Roth and the late Christiana (Christman) Roth.

She was a member of the Shepherds of Bethlehem, and the P. O. of A. lodge of Aquashicola. She was a member of the Towamensing church.

Survivors include her husband, two daughters, Neola, wife of Alvin Heiney, Aquashicola; Grace Shinsec, Aquashicola; two sons, Earl, Kunkletown; Hobart, Aquashicola; her father, John Roth, Aquashicola; eight grandchildren; two sisters, Ella, wife of Arthur Benninger, Berlinsville; Ursula, wife of Frank Costenbader, Little Gap; Mrs. Elsie Oplinger, Allentown; a brother, John R. Roth, Cementon.

Rev. Robert Worman will officiate at services on Tuesday 1:30 p. m. at the Buck funeral home, 661 Delaware Ave., Palmerton. Interment in the Towamensing cemetery. Viewing Monday 7-9 p. m. at the funeral home.

Mrs. Ellen J. Meitzler

Lehighton Woman Had Been Invalid Last 18 Years

Mrs. Ellen Jane, nee Kemmerer, Meitzler, died at 6:25 p.m. Thursday at the nome of her daughter, Mrs. William Hummel 342 S. 3rd St., Lehighton, following an illness of 18 years.

The daughter of the late George and Susan Kemmerer, she was born in Mahoning township, but moved to Lehighton at an early age. She has been an invalid for the past 18 years.

Mrs. Meitzler was the last surviving member of her confirmation class in Trinity Lutheran church, Lehighton. She also was the oldest member of the church and was the last member of the Kemmerer family. Her husband preceded her in death 20 years ago.

The survivors include two daughters, Mrs. Hummel and Mrs. Edward Kemmerele, Sharon; three sons, Frank, Phoenix, Arizona, and George and Fred, Lehighton, and three grandchildren.

Funeral services will be held at 2 p.m. Monday from the Lamont H. Zimmerman funeral home. Rev. Thomas Atkinson of Trinity Lutheran church will be in charge. Interment in the Lehighton cemetery.

Charles D. Rawstorne

Former Resident of Bethlehem Dies in Suburb of Pittsburgh

Charles Duren Rawstorne, formerly of Bethlehem, died Thursday at the residence, 227 Hazle Drive, Mt. Lebanon, suburb of Pittsburgh.

A native of the latter city he was for years associated with the McClintic-Marshall Co. and when it was merged by the Bethlehem Steel Co. he came to Bethlehem, where he resided until his retirement.

His wife, the former Sally Miller, a son and daughter, all of Pittsburgh, survive.

Services will be held this afternoon in the H. Samson Home, Inc., Pittsburgh.

Dennis E. Barrett

Colonial Ribbon Mills Secretary Had Been Ill Three Weeks

Dennis Edward Barrett, secretary of the Colonial Ribbon Mills, Inc., 2nd and Hamilton Sts., died at 5:20 a.m. yesterday in the Sacred Heart hospital after an illness of three weeks. He resided at 2423 Liberty St.

Mr. Barrett, who was 75, was injured on July 4 when he suffered an attack and fell part way down the steps of the Lehigh Valley Transit Co. office at 8th and Hamilton Sts.

For the past two weeks he had been recuperating at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Julius Bendix, Moorestown, New Jersey.

When his condition became worse last Friday night, his family in Allentown was notified and the Sacred Heart hospital ambulance brought him back to this city the following day. He had been confined to the hospital ever since.

Mr. Barrett had been connected with several other textile firms before he returned to Allentown, a number of years ago to form the Colonial mill with his son, John.

At one time he worked for the old Charles Zinderstein mills in Allentown and later went to Catasauqua where he was employed for 17 years as superintendent of the Unicorn Ribbon Mills.

For the 12 years prior to coming to Allentown, Mr. Barrett was connected with the John Sidebotham textile firm of Philadelphia.

A native Allentonian, he was the son of Dennis and Mary Ellen Barrett. He was educated in the local public schools and was a member of the St. Catherine of Siena church. Mr. Barrett was born March 2, 1866.

Besides his widow, nee Anna Moyer, there survive four children; John F. and Mrs. Edward Keeley, of Allentown; Mrs. William Harteg, Catasauqua; Mrs. Julius Bendix, Moorestown, New Jersey.

Also surviving are four grandchildren, one great-grandchild and a sister, Mrs. Frank Sechrist, of this city.

The funeral will be held on Tuesday morning with solemn high mass in St. Catharine of Siena church. Interment will be private. Viewing Monday evening.

Arthur D. Rex

Carpenter Was Allentown Resident But Native of Lowhill Twp.

Arthur D. Rex, 728 Green St., a carpenter and finisher here for many years, died yesterday at 5:30 a.m. in the Sacred Heart hospital where he had been admitted for treatment Saturday. He was aged 61.

A native of Lowhill township and a son of the late David and Maria, nee Snyder, Rex, he had lived in this city for the past 35 years. His wife, Emma K., nee Hensinger, Rex, died 10 months ago.

For a number of years he had been employed as a carpenter and finisher by Elias Stephens, a local builder. He belonged to the Faternal Order of Eagles and to the Allen Lodge, Junior O.U.A.M.

Surviving are: a daughter, Helen, wife of Edward Super, of Manoa, near Philadelphia; three sisters, Mrs. E. N. Fink of Mertztown, Mrs. Milton Schlicher of Bethlehem and Mrs. Edwin Rauch of Clifford Park; three brothers, Claude, Howard and Phaon, all of Allentown, and one grandson.

Services will be held from the Stanley Stephens funeral home, 1335 Linden St., on Tuesday at 2 p. m. Interment will follow in Shoenersville cemetery. The Rev. M. F. Klingaman will officiate.

George W. Hahn

Pen Argyl Resident Had Been Ailing Four Months

George W. Hahn, 42, husband of Mrs. Esther R. Jones Hahn, of Pen Argyl, R 1, died Wednesday night after an illness of four months, at his summer home at the Analomink Rod and Gun club, Monroe county.

Born in Pen Argyl, he was a son of William E. and Nettie Altemose Hahn and started his automobile career as a mechanic's helper in Pen Argyl when 15 years old, later working in various garages in that vicinity and opening his own business in Nazareth in 1932. Until Jan. 1, 1941, when he bought a farm at Pen Argyl R 1, he operated the Hahn Chevrolet Co. in Nazareth. He was a member of St. John's Lutheran church, and the Rotary club of Nazareth.

Survivors are his wife, two daughters, Marion and Ruth and a son Larry and a granddaughter Sandra Ann at home; his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Hahn and a sister, Mrs. Carrie Shoemaker of Pen Argyl.

Funeral services will be held at the Schmidt home, Wind Gap, Sunday at 1:30. Interment in the Wind Gap cemetery.

Deaths

SNYDER—At Schoeneck, Nazareth R. 3, Aug. 1, 1941, Frank H. Snyder, aged 83 years, 11 months and 15 days.
Private funeral services will be held Tuesday. R. J. Bartholomew.

GREENAWALT—At Kempton, Aug. 1, 1941, Annie D. Greenawalt, aged 66 years.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 1 p. m., S.T., Tuesday at the home of her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Abner Greenawalt, Kempton. Continued services in New Bethel Reformed church in interment in the adjoining cemetery. Viewing from 7 to 9 p. m. Monday.
Mae A. Stump

MALONE—In Fountain Hill, Friday, Aug. 1, 1941, Mrs. Estella I. Malone, 42, wife of Thomas F. Malone of the Lehigh university police department, Philadelphia Rd., near Colesville.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at 2 p. m. Monday, Aug. 4, in the Harry L. Dillinger funeral home, 413 W. Broad St., Bethlehem. Interment in the family plot in Fountain Hill cemetery. Friends may call Sunday evening.
Harry L. Dillinger.

GRIM—In this city, Aug. 1, 1941, Paul E. Grim, son of Paul E. and Mary (McLaughlin) Grim, aged 4 years.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services at the home of the parents, 432 Ridge Ave., Monday 2 p.m. (DST). Burial in the English cemetery. Friends are invited to call Sunday 2 to 9 p.m.
O.Donnell.

KUNKLE—At Palmerton, Aug. 1, 1941, Mrs. Saidy Mae (Roth) Kunkle, wife of Samuel Emil Kunkle, aged 58 years, 4 months, 26 days.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend services at the Buck funeral home, 661 Delaware Ave., Palmerton, Tuesday 1:30 p.m. (DST). Interment in the Towamensing cemetery. Friends are invited to call at the funeral home Monday 7-9 p.m.
Mrs. C. C. Buck.

BARRETT—In this city, Aug. 1, 1941, Dennis E. Barrett, husband of Emma M. (Moyer) Barrett, aged 75 years, 4 months, 29 days.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the J. S. Burkholder funeral home, 1601 Hamilton St., Tuesday 9:30 a.m. (DST) and solemn high mass at 10 a.m. in the Church of St. Catharine of Sienna, 210 N. 18th St. Interment private. Friends are invited to call Monday 7-9 p.m. at the funeral home.
B.

MEITZLER—In Lehighton, July 31, 1941, Ellen Jane, nee Kemmerer, Meitzler, aged 86 years.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services Monday at 2 p. m. DST at the Lamont H. Zimmerman funeral hall, S. 3rd St., Lehighton, with Rev. Thomas Atkinson, pastor of Trinity Lutheran church, officiating. Interment in the Lehighton cemetery. Friends are invited to call Sunday from 7 to 9 p. m.
LaMont H. Zimmerman.



DER AUGUSCHT

Auguscht, so schmodich un so heess,
Bringt alle Sarde Kefferg'frees;
Im Feichte schwitze dann die Wend,
So as mer schier gaar heile kennt.

Die Hawwerleis sin aa debei;
Die graddle in die Ohre nei,
Sie zawwle eem noch in de Haar
Un blogen eem recht sonderbaar.

Hunsdaage sin en aerye Schtrof,
Do leit mer uffgedeckt im Schlof;
Dann schiesst des Welschkarn in die Heh
Un wachse aa die Kolwe schee.

Der Welschkarnseide, dunkel brau —
Was sin die gleene Buwe schlau!
(Sie schmoke'n in de Eechlepeif,
Fer Duwack sin sie noch net reif.)

Nau sin die Grundsei dick un schee,
Hen sich gemescht im griene Glee;
Sin yuscht fer'n guder Schitz gezaehlt,
En mancher hot sie schunn verfehlt.

Des Ohmet faahrt mer rei vum Schwamm,
Die Buwe fische draus am Damm,
Die brie-ich Gluck iss aerrig bees
Un Owets singt der Hawwergeess.

Doch alles waerd fer's Beschte sei;
Un kummt des Aernfescht aa noch bei,
Do dankt mer ewwe'm liewe Gott
Fer alles Gute was mer hot.

—JOHN BIRMELIN

DER HUMMEL

Der Hummel brummelt draus im Feld,
Dart fliegt er rum vun Glee zu Glee;
Er weess fascht immer was er dutt,
Der ganse Daag iss er am geh.

Er iss net faul un aa net dumm,
Er yaagt net rum wie's hot deel Leit;
Sie suche nix un eile doch,
Vun Daag zu Daag graad wie net gscheit!

Er laad sei Sack mit Honich voll,
Un fliegt dann ab der Heemet zu;
Dart legt er'n ei mit grosser Mieh,
Un schafft so trei—hot nie kenn Ruh.

Sei Haus iss yuscht vun Dreck gebaut,
Im Graas verschteckt, draus in der Welt;
Er weess wu's iss un fliegt graad hie,
Wie ich un du, liebt er sei Zelt.

'S iss Heem fer ihn un ebbes zieht
Sei Haerz do hie—was meecht es sei?
Der Naturgeischt hot's so gemacht—
Vum Heemwegsg'fiehl iss niemand frei.

Der Hummel hot aa 'n grosse Gschponk,
Vun dem bin ich yo gans gewiss;
Gaar alle Bu weess wu er wohnt
Un aa zu gut, was Honich iss!

—CHARLES ALLABAR BUTZ

DIE HUNDSDAAGE

Die Hundsdaage! Sie kumme alle Yohr un bleiwe sechs Woche. Yeglicher Hund hot sei Daag un deel hen zwee. Viel Mensche hen Hundsdaage, net yuscht allee wann der Hundsschtaern am Himmel iss, awwer es gans Yohr rum. Deel Leit hen ihre Hundsdaage der aersche Abril, wann ihre Creditors kumme far Note kolleckte, annere hen ihre Hundsdaage noochdem, as sie heiere un ihre Geld waerd ail un sie misse ans Schaffe far die Fraa un's Bobbli fiedere. In fact, schier eenich ebber hot sei Hundsdaage. Der Bauer hot sei Hundsdaage, wann er sei Weeze gut in der Bodde geduh hot un exschpect en grossi Aern, awwer en harder Winder g'friert's ihm raus, un was net raus g'frore iss, fresse die Micke. Der Doktor hot sei Hundsdaage in der Nacht, wann eens vun unsere Ketzer am Barrick grank waerd, wu ihm schunn dreissich Daaler schuldich iss, un er muss eischpanne un darrich der Dreck un Felse raus kumme un ihn doktore. Der Lawyer hot sei Hundsdaage, wann nimmand schunscht sie hot—sell iss wann alles recht geht unnich de Leit, wann ken Raawes un Mardes un Schtehles aageht, dernoh hot er nix zu duh far die Deihenker vum Galye zu halde. Die Parre hen ihre Hundsdaage, wann sie an en neier Blatz kumme un ihre Gemee find aus as der Wind sie net fiedert un as die Wolke sie net gleed. De Drucker ihre Hundsdaage fange aa der aersche Yenner un ende uff der eenundreissichscht Dezember, un der Boonastiel hot sei Hundsdaage verhandelt zu der Polly sidder as er sei Temperance Pledge uffg'schmisse hot. Die Polly hot nau zwee Hund ihre Daage. Der anner Daag hot sie em Hullerheck Wart g'schickt, er darft mir ken Licker meh gewwe un dernoh bin ich gange un bin gaar wetters voll warre yuscht far sie zu schpeite. Ich hab g'saat, sie hett ken recht mei Freiheit eweck zu nemme. Of course ich heess es Freiheit, awwer der fact iss, ich hab ken Freiheit meh. Die Schpinn vun Abbedit hot mich in ihrem Webb un ich bin fescht. Es aersicht waar yuscht ee Faade um mich rum un ich hett losreisse kenne, awwer ich hab gemeent, es waer ken G'faahr, un hab gelacht iwwer Leit, wu g'saat hen, die Schpinn daet mich am End fescht wewe. Alle whiskey jigger waar en Faade vum Webb, un heit bin ich all iwwerschpunne. Ich nemm alle excuse far voll warre. Ich bin die anner Nacht uffg'schtanne un naus in die Scheier mit der Ladarn un unnich em Kiehdrog gegeckt far mei Boddel, awwer der Billy Bixler hot sie ausg'funne g'hatt, un es waar yuscht noch about en Suppeleffelvoll drin.

Ich hab die anner Nacht die Saufgichtere g'hatt un ich hab en grossi Ratt sehne am Offerohr runnerkumme un iwwer en Dutzend vun de Polly ihre Fasnacht Kuche uff ihre Schwans feddle, dernoh hot sie es Hinnerend vum Schwans ins Maul genumme un iss widder es Rohr nuff—Kuche un alles. Wann sie noch oft kummt, dann geht der Boonastiel eemol mit ihre es "Rohr nuff".

—Aus'm BOONASTIEL
(THOMAS H. HARTER)

Causes of the Dialect Differences between and within Western Berks and Western Lehigh Counties, Pa.

By LESTER W. J. SEIFERT, *Brown University*

(Conclusion)

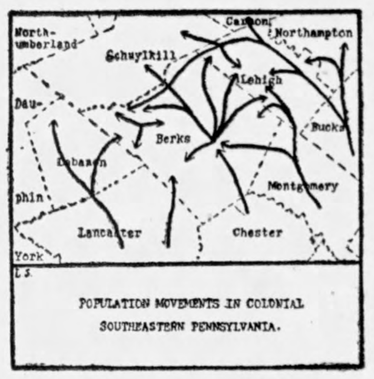
The settlement of southwestern Lehigh had begun already in the 1730's, but it was in the 1740's that great numbers of settlers came into the region lying north of the Lehigh (or South) Mountains. Many of these settlers came up from northern Montgomery County, but many also came directly from Germany. In addition, there was a considerable number of settlers who came from Berks for in the course of the eastward movement from the Schuylkill Valley some people came as far east as southwestern Lehigh. This part of the eastward movement followed the course of Ontalaunee (or Maiden) Creek, branched off into the fertile Maxatawny Valley, and then spilled over into southwestern Lehigh.

In time, the settlers from Berks were absorbed by the population of Lehigh, but certain features of the Berks dialect, brought in by these early settlers, are still to be found in the dialect of southwestern Lehigh. This is the reason why people in southwestern Lehigh agree with people in western Berks in saying **die Wieg and der Baam-gohrde** or **Bohm-gaarde** for **Cradle and orchard**, while the people in northwestern Lehigh say **die Schockel** and **der Bungert** or **Bummert** (distribution Type IV).

The settlement of southwestern Lehigh has been much less thoroughly investigated than that of northwestern Lehigh. Local historians would do well to busy themselves with this matter, while information is still available.

The beginnings of the settlement of Lancaster County date from 1708-1709. The first settlers came from Switzerland, and the Swiss who came to Pennsylvania in the following years also showed a preference for settling in Lancaster. Ties of blood and friendship are undoubtedly the reasons why the Swiss tended to settle in this one area. In addition, large numbers of settlers from southwestern Germany soon came to Lancaster also.

Thus the early population of Lancaster County contained an important element, the Swiss, which was quite unimportant in the population of Berks and Lehigh, although not entirely lacking in these two counties. As a result, the dialect which developed in Lancaster differs somewhat from the dialects which developed in Berks and Lehigh.



POPULATION MOVEMENTS IN COLONIAL SOUTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

From Lancaster County settlers crossed the South Mountains into present Lebanon County and in time occupied almost the entire county. From Lebanon settlers moved into a fringe of southwestern Berks along the present Lebanon County line. Here the movement from Lebanon met the outskirts of the Tulpehocken Settlement and expansion in this direction was stopped thereby. Since the dialects of these two settlements differed somewhat from each other, a dialect boundary arose where the two settlements met. This is why the people in northeastern Lebanon and southwestern Berks say **der Kiwwel** and **blos-kebbich** for **the pail** and **bare-headed**, while the people in northwestern Berks and western Lehigh say **der Eemer** and **blott-kebbich** (distribution Type V).

The distribution of the singular forms of the diminutive suffies is also due to the meeting of these two settlements. The importance of the Swiss element and of the other Alemannic elements in the population of Lancaster and in the population of the regions settled from Lancaster is proved by the suffix **-li**, used in the dialects of Switzerland, southern Baden, and southeastern Alsace. The importance of the Palatine element and of the other Franconian elements in the population of Berks and Lehigh is attested by the suffix **-che**, used in the Franconian dialects of southwestern Germany. **-elche** is also restricted to the Franconian dialects, but **-el** is used in some Franconian and in some Alemannic dialects. **-liche** occurs in no dialect in Germany and is a Pennsylvania German creation resulting from adding both **-li** and **-che** to one and the same word.

The distribution of the plural forms of the diminutive suffixes is partly due to the factors causing distribution Type V and partly due to the factors causing distribution Type I. The **-lin** of northeastern Lebanon and southwestern Berks is again proof of the strong Alemannic element in the population of this area. The **-cher** of northwestern Berks and western Lehigh again shows the importance of the Franconian element in the population of these areas. The **-licher** of northwestern Berks is a plural formed to go with the singular suffix **-liche**, which in turn is a Pennsylvania German creation. The **-elcher** of western Lehigh is excellent proof of the importance of the eastern Palatine element in the population of Lehigh, for in southwestern Germany this suffix is restricted almost entirely to the eastern Palatinate.

So far no way has been found of explaining the somewhat rare type of distribution presented in VII.

The cause of distribution Type VIII, in which the Womelsdorf area differs from the rest of western Berks, was briefly discussed in the former article, but it may be well to bring all the material together in this place. This type is due not so much to settlement history as to influences wielded by a cultural center.

Womelsdorf was part of the old Tulpehocken Settlement. In 1729 the famous Weiser family located near the edge of the present borough. Very early it developed into the economic and cultural center for all the surrounding countryside, a position it has maintained to this day. The presence of the Weiser family very likely gave the village an importance which would otherwise have been lacking. From such a center features of language as well as customs and manners spread out into the more rural sections. Although there has always been a certain tension between country people and city dwellers, yet the country people have always to some extent imitated the "more refined" culture of the city dwellers.

The way in which western Lehigh is split up is again the result of its settlement history, certain aspects of which have already been presented.

Northwestern Lehigh was settled from the 1730's on, earlier than any other part of Lehigh. As was shown above, part of the settlers came from Berks, but the majority came up from Bucks and Montgomery or directly from southwestern Germany. The other racial elements (Welsh, Scotch-Irish, and French Huguenots) were either crowded out or absorbed by the Germans.

The early settlers crossed the rolling central part of Lehigh, now considered one of the best agricultural regions of Pennsylvania, because it was covered with scrub oak instead of open forests and therefore considered less fertile than the hills and valleys in the northwestern part of the county. When the northern part of the county became quite thickly settled, people began to move southward into the more level sections of Lehigh.

The southern part of Lehigh began to be settled in the late 1730's, but the main settlement occurred in the 1740's. It was settled largely by people coming up from Montgomery County or coming directly from Germany, although there were considerable numbers from Berks, as we have already seen. In southern Lehigh they again first took up the lands lying on the hills and in the valleys leading up to the Lehigh Mountains and only gradually expanded into the more level sections of Lehigh lying towards the north.

In time, the expansion from the northern settlements and from the southern settlements met and this "seam" gave rise to the word boundaries in western Lehigh which run roughly from east to west and divide western Lehigh into a northern area, a central area, and a southern area.

The eastward expansion from Berks was not entirely limited to northwestern and southwestern Lehigh, although the main currents of this movement seem to have been deflected in these two directions. Some Berks settlers also took up land in the western part of central Lehigh. These Berks settlers have again left a few traces in the dialect of western Lehigh. This accounts for the word boundaries in western Lehigh which run roughly from north to south and divide western Lehigh into a far-western area (a strip of western Lehigh along the Berks County line, varying in width from word to word) and a midwestern area. The lines dividing the far-western area from the midwestern area indicate the limits of the eastward movement from the Schuylkill Valley.

The population movements have been summarized on the accompanying map. This map shows the four main types of population movement: (1) There is first of all a movement northward from the southern counties. (2) There is an eastward movement from the Schuylkill Valley, from the Tulpehocken Settlement, and from Lebanon County. (3) There is a westward movement from Lehigh County, from the Schuylkill Valley, and from the Tulpehocken Settlement. (4) There is a southward movement from the northern Lehigh settlements and from the Tulpehocken Settlement. All of these movements have produced word boundaries in the Pennsylvania German spoken in western Lehigh and western Berks Counties. It is interesting to note that only in the language has any trace survived of these early population movements which came to an end between a century and a half and two centuries ago.

DIE METERS AN DER KELLER WAND

'S iss en Eck in meim Keller,
Wu ich nie net bin uff Hand;
'S iss es Eck, wu die "Meters"
Henke an die Keller Wand;
Wu grossi Bissniss nemmt mich ei,
Wu in mei Heemet druff un drunner
Sie rechle was ich schuldich bin,
Weil ich kratz mei Kopp in Wunner.

Ee "Meter" geht als "gluck, gluck",
Weil es messt das Gas mir aus;
En anners geht als "glick, glick",
Weil es losst das Wasser raus;
Doch der feinscht vun all de "Meters"
Hot en Scheib so glenzend hell;
Des schpinnt fleissich rum gans sachtich,
Weil's lectric Schtofft geht dadurch schnell.

Des Gluckse sett ich net meinde,
Un des Glickse kennt ich gut leide;
Un des Schpinne meecht ich gern watsche,
Wenn ich's aagucke kennt mit Freide;
Awwer darcheweck macht's mich engstlich,
Un ich zitter bei de "Meters" zu sei;
Denn ich weess, dass die Dinge yuscht dart sin
Mei Bills auszurechle so fei!

A translation of Daniel K. Hoch's "Meters On the Cellar Wall" by MICHAEL A. GRUBER, Washington, D. C.

DER SCHREIWER

Wer schreiwe will muss wisse wie,
Es aersicht kummt's Schtoff, was des sei maag,
Un dann der Satz im rechte Gleed;
Mer macht so fart vun Daag zu Daag—
'S gebt immer meh — deel net so gut—
Es Bees un's Gut — 's geht all mit nei!
Mer zoppt un zoppt wie'n Kalb am Ditz,
Mer wunnert oft "Was meecht's all sei?"

Mer schwitzt un schreibt, doch will's net geh,
Mer kratzt sei Kopp un jagt en Laus;
'S macht gaar nix aus, was kummt der Weg,
Es scheint es Haern leit weit dart draus!
Mer trixt un hechzt wie'n Haasehund,
Mer meent mer hett's — was hot mer dann?
'S iss alles nix, doch weess mer's net,
En yeder schreibt yuscht wie er kann.

Wer's lese kann, der iss net dumm,
Wer des net kann, verfehlt net viel;
Die dumme Leit findscht alle Daag,
Du kennscht sie all an ihr'm Gewiehl!
Doch so zu saage iss net schee—
Der Voggel peift seim Schnawwel noh;
So ob er peift un ob er singt,
In allem Schtick iss er doch froh!

—CHARLES ALLABAR BUTZ

Chat About Your Friends

Mary R. Koehler, 1917 Livingston St., who has had Margaret Horn of Fairfield, Conn., as her houseguest for the past week, is returning with her to Connecticut. Miss Horn and Miss Koehler were roommates at William and Mary college. Next week Miss Koehler will visit another classmate at White Plains, N. Y.

Mrs. Sophia O'Donnel, 138 Tilghman St., and her niece, Mrs. Ammon Hausman Jr. and daughter, Kitty Ann, 214 N. Penn St., have returned from a 10-day trip to Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. Edwin C. Ream of 725 S. 10th St., is a patient at the Allentown hospital.

Mrs. Louis Reichel, 142 N. 2nd St., returned home from Riddleburg.

Andrew P. Hachtman, 806 Walnut St., is vacationing at Ponce, Puerto Rico.

Hilda Witts of New York City has been spending the past two weeks with her cousin Helen Unger, 348 Greenleaf St.

Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Wagner, 623 N. Penn St., and Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Hartman, 436 Green St., visited their sons, Alexander and Donald, respectively, at Camp Trexler.

Mrs. Harvey H. Schlegel of Fairport Harbor, O., is visiting her son and daughter-in-law, Mr and Mrs. Richard Schlegel, West Catasauqua.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman S. Nace Sr., 2948 Pearl St., Alton Park, have returned from Wildwood, N. J., where they spent last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Geist, 743 N. 19th St., are entertaining Mrs. Howard Stroup, former Allentonian, who has been a resident of Montoursville for the last two years. Mrs. Stroup is the former Pauline Hartman. She will remain here for the week.

William F. Hager of 128 N. 28th St., spent Wednesday in New York City.

Joanne Smith, 1412 Early St., left Wednesday to spend a week's vacation at Mosey Wood Pond camp.

Mr. and Mrs. Nevin Wessner of 1133 S. 10th St., have as their guests until Sunday friends from Yonkers, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Rau of 713 S. 10th St. will spend the weekend in Atlantic City and enplane Monday at the Camden airport for Corpus Christi, Texas, where they will visit Mr. Rau's sister, Mrs. Sam Pulser, and family during the next week.

Mrs. Carrie Stettler, who resides with her daughter, Mrs. Clare Welbrook, 143 N. Fountain St., on Tuesday observed her 87th birthday anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Snyder of 802 N. 7th St., are guests at The Senator in Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Matatics and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Haftl, all of Allentown, visited Thursday with Mr. and Mrs. William G. Overhues at Pocono lake. Following lunch at the Overhue's cottage, the group went to Old Heidelberg Inn where they celebrated Mr. Haftl's birthday.

Miriam L. Kohl, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Kohl, 909 N. Lumber St., is today marking her ninth birthday anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. William Reinhardt, 1138 N. 21st St., and Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Hinkle, 1932 Chew St., are guests at Chalfonte-Haddon hall, Atlantic City.

Dorothy Dilley, 2701 Hanover Acres, Allentown, has returned from a vacation spent with Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Vince, Paterson, N. J. Miss Dilley and Mrs. Vince visited in New York during the sojourn where they were guests of Phil Harris, noted radio star, backstage at the Strand theatre.

Nancy Ann Ruth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ruth, 138 W. Susquehanna St., is today one year old. The child's mother is the former Florence Eck.

Mr. and Mrs. Carson Kuhns, 221½ N. 15th St., celebrated their 15th wedding anniversary on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Pennypacker, Pottstown, visited friends in Fullerton during the past week.

Mrs. Abbie Arner, 702 N. 12th St., has returned home from a short vacation at Waldheim park.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kline, Shoenersville, have returned from a motor trip to Atlantic City.

Robert Meyers and Ira Pennypacker, Fullerton; Donald Pennypacker, Syracuse, N. Y., and Carl Pennypacker, Pottstown, will visit Sunday in Philadelphia.

Dotty Mae Sell, 22 N. Second St., has returned from a two-weeks' vacation with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Richard P. Bentz, Reading.

Lottie J. Bergenstock, 415½ N. Church St., is today celebrating her birthday anniversary.

Mrs. Luther Eisenhard, Second St., Cementon, was among yesterday's birthday celebrants.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Hartman, 1047 N. 6th St., Catasauqua, are the parents of a daughter born Wednesday at 6 a. m. in the Baer hospital, Allentown. This is their second child, the first being Dolores, aged 7 years. Mrs. Hartman is the former Anna Kimak of Northampton.

Alma Moyer, assistant to Dr. H. Rosenberg of Allentown, is vacationing in the New England States.

Pvt. Kenneth I. Repp returned home yesterday morning on a ten-day furlough from Camp Croft, Spartanburg, S. C. Pvt. Repp, who is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Repp of 409 S. Whitehall Ave., is stationed in the medical corps at Camp Croft. He already has served four months in the Army.

Edgar J. Brensinger Jr. of Lansdowne is spending a week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar J. Brensinger Sr., 1538½ Gordon St.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilbert Bitler, 1036 Walnut St., are visiting Mrs. Bitler's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred H. Kurtz, Bronx, New York. They will return with Mrs. Bitler's sister, Catherine Jane Rex, who has been spending two weeks in New York City.

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Hanover Acres Baby Has Narrow Escape

An 18-month-old child, Lee Singley, 3505 Hanover Acres, narrowly escaped serious injury Thursday morning, police were informed yesterday, when a truck started out near the home of the child's parents while the youngster was playing in front of it.

The youngster received brush burns and bruises of the body and was X-rayed yesterday at the Sacred Heart hospital, on the advice of the family physician, to determine if there were any other injuries.

Joseph W. Smith, 244 E. Union St., the truck driver, said he had just started his truck and heard screams. He halted the truck immediately, Smith said, and found the child hanging on the front bumper of the vehicle.

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EST. 1886 ★ 634 HAMILTON ST. ★ MEMBER F.D.I.C.


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Obituaries

Merchant Dies In Emmaus

Milton Bergstresser, Also Prominent in Church Affairs, Was Aged 71

Milton Bergstresser, prominent churchman and merchant of Emmaus, died yesterday morning at his home, 160 Main St., after a lingering illness. He was 71 years old.

A very active member of the Emmaus Moravian congregation, he had held most of the different positions on the church council during his many years of service. He served as a trustee and as a sacristan, taught in the Sunday school, and for 25 years was superintendent of the Moravian cemetery.

Born near Hellertown, son of the late David and Lewina, nee Beary, Bergstresser, he moved to Emmaus about 55 years ago. For a time he was employed by the Donaldson Iron Co., and in 1907 he went into the grocery and seed business, founding the Bergstresser and Son store, which he managed until his retirement a year ago. His son, Elbert, is now in charge.

Fraternally, he was affiliated with the I.O.O.F. and the P.O.S. of A. in Emmaus.

Mr. Bergstresser is survived by his wife, Martha, nee Bean, and two sons, Elbert, and Harold, of Wyomissing Hills.

Private funeral services at which Rev. H. A. Kuehl will officiate, will be held Monday at the late home. Interment will be made in the Moravian cemetery.

Harold Van Horn

Tobyhanna Man Was in Hospital Two and One Half Months

Harold Van Horn, of Tobyhanna, died at the Allentown hospital on Thursday morning, after being there for two and a half months. He was 30 years old.

He is survived by his wife, Ada Van Horn; his mother, Mrs. Harry Sinnott, of Tobyhanna; one sister, Mrs. Arthur Keiper and one brother, William Van Horn of Bridgeport, Conn.

The funeral will be held on Sunday at 2 p. m., Standard Time, at his home. Interment will be made at the St. Paul's Reformed cemetery.

The Rev. Charles W. Held of Tobyhanna will be in charge of the services.

Mrs. Margaret O'Donnell

Hazleton Woman Dies After Illness of Three Weeks

Mrs. Margaret O'Donnell of 124 S. Poplar St., Hazleton, died at 8:30 a.m. yesterday following a three weeks illness.

Her husband, James, preceded her in death some years ago. She was born in Ireland and lived in Drifton before moving to Hazleton 35 years ago.

Mrs. O'Donnell was a member of St. Gabriel's church and the Altar and Rosary society of that parish.

Surviving are the following children: Mrs. James Gallagher, Nora, Nellie and John O'Donell, all of Hazleton; Hugh, McAdoo; Joseph, Baltimore, and Dennis, New York City. One phia, and six grandchildren also survsister, Mrs. Peter McGill, Philadelvive.

The funeral will be held at 10 a.m. Monday EST with a solemn high requiem mass in St. Gabriel's church at 10. Interment will be made in St. Ann's cemetery at Woodside.

Mrs. Emily L'Hommedieu

Stroudsburg Woman Dies at Summer Home Near Shawnee

Mrs. Emily L' Hommedieu, 85, widow of Milton L'Hommedieu of Stroudsburg died Friday morning at her summer home along the Delaware river north of Shawnee.

She was for many years a member of the First Presbyterian church, Stroudsburg, and was active in the Women's auxiliary of that church.

A resident of Stroudsburg since she was five years old. Surviving are two daughters, Mrs. Wm Webb, Stroudsburg, and Mrs. O. A. Bauski of Los Angeles, Calif.

The funeral will be at 2 p. m. Monday at the late home, 400 Main St., Stroudsburg with Rev. J. Ross Stonsifer pastor of the First Presbyterian church, officiating. Interment will be in the Stroudsburg cemetery. Friends may call at the Shawnee residence Sunday evening.

John A. Apple

Former Hellertown Man Succumbs at Quakertown

John A. Apple, 79, formerly of Hellertown, died Friday morning at the home of his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Apple, 735 W. Broad St., Quakertown.

Funeral services will be held at 2 p.m. Monday, Rev. Robert H. Krauss, pastor of the Hellertown Lutheran parish officiating, in the P. A. Bergstresser home, 326 Main St., Hellertown. Interment in Hellertown Union cemetery.

Mr. Apple was born in Springfield Twp., Bucks county, April 7, 1862, a son of the late Silas and Hannah Campbell Apple.

He was a member of Christ Lutheran church, Lower Saucon and Saucona lodge, I.O.O.F., Hellertown.

Two sons, Elmer, of Quakertown and James G. Detroit; a sister, Mrs. Ella Breisch, Bethlehem; three grandchildren and one great-grandchild survive. His wife died Oct. 10, 1939.

Mrs. Josephine R. Romig

Lifelong Resident of Allentown Was Nearly 82

Bedfast for the last four weeks, Mrs. Josephine R. Romig, widow of Aaron Romig and a lifelong resident of Allentown, died at 4 o'clock yesterday morning at her late home, 1148 Linden St., Allentown. She would have observed her 82nd birthday anniversary on Sept. 2.

Daughter of the late William and Elizabeth, nee Gable, Seip, Mrs. Romig and her son-in-law operated a general store under the name "Schuler and Romig" for many years prior to 1918.

She is survived by one granddaughter, Aline, wife of Reese M. Buckalew Jr., and a great grandson, G. Jack Schuler, at home. Her husband died about 55 years ago, and a daughter also preceded her in death. She had lived on Linden St. for 22 years.

Mrs. Romig was a charter member of Rebekah lodge, a lifelong member of St. Paul's Lutheran church, and a member of the Jacks Memorial Bible class.

Funeral services will be held Monday at 2 p. m. from the J. S. Burkholder funeral home, 1601 Hamilton St., with interment to follow in Union cemetery. Rev. George A. Greiss will officiate.

Deaths

WAGNER—In Allentown, Aug. 8, 1941, Anna, widow of Frank Wagner, 412½ Spruce St.
Due notice of funeral. B.

KOCH—At Providence, R. I., Aug. 7, 1941, Mrs. Ellen J. (Seiple) Koch, wife of Dr. Alvin A. Koch, aged 69 years, 5 months, 22 days.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend services Tuesday 2 p. m. (DST) at the Schisler funeral home, 2119 Washington Ave., Northampton. Interment in Snyder's church cemetery, Seemsville. Schisler.

Joint Birthday



HENRY E. HELMAN

Of 126 E. Cumberland St., who is celebrating his 83rd birthday today is shown above with his great-granddaughter, Nandine R. Trexler, who will make it a joint celebration as she becomes 5 years old today.

Mr. Helman was born in Salisbury township, now the 16th ward, on his father's farmhouse which is now Minnich's hotel. He has been a lifelong resident of that section and now lives at the residence of his grandson, Wilbur F. Meyers. For years he was a stone mason and cement contractor. Mr. Helman is enjoying excellent health and is still active in the Fearless Fire Co. He has subscribed to the Chronicle and News for over 60 years.

He was married to Evelyn Knauss on Sept. 12, 1880 and the couple had seven children, all of them living. They are Mrs. William Meyers, Edward Helman, Mrs. John Freil, Henry and Arthur Helman, Mrs. W. Perry and Claude Helman. There are 21 grandchildren and seven great grandchildren. His wife died three years ago.

His granddaughter, Nandine R. Trexler was born in Allentown and lives with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Trexler at 249 E. Walnut St. Mrs. Trexler is the daughter of Mrs. William Meyers.

Norman Rhodes

Former Stroudsburg Resident Dies at Hornell, N. Y.

Norman Rhodes, a former resident of Stroudsburg, died Friday morning at Hornell, N. Y.

Mr. Rhodes was a former officer of the New York, Susquehanna and Western railroad at Stroudsburg. He became a member of Barger lodge, F. and A. M., and various other organizations in Monroe county.

Surviving are his wife and two sons, Graydon Rhodes, Utica, N. Y., and Kenneth Rhodes, Hornell, N. Y.

The funeral will be at 2 p. m. Sunday at the Kisor funeral home, Stroudsburg with Rev. H. W. Westwood, a former pastor of the Stroudsburg Methodist church, in charge. Interment will be in the Stroudsburg cemetery.

Three Births Reported At Allentown Hospital

Three girls were born yesterday at the Allentown hospital.

The parents are: Mr. and Mrs. John Miller, 631 Washington Ave., Bethlehem, 4:50 a. m.; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Acker, Race St., Macungie, 4:27 a. m., and Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Ruppert, Orefield, 3:08 p. m.

Entertain Orchestra On Son's Anniversary

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar J. Brensinger, 1538½ Gordon St., entertained Don Brensinger's orchestra Thursday night in honor of their son's 16th birthday anniversary.

Present were: Richard Brydle, Charles Kahler, Norman Metzler, John Kahler Jr., Robert Egge, Don Brensinger.

Fullerton Lutheran Choir's Picnic Sunday

The St. John's Lutheran choir of Fullerton will conduct a picnic Sunday at Weiteknecht's, near Indian Trail park.

Private Harry Kotsch, Indiantown Gap, a former member of the choir, will be a guest at the affair. The picnic was postponed several times because of his inability to attend.

The singers will meet Sunday between 1 and 2 p.m. at the home of Mrs. Malcolm Kemmerer, 750 Waverly Ave., Fullerton. The motor caravan will leave from the Kemmerer home.

Howard T. Schmoyer Celebrates 71st Birthday

Howard T. "Pop" Schmoyer, Allentown's oldest printer in active service, observed his 71st birthday yesterday by reporting at his usual position in the "ad alley" of the Call-Chronicle composing room.

Schmoyer has worked continually at the trade for 57 years, and during all that time he has held only two jobs.

He began on the old Allentown Democrat back in 1884, when he was a boy of 14. There he served his apprenticeship and continued to work with that paper for 21 years. Thirty-six years ago he came to the Morning Call.

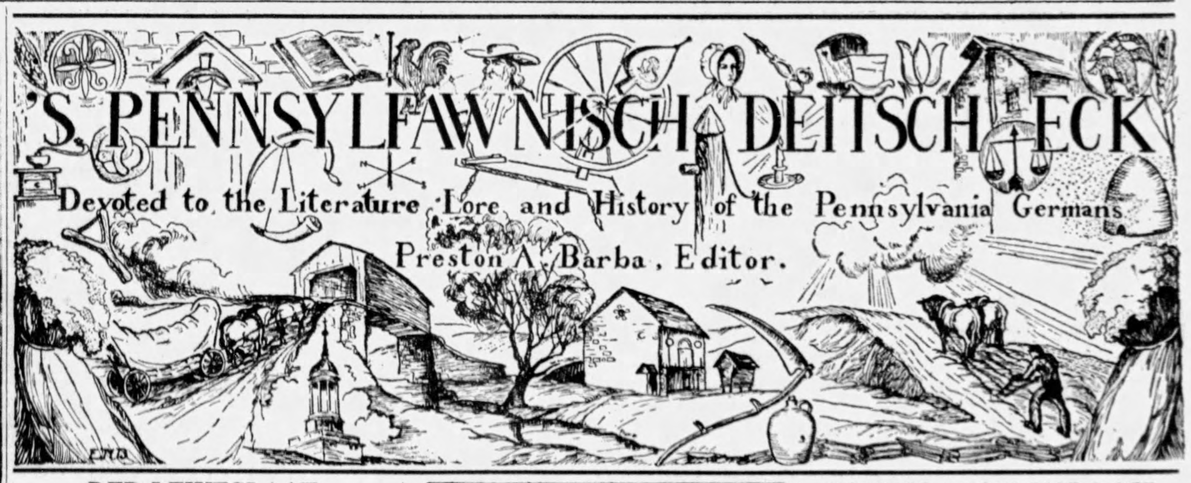
Speaking of his age yesterday, Schmoyer said he likes to work, and commented that a recent week's vacation seemed to him like a month rather than seven days. He said he will continue to work as long as "I am able."

The veteran compositor resides at 926 S. Race St., with a daughter, Mrs. Margaret Clewell. He also has another daughter, Mrs. Helen Weidner, and a son, Raymond, both of Allentown.

Lehigh County Receives $262,000 from Gas Fund

Word was received from Harrisburg yesterday morning that checks totalling $8,446,045 have been mailed by the State treasurer. It represents money due the counties as their share of the liquid fuel taxes, due since 1940 when the money was borrowed for relief.

Lehigh's share is $262,300; Northampton, $214,408; Schylkill, $229,284; Berks, $345,703; Bucks, $153,410; Carbon, $62,188; Monroe, $73,633.



DER LEWESLAAF

Zaehlscht du dei Lewe beim Daag allee,
Un meenscht, hettscht viel, doch leer duscht schteh?
Wie hart du's dreibscht, du kummscht net weit,
Dei Haerz sucht immer noch fer meh.

Bischt yuscht am geh—'s iss net genung!
So geht zu Grund en manchi Schtunn;
'S muss Zweck drin sei in Luscht's zu duh,
Dann kummscht ball hie un g'winnscht aa schunn!

Ken Klaag kummt weit, wann nix iss drin,
Das sie bringt aa als Schpielerei;
Wann's Haerz net sucht varn bessre Sach,
Kummt's g'wiss net weit mit Brummlerei.

So hot's doch Leit—sie sin am geh—
Un schwetze viel—in kem iss viel;
Mer frogt sich oft, was warre kann,
Wann Leit aa gehn, doch hen ken Ziel.

Der Schepfer hot en annrer Zweck
Fer uns graad doh, als miessich sei;
Bischt du gaar blind zu so 're Sach,
Mei Mitgefiehl dann g'wiss iss dei.

Sehnscht net deel schteh, wu waarte dart
En Freind zu seh'n mit offne Hand,
Der in der Not en Drosht meecht sei?
Wann net, bischt net mit Gott bekannt.

'S iss Elend doch wuhie mer guckt,
Un's rugt en Kreiz uff manchem Haerz;
Mer wunnert oft, ferwas es iss —
Ich denk Gott weess der Zweck vum Schmaerz.

Kannscht du des Kreiz dann leichter mache,
Draene drockne fer's leidend Aag,
Lebscht net fer nix, draagscht gaar en Licht;
Du brechscht die Nacht un heelscht die Klaag

Guck wu du laafscht — 's losst Dappe dart,—
Un wer sie sehnt, dutt wisse wer
Dart gange iss—un welle Weg!
Wer folgt, geht er yuscht hie un her?

Er weess verleicht net wu er iss,
Meecht wisse gaern graad wie zu geh;
Wann du recht gehscht, dann dutt er aa,
Er geht dir noh—des kannscht verschteh!

Dann loss net ab, es Gut zu duh,
Sei marye weiter als wie heit;
Mit Eifer brauch gaar aa Verschtand,
Dann bischt en Hilf zu alle Leit.

—CHARLES ALLABAR BUTZ

'M Bauer sei Knecht

Als ich en gleener Bu waar
Un die Schul waar verbei,
Noh hen sie mich als abgschickt
Uff meim Onkel sei Bauerei.

En Knecht waar ich gheesse,
Un ich waar en zimmlich guder,
(Wann ich aa die Kieh hab gfiedert
Mit em beschte Hinkelfuder!)

Die Geil hawwich gedrenkt,
Sie hen gsoffe vun me Barl
Un uff wem sei Fiess sin sie gedrede?
Well, ich waar seller Karl.

O ich hab so gegliche
Die Hinkeloier zu suche.
(Die verbrochne hawwich de Auntie
Als gewwe fer ihre Kuche).

Ich hab aa der Weeze
Mit em Binder abgschnidde;
Wann die Geil langsam gange sin,
Dann waar ich net zufridde.

Die Schocks hen mer uffgschtellt
All iwwer em Land,
Un allegebott hot gschtoche
En Dischdel in mei Hand.

Ich hab als gegawwelt
Der Weeze uff der Hoiwagge;
Mol hot's ihn schier umgschmisse,
'S waar naegscht, ich kann dir saage.

Mol ee Woch hawwich's Hoi abgemacht,
Ich hab es so gegliche,
Awwer owets bin ich heemkumme
Mit zwansich Hummelschtiche.

Der Hund waar mei Kumeraad
Bei Daag un bei Nacht;
Wann ebber hinnich de Hinkel waar,
Dann hot er wieschtgaschtich geblafft.

Kich hole un melke,
Sei fiedre am Drog,
Biebli wessere, Ieme schmoke,
Es waar en ewichi Blog.

Ich wuhn nau in der Schtadt,
Mei Knechtdaage sin verbei,
Awwer viel hawwich gelernt
Uff der alde Bauerei.

—FRANCIS W. FEHR



Der Willyum Siesshols

Es waar en Graab graad newich em Keck seim, das ken Grabschtee ghatt hot. Yuscht zwee so Wacke far's Fuss un's Koppend. Es wunnert mich in was far Kumpani der Keck, wu immer so schtols waar im Lewe, sei Ewichkeit zubringe muss.

Ich hab dem Kerl gerufe un er gebt Andwart mit re Roi Warte, die rausgerollt kumme sin, as wie aus re Schwetzmaschin, awwer alles, as ich raus mache kann, iss, "ssag ich, hawwich gsaat!" Ich hab ihn endlich gedischtert grickt, so dass ich ihn froge hab kenne, wie er heesst.

"Weesschte, verschtehschte, ich hab dich schier net heere kenne wee-ich denne Kieh un Kelwer ihrm Geblaerr. Saag ich, hawwich gsaat, ich glaab bei Hiedes, dass mir ebber ruft. Nau saag ich, hawwich gsaat, was hoscht du gsaat?"

"Ei, ich daet gaern wisse, wie du heesscht un was du geduh hoscht in der Welt," hawwich gsaat.

"Saag ich, hawwich gsaat, des kann ich dir net graad verzaehle, weesschte, verschtehschte, bis die Vendu verbei iss. Ich hab noch vaerzich Schtick. Was? . . Wu . . iss . . mei Vieh hie . . kumme? Ich hab doch en Vendu ghatte . . un du witt mei Lewenslaaf wisse?

"Well, weesschte, verschtehschte, do iss net viel zu saage, saag ich, hawwich gsaat. Ich bin em Davy Siesshols sei Bu. UN, saag ich, des hawwich schunn en hunnert mol gsaat, er hett net Siesshols heesse solle. Der Naame hot gaar net gebasst, er hett Gummebaam odder Bitterkaersche heesse solle, des waer viel naecher recht gewest. Saag ich, hawwich gsaat, er waar der lewendich Deiwel, hot mei Maemm un all die Kinner so beleidicht, dass er sie zum letschte ausgedriwwe hot, weeschte, verschtehschte.

"Wie ich siwwe Yohr alt waar, bin ich verdingt warre zu graad so me Deihenker, weesschte, verschtehschte. Der waar en rechter Menschenschinner!

"Saag ich, hawwich gsaat, ich kann heit noch net sehne, dass ich mich so lang gaerwe hab losse, weesschte, verschtehschte. Er hot mich mol ee Daag gschlagge, dass ich Rune ghatt hab die Dickichkeet vun me Finger. Noh saag ich, hawwich gsaat, 'sell dutt's, Aern Hawwerschtrump. Des iss es letscht Mol, dass du en Hand uff mich legscht,' hawwich gsaat. Noh saagt er, 'Was, du Rotzer! Witt du mir saage, was ich zu duh hab? Ei, du verdienscht mer net's Sals in der Supp,' hot er gsaat. Noh saag ich, hawwich gsaat, 'sell waerd die Ursach sei, dass kens drin iss.' Saagt er, hot er gsaat, 'Un was meenscht, dass du duh wottscht?' 'Ich geh fart!' aag ich, hawwich gsaat. Ich hab ihm aa noch gsaat, dass er wisst, dass ich zu glee waer, far mit ihm Fleggel zu dresche. Sell waer die Schuld gewest, dass ich ihm uff der gross Zehe gschlagge hett mit em Fleggel. Wu er mich so gschlagge hot defor. Noh saagt er, hot er gsaat, 'Ei, du verdammti, gleeni Grott! Du hoscht des far Parbes geduh. Ich will dir awwer vergewwe, wann du bei mir bleibscht, un kaaf dir noch en schee paar kalbledderne Schtiwwel far Sunndaags in der Barye.'

'Nee, net wann du mer en gans dutzend Paar kaafscht. Ich bleib nimmi bei so me Rindsvieh!' Noh saagt er, hot er gsaat, 'Dann mach dich vum Hof so gschwind, dass du kannscht, un wann du net vergribbelt witt sei, kumm mir aa nimmi druff. Ich will dir eens saage,' hot er gsaat, 'ich faahr dich aa net heem, so viel will ich aa noch saage.' Noh saag ich, hawwich gsaat, 'die paar Zottle, wu ich hab, kann ich gut draage. Un ich will dir aa noh eens saage,' saag ich, hawwich gsaat, 'dass ich aa net heem geh.'

"Well, wie gsaat, so hawwich aa geduh, ich bin noch selle Daag fart. Ich hab so eenich ebbes gschafft rumhaer, bis ich fimfunzwansich Yohr alt waar. Bis dies Zeit hawwich mer en schee Schtick Geld verdient ghatt. Mit dem hawwich aafange Vieh handle. Ich will der saage, wann ich's aa selwert saage muss, es waar ken besserer Kieh—un Geilsmann uff weit un breed. Ich saag dir, ich hab mei Gscheft verschtanne, weeschte, verschtehschte. Meinetwege, wann ich en blindi Kuh ghatt hab, hawwich als gsaat, saag ich, 'Des iss en Fenseschpringer, daere dutt mer en Bord iwwer die Harner binne.' En alter Gaul hawwich uffdoktere kenne, so dass er geguckt hot as wann er yuscht geschter der aersht Breis gewunne hett an der Ellsdauner Fair. Der Sam Schuler hot als gsaat, saagt er, 'Willyum, ferwas witt du noch in deine alte Daage uff der Schtross rumkessle mit dem Vieh? Du hoscht yo genunk,' saagt er, hot er gsaat, 'dart setz dich mol in die Ruh.' Noh saag ich, hawwich gsaat, 'der Geruch vun de Kieh un em Geilsmischt iss siess zu meinre Naas, un ihre Geblaerr Musik zu meine Ohre.' Noh saagt er, hot er gsaat, 'Du bischt nimmi yung un kennscht noch dei Lewe eibiesse! Saag ich, hawwich gsaat, 'Weesschte verschtehschte, Sam, ich saag dir, wie ich schunn oft gsaat hab, ich schtaerb yuscht so lieb im Saddel wie im Bett.' Saagt er, hot er gsaat, 'Willyum, ich hoff, du hoscht dei Winsch.'

"Well, mei Wunsch iss waahr warre. Es waar am Griene Baam, ich kann der Daag noch gut erinnere, Freidaags, der dreissichscht Maerz, 1865, waar mei Geils Vendu. Ich hab yuscht en grosser Gaul raus gebrocht ghatte, hab en eigschwappt ghatt un bin gfange warre. Er waar en schee Schtick Vieh far aasehne, awwer dart hot's gschtoppt. Er waar laahm, windgebroche un dumm. Saag ich, hawwich gsaat zu mir selwert, soll ich mei gut Geld verliere? Oh nee, den will ich schunn uffdoktere. Der Druwwel waar, ich hab ihn zu gut uffgedoktert. Weesschte, verschtehschte, mer kann me Gaul Droppe gewwe far ihn uffmundre. Dem hawwich zu viel gewwe. Er waar net yuscht wild, awwer recht wiedich.

"Saag ich, hawwich gsaat zu de Leit an der Vendu, 'Loss mich eich saage, mei gute Leit, do iss en Gaul, der iss geduldich, die Fraa odder eens vun de Kinner kann ihn mit Zuverdraue noch der Kaerrich faahre. Er schafft single odder double un iss so gut im Blug as wie im Schpazierweggel.' Der Gaul hot der Kopp noch mer gedreht un guckt mich aa, graad as wann er saage wott, 'Ei, Willyum, ihr liege doch verflammt.' Noh geht's ab. Er waar hinne un varne in der Heeh, un des zugleich. Er hot mit seine vier Hufe gschlagge, die Eise hen recht geglingelt! Ich hab schunn oft gsaat, saag ich, es iss ken Gaul, das es bescht vun mer griege kann, awwer der hot. Er iss varne in die Heeh un hackt mer mit seine schwere Eise graad uff die Haernschaal, un sell waar's letscht, das ich gewisst hab vum weltliche Lewe.

"Wie ich mol widder denke hab kenne, waar ich do unnich dem gleene Grundhiwwel. Do hawwich die gans Zeit Vendu. Yuscht ich kann net verschteh, ferwas ich ken arndlich, ehrlich un gut Vieh meh griege kann. Die Kieh sin entweddersdreiditzich, hen verdraage odder schtehne drucke. Die Geil sin yuscht so alte Reche, sin laahm, hen der Schpaade, falsch, windgebroche un dumm. Saag ich, hawwich gsaat, wie . . ich . . oft"

Noh waar er fart un ich bin heem.

ECHOES FROM THE PAST

By ARTHUR D. GRAEFF, Ph. D.

The Battle of Long Island

One of the most serious battles of the Revolutionary War was the Battle of Long Island and most of the Continental troops engaged in it were Pennsylvania Germans. There were 5,000 American troops engaged in the conflict. The extreme left was held by Colonel Miles and his Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment; Atlee's (Lancaster) Pennsylvania Musketry Battalion, together with some Delaware and Maryland troops held the center; the right was held by Colonel Kichlein's Northampton County Associators; the rear was commanded by Nicholas Lutz and his Berks County Associators. As the fight progressed the Berks county troops joined in the fray as did other battalions from York and Lancaster counties.

In the Miles regiment almost all of the soldiers were Pennsylvania Germans. Their captains' names were Lewis Farmer from Philadelphia; Henry Shade from Northampton; Peter Grubb from Lebanon (Lancaster) and Captain Harry Christ, Jr., of the Berks County Second Battalion. Others who were engaged were Captain John Spohn, Peter Decker and Nathaniel van Sandt from Berks county.

The losses which the Americans sustained were heavy. Captain Arndt's Company from Northampton went into the battle with 102 men and only 33 survived. Lutz's Berks County Battalion of Associators had its commander captured as well as its major, three captains, one lieutenant and fully three hundred men captured or slain. Captain Swope of York suffered severely. Captain Graeff's company was almost annihilated in the battle, only eighteen men returning to the command.

The captives were taken to the rotten hulls of British prison ships, there to languish for months until death or eventual release came to them.

The Continental Army lost the battle of Long Island, but it is a matter of record that the Pennsylvania German soldiers under Kichlein prevented the defeat from becoming an entire rout and made it possible for General Washington to keep his army intact so that there could be a Yorktown and the end of the war.

In this way Pennsylvania Germans helped to purchase the liberty which they hold so dear, and in the same way they will help again to make that liberty secure.

* * * * *

The American Edda

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow published his great poem "Hiawatha" in 1855. Many Americans hailed it as the great American epic, original in form and meter as well as in theme. Naturally many persons wrote parodies and adapted the rhythmic cadences of its lines to all sorts of subjects, much as popular songs of today inspire poetasters to imitate the meter and verse while adapting new words to the tune.

It would seem that the general public accepted the meter of the poem as original, although the poet himself never made such claims. Credit for informing the public at an early date that the meter was not original and stating Longfellow's sources goes to a scholar of Pennsylvania German origin, Dr. Thomas C. Porter, one time a clergyman at Reading and at the time of publication of "Hiawatha" a member of the faculty of Franklin and Marshall College.

The discovery of an earlier use of the form and meter of "Hiawatha" came about by acccident. A colleague of Dr. Porter's, Professor Adolphus L. Koeppen, was a native of Denmark. One day while Porter was browsing through Koeppen's private library he found a German translation of the Finnish national epic "Kalevala". As he read the poem it dawned upon Dr. Porter that not only the meter but many of the episodes in "Hiawatha" were derived from the Finnish poem.

Dr. Porter then imported the original poem from Finland and studied it carefully. In translating it he was assisted by Professor Koeppen, a Dane, and Professor Castrew, a native of Finland.

The English version of the "Kalevala" was published first in the Mercersburg Review in 1856 and later by John Martin Crawford, New York, 1888.

Dr. Porter wrote articles on the subject of his discovery. They were published in the National Intelligencer, November 26, 1855, and afterwards in other journals. While praising the merits of "Hiawatha" he pointed out that it was not original. The Boston newspapers sprang to the defense of Longfellow, but the poet said nothing. Through the efforts of Dr. Porter "Hiawatha" found its proper place in American literature—a beautiful poem, but not the American Edda, which it had been proclaimed to be upon its appearance.

Dr. Thomas C. Porter was a many-sided man. He was a successful clergyman, an accomplished linguist, a professor of natural sciences, an authority on the flora of Pennsylvania and one-time president of the Pennsylvania German Society. On his father's side he was Scotch-Irish, but his mother was a granddaughter of the Reverend John Conrad Bucher, an early minister of the Reformed Church. Although Dr. Porter was proud of his paternal ancestor, he was always more closely attached to his mother's side of the family and he described himself as a German Scotch-Irishman.

* * * * *

The Last Tenant of the Cloisters

Christina Bauman, the last of the Ephrata Sisterhood to reside in the Cloisters at Ephrata, died there in 1891. There she had lived alone for many years after the Brothers of Kedar and Sisters of Sharon had deserted this world for another for which their souls had longer so earnestly. A servant girl provided for her needs during the daylight hours, collecting the food and running all errands that required leaving the Sisters' House.

Sister Christina could not move about with ease. She weighed approximately two hundred and fifty pounds, and the narrow doorways made egress difficult. Doorways were narrow and low because consecrated persons should always be reminded of the need of humility when passing from room to room. It was reported in the newspapers at the time of her death that it was necessary to cut away a part of the doorways in order that there might be sufficient space to remove the body.

In 1890 the Reverend Thomas H. Leinbach of Reading, in company with a group of his classmates from Franklin and Marshall College, visited the cloisters and entertained Sister Christina with the singing of old songs from song-books which were printed in the Ephrata institution. To hear these old songs sung in six-part harmony must have touched the heart of the lady who was then well over eighty years old.

The Seventh Day Baptists of Ephrata established their order in 1735 and pious souls lived and worshipped there for nearly one hundred and fifty years. Rules of celibacy were imposed upon all who took the vows. This meant that the order was not self-perpetuating and great efforts had to be made to gain new converts to keep the institution alive. This the zealous ones were able to do until late into the last century. But now nearly half a century has passed since the cloisters have ceased to be a dwelling place.

Chat About Your Friends

Ed Wink, 118 Hamilton St., is vacationing at Blue Heron, Marshalls Creek, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Young, 955 North St., have as their houseguests Mr. and Mrs. Bill Williams of Pleasantville, N.J.

Betty Lusch, 611 N. Nagle St., motored to Pottstown to visit relatives.

Fred Edmondson returned to his home in Sour Lake, Texas, after spending six weeks at the home of his cousin, Fred H. Hicks, 747 N. 20th St.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ziegler, 1009 Hamilton St., have returned from a trip through the New England States.

Mrs. Clara Schlicher, 507 Washington St., yesterday observed her birthday anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Carson Kuhns, 221 N. 15th St., are spending a week's vacation in Lebanon.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Strauss, 308 N. 12th St., are vacationing in Ocean City.

Edward Hauff, 321 Chew St., returned yesterday from a vacation spent in Ocean City.

William Davies, 613 N. St. Elmo St., yesterday returned from a week's vacation in Atlantic City.

Mrs. Harold L. Hermany, 2331 Tilghman St., was a guest at Chalfonte-Haddon Hall in Atlentic City.

Alberta Wismer, 1042 Walnut St., will observe her birthday anniversary on Sunday.

Ralph C. Harmony Sr., 601 N. 7th St., has returned to his home from the Sacred Heart hospital and is convalescing after having undergone several serious operations.

William Wilt, 621 11th St., is spending a two-weeks' vacation at Camp Dent.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard J. Butz, 1210 N. 18th St., is a guest at the Seaside, Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Younger, Clifford Younger and Ellen Gemmel of Catasauqua, and Mabel Fairvitz, Fullerton, spent the weekend at Atlantic City.

Robert S. Wasserman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Wasserman, 339 N. 6th St., is home on furlough from headquarters battery, 51st infantry, armored division, Pine Camp, N. Y. He will remain until Tuesday.

Flying Cadet Justin Hower, son of Mrs. Lillian Hower, Danielsville, will be graduated today from the Air Corps Basic Flying School, Gunter Field, Alabama.

Neil Rothrock, son of Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Rothrock, 2207 Main St., Northampton, is celebrating his 14th birthday anniversary today.

Franklin E. Sherman of 525 N. 5th St. celebrated his 13th birthday anniversary yesterday in Atlantic City where he is vacationing with his aunt, Mrs. Elsie Edelman, a former resident of this city.

Obituaries

Mrs. Catherine Welsh

Lifelong Lansford Resident Active in Church, Fraternal Affairs

Mrs. Catherine Welsh, wife of Frank Welsh, 225 E. Patterson St., Lansford, died shortly before 3 a. m. yesterday at her home. Mrs. Welsh was the former Mayme Earley, daughter of the late James and Catherine, nee McNelis, Earley. She was a lifelong Lansford resident.

An active member of St. Ann's Roman Catholic church, Lansford, she was president of the Knights of Columbus auxiliary and financial secretary of the Woodmen's Circle.

Her husband and the following children survive: Dr. Margaret W. Gearhart, a Philadelphia physician, Catherine, Theresa and Frank Jr. at home. One brother, Frank Earley, Lansford, and one sister, Sadie Earley, Lansford, who is at present in a serious condition in the Coaldale State hospital, also survive.

The funeral will be held from her residence at 9 a. m. (EST) Monday, followed by a solemn requiem mass in St. Ann's Roman Catholic church at 9:30. Interment will be made in St. Joseph's cemetery, Summit Hill.

Frank A. Yob

Schoeneck Man Was 43 Years of Age

Frank A. Yob, 43, Schoeneck, Nazareth, R. 2, died at 3 a. m. Friday in the Easton hospital, after an illness of 18 months.

A native of Freemansburg, son of Allen Yob and the late Ellen Roesch Yob, he was born Dec. 12, 1897, and was a member of the Schoeneck Moravian congregation.

Formerly employed as a knitter in the Kramer hosiery mills at Nazareth, due to illness, he was unemployed since Dec. 13, 1940.

His wife, Alice Andrews Yob, his father, grandfather, two sons, three brothers and five sisters survive.

Rev. J. S. Gross will officiate at funeral services at 1:30 p. m. Monday in the Bartholomew home, Nazareth. Interment in Hope cemetery, Hecktown.

Mrs. Emma Benner

Lehighton Resident Succumbs Following Stroke

Emma E., widow of George W. Benner, 66, died Thursday at her home, 228 Alum St., Lehighton, following a stroke.

A resident of Lehighton for many years, she was a parishioner of Trinity Lutheran church.

Surviving are the following sons and daughters: Mrs. Esther Patricelli, Mrs. Helen Ritz, Allentown; William, Easton; George, Grace and Louis, Lehighton; six grandchildren; one sister, Mrs. Gertrude Johnson, Lehighton; two brothers, James and Harry Dunbar, Lehighton.

Funeral services will be conducted at 8 p. m., DST, Sunday from the Swartz Memorial home, Lehighton, Rev. Thomas Atkinson officiating. Interment will be made in Gnaden Hutten cemetery.

Harvey H. J. Rabenold

Had Been Yardmaster of Milson Coal Co., Catasauqua, for 34 Years

Harvey H. J. Rabenold, a resident of the 3rd Ward, Catasauqua, died on Thursday night in the Allentown hospital from a heart attack, following a short illness. He was admitted to the hospital on Tuesday, his 70th birthday anniversary.

Mr. Rabenold was born in South Whitehall township Aug. 12, 1871, son of the late Robert and Catherine, nee Weirbach, Rabenold. For the past 34 years he had been a resident of Catasauqua, and during this time was yardmaster for Daniel Milson, Catasauqua coal dealer. He was a member of Christ Lutheran church, Shoenersville, and brotherhood and the home department of the Sunday school. He was also affiliated with Allentown lodge 129, L.O.O.M., and the Hanover Aid Co. of East Allentown.

Mr. and Mrs. Rabenold were married on Feb. 20, 1892, by Rev. Dr. Horne in Allentown, and observed their 49th wedding anniversary at a family gathering last February. There survive his wife, Sarah, nee Gruver, and the following children: Mrs. Ralph Evans, Mrs. John Spaihts, and Edward, of Fullerton; Charles and George, of Catasauqua; Mrs. Quintus Haydt, Northampton; Mrs. Lester Herman, Danielsville; Una and Harvey, at home. There are also 12 grandchildren, four great-grandchildren, three sisters, Mrs. William Schantz, Glenside; Mrs. Daniel Warmkessel, Cetronia, and Mrs. James Krasley, Allentown; and a brother, William Rabenold, Northampton.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday at 1:30 p. m. from his late home, Front and Poplar Sts., S. Catasauqua, with continued services in Christ church, Shoenersville. Interment in Shoenersville cemetery, Rev. Harvey T. Sell will officiate.

Charles K. Mertz

Funeral Today for Former Employe of Balliet Cigar Box Co.

Charles K. Mertz, a resident of Allentown several years ago, died in the Reading hospital on Tuesday after having been a patient there for two months. He was aged 81 years.

He was the last of his family, was born in Berks county and was a son of the late Reuben and Sarah, nee Kline, Mertz.

Mr. Mertz had lived in Allentown for about three years and had been employed at the A. H. Balliet cigar box manufacturing corporation here. For the past eight years he resided in Reading with his daughter, Mrs. George Derr. He was a member of Mickley's Lutheran church.

The only survivors are the following children: Daniel P., Aaron, Frank, Lewis, Mrs. Joseph Gosell, all of Allentown; Mrs. George Derr, Reading; Mrs. Cliffert Laudenburger, Easton, and Mrs. William Newton, Philadelphia. His wife, Elamanda Mertz, died many years ago.

Services will be held today at 1:30 p. m. from the J. S. Burkholder funeral home, 1601 Hamilton St., followed by burial in the Mickley's cemetery. Rev. Harvey Sell will officiate.

Russell Trauger Dies

Russell Trauger, of Kellers church, junior member of the Kellers Church Granite Works, died Friday morning at 9:30 o'clock at the Quakertown hospital following an operation. He was aged 29 years and 2 days.

Surviving are his father and mother, Walter S. and Bertha Hager Trauger; his grandmother, Emma, nee Silver, Trauger; his wife, Agnes, nee Hein, Trauger, and one child, Robert.

Funeral services will be held Wednesday at 2:15 p. m. in the Lutheran church of Kellers Church. Interment will be made in the adjoining cemetery.

Death

SOLLIDAY—In this city, Aug. 15, 1941, Viola, nee Raub, wife of William M. Solliday, 805 Chew St., aged 53 years, 11 months and 10 days.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend funeral services at Trexler funeral home, 116 S. 8th St., on Saturday at 10:30 a. m. Interment in Richlandtown cemetery. Trexler.



Die Gut Alt Summerzeit

Wie siess iss doch die Summerzeit,
Es Paradeis vum Yohr;
En Himmelsbild far alle Leit,
Wu Aage hen defor.

Was Pickters seht mer uff de Baem!
Mer kennt net wann mer wott,
Seller Rambo farwe naegscht so schee;
Sell waar die Hand vun Gott.

Die Landschaft, ei guck yuscht mol rum
Dart wu der Weeze rollt;
Sell Schdick hot g'wiss die Summersunn
Gans reichlich all vergold.

Was liewe, siesse Blumme do,
Wie schee, deel rod wie blud;
Wie freindlich guckt's, es macht em froh
Un gebt em frischer Mut.

Un heerscht die Musick in de Wiss,
Dart newe an de Grick!
Sell iss der Larch, recht freehlich iss
Sei Hallelujahschdick.

Un do am Haus, im Appelbaam
Sin Singer vun de bescht;
Oft wecke sie mich aus me Draam
Vun sellem Goldamschelnescht.

Wie lieb, wie schee—denk yuscht emol
Wie himmlisch far die Leit;
Wie harrlich un mit Luschde voll
Die gut alt Summerzeit.

Doch sin mer haerli dankbaar, ya,
Un glaage vun de Hitz;
Die Sunn die kocht uns dinn un darr,
Mer schwimme schier im Schwitz.

Awwer wann der Winder kummt un bringt
Sei bidder Reif un Kelt,
Un net en eensich Voggel singt,
Guckt's wie en schbukich Welt.

Noh winscht mer far die Summerzeit,
Noh waar sie all zu kaerz;
Doch bescht vun all sin selli Leit
Mit Summer graad im Haerz.

—SOLLY HULSBUCK
(Harvey M. Miller, 1871-1949)

Aus Unserm Briefkaschte

To the Editor of the ECK:

Nine years ago I was greatly impressed by an editorial appearing in The New York Times (Aug. 7, 1932) which I believe has much significance to Pennsylvania Germans. I was reminded of this clipping in my file when some time ago there appeared in the Eck an account of Henry Boyer's vendue. By permission of the Times editor, I am submitting it to your readers:

THE RURAL AUCTION.

In the country it is auction time. Now that the Summer folks have appeared with their eccentric ideas about value, the auctioneer is taking up his stand on the front porch and is flinging household goods to the highest bidders. Most country auctions are second funerals; they bury all that is left of one branch of the family. As soon as Aunt Phoebe or Uncle John has been laid away in the village cemetery the nearest of kin collect what they want and invite the neighbors to buy the remainder.

If the day is bright and the auctioneer merry the sale is a social event. Relatives from out of town turn up, looking rather important. Friends who have not seen each other for several weeks catch up on their gossip while Uncle John's second-best suit is on the auction block. Now that the restraint of ownership has been removed, every one has a right to trample through the house, peer into the cupboard, finger the linen, rattle the loose chair rungs and snicker over the ornamental treasures. Some of Aunt Phoebe's possessions look mighty comic when she is no longer around to bolster up their dignity. Her souvenir plate from the World's Fair no longer means what it did to her, and the table decorated with braided rope is a tremendous joke on the stand.

For every one's funny-bone is unusually sensitive. The auctioneer is bursting with humor. When Uncle John's weather-beaten rocker comes off the back porch the auctioneer leads the laughter. "A genu-ine antique," he says, "the only "one in the county—guaranteed to be "a hundred and seven years old and a "half!" To tell the truth, the auctioneer is a card. No one can get the best of him. He can see the humor in a carriage whip: "Every married man ought to have one of these right in his home," he says. From under the locust tree a shrill voice shouts back; !"I guess the women need 'em, too." "They got the rolling-pin," the auctioneer retorts, "Why, Ed Bromley, I'll give you this whip if you'll promise to use it."

No matter how much laughing there is on the lawn, a silence rebukes the living. The silence of death still clings to the house. It is a stricken house to those who knew the late departed, and to them the mirth and wheedling are a little unseemly. Not that Uncle John had much pride of possession. From the hymn-books and the nineteenth century poets on his shelf and the hand-carved church on his parlor mantel it is easy to see that he was a humble soul. Many of those who are setting prices to his goods would do well to have half his character. "Through the Year With Dickens" may be worth only ten cents at auction, but it was a book that enriched his imagination.

Plainly, the dead have relinquished their rights. The auction belongs to the living. Amid all the guffawing they taste the triumph of being still on the spot. Let them rejoice: at best the victory is temporary. These feather beds and crocks and curios have outlived their owners once or twice and will outlive their owners again. On some future Summer afternoon the neighbors will be trampling through an empty house and an auctioneer will stand under the trees and the accumulations of a lifetime wil come tumbling out the door and the guffawing will begin, again.

Sincerely,
MELVILLE J. BOYER,
Allentown High School.

Zwansich Dausend

vum

GEORGE HAMMAN GANGWERE

"DIE Maed baddere mich mol net! Ich tend liewer mei Hinkel un geh meinere Aerwet noh. Maed machen nix wie Druwwel — awwer sie machen mir kenner! Ich bin g'scheid!"

"Ach, Willard, du schwetscht zu dumm!" Der Ollie hot es Lache nimmi halde kenne.

"Lach net, du alter Geess! Du hescht net g heiert un bischt devun kumme." Der Willard hot far paar Minutte nix weiter g'saat, noh: "Un du hoscht aa en gudi Heemet un - - ei, ei, du hettscht yo gaar ken Heemet g'hatt, wann mei Paepp dich net Gnecht gedingt hett - -" Der Ollie hot nimmi lenger gelacht; er iss gans rot warre im G'sicht. "Du waarscht gewiss gut zu mir," hot der Yung widder aag'fange, "wie die Maemm un der Paepp so schnell umkumme sin - - awwer doch brauscht mich net auslache." Der Willard hot sich nau wennich g'schemmt.

Der Ollie hot paar grooe Hoor zerick gewischt iwwer sei blotter Kopp un sei Baart langsam g'schtreicht. Er waar am denke - - schwere Gedanke. So dumme Gedanke hot er aa g'hatt, wie er em Willard sei Eld waar; es hot kens viel Verschtand, wann er Eenunzwansich iss. Die Yohre bringen aerscht Mitleides; des hot mer net, wann mer yung iss. Verleicht, hot der Ollie noch weiter gekunsiddert, hett er aa g'heiert, wann er der glee Willard net g'hatt hett far uffziege. Un noch emol weiter, waer hett noh die Bauerei getend? Die Bank hett mol schur 's Land genumme far die Indresse, wann er es net in Hand genumme hett. Ya wohl, ich hab mei Beschtes geduh, hot er gedenkt; die Bauerei iss nau Schulde frei. Der Willard iss uff Eld; 's Land iss sei.

"Was iss letz? Hawwich dich verzaernt?" Der Ollie iss en Schtick weck geloffe. "Do, setz dich newich mich un harrich noch weil die Band ab," hot der Willard g'saat. "Du hoscht die ganse Nammidaag gelamediert far noch de Picknick un nau schtehscht do un brutzscht."

"Willard, harrich mich mol aa. Such dir en leidlich Maedel - - wie die Sally Rothrock. Sie iss so en schee - -"

"Sie iss net! Sie hot Summerflecke uff der Naas un - - ihre Bee sin zu dinn!"

"So? Ich hab gemeent, die Maed daeten dich net baddere?"

"Ollie, verzaern mich net! Du weescht gut genunk, dass ich sie net leide kenn. Sie macht mehner Zucht, wie en vergelschterter Bapagoi!"

"Die Weibsleit duhn all! Mer muss 'ne vergewwe; sie kenne 's net helfe."

Der Willard hot weil nix geandwart. Endlich hot er sei Kopp g'schittelt un zu sich selwert laut g'saat: "Die Sally Rothrock kann ebber schunscht druwwele. Ich hab genunk mit meine Hinkei. Ei, ei, letscht Woch waar emol widder der Deiwel los. Iwwer zwee hunnert Bieblicher hen der Biebser g'hatt, un ich hab ball fufzich verlore. Ich denk, ich muss mich bis an die neint Haut bloge, bis ich zehe dausend zamme hab. Es geht schein's alles gege mich!"

"Schemmscht du dich net? Du hoscht nau ball drei dausend. Viel Leit waeren froh, wann sie paar hunnert hetten. Awwer du - -"

"Macht nix aus! Ich geb net uff, bis ich zehe dausend hab!"

"Un noh was?"

"Noh hol ich der Picktermacher, loss mich un die gans Drupp Hinkel abnemme, un schick 's Pickter noch em "Poultry Guide." Des kann ich schunn sehne: 'Willard Frey, one of the youngest poultry fanciers in the country!'"

"Du bischt verdammtsei verrickt!"

"Waart yuscht!" Die Band hot aafange schpiele un der Ollie hot sich widder hieg'setzt far die Musik abharriche. Der Willard iss iwwer die Schtross g'schprunge far an der Icecream Schtend. Er waar schnell zerick un hot sich widder newich der alt Mann uff die Fens g'setzt.

"Hoscht du dich net g'schemmt far dart niwwer geh mit deine dreckiche Gleeder?"

"Nee - - ferwas? Es iss nimmand driwwe am Schtend wie Weibsleit un die baddere mich net!"

"Hoscht net verleicht die Mary Rothrock aagedroffe?" Der Willard hot net geandwart. Er waar fleissich am Icecream essse un 's waar glei all fart.

Die zwee Mannsleit hen mauseruhich g'hockt un kens hot die Musik g'heert. Yeders waar dief in de Gedanke drin. Der Willard waar am wunnere, eb er die Hinkelschtalldeer zugemacht hett un der Ollie waar am wunnere, was es gewwe kennt mit so me schtarrkeppiche Yunge. Ei, ei, hot der alt Mann gedenkt, die Maed warren doch gans narrisch iwwer der Willard. Er hot sie oft betracht im Schtedtelschtor - - awwer mer hot nix zum Willard saage darfe. Die menschte vun de Maed hen ihm die Zeit gebodde un nix meh g'saat, awwer net die Sally Rothrock! Sie hot der Yung net aageguckt. Der Ollie hot oft gewunnert, was es dart gewwe hett. Sie sin doch mit nanner in die Schul gange un sin aa an der saeme Zeit gekunfermiert warre.

Die Band hot schtoppe schpiele un der Ollie hot sich g'schtreckt. "Ich denk, ich daet mich besser uff der Weg mache. Es guckt, wann 's Regge gewwe kennt."

"Wu gehscht hie? Waart, ich geh glei mit heem."

"Ich geh net heem!"

"Was?"

"Ach, Willard. Du weesscht doch gut genunk, dass ich Samschdaag nachts bei meinere Schweschter bleib. Was iss mol widder letz mit dir? Hoscht ewwe nix in der Schaal wie Hinkel!"

"Ach - - es iss yo verhaftich Samschdaag!

Ich hab dir Schunkefleesch g'schnidde. Du verhungerscht net! Un Willard, du kennscht aa 's G'scharr mol wesche; dreckich G'schaar ziegt Schaawe."

Der Willard hot nix driwwer g'saat, awwer er hot der Kopp langsam genuckt. "Ya wohl, ich sehn dich dann marye Nammidaag." Der alt Mann iss runner vun de Fens gegraddelt un langsam iwwer die Schtross geloffe.

Die Band hot widder aafange schpiele. Der Willard hett noch gaern weil g'harricht, doch waar er net gans schur eb er die Hinkelschtall-deer zugemacht hett. Der Himmel waar schwarzer un schwarzer am warre bei de Minutt un es hot nau aafange wetterleeche. Uff eemol iss er vun de Fens geschtumpt un aafange die Schtross nunner schpringe so schtarrick, dass sei lange Bee ihn draage hen kenne.

Es waar nau schwarzdunkel. Mer hot em sei Hand ball net var der Naas sehne kenne. Uff eemol iss er feierich in ebber nei g'schprunge. Der Wetterleech hot far en Aageblick hell gemacht. Far paar Minutte hot yeders nix saage kenne; die zwee hen mitte in der Schtross g'hockt - - sie hot der Kopp g'lowe un er hot sie in Erschtaune betracht. Der Wetterleech hot widder hell gemacht.

"Du - - du - -", hot die Sally Rothrock gegrische, "du grosser Rilps, loss mich geh!"

"Ich hab dich net fascht!"

"Ferwas gukscht net, wu du hiedappscht? Du hoscht gewiss dei Gedanke widder uff deine alte Hinkel g'hatt!"

"Was geht's dich aa, was ich am denke waar," Un noh weil schpeeter: "Do, loss mich dir helfe."

"Halt dei Finger vun mir! Du - - du iwwerwachsner Haahne!"

Der Willard hot die Mary schee uffg'lowe un der Schtaab vun ihrem Frack gebutzt. "Un noch emol eens", hot er aag'fange, "was duscht du so weit vun der Picknick weck?"

"Es geht dich nix aa! Awwer wann du wisse musscht - - ich hab mei Maemm un Paepp nunner an unser Gick genumme. Der Paepp kann nimmi zu gut laafe. Sie hen der Ollie aagedroffe hunne unnichem Weidebaam un hen ihn mit ins Schtedtel genumme." Die Mary hot schnell schtoppe schwetze un Feier iss ihre widder ins Aag kumme. "Un nau wann du dei dreckiche Hend vun mir duscht, geh ich zerick noch der Picknick."

"Es gebt Regge! Wer bringt dich heem?"

"Wunnert's dich?"

"Ya! Schunscht hett ich net g'frogt!"

"Well, es kann dich mol weil wunnere! Es sin blendi, das froh sin far mich heem nemme." Un sell waar all; imme Aageblick waar sie fart.

"Der Willard hot sich net helfe kenne; er hot laut zu sich selwert gelacht. Noh hot er haerrlich aafange peife un iss widder uff der Weg.

'S Donnere iss lauter warre; der Schtarm iss naecher un naecher kumme. Es hot nau aafange runner mache un der Yung is widder aafange schpringe. Er waar nau schur, die Hinkelschtalldeer waer uff un die Biebelcher im Incubator hinnich de Deer waeren schunn versoffe. Des waer yuscht sei Glick!

Es waar net lang, dann hot er der hoch Siessappelbaam newich de Scheier schunn g'sehne. Grosse Droppe sin ihm uff die Schtaern g'falle un er hot sie g'schwind weckgewischt mit seinere Hand. Die Deer am Hinkelschtall waar verhaftich uff, awwer es hot noch net nei gereggert g'hatt. Er hot sie langsam zugemacht, g'schlosse un der Schlissel in der Sack g'schteckt, un der Hiwwel nuffgeloffe ans Haus. Wie er ins Haus kumme iss, hot er der Hut ins Eck g'schmisse un hot sich schwer in der bescht Schockelschtuhl in der Kich falle losse.

Er hot Weil ruhich g'hockt un gekunsiddert. Uff eemol iss ei G'sicht greideweiss warre im Zarn "Was der Donnerwetter kann selli Rothrockin mich verzaerne", hot er laut zu sich g'saat. "Die macht immer G'schpass iwwer mei Hinkel - - doch - -"

Er hot nix meh weiter g'saat. Die Schtrimp sin vun de Fiess gezogge warre, die Deer g'schlosse un er iss langsam die Schteg nuff gegraddelt far ins Bett. Die Gleeder waare schnell ab un in paar Sekunde waar der yung Bu zwischich de Deck un hot de Reggedroppe ihre Geglebber uff em Schmokhausdach im Gaarde zug'harricht.

Ball waar er im aerschte Schlof un es hot lang genumme bis die Zucht an der vedderschte Deer ihn wacker gemacht hot. Er hot die Hosse g'schwind aagezogge un waar schnell die Schteg drunne an de Mickedeer.

"Was witt dann du do?" Es iss en Zarn in ihn g'flogge.

En gleene Weil hot die Mary nix g'saat; noh iss sie aa bees warre. "Ich bin nass! Hoscht ken Aage! Mach's Porchelicht aa, noh sehnscht! Es iss ken druckner Faadem an mir!"

"So?"

"Well, loss mich rei." Er hot noh die Mickedeer weckg'howe.

"Was iss dann mit deim Fuss? Du gehscht yo laahm!"

"Ich bin g'schtarzt."

"Do, loss mich dir helfe!"

"Brauscht net—es geht!"

"Nee, nee. Do, setz dich. Ich hol en Schtick Muslin un's Linament. Er waar die Schteg drowwe wie en Gewitterschtraahl. Die Mary hot ihre Schuh un Schtrimp unnich der Schtuhl un hot sich zerick g'setzt un die Kich mol wennich betracht. Der Willard waar glei an ihrem Fuss mit em Linament un imme Aageblick waar 's zugebunne.

"Die Kich iss awwer dreckich!" hot die Mary aag'fange. Mer kann gut sehne, dass do ken Weibsleit deheem sin."

"Des brauch dich net baddere - - du drickelscht dei Gleeder un noh machscht du dich ab!"

"Ich kann net laafe!"

"Du laafscht! Du laafscht, wann ich dich draage muss. Ich geb dir mei Reggerock un mei Schtiwwel, noh nemm ich dich heem."

"Du warrscht weschpuddelnass!"

"Bissel Wasser schatt mir nix. Do iss en Paar vun meine Winderunnergleeder, das'd aaduh kannscht, bis dei Frack drucke iss." Die Mary hot net gewaart far's zwett Mol g'heesse sei un der Willard iss naus uff die vedderscht Porch geloffe. Sie hot sich glei ausgeduh g'hatt, die Unnergleeder aagezogge un sich zugedeckt g'hatt mit em Reggerock. Wie der Willard zerick in die Kich kumme iss, waar die Mary haerrlich am singe.

"Des iss ken G'schpass. Brauchscht net so haerrlich sei!"

"Un du brauchscht net so wiescht sei! Ich hab net der Regge geaddert." Der Willard hot nix driwwer g'saat; er waar am kunsiddere. "Du kannscht net heem geh, es macht zu hart runner." Far e Weil hot 's yung Maedel nix dezug'saat. Sie iss uffg'schtanne vum Schtuhl un iss ans Fenschter g'hupst.

"Ich geh heem!"

"Du kannscht net. Es iss zu wiescht.

"Du grosser Rilps, du nemmscht mich heem!"

"Bischt uff eemol bang wee-ich mir! Vordich hoscht net heem gewollt. Du kannscht die hinnerscht Schtubb hawwe; es iss alles sauwer."

Die Mary hot nix driwwer g'saat. "Awwer", hot der Willard widder aag'fange. "Was saagt dann dei Maemm, wann du net heem kummscht?"

"Sie iss net deheem!" Sie hot die Schtegedeer langsam uffgemacht.

"Soll ich dir helfe?"

"Nee!" Un sie hot die Deer feierich zug'schlagge. Der Willard hot 's Licht ausgemacht un iss langsam die Schteg nuff in sei Bett.

Eb die Sunn mit ihre goldne Schtraahle iwwer der Baerrick g'schliche kumme iss, waar die Mary schunn aus em Bett un hunne in der Kich. Es Breckfescht waar schunn uff em Disch, wie der Willard uffg'schtanne iss.

"Was heesst mer dann des?" hot er aag'fange.

Die Mary hot net geandwart. Sie hot's Schunkefleesch aus der Pann un die gebrodne Oier uff der Disch. Sie hot en Seifzer laut gelosst un hot aafange esse.

"Bin ich eigelaade?" hot der Willard so bissel schpettlich g'saat. Ken Andwart! "Wie iss der Fuss?" Widder ken Andwart! "O.K. Brauchscht net! Ich geh mei Hinkel fiedere". Un er waar die Deer draus.

"Hinkel! Hinkel! Hinkel! Des iss all, das du draadenkscht", hot sie ihm nohgegrische. Awwer er hot's net g'heert; er waar schunn im Welschkarnhaus am Welschkarn ausmache. Die Mary hot widder browiert zu esse, awwer es hot 're net g'schmackt. Sie iss uffg'schtanne, die Hend abgebutzt un hot laut zu sich selwert g'saat: "Des bin ich nau graad leedich. Der macht ken Esel aus mir!" un iss naus iwwer die Porch an der Hinkelschtall g'hupst. Der Willard hot mitte im Hinkelhof g'schtanne un hot de Hinkel Welschkarn hieg'schmisse. Sie hot ihn Weil freindlich betracht, noh hot sie mit re leichte Schtimm aag'fange: "Brauchscht Hilf?"

"Ei, ya! do, mach dich hendich."

"Far en gleeni Weil hot kens nix g'saat.

"Wieviel Schtick hoscht dann? Es missen ordlich sei."

"Ball drei dausend" hot er schtols geandwart. "Driwwe iwwer der Schwamm gebt's noch en Heisel. Ich tschotsch, ich kann zehe dausend versarye.

"Mit em neie Heisel hoscht gewiss Blatz far zwansich dausend."

"Ich kann yo zehe dausend leenich versarye."

"Denkscht?" Der Deiwel hot nau aus seine Aage geguckt. Er hot 's Lache nimmi halde kenne, wie er sei Aarm langsam ums Maedel hot. Sie hot sich noh uff die Zehe schtelle misse un glei sin zwee Welschkarnkessel in der Dreck g'falle.

"Geb acht!" hot die Mary gewarnt. "Es kummt ebber!" Awwer der Willard hot sie net gehgelosst.

"Macht yuscht fart!" hot en bekannti Schtimm gemeent. Es war der Ollie un er waar am lache.

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Chat About Your Friends

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wilt celebrated their 51st wedding anniversary Friday at their home, 1625 Turner St.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bechtel and daughter, 130 N. Penn St., are spending a week at Promised Land lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Delwyn Davis, 337 N. 7th St., visited in Camden, N. J.

Mrs. John Hummel and sons, Eugene and William, 113 N. Penn St., and Mrs. William Wolfe, 452 Maple St., are vacationing at Atlantic City.

John Hudock of Bethlehem, Mr. and Mrs. George Hudock Jr., and children Doris and George III of Allentown, returned home after visiting their uncle and cousins in the Snow Shoe section of the Allegheny mountains at Clarence, Pa.

Mrs. Florence G. Ely of the Livingston Apartments left yesterday to visit her son, Albert Grim Ely, at Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Mrs. Sarah M. Freeman of 32 S. 11th and Clara J. Freeman of Philadelphia are vacationing in Ocean Grove, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Evans Jr. and daughter, Elizabeth, Cetronia, will spend the weekend at Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Korten, 2305 Hanover Acres, welcomed a son into their family circle Thursday night. The child is the sixth in the family.

Mrs. Eva Smith and grandson Mel Dean Woolsey of San Francisco, Calif., will leave shortly for their home after spending some time in Allentown with the former's brother, Albert G. Smith, 118 S. Penn St. While here Mrs. Smith visited friends in Philadelphia, Reading, New York City, Long Island and White Plains, N. Y., and was entertained by friends in the Poconos over the weekend. Mrs. Smith is a native of Pennsylvania.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Eichert, 2407 Tilghman St., have returned from a vacation spent at the Asbury-Carlton in Asbury Park.

Mrs. George Jenne of 410 Auburn St. and Mrs. Howard Moyer of 414 Auburn St. visited New York City Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Silvert, 918 S. 6th St.; Grace C. Walters and Hilda K. Campbell, 105 S. 8th St., were guests at the Hotel Senator in Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. Ulysses C. Altemos Jr., 445 Linden St., spent several days in Atlantic City.

Obituaries

Mrs. Norman Ruster

East Stroudsburg Woman Was Member of Grace Lutheran Church

Mrs. Clara Ida Ruster, wife of Norman Ruster, died on Thursday at 9:40 p. m. at her home on W. 5th St., East Stroudsburg.

Mrs. Ruster was a member of Grace Lutheran church, at East Stroudsburg. She is a native of the county and spent the greater part of her life in East Stroudsburg.

Mrs. Ruster is survived by her husband, two sons and a daughter, Alfred and Howard Ruster, and Mrs. Bradford Dennis; and her mother, Mrs. Blandena Armitage; also a granddaughter, Judith A. Ruster, all of East Stroudsburg, and brothers and sisters, George, Fred and Reuben Armitage, Mrs. Jane Detrick and Mrs. Daleton Plattenburg, all of East Stroudsburg; Raymond Armitage, of Hoosic Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. Edward Stright, of East Stroudsburg R. D. C; Mrs. Charles Treible, of Stroudsburg, and Mrs. William Trexler of Erie, Pa.

Mrs. Clara Stauffer

Resident of Bethlehem R. 2 Suffered Heart Attack

Mrs. Clara Stauffer Bates, 73, Bath Pike, Bethlehem, R. 2, was found dead in bed at 10 a. m., Friday, the victim of a heart attack, according to Dr. D. F. Bachman, Northampton county coroner, who investigated. He issued the death certificate.

The body was released to Undertaker Paul J. Zimmerman, Bethlehem. Mrs. Bates was born in Bethlehem, June 18, 1868 and had been a resident of Bethlehem for many years. Her husband Benoni Bates preceded her in death.

One daughter, Mrs. Margaret Jameson, with whom she resided, survives.

Philip Karon

Easton Resident Stricken While Driving Truck; Was 61

Philip Karon, 61, 148 S. 6th St., Easton, died suddenly Friday morning while operating his truck. He was driving north on S. 10th St., near Northampton St., when he collapsed at the wheel. Harold Drake, 1010 Center St., Easton, who was riding with him, brought the truck to a stop.

Easton police were notified and Officer Charles Shaffer was sent to take charge until Coroner Dr. D. F. Bachman came and pronounced that he had died of a heart attack and ordered the body turned over to an undertaker.

Mr. Karon, a native of Russia, was engaged in the trucking business in Easton for a number of years.

He is survived by his wife, Bessie; three daughters, Mrs. Betty Hertz; and Mrs. Jeanette Bindelglass, Passaic, N. J. and Mrs. Sarah Platack, Brooklyn, N. Y., and a son Harold, Easton.

Funeral services were held Friday at 4 p.m. at the home.

Mrs. Evelyn Edinger

Resident of Wilson Borough Had Been Ailing Five Years

Mrs. Evelyn Edinger, 66, wife of John Edinger, died Thursday evening at her home, 317 S. 20th St., Wilson Borough after an illness of five years.

Mrs. Edinger was born in Easton, a daughter of the late William and Elizabeth Fisher, and lived in this vicinity all her life. She was a member of the Good Shepherd Lutheran church, Wilson and active in the Ladies Aid society.

She is survived by her husband, two daughters, Lucy Edinger and Mrs. Clayton Willauer, and one grandson, Robert, all of Wilson.

Funeral services will be held at the Heck Memorial Funeral home, 13th and Bushkill St., Sunday at 3:30 p.m. with the Rev. Charles Rahn officiating. Interment in the Hay's cemetery.

Mrs. Mary Soffa Harakal

Native of Europe Had Been Resident Near Palm for 38 Years

Mrs. Mary, nee Evan, Soffa Harakal, wife of Stephen Harakal, of Palm, died Thursday night at the Allentown hospital. She was aged 54 years, 3 months and 6 days.

A native of Europe, Mrs. Harakal came to this country 38 years ago, spending the greater part of her time in America in the vicinity of Palm. She was twice married and the mother of ten children. She held membership in St. Philip Neri Catholic church, East Greenville.

Surviving are her husband; four sons, Frank, John and Joseph of Palm, and Stephen of Bally; and six daughters, Mary, wife of Paul Bartok, Lorrain, O.; Anna, wife of Augustus Epler, Corning; Margaret Soffa, New York City; Elizabeth and Susanna Soffa, Palm, and Helen, wife of Michael Sivco, Palm. Also surviving are 14 grandchildren.

Funeral services will be held Monday at 8:30 a. m., D.S.T., at her late home, followed by requiem high mass to be sung by Rev. Leo Letterhouse in St. Philip Neri church at 9:30 a. m. Interment in Holy Cross cemetery, Pennsburg.

Deaths

GRETIS—In the Palmerton hospital, Aug. 21, 1941, Mrs. Emma Gretis, Lehighton, aged 50 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services from the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Ruch, 224 N. 4th St., Lehighton, at 2 p. m. DST Monday. Rev. Harry J. Wyatt officiating. Interment in the mausoleum, Lehighton cemetery. Friends may call at the Ruch home Sunday night.

Heller and Son, Weissport.

SMITH—In this city, Aug. 22, 1941, Willis D. Smith, husband of Lillie, nee Stoudt, Smith, aged 66 years, 11 months and 29 days.

Due notice of funeral. Newhard.

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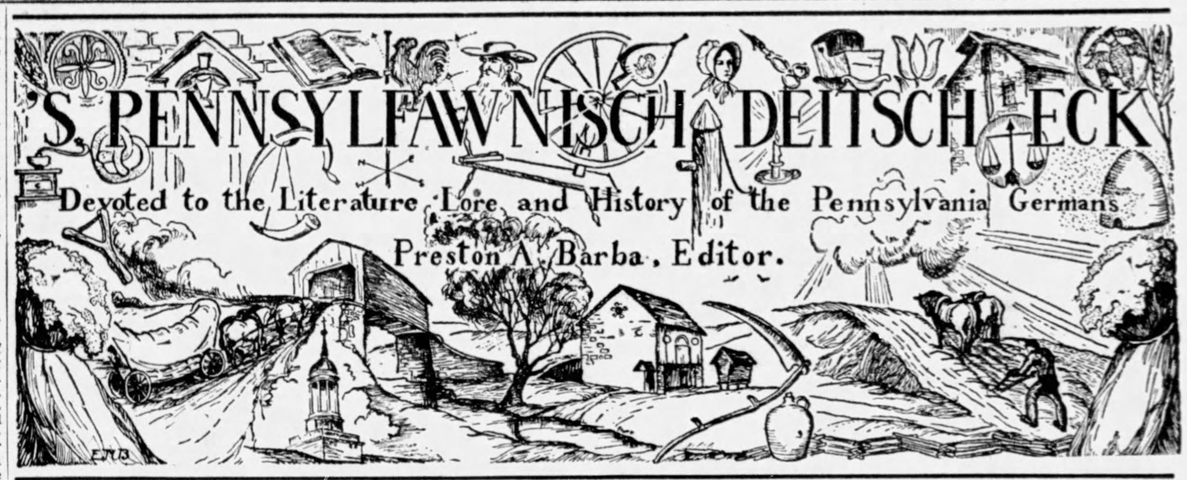
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Sunndaag Maryets an der Ziegel Kaerrich

Der Klingel-klang der Sunndaags Glocke —
Die Veggel im Turm verschteert un verschrocke
Zum Gottesdienst die Leit bei zu locke,
Darchs schtille Daal schallt,
Schtatts in der Faulheit deheem rum hocke,
Iwwer Hiwwel un Wald.

Der schee melodisch Glockeg'schpiel
Im friehe Summer Maryekiehl,
Es gebt en haerrlich Feierdaags G'fiehl
Zu Mensche un Vieh.
Der Bauer hot Ruh un der Miller un die Miehl,
Sundaag Maryets frieh.

Die Amschel singt ihr freehlich Lied,
Die Felder sin rot mit siess Gebliet,
Der Knecht vum Ruge iss schunn mied,
Leit rum so faul;
Die Schuh un Rock aus, schtreckt er's Glied
Un schparrt uff 's Maul.

Noch der Kaerrich zu geh, was gebt's en G'rischt,
En Gewesch un G'schtrehl un Uffegfrischt;
Unnerkleeder so weiss wie ihr runde Brischt;
Was en Luscht un Freed!
Wie leicht zu sei en guter Kaerriche-Grischt
Bei so scheene Maed!

Uff der ganse Welt nix so schee un siess,
Wie die Maed geputzt vun Kopp zu Fiess
In Sunndaags Kleeder, gebleecht in der Wies
So weiss as Schnee;
Sie gucke wie Engel im Paradies,
So siess un schee.

Yetzt waerd's uff der Kaerriche Wek gegange.
Ball waerd die Glock uff's zwettmol klange;
Bis mer hiekumme, waerds ball Zeit far aafange,
Net hinnedraa sei;
Kennt mer Himmel so gut wie die Kaerrich erlange,
Waer ich g'wiss debei!

Die Nochbere seht mer aa schunn geh,
Bei ganse Familie, gross un klee,
Un uff em Wek gebt's als noch meh;
Unser Anne geht vor,
Hebt der Gownd wege'm Schtaab, guckt heftich schee,
Meent der David Kohr.

Deel kumme zu faahre un deel zu laafe,
Un sell Paar hot en klee Kind zu daafe;
Sei Pathe warre ihm schunn G'schenke kaafe—
'S waar so der Gebrauch.
Maag's uffwachse en guti Fraa un en braavi!
Dart heilt's — 's hot's im Bauch!

Kumme bei dei alte Kaerriche Vaeter,
Mit wichtich Gemiet un Sunndaags Kleeder,
Wennich bleed un ungeschickt fiehlt en yeder,
Iss es net recht g'wehnt;
Hinnenoch die Weibsleit, en wennich bleeder,
Ihr Sache gut gemeent.

Awwer harch! Yetzt naecher klingelt die Glock!
Mer seht schunn en mancher Sunndaags Rock;
Un dart geht en alter Mann am Schtock,
So langsam un laahm,
Ruht weil var der Kaerrich uff em grosse Block
Unnerm Schattebaam.

Un immer als mer naecher kumme,
Vun alle Weg bei sammle die Fromme,
Bei der Kaerrich un im Kaerrichhof bei de Blumme,
Far geistliche Speise;
Un der Parre, der der graad Weg, schtatts der Krumme,
Noch em Himmel soll weise;

Sie schtehn drauss rum un wechsle die B'richte,
Sie schwetze vum Bauere, vum Wetter, vun de Frichte,
Sie verzaehle nanner ihre Nochbers G'schichte,
Un allerhand Dinge.
Am Nachtmohl denke sie ihr Handel un Pflichte
Iwwer eens zu bringe.

Sie lese die Graabschtee mit langem G'sicht,
Das Yenseits 'm Graab iss en dunkli G'schicht,
'S macht sie denke an des Yingscht-Daags-Gericht,
Un verschpreche im Schtille,
Naecher zu wandle im Geistes Licht
Um Gottes Wille!

Do iss der Platz wu die Mary ruht,
Unser erstgebornes Fleisch un Blut;
'S bringt ihr Mutter un mich in en trauricher Mut,
'S macht Schmaerz un Weh;
Weess wull der Herr macht alles gut,
Kann's doch net verschteh.

Schunn lang iss en geehrter Vatter fart,
Der rund, grie Hiwwel un der Graabschtee dart
Bezeig es un merke der Heiliche Ort,
Wu sei Kerper schloft;
In re bessere Welt unser Kumme erwaart,
Uns zu dreffe dart hofft.

Do in der Schtille, gans allee,
Am Graab meine Liewe bleib ich schteh
Mit schwerem G'fiehl un Haerzeweh.
Aus der alte Zeit
Heer ich Schtimme un bekannte G'sichter seh
Der Vergangenheit.

So uff der Daag die ernste Dinge
Die Glock im Turm ihr Loblied singe,
Un Sinder die Erlesung klinge,
Vum grosse Verderwe;
Un wennich naecher zamme bringe
'S Lewe un 's Schtaerwe.

Dann yetz die Glock zum letscht Mol geht,
Un ruft's Volk nei, das draus rum schteht.
Der Parre hot schunn in der Hut gebet,
Un wart bis sie sitze;
Er iss gans voll mit Lehr, mer seht —
Far Sinder schwitze.

Die Vorschteher traage die Kerwlin rum,
'S gebt doch kee wieschte grosse Sum;
Sie fiehle die Ehr, traage G'sichter fromm,
Do in der Kaerrich;
In annere Dinge geht's e bissel krumm
Un iwwerzwaerrich.

Zum fiehre im G'sang die liewe Mitglieder,
Der Parre gebt aus die Worte der Lieder;
'S erscht leint er sie aus, noh singt mer sie wieder;
Wennich sacht un bleed,
Glei schtimme sie ei, die Schweschtre un Brieder,
Mit Eifer un Freed.

Was der Vorsinger drum sei Maul uffschpaerrt,
Er singt schier gaar wie en Schaefli blaerrt;
Als Musik sei singe iss net viel wert,
Doch — ich saag's net schpettich —
'S waerd g'wiss bei viel schier liewer g'heert
As des lang Gebreddich.

Der Orgelspieler fiehrt die Weis,
Der Blasbalgtreter schafft mit Fleiss,
'S waerd g'sunge vun der Himmlische Reis
Nach der Ewigkegit,
Vun Erlesung ohne Geld un Preis —
Un Barmherzigkeit.

Aus der Orgel rollt der siesse Ton,
Mer meent es kommt vun Gottes Tron,
Wann en Seliger bekummt die Himmelskron,
Sei Lob un Ehr
Dem Vater, Heiliger Geist un Sohn —
Dreieiniger Herr!

"Sei Lob und Ehr dem Hoechsten Gut,
Dem Vater alle Guete,
Dem Gott der alle Wunder tut,
Dem Gott der mein Gemuete
Mit seinem reichen Trost erfuellt,
Dem Gott der allen Jammer stillt,
Gibt unserm Gott die Ehre."

Noch em Gebet waerd die Schrift gelese,
Dann nochemol g'sunge, hot's geheesse;
Mer sucht der Text mit grossem Wese
Un e bissel Schtolz—
Kaut Naeglin un Peppermints un so G'frese,
Un Zimmetholz.

Un faule Kepp fange aa zu nucke,
Un darschtiche Hels warre mechtich drucke,
Un knitze Buwe alle Ecke aus gucke,
Un zum Fenschter naus,
Un wunnere wu die Kaerrichhof Sehpucke
Sin daags zu Haus.

'S maag Schuld sei die schlaefrich Luft im Summer
Dass die halb Gemee vergesst ihr Kummer
Un verliert sich in diefer Schlummer;
Awwer Buwe un Maed
Wechsle 'n mancher Blick un denke, "'S iss en Dummer,
As schlofe geht."

Die Wahrheit vun der Kansel fliesst,
Der Parre es Evangelium giesst,
Sei Weisheits Schetze gaern uffschliesst
Mit grosser Freigaabe;
Mit Fauscht un Laerning schlaggt er wiescht
Der beese Unglaawe.

Mit ernster Aadacht tut er bemerke,
Die Sind un Torheit sich zu schtaerke,
Un sich verlosse uff Mensche Werke,
Des kummt vum Beese;
Net besser as Heide deel annere Kaerriche —
Abgettisch Wese!

Ya, Gott sei Dank! Was en guter Glaawe!
Was meh will en guter Christ dann hawwe?
Des Wort geht iwwer die Kepp der Daawe,
Sin tief im Schlof;
Die heere so viel as draus sin vergraawe
Im Kaerrichhof!

Der Gottesdienst endlich kummt zum Schluss,
'S nemmt g'wiss aa niemand ken Verdruss;
Doch gute Sache gehn net im Schuss,
'S hot alles sei Zeit;
Der Parre hot aa en freindlicher Gruss
Far all die Leit.

Awwer ob er dann der Sege schprecht,
Die Orgel nochemol ausbrecht —
All die schlaefriche pletzlich uffgewecht —
Der Lobschpruch schpielt;
Un's Singe laut schee, als en yedes recht
Froh un ernstlich fiehlt:

"Ehr sei dem Vater, und dem Sohn,
Dem Heiligen Geist auf dem Tron;
Der Heiligen Dreieinigkeit,
Sei Lob und Preis in Ewigkeit."

—LEE LIGHT GRUMBINE

EN KNECHT SECHZICH YOHR ZERICK

Wie ich fufzeh yohr alt war, hawwich mich verdingt uff en grossi Bauerei mit me grosse Haus druff. An eem End vum Haus hot der Bauer gewuhnt; am annere End sei Maemm un en ledichi Schweschter. Graad iwwer de Schtross waar noch en Haus. Do hot die Grossmutter un en paar vum Bauer seine Aunties gewuhnt. Die Grossmutter waar 101 yohr alt wie sie die welt verlosse hot. Sie waare all Mennischte un arye gute Leit. An yeders vun de drei Wuhnbletz waar en Maad. Noh waar aa noch en grosser Knecht. Er waar elder wie ich, awwer viel gleener. Sei Naame waar Jonathan, awwer er iss yuscht der Joni gheese waare. Mei Naame waar John, noh hen sie mich yuscht der Schultzie g'heesse. Der Joni waar schunn lang bei dem Bauer, un waar schier meh der Boss als wie der Mann selwert. Es waar viel Aerwet uff sellre Bauerei. Do waare sechs Geil, 18 Kieh un en Lot Schoff. Die drei aerschte Daag hawwich im Gaarde g'schafft. Zu meine Aaage hot der Gaarde wie so en glee Feld geguckt. Ich hab grosse Schtee rausgemacht un Hecke gebutzt un gegraawe far blanse. Es waare drei so harte Daage, as ich noch erlebt hab, un ich hab g'fiehlt far heem geh. Freidaag maryets iss em Bauer sei Fraa im Kindsbett g'schtarwe. Sell hot uns aus der Roi gebrocht. Sie waare nadierlich all arrich nidderg'schlagge, wie's ewwe iss, wann eens in der Familie g'schtarwe iss. Sie waare all gridlich un nix waar ne recht.

Der Mann hot alle Marye die Millich noch Boyertown genumme. Wie's Welschkarn uff waar, hot er mich ee Marye naus g'schickt far noochblanse, wu 's net uffgange waar. Ich hab weil geblanst awwer die Sunn waar heess un ich hab mich uff en Scholla Grund g'hockt un bin eig'schlofe. Glei kummt der Bauer un hot mich sehne hocke un schlofe. Ich hab sell lang heere misse. Wie's Welschkarn mol greesser waar, hot er zum Joni Knecht g'saat er sott's Welschkarn bluge mit em dobble Blug un der Schultzie sott sell uffschtelle, was iwwer'm Bluge umgeboge warre waer. Well, ich hab's geduh, wie ich's gelarnt waar deheem. Ich bin em Bluger lang net nohkumme. Wie der Bauer naus kumme iss, hot er gewunnert, ferwas ich so weit hinnedraa waer. Er hot noh g'holfe, awwer mer sin ennihau net gans nohkumme. Der naegscht Marye sin mer widder naus. Noh hot er g'saat, "Schultzie, halt dich debei." Noh bin ich graad em Blug nohgeloffe. Wie er am annere End waar, waar ich aa. So hawwich fartgemacht. Wie er widder kumme iss, hot er g'sehne, as viel Welschkarn net rausgemacht un uffg'schtellt waar, noh waar's widder net recht. Mer hen nochemol driwwer geh misse. Ich hab graad geduh, wie er g'saat hot. Ich hab mich debei g'halte. Der anner Knecht hot yuscht gelacht. Mer hen immer bissel zammeg'schpielt. Es waar awwer glei widder alles all recht; der Bauer hot ken Zarn g'halte.

In der Hoiyet hot er Graas gemaeht mit der Maschin un mer hen Fens mache solle. Er iss glei kumme, mer misste schtarricker schaffe. Der Joni hot sich hieg'hockt un hot gaar nimmi g'schafft. Der Boss is dreimol kumme, awwer der Joni hot g'saat, "Ich schaff net schtarricker as ich hab." Noh hot der Boss g'saat, "Well, geht un schafft, wie dihr wott." Er hot viel genumme vum Joni.

Die Aern iss kumme. Mer hen viel Weeze draus g'hatt. Mer waare acht Binner hinnich der Maschin un hen's schier net duh kenne. Net weit eweck hot en Bauer en Selfbinder grickt, noh hot er den g'frogt far's anner Feld abmache. Er iss kumme mit vier Esel im Binder. Sell waar der aersicht Binder, as ich g'sehne hab.

Ich un der anner Knecht waare net immer uff gute Terms un alsemol sin mer ans Fechte kumme. Alle Middaag hawwich der Kiehschtall ausbutze misse. Er un der Boss hen unnich em Vorschuss g'hockt un hen gelacht iwwer mich wann ich henke bin bliwwe im Mischthaufe. Samschdaags hot der Knecht Geilsschtall gemischt. Mol ee Daag hot er der Schuppkarrich 's aersicht grickt. Wie er faerdich waar, hot er en uff em Mischthaufe gelosst un g'saat, "Hol dir'n, wann du en hawwe witt. Wie ich faerdich waar, hawwich en aa dart gelosst un hab weecher Kiehdrek unne an der Hendel gebabbt. Er hot der Schuppkarrich nochemol yuse misse. Er hot net g'sehne, was ich geduh hab un hot der Hendel gegraebbt. Sell hot en awwer verzaernt un's hot en Battle gewwe. Ich hab's karze End devun grickt.

Wie die Fraa mol paar Monet fart waar, sin die Leit uff em Hof widder bissel freindlicher warre un mer hen gute Zeite g'hatt. Mer hen alle drei in een're Schtubb g'schlofe un all hen mer Duwack getschaat. Der Boss hot schwarzer Navy Plug g'hatt un mer hen uns als uff ihn verlosst far'n furnishe. Ee Marye sin mer noch der Scheier. Ich hab en Duwack hawwe wolle. "Nee, du musscht waarte, bis nooch em Breckfescht." Der anner Knecht waar schunn an der Scheier un nau kummt er aa newe runner far en Duwack. "Nix," saagt der Boss, "der Schultzie bettelt aa, awwer ihr waart bis mer gesse hen." Er geht noch em Kiehschtall, mer hinnenoh un hen en gegraebbt am Hossesitz un dart hen mer en g'howe bis mer Duwack grickt hen. Noh sin mer widder an die Aerwet.

Der Hawwer hen mer gemaeht mit de Reffe. Sell waar mei hartschter Daag, as ich weess. Fleggeldresche waar aa en harti Aerwet. Der Boss iss als kumme un saagt, "Buwe, macht selli Fleggel geh," wammer wennich ruhe hen wolle.

Well, der aersicht November iss kumme, wu ich widder heemgeh hab misse, far in die Schul geh. Ich waer liewer dart gebliwwe, ich hab's so gut gegliche. Mer waare noochher imer gute Freind. Wie ich schpeeter noch Trexlertown kumme bin, iss mol er un noch e paar Freind kumme far mit mir noch Nei Yaerrick. Mer sin gange un hen aa en guti Zeit g'hatt. Mer sin niwwer noch Coney Island un aa ins Wasser gange. Alles waar recht un gut bis der Bauer, wu ich frieher Knecht waar, sei Schwimmhosse verlore hot. Ich hab aersicht eweil gelacht, eb ich ihm zu Hilf gange bin. Mer hen sie'm awwer widder aag'schafft im Wasser. Sellemol hen mer eens uff ihn g'hatt.

Awwer sell is aa schunn lang zerick un viel Wasser iss in daere Zeit iwwer der Damm. Die menschte vun denne Leit sin schunn lang nimmi do. Es lebt yuscht noch eens unnich mich.

—J. Y. SCHULTZ,
Trexlertown, Pa.

Chat About Your Friends

Minnie Lenhart, 635 N. 7th St., is spending a week vacationing in Atlantic City.

Fred S. Durham, 1411 Hamilton St., is spending his vacation at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.

Mrs. Herman Neuweiler, 205 N. 28th St., has returned home from a vacation spent at Ocean City.

Patricia Baumer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Baumer of Sherersville, is celebrating her 7th birthday anniversary today at the home of her grandmother, Mrs. Belle Walton, 644 N. 16th St.

Steve Slata of Bethlehem and May Adams, Mrs. Michael Adams and son Michael Jr. and Mrs. Mary Feno of Catasauqua have returned from a vacation trip to Cleveland.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Weil, who were married recently, have returned from an extended motor trip to Maine and other New England states. Mrs. Weil is the former Cora Leibensperger and Mr. Weil is librarian for the Pennsylvania Power and Light Co.

Mrs. Jennie Cravitz and daughters Doris and Shirley, 347 N. 5 St., returned yesterday from a nine week's vacation at Swan Lake and Grandview Inn, Liberty, N. Y.

Mrs. Edna Allsop, 621 Union St., returned from a 10-day trip to Cleveland and Toledo, Ohio.

Dr. E. S. Brown, chiropodist, flew home via United Air Lines from Chicago where he had been attending the national convention of chiropodists. A Pennsylvanian, Dr. Ralph Dye of Sandy Lake, was elected national president. Next year's convention will be held in Minneapolis.

L. V. Granitz Jr., Leonard Erwine and Aloysius Zangl of Allentown are spending a few days at the Hotel Ambassador, Atlantic City.

Albert Lucci, Eddie McGinley Eddie Rogers and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Latzo are visiting Atlantic City.

Sylvia Gross, 464 Washington St., and Ida Miller, 221 S. Fulton St., are spending the week at Atlantic City, at the Breakers hotel. Marian Gross, also of the Washington St. address, is spending the week with relatives and friends in Wilkes-Barre and Pittston.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Peterson of Guthsville, and Mr. and Mrs. John Yost of Orefield, are spending a week's vacation in Maine, where they will visit relatives of Mr. and Mrs. Peterson.

Gladys Parry of 116 S. 16th St. and Lake St. Catherine, Vt., a former drum majorette of the Raub Jr. High school band, has been leading the band of Poultney, Vt., High school, the largest High school band in Vermont, during the summer months.

Mrs. Mary M. Moyer of 525 Walnut St., is entertaining her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Quinn of Philadelphia for the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fatzinger and son, Dale, 1303½ Liberty St., spent several days in Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Grady, 2415 Allen St., returned home from their vacation in Wildwood, N. J.

Ethel Butz, 1018 Chew St., was admitted yesterday to the Allentown hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace J. Knetz and son Wallace Jr., 2214 Walbert Ave., are spending a week's vacation at Staten Island, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. William W. Strauss and daughter Beatrice, 2333 Allen St., are spending the week at Ocean Grove.

Mrs. Sarah E. Krumanocher, 231 N. 4th St., is a guest at Chalfonte-Haddon Hall in Atlantic City.

The following Allentown residents were guests at the Hotel Senator in Atlantic City during the week: Helen and Bessie Rehrig, 622 N. 9th St.; Mr. and Mrs. Ray Parker, 843 N. 20th St.; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Lehner, 2005 Tilghman St.; Mr. and Mrs. Oda V. Klinger, 1020 S. 7th St., and Mrs. Eva F. Kressler, 622 N. 9th St.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Weindel and children, 1420 Walnut St., are spending several days at the Hotel Traymore in Atlantic City.

Mrs. Charles L. Savitz, 154 Court St., will observe her birthday today.

Judge and Mrs. Ethan Allen Gearhart, 3102 Turner St., and Dr. and Mrs. Joseph D. Rutherford, 112 N. 13th St., are guests at the Hotel Seaside in Atlantic City.

C. Lee Savitz, 154 Court St., will observe his birthday on Sunday.

Obituaries

Joseph Haftl

Native of Austria-Hungary, Was Allentown Resident 28 Years

Ill the past six weeks, Joseph Haftl, 50, of 415 Grant St., a resident of Allentown for the past 28 years, died at 3:11 a. m., yesterday in the Sacred Heart hospital where he had been a patient since Tuesday.

Born in Austria-Hungary, son of Mrs. Cecilia Haftl Koeningshofer and the late Carl Haftl, he settled in Allentown after emigrating to this country in 1913. Since 1916 he had been employed in the bottling department of the Louis F. Neuweiler and Sons brewery.

Surviving besides his wife, Cecilia, nee Bauman, Haftl, and his mother, who is the wife of Adolph Koenigshofer of Allentown, are two sons, Joseph and Rudolph of Allentown; three daughters, Mrs. Joseph Vollman, Julia, and Pauline, all of Allentown; one grandchild, one step-brother, Emerich Koenigshofer, Allentown; and four sisters, Mrs. Joseph Gall, Mrs. John Wagner, both of Allentown; Mrs. Frank Raball and Mrs. Joseph Bauman, both of whom are living in Europe.

He was a member of the brewery-workers union, the Allgemeiner Unt Verein, the Allentown-Turner Liederkranz, the German-Austrian War Veterans society, and the Maccabees lodge, and was a devout member of the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

Mrs. Alice Mary Womer

80-year-old Woman Succumbs at Home in Reynolds

Mrs. Alice Mary Womer, aged 80 years, widow of Wilson Womer, died Thursday at her home in Reynolds.

Mrs. Womer was born at Bloomingdale but spent most of her life in West Penn township. Her husband preceded her in death 13 years ago. She made her home with a son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. James Clause.

Surviving are four daughters, Mrs. Clause, Mrs. George Wittig, Tamaqua R. 3; Mrs. Charles Weinmeyer, New Ringgold R. 1; Mrs. Edward Zehner, Tamaqua; two sons, Claude and Irwin, Tamaqua; two stepdaughters, Mrs. Amos Long, Philadelphia; Mrs. Ulysses Eberts, Weissport; two stepsons, Dr. Albert Womer, Gettysburg, and Herbert, New Ringgold. There are also 16 grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

Private funeral services will be held Sunday at 2 p. m. DST, from the T. J. Greenawalt funeral home, Snyders. Interment in Zion's cemetery, West Penn township.

John J. Boyle

Bethlehem Resident Employed Many Years at Steel Plant

The husband of the late Ellen Gallagher Boyle he will be buried on Monday in the family plot in St. Michael's cemetery, following solemn requiem mass in the Church of the Holy Infancy at 9:30 a. m. The cortege will leave the late home at 9 a. m.

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Johann Conrad Yeager and His Son Joshua Yeager

(For the following sketch of the careers of two Lutheran clergymen, father and son, who together served in the Christian ministry over a span of 91 years, we are indebted to the Reverend Harvey T. Sell of Allentown, Pa.)

The Reverend Johann Conrad Yeager was born in Little York, near the city of York, Pa. on October 14, 1768. He was married to Barbara Schmidt (July 7, 1761-Sept. 9, 1847) a native of York County. Johann Conrad's parents came from Germany. Little is known of them. The son remembered in later life that there was a precious book in his father's family which contained a beautiful prayer written by the father, which indicates that he had Christian parents. Johann Conrad Yeager was a cigar-maker by trade and kept a small tobacco store in the town of York. He had already a family of three children when he concluded to devote himself to the office of the Christian ministry. The circumstance which led him into the ministry was the following: One day, as Mr. Yeager was sitting at his work-bench, his pastor, the Reverend Dr. Goehring, who served the Lutheran congregation at York and whose services Mr. Yeager faithfully attended, came to his store to buy cigars. Dr. Goehring had his mind on Mr. Yeager for quite a while, believing him to be destined for the ministry.

This was not a strange thought to Mr. Yeager. He had never given vent to it, however, because he felt that he did not have the means to prepare himself for the ministry. Dr. Goehring on this occasion approached Mr. Yeager and looking over his shoulders as he was engaged in rolling cigars said, "Johann, I want you to come to my house. You have gifts for something better than cigar-making. You should become a minister of the Gospel." Mr. Yeager had enjoyed the privilege of attending school in his youth and had by faithful study got all the knowledge that the schools of the day afforded or offered. With this limited preparatory education he came to Dr. Goehring and entered a course of study for the ministry. Among the branches undertaken by him was the difficult study of Greek. He mastered the subject and later analyzed his sermon texts from the original Greek. After one year of study under Dr. Goehring, during which time he continued his little business, the source of livelihood for his family, he went by recommendation of Dr. Goehring to Philadelphia. Here, as was the custom in those days, candidates for the ministry pursued their studies under city pastors, receiving such instruction and attention as these men could give them in connection with their pastoral labors. He studied under Dr. Helmuth, Dr. Schmidt and Dr. Schaeffer. The instruction, whatever there was of it, was thorough and practical. Mr. Yeager, being a very faithful student, had at the end of one year made such progress that his preceptors presented him to the Synod for examination. He was found prepared to enter the ministry of the Lutheran Church and was licensed by the Synod of Pennsylvania.

After his reception into the Synod he was called to serve three small congregations in New Jersey, a short distance beyond Easton, the old so-called "Straw Church" in Greenwich Twp., Warren County, constituting one of his congregations. There is a widely circulated story about Johann Conrad Yeager, which had its origin in this period of his life. It seems that he came to a Mr. Herscher's store in Easton to make some purchases. After he had bought a few articles he looked at a suit of clothes. Mr. Herscher asked whether he also wanted to buy a suit. "Yes," he said, "my clothes are shabby and I need a number of things, but I do not have the money to purchase them." Mr. Herscher told him to take along all that he needed and to pay for it when he was able. He took with him a suit of clothes, shoes and groceries. About a year later he and Mrs. Yeager returned to pay the debt or at least a part of it. Mr. Herscher said, "I hear so many fine things about you, Pastor Yeager, that I have decided to cancel your bill." They went home happy.

The Reverend Johann Conrad Yeager's second charge was St. Luke's in Williams Township, Northampton County. In 1793 he organized the Friedens congregation at Friedensville, Lehigh County. During the time the church edifice was being built he preached in Mr. Morey's barn. About this time Trinity Church at Hecktown (Dryland) and Christ Church at Shoenersville were added to his charge. He now bought a farm of 236 acres in Hanover Township from James Remaley. Here his son Joshua, the youngest of a family of nine sons and two daughters, was born, and here the elder Yeager labored with great success to the end of his days. He died on Nov. 8, 1832. Both he and his wife Barbara are buried at Shoenersville.

In the house of Father Johann Conrad Yeager regular religious instruction was given to all the members of the family by its head. On week days instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic was given as well. Opportunities for acquiring a liberal education were of course limited when compared with those of today, but what was then lacking in secular education was abundantly supplemented by the religious instruction imparted under the parental roof. In those early days religious instruction was looked upon as the "Hauptsache" in the education of youth, whereas today it is but secondary, if not totally neglected. Father Yeager constantly pointed to the divine injunction, "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God." The fathers of that day realized the solemn responsibility of their office as priests at the family altar. Reading the scriptures and writing out what was remembered to the extent of a sheet a day constituted part of the home instruction in the family of Father Yeager. His son Joshua had, it is true, received this thorough instruction in the home, yet his education was quite limited in the sense of the word "liberal education" as generally understood.

After Joshua had attained the age when he could make himself useful, his daily employment consisted in manual labor, which on a farm of 236 acres left him but little time for study and recreation.

How Joshua came to enter into the ministry

While following the plow one summer day, his father came out into the field and accompanied him to the farther end. Joshua could hardly reconcile himself with the unusual occurrence. But when the end of the furrow was reached, his father said to him, "Wait a little while. I have something to tell you. I want you, with God's help, to become a minister. Come to my room tomorrow morning." "Leave your plow," the father continued, "there are others to attend to it. I wish to give you three months trial to ascertain whether you have talent for the ministry. If you have, then you shall continue your studies; if not, I will tell you so." Father Yeager handed his son a Latin grammar saying, "This is a comparatively easy study, but it will furnish you with a system of grammar in general, which is so necessary for the study of all languages. Study this two hours, then ask me all the questions you can. Tell me what you understand and what you do not understand. After that, come down and go into the garden and take such exercise and do such work as you may wish. In the evening you will take again two hours for study, and thus continue." In this way Joshua Yeager continued to study. His father was a drill master and disciplinarian, and knew how to create and maintain an interest on the part of his student. He closely observed the conduct of his student and son. He impressed him with the importance and responsibility of the work and constantly urged him to observe such conduct as becomes a candidate for the Christian ministry and such as meets with the approval of God and man. To this manner of education may be attributed as much as anything the devotion, earnestness and zeal which characterized the long and successful ministry of Joshua Yeager.

At the expiration of three months Father Yeager was convinced that his son had the makings of a minister. The son had made enough progress in scholarship and had manifested sufficient devotion and character to become a worthy applicant for the ministry. While his brothers attended to the farm Joshua pursued his studies with diligence for four years. These four years spent by the side of his father, under his drill and watchful care, mastering under his father's searching system of questioning the text-books of ancient and modern languages, dogmatics, church history, homiletics, exegetics, and hermeneutics, together with the practical cathechetics and pastoral theology which he received at his father's side in the latter's large field of labor, were worth as much to Joshua, probably, as twice four years in a theological seminary.

In 1827 Joshua Yeager was examined and admitted into the Ministerium of Pennsylvania. The following year, when the Synod met in Reading, the Reverend Joshua Yeager preached the sermon at the last session. Good reports were heard about the young man's excellent preparations for the ministry. For four years he assisted his father in the congregations in Friedensville, Allentown, Shoenersville and Hecktown. In 1831 his father transferred to him the Friedensville and Allentown congregations.

Upon his father's decease in 1832 he was also elected pastor of the other congregations.

Joshua Yeager's field of labors extended over an immense territory, and at least a dozen congregations have sprung in part or entirely from his original pastorate. During his long ministry he served the congregations of Friedens Church, Friedensville, Christ Church at Shoenersville, Zion's Church (Lehigh) near Alburtis, Jerusalem Church at Eastern Salisbury, St. Paul's at Rittersville, Trinity Church, Hecktown, Solomon's Church, Macungie, and St. Paul's, Allentown. Of the latter he was pastor for 22 years, during which time this congregation enjoyed unprecedented prosperity. He preached there regularly every two weeks. He served the Friedensville congregation 58 years, Shoenersville 57 years and Lehigh Church 43 years, and Eastern Salisbury for 40 years. St. Peter's at Rittersville was organized by Joshua Yeager in 1842, and was a child of Shoenersville. Here he preached his last sermon on Ascension Day, 1885. He died in 1888 at the age of 85 years, 10 months and 8 days, and was buried in the Fairview Cemetery, Allentown.

Joshua Yeager possessed a strong constitution and a fine physique. His tall erect form attracted attention, and strangers were known to stop on the street and turn to admire his fine presence. He was never known to have missed an appointment through sickness or any other cause. He always selected the text for his next sermon on Monday! He shed no tears at funerals but at catechetical instructions. He was an excellent pulpit orator and suffused his sermons with emotion. His vigorous speech sometimes got him into difficulties. He once concluded a sermon at St. Paul's, Allentown, after closing the Bible, by saying: "Do you believe all that is in the Bible? I don't believe it." This ambiguous expression caused quite a rumble in the congregation. Some one called him a heretic, another a rationalist. Later, in an explanatory sermon, he said: "You have misunderstood me. I meant to say that I did not believe that you believed the Bible, for if you did believe the Bible you would not live the way you do." After that all was well again.

During his long ministry Joshua Yeager had baptized 6859 souls; confirmed 3875; administered Holy Communion to some 50,000, conducted 2763 funerals, and united 2000 couples in marriage.

Father Johann Conrad Yeager had served in the Christian ministry for 37 years. His son Joshua for 58 years. Their combined ministry covered a span of 91 years, 87 of which were spent at Shoenersville. A remarkable record!

* * * *

The name of Yeager (originally Jaeger) had through the service of these two pastors become a household word through several generations of Pennsylvania Germans, as the following once familiar ditty well testifies. It was contributed by the Reverend Jesse B. Renninger, of Macungie, Pa.

Reide, Reide Geile,
Alle Stunn e Meile;
Alle Meil e Waertshaus,
Kumme drei Buwe raus;
Eener zappt Seider,
Der anner schpringt weider,
Der anner graabt en Brunne,
Hot en Bobbli drin g'funne.
Wie soll's heesse?
Johnni, Johnni Weaver.
Wer soll's hewe?
Der Schneider un der Wewer.
Wer soll's taufe?
Der alt Parre Yeager.

Wer soll's hewe? refers, as our older readers will know, to holding the babe in baptism, or in other words, "Who shall be the god-parents?—Ed.

Wann Der Wind Mol Iwwer Die Schtobble Blost

Wann der Wind mol iwwer die Schtobble blost,
Noh weess mer gewiss iss der Summer verbei.
'S iss en anneres Licht noh im Sunneschei,
Un en anneres G'fiehl as im Haerz uffschtosst!
Wann die Schwalwe oweds um der Scharnschtee rum
Duhn zaerkle un zwiddre, un die Gricksel im Feld,
Un die Kadydids aa mit ihrem eefeldich G'schelt,
Mache 'n Zucht—noh secht mer als ebbes, "Nau kumm,
'S iss Zeit as 'd dich faerdich machscht; 's Schbodyohr iss do;
'S naegscht kummt der Winder, mit Schnee un mit Eis.
Hoscht du Aerwet zu duh, dann mach dich nau draa,
Eb dei Aagelicht fehlt un dei Hohr sinn gans weiss."
Dei Pflicht recht geduh iss der beschde Droscht,
Wann der Wind mol iwwer DEI Schtobble blost.

—J. MAX HARK

The Historian I. Daniel Rupp

ANYONE who begins to delve into the history of Pennsylvania is certain to meet the works of Prof. I. Daniel Rupp before he has progressed very far in the study. Rupp was the pioneer of local historical recording and his works span the whole field of historic interest. Although he did not confine himself to the study of the history of the Pennsylvania Germans, his own people, a very large percentage of his writings deal with the descendants of the Palatines. At the time of his death he was working on a "Fireside History of the Pennsylvania Germans". It was to have been his masterpiece, but he never lived to complete it.

Professor Rupp was reared near the old "Hill" church, north of Cleona in Lebanon County, a grandson of Jonas Rupp who came to America in 1751. The author was born in 1803, spent his early years on a farm, and by dint of perseverance and application became a professional teacher.

Among his works the best known is his "Thirty Thousand Names" (1856), a collection of the names and shiplists of Palatine immigrants from 1727 to 1775. For two generations and more this book has been of great value to genealogists in tracing the lineage of interested persons to the founders of families of America. Not until 1934 was his work superseded by Hinke and Strassburger's three-volume work "Pennsylvania German Pioneers," published by the Pennsylvania German Society.

Rupp's various County Histories have become collectors' items today. He wrote the earliest histories of most of the following counties: Lancaster (1844); Berks and Lebanon (1844); York (1845); Northampton, Lehigh, Monroe, Carbon and Schuylkill (1845); Dauphin, Cumberland, Bedford, Adams and Perry (1846); Western Pennsylvania (1846); Northumberland, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Centre, Union, Columbia, Juniata and Clinton (1848).

Rupp's ability as a linguist is attested by the many translations which he made from the German, chief among which was his translation of "The Martyrs' Mirror" in 1830, when he was only 27 years old. Other translations into the English were the catechisms of the various sects such as the Schwenkfelders and the Mennonites.

One of his most valuable works is his "Original History of the Religious Denominations in the United States" (1844). This volume is a handbook of the early religious history of America and the distinctions between the various sects are made clear. Rupp did not write the entire volume, he edited the contributions which outstanding leaders of the various denominations submitted.

In addition to his bound volumes he wrote many articles for historical and religious journals.

Professor Rupp wrote before the days of scientific recording of data and modern students must, naturally, be somewhat critical about the material which he presents, but no person wishing to know Pennsylvania history can afford to ignore Rupp and his writings.

—ARTHUR D. GRAEFF

Die Schul Fangt Widder Aa

Was iss es ich den Marye heer,
Dass die Kinder all haus sin;
Sie gehn die Schtrosse nuff,
Sauwer, nele Gleed un Schuh,
Geschtraehlt un frische G'sichter;
Die Mudder schteht un guckt ne noh,
Ich weess yetz was aageht—
So bin ich aa mol gange,
Wie ich en Gleener waar.
Es iss der aerscht September,
Un sell was ich heer
Iss en Belle-Glingle—
Die Schul fangt widder aa!

—STEWART LEWIS

Information Wanted

Can any readers of the ECK furnish the names and life dates of the following:

Parents and ancestors of Mary D. Bladenberger who married John Weik, son of John Adam Weik born 1794. John Weik and wife are buried at Dunkard church between Kleinfeltersville and Millbach. Lebanon Co., Pa. Their son Wm. Weik born 1840 married Herryett Muller (Harriet Miller) 1840-1512.

Parents and ancestors of Guy Muller married Christina ..... Their son Heinerich Muller married Louisete Bether born 1818 in Heidelberg Twp., Berks Co., Pa. Guy Mullers granddaughter was Herryett Muller as above.

Parents and ancestors of Christian Bether and wife Catharina Numann. Their daughter Louisete Bether married Heinerich Muller as above.

Parents and ancestors of Simeon Hoffman and first wife who was buried at Schaefferstown, Lebanon County, Pa. Their son John Hoffman born 1847 and died about 1925 married Rebecca Leffler born 1845 of Nacetown, Lebanon Co., Pa. The latter buried at Mt. Zion, Lebanon Co., Pa.

Parents and ancestors of Michael Leffler and wife who are buried at Mt. Zion, Pa. Their daughter Rebecca Leffler married John Hoffman as above.

Parents and ancestors of Susanna Snyder who married John Adam Weik born 1794. Their son John Weik married Mary Bladenberger.

Please address all communications to N. H. Bergey, R. D. 1, Keyport, N. J., who will gladly exchange his data on Pa.-German families, etc.

People will not look forward to posterity who never look backward to their ancestors.—EDMUND BURKE.

Chat About Your Friends

Catherine Cressman, 731 Lumber St., visited in Atlantic City.

Mrs. Lloyd M. Smoyer and son, 222 N. 29th St., were guests at Chalfonte-Haddon Hall in Atlantic City.

Pvt. William Erwin, 925 Hamilton St., is home on furlough from Indiantown Gap.

Mrs. Melvin Heydt, 28 S. 16th St., is vacationing at Teaneck, N. J.

Lt. Fred Durham Jr., 1411 Hamilton St., is now stationed at Fort Sill, Okla.

Nelson A. Butz, 724½ Tilghman St., returned home from a vacation at Delaware, N. J.

Clayton M. Neumeyer, 53 E. Susquehanna St., returned from his vacation at Belvidere, N. J.

Harvey E. Achey, 116 S. Brook St., spent his vacation at Saylor's Lake.

Private John H. Correll Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. John Correll, Slatington R. 1, has returned to Langley Field, Va., after spending a ten-day furlough with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold R. Lizenberger, East Texas, recently made a motor trip to Niagara Falls, Watkins Glen, Sullivan park and Buffalo and Erie.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sullenberger, 138 S. 13th St., celebrated their 40th wedding anniversary Wednesday.

Franklin Saul, 136 S. 13th St., is spending two weeks in Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Horn, 132 S. 13th St., have returned home after spending a week in Ocean Grove.

Peter Saul, 136 S. 13th St., who has been confined to his home the past six weeks by illness, is reported to be on the road to recovery.

Mrs. Hilda Crain 532 S. 8th St., left yesterday by plane for Buffalo, where she will spend a two-week vacation.

A baby boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. Warren Kemmerer of 814 Ridge St., Easton, at the Allentown hospital at 1:07 o'clock yesterday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Einsalt of 1652 Main St., Northampton, became the parents of a baby boy at the Allentown hospital at 2:28 o'clock yesterday morning.

A baby boy was born at the Allentown hospital at 7:04 o'clock yesterday morning to Mr. and Mrs. Warren Bath of Bethlehem R. 4.

A baby girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Kerschner of 414½ Libert St. at the Allentown hospital at 12:34 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

West Steps Up Mercury Mining

RENO, NEV. (UP) — Nevada's Humboldt county ranked fourth in the Nation in output of mercury during 1940.

In a special quicksilver report prepared by the U. S. Bureau of Mines, Nevada was credited with a greater proportionate increase in the production of mercury last year than any of the important mercury producing states. Nevada's output of mercury attained a total of 5,294 flasks. In 1939 the state's output was only 828 flasks.

Mercury is in greater demand now than ever before, said Jay Carpenter, director of the Mackay School of Mines and one of the foremost mining authorities in the West. The metal is used in the production of many important explosives, and has a multitude of uses in other defense industries.

The threat of a possible drop in the state's high rate of production was sounded in the report, as it was pointed out that three mines that produced nearly half the 1940 output were at least temporarily without reserves early this year. Engineers have placed the blame for this condition on the fact that these producers were recent developments and yielded a large quantity of metal before becoming exhausted.

The output of the Humboldt county quicksilver producers during the year was 2,713 flasks. The county was followed by Mineral, Churchill and Pershing counties. During 1940, there were 42 producing mines within the state, with that figure expected to jump to a higher level this year. The bureau of mines is encouraging the exploration of possible quicksilver producers.

Leader in quicksilver production in the Nation for the past four years has been California. National production last year from 159 mines was 37,777 flasks, valued at $6,681,618.

Sandow, the strong man, Pope Leo XIII, and the renowned Buffalo Bill, were featured in Edison's nickel-in-the-slot "peep-box" movies of 1893, forerunners of the currently popular "jukes."

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BUDGETING YOUR BILLS.....

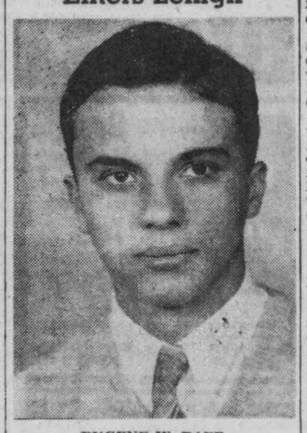
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This Company offers you the facilities of its Trust Department in the management of your Estate.

Enters Lehigh



EUGENE W. BAER

Son of Mrs. Dorothy Kohler, 623 N. Lafayette St. this city will enter Lehigh University in the electrical engineering course. He is a former Call-Chronicle carrier and was graduated from Allentown High school with the Class of 1940.

Laid to Rest

MRS. LOUISA M. KURTZ

Funeral services were conducted Wednesday morning by the Rev. P. A. Laury, D.D., at 401 E. Goepp St., Bethlehem, for Mrs. Louisa M. Kurtz, widow of B. D. Kurtz, for many years a professional educator.

There were many floral tributes. Interment in Nisky Hill. John Gradwohl, George A. Schiffert, Thomas Hittinger, Rush Schnabel, Francis Ost and Gustave Schram were pallbearers.

MRS. PAULINE T. MIES

The funeral of Mrs. Pauline T. Eichhorn Mies, 56, widow of John B. Mies, who died on Sunday, was held Wednesday morning from the late home, 545 Ontario St., Bethlehem, and was largely attended by relatives and friends, members of the Altar and Rosary society and the students of Holy Ghost parish school.

The Rev. Scott A. Fasig, rector, officiated at solemn requiem mass in the Holy Ghost church, with the Rev. Joseph J. McPeak as deacon and the Rev. R. S. Billinger, Ph.D., sub-deacon.

The Rev. Joseph P. May, rector of the Sacred Heart parish, Middletown, was present in the sanctuary. The Men's chorus with William B. Rohs at the console sang the mass. Interment in Holy Ghost cemetery where Dr. Billinger officiated.

John Hambor, Charles Terry Sr., Leo Armbuster Sr., Maurice Gerber, George Bauer and Edward Bauer were pallbearers.

ROGER WERLEY

The funeral of Roger Werley was held from the William J. Weber funeral home, 502 Ridge Ave., at 8:30 a. m. Wednesday. Angel mass was offered at St. Joseph's Catholic church, Limeport, at 9 a. m. Interment was made in the parish cemetery. The Rev. John F. Wiesley, the pastor, was the celebrant at the mass and conducted the committal services.

Floral tributes were given by the following: Mother and father, Aunt Cecelia, Uncle Stanley and family, Mr. and Mrs. Fauerback and family, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Brunner and children and Sherer family, Keck and Echleiner families, Uncle August and Aunt Ruth and families, Aunt Mary, Charles and Naomi, Eva and Howard, Anna and Arthur Fenstermacher, Uncle Frank, Aunt Alice and Cousin Marvin, neighbors, Pappy Weber and Aunt Julia, Anthony and Irene, a little friend Sally Ann, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Gangawer, Grandparents and Uncle George, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Reinhard, girls from glove department, Anna and Edward, Patsy and Dick, Aunt Hilda, Uncle Arch and children, Brother Stewart and Sisters Darlene and Bernice. The slumber robe was from the Grandparents Werley.

To satisfy the American people's craving for chocolate bars, 224,834,095 pounds of chocolate were converted into bars last year, Census figures show.

Obituaries

Sue Jones

Stroudsburg Woman, 52, Had Been Ill Only One Week

Sue Jones, 52, of 305 Fulmer Ave., Stroudsburg, died on Friday afternoon at the General hospital, East Stroudsburg, after a week's illness.

She was a member of the Daughters of the Elks, a junior order of the Negro Elks, and of the Rose of Sharon, also connected with that organization. She was also a member of the Bethel A. M. church, Stroudsburg.

She leaves her father, Charles Jones; two sisters, Mrs. Cora Fortune and Mrs. Marie Bush, both of Stroudsburg, and a number of nieces and nephews. Funeral services will be held at 2 p. m. Monday at the home. Interment in Stroudsburg cemetery.

Mrs. Sallie T. Serfass

Native of Trachsville Dies Suddenly at Home of Daughter

Mrs. Sulla T. Serfass, wife of John A. Serfass and a resident of Carbon county practically all of her life, died suddenly yesterday morning at her home, the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Harry Meinhart, Palmerton R. 1.

Mrs. Serfass was working about the home when she suffered a heart attack. She was 58 years old.

Born at Trachsville, she was a daughter of the late Alfred and Elizabeth, nee Hawk, Strohl. She was a member of the Trachsville Reformed church.

Surviving are her husband, John Serfass; a daughter, Mrs. Meinhart; one grandchild; two sisters, Minnie, wife of James Green of Palmerton R. 1, and Elda, wife of Glenwood Smith of Palmerton.

Funeral services will be held from the Buck funeral home, 661 Delaware Ave., Palmerton, Tuesday at 1:30 p.m. daylight saving time. Continued services will be held in the Trachsville Reformed church. Interment will be in the cemetery adjoining. Friends may call Monday from 7 to 9 p.m.

Mrs. Emma J. Keppler

Native of Quakertown and Resident of This City Past 21 Years

A cerebral hemorrhage resulted in the death of Mrs. Emma J. Keppler of 533 N. 10th St. at the Allentown hospital at 11 o'clock last night. She was aged 61 years.

Mrs. Keppler was born in Quakertown a daughter of the late Samuel and Elizabeth Roberts Johnson. She resided in this city for the past 21 years.

Her husband, Wilson W. Keppler, a watchman for the Lehigh Valley Transit Co., died suddenly while on his way to work about five months ago.

Her only survivors are a daughter, Mrs. Ralph C. Lucas, with whom she lately resided, and a brother, Herbert R. Johnson of this city.

Benjamin E. Bortz

Dies at His Home on S. 4th St. Three Days Short of His 68th Birthday

Ill for the past six weeks, Benjamin E. Bortz died at 8:50 o'clock last night at his home, 2415 S. 4th St., just three days short of his 68th birthday anniversary. He was taken ill with an attack of appendicitis several weeks ago and following the operation complications set in and resulted in his death.

Mr. Bortz was born in Upper Macungie township, Lehigh county, a son of the late Benjamin and Judith Batz Bortz. He was employed as porter at the Grand Silver Stores for the past eight years and formerly had been employed by the Hersh Hardware Co.

He was a member of Trinity Memorial Lutheran church in the 19th ward.

Surviving are his wife, Cora, nee Hunsicker, a daughter, Mrs. Lawrence Zipp of this city, a foster-son, Stanley Bortz of this city, six grandchildren, two brothers, Elmer Bortz of this city and James Bortz of Reading and two sisters, Mrs. Charles Fritz of Kutztown and Mrs. Sallie Derr of this city.

Funeral services will be held at his late home Tuesday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. Interment will be made in the Fairview cemetery. Friends may call Monday night from 7 to 9 o'clock.

Frederick H. Young

Native of Germany Had Been County Home Guest 10 Years

Frederick H. Young, 75, a native of Germany, died at 5:28 a.m. Friday at the Lehigh county home, where he had been a guest for the last 10 years.

He was born Feb. 8, 1866, a son of the late Gottlieb and Henrietta Young. A member of the Lutheran faith, he was fraternally affiliated with Vienna lodge, I. O. O. F., Allentown.

Prior to his admittance to the county home on Feb. 11, 1932, he had been a patient at the Allentown State hospital and at one time was employed as a laborer. He was unmarried.

Jacob Horn

Mt. Pleasant Man Stricken on His Way to Work

Jacob Horn, 64, Mt. Pleasant, Lower Mt. Bethel, proprietor of the Mt. Pleasant store, dropped dead at 7:45 a.m. Friday after being stricken with a heart attack while going to work at Northampton for the McDonnell Engineering Co.

Mr. Horn is survived by his wife, Mrs. Angie Horn; two daughters, Mrs. Harry Fangboner, Allentown; Mrs. Robert Stephens, Bangor R.D. 2; one brother, Roger Horn, Mt. Pocono; two sisters, Mrs. Laura Fell, Belvidere, N. J. and Mrs. James VanKirk, Stone Church, and three grandchildren.

William Lesher

Resident of Easton Had Been Ill Nine Days; Was 53

William Lesher, 53, 838 Packer St., Easton, died at 11:20 p.m. Thursday in Easton hospital, following an illness of nine days. He was admitted to the hospital on Aug. 25 for medical treatment.

Mr. Lesher was a native of Easton and was employed as a night watchman at the Forrest Piece Dye Works, in W. Easton.

He is survived by a daughter, Doris M. Lesher, at home; his father, Douglas Lesher and a brother John Lesher, both of 468 Line St., Easton.

He was a member of St. Paul's Lutheran church.

Mrs. Ella L. Flynn

Bethlehem Woman Was 76; Funeral Services Monday

Mrs. Ella L. Flynn, 76, widow of Peter Flynn, 202 W. Goepp St., Bethlehem, died at 3 a. m. Friday in St. Luke's hospital.

Funeral services will be held at 2 p. m. Monday in the late home, the Rev. D. Cornelius Meinert officiating. Interment in Nisky Hill.

She was born June 29, 1865, in Fullerton, a daughter of Frank and Louisa Shively Deiter and was a member of the West Side Moravian congregation.

Survivors are two daughters, Mrs. Mabel Fressler, Passaic, N. J.; Mrs. Florence Meyers, at home; five brothers, John, George, Nathan, James and Oliver Deiter; a sister, Mrs. Sarah Braken, California; four grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

Deaths

SERFASS—Along Palmerton R. 1, Sept. 5, 1941, Sulia T., nee Strohl, Serfass, wife of John A. Serfass, aged 58 years, 2 months and 2 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend services from the Buck funeral home, 661 Delaware Ave., Palmerton, Tuesday at 1:30 p. m. daylight saving time. Regular services will follow in the Trachsville Reformed church. Interment in the adjoining cemetery. Friends may call Monday from 7 to 9 p. m. Easton papers please note. Mrs. C. C. Buck.

BORTZ—In this city, Sept. 5, 1941, Benjamin E. Bortz, husband of Cora, nee Hunsicker, Bortz, aged 67 years, 11 months and 27 days.

Relatives, friends and employes of the Grand Silver store are respectfully invited to attend funeral services at his late home, 2415 S. 4th St. (Mountainville) Tuesday at 1:30 p. m. daylight saving time. Interment in Grand View cemetery. Friends may call Monday from 7 to 9 p. m. B.

MILLER—In this city, Aug. 5, 1941, Maurice D. Miller, husband of Elizabeth S., nee Mertz, Miller, aged 60 years, 9 months and 26 days.

Due notice of funeral. B.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

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Der Parre Andres un Der Glee Bu

Ebbes iwwer fufzich Yohr zerick hen ich un mei gudi Fraa etliche Yohr im Lutherische Parrehaus in Cherryville, Northampton County, gewuhnt un ich hab in der Gegend gebreddigt. Zu seller Zeit hot der Parre William J. Andres etwas zehe Meil weiter drunne in Bath uff em Weg noch Easton gewuhnt, vun wu er in der Umgegend in viel Lutherische Kaerriche gebreddigt hot far viel Yohre. Mir waare erscht karze Zeit ins Cherryville Parrehaus eigezogge, dann iss der Paare Andres un sei gudi Fraa schunn kumme far uns b'suche. Un er hot uns es zu verschteh gewwe, dass er net verseime wott sei Nochbers-Parre zu bewillkumme. Un dann iss die Haerrlichkeet in der Versammling aagange far Schdories un G'schbichde zu verzaehle. Ich hab glei g'sehne, dass die nei Bekanntschaft en freindlicher Mann in unser alldaeglich Lewe gebrocht hot, der voll Schdories un Laches waar, so dass em die Zeit gaar net lang warre iss. Er waar en nadierlicher G'schbass-Voggel. Mer weess, es gebt so Leit, die verzaehle Schdories un Sache, un uff so Wege, dass es niemand ken Schaade dutt, un dass mer lache muss, eb mer will odder net.

"Well," saagt der Parre Andres, "ich will eich nau en waahre G'schicht verzaehle, as laut wie en uffgemachte Schdori, wu awwer all bei mir un me gleene Bu g'schehne iss. Ich bin ee Daag vun meim Haus in Bath noch "Mexico" g'faahre unne am Blobaerrick far en Leich zu hole an der Gross-Moore-Kaerrich. West vun Windgap paar Meil lang unne am Blobaerrick haer, uff der Sid Seit, iss en Gegend bissel wild, mit viel Wasser-Lecher un mit Grund-Eechle, wu aa eefache Leit gewuhnt hen. Selli Gegend hen die Leit als "Mexico" g'heesse. Ich bin langsam mit meim Gaul un Weggel als so fartg'faahre, un wie ich ball am Leichehaus waar, bin ich me gleene Bu nohkumme. Ich hab dann g'schdobbt un den Bu g'frogt, ob er aa ans Leichehaus gengt. Er saagt, 'Ya gewiss, des kannscht du yo denke'. Dann hawwich schunn g'sehne, dass der aa zu der Gegend un zu de 'Mexikaaner' g'heert. Un ich hab g'saat, 'du kannscht mit faahre, denn ich geh aa darthie'. Un er iss graad uff mei Weggel gegraddelt un hot sich newich mich g'hockt, un ich hab mich verschtaunt, wie er die Bruscht naus-g'schowe hot un en Bogehals gemacht hot, dass er so grossordich ans Leichehaus hie faahre kennt. Ich wott, du hettscht sehne kenne, wie er sich verschickt hot. Ich hab dann als mit ihm geblaudert un hab ihn g'frogt, wu er deheem waer un was er daet, un er hot mir geandwart mit grosser Eibildung, dass er waer Knecht bei me gewisse Mann. Un dann hot er mit grossem Mut mich g'frogt, 'Un was duscht dann du?'—Un ich hab net graad gewisst, was zu saage, denn ich hab g'sehne, dass er mich gaar net kennt als der Parre. Un as wann ich die Andwart ausg'schtudiert hett, hawwich ihm dann g'saat, 'Mei Aerwet iss—wann ich schwetz, misse die annere Leit all ruhich sei'. Der Bu hot der Parre so schepp aageguckt, ihn bedracht vun Kopp zu Fuss un dann frech rausg'saat, 'Ei, was bischt du dann faerrich Kalb?'

"Iwwerdem sin sie ans Leichehaus kumme un der Parre hot dem Bu g'saat, 'Wann du mit mir nooch der Kaerrich faahre witt, dann musscht du dich beihalde, denn ich faahr graad fart, wie die Vermaahnung verbei iss'. Nooch der Vermaahnung, wie der Paare an sei Fuhr kumme iss, varne am Haus, waar der Bu dart un sie sin mit nanner ab noch der Kaerrich. Sie waare net weit uff em Weg g'faahre, dann saagt der Bu, 'Weessdt du, Mann, seller Parre hot en verdolliti gudi Vermaahnung gedoh? Ich hab graad hinnich ihm g'schtanne; er hot ihne die Hell heess gemacht'. Un so hot der Bu als verzaehlt vum Parre un noch net gewisst, dass er newich em Parre hockt."—

Un noochderhand hot der Parre Andres gelacht un gemeent, dass Deel vun dem Bu seim G'schwetz waer wull waahr gewest, awwer viel devun waer aa verdeihenkert gelogge gewest. Un der Parre hot sei G'schpass driwwer gemacht un g'saat, es waer wull waahr, was die Alde als g'saat hette—die Kinner un die Narre daete die Waahrheet saage.

Walnutport, Pa. —REVEREND J. J. REITZ
August 25, 1941.

Wie Mer Geht Fische

Waarscht du in deim Lewe gange fische? Wann du net waarscht, loss mich dir ebbes devun verzaehle. Mer macht emol 's aerscht sei Mind uff far geh fische—sell nemmt net lang. Dernoh geht mer ins Haus un sucht all die Schtand un Buro Schubblaade aus far Angie un Leine. Wann mer sie net graad find, dann dutt mer die Hend so unnich 's Sach in de Schubblaade un dreht's rum. Bei selle zeit kummt die Fraa mit me Hewwel un macht's Sach widder zurecht. Endlich find mer dernoh en aldi verroschti Angel in en Korrick g'haegelt un en fauli Lein drum rum gewickelt. Wann mer sei Warrem gegraawe hot, dann schtart mer far die Grick. Mer geht die veddersch Schtross—in fact mer daet darrich Feier geh far der naegscht Wek an die Grick, so as wann ung'faehr eener beisse will, as mer aa dart iss. Endlich henkt mer dann sei Warrem nei un waart far en Beiss. Wann net eener graad beisst, dann waart mer noch e Weil lenger, un wann dernoh kenner beisst, dann halt mer ewwe aa waarte wie devor, un so macht mer fart bis oweds. Endlich kummt dann so en gleener, wiedicher Harntschobb, as die Auszaenring hot un reisst der Korrick unnich's Wasser Mer schpringt dabber anne un reisst raus. Der Fisch un die Lein fliege nuff in der Gibbel vun me Wasser-pitch. Weil mer yuscht ee Lein hot, dann graadeit mer nuff un macht sie los. Der Tschobb waerd faul un fallt runner eb mer gans anne kummt Mer grickt sei Angel runner, dutt widder en Warrem draa, schpautzt druff un henkt en widder nei. Mer fangt widder aa zu waarte wie devor—yuscht meh so. Wann mer faerdich iss waarte, dernoh rugt mer, un wann mer die recht Sart Brieh hot far uffs Bait schitte, dann fallt mer in en Schlummer Mer draamt mer hett en Zaahm un en Sattel uff em Jonah seim Wallfisch un daet im See rum reite. Wann emol die Moschkieter un die Umense faerdich sin uff em fiedere, dann waerd mer wacker un seht sei Korrick unnich em Wasser rum laafe. Mer reisst raus un yuscht wann mer der Fisch am Land hot dann verreisst die Lein. Was en wunnerbaarer Fisch muss sell gewest sei. Allemol as mer draadenkt, waerd er greesser un bis mer heemkummt, waar er so lang as en Fenseriggel un so dick as en Diereposchte. Mer nemmt die Alley far heem geh. Mer fiehlt, as wie en gegeeschelter Hounds. Wann mer heem kummt, dann verzaehlt mer, was gross Unglick, as mer g'hatt hot mit dem grosse Fisch, un bis mer faerdich iss liege, hot mer ihn schunn haus g'hatt un ausgenumme, wie er widder neigetschumpt iss. Paar Daag dernoch fangt ebber en Sunnefisch, as en Schtick vun de Lein un de Angel im Maul hot.

Mer macht sei Mind uff, mer geht immer un ewich nimmi fische. Der naegscht Daag kummt ebber un saagt die Sucker daete gaar wunnerbaar beisse un in fimf Minutte bischt widder uff em Wek far 's same Ding iwwermache.

Die Fact iss, die eensich Definition, as ich gewwe kann far Fische iss des: "En Gart mit re Angel un Lein an eem End un en verflammts Kalb am annere."

BOONASTIEL
(Thomas Hess Harter, 1854-1933)



Der Captain Fitzpatrick

Yuscht so'n gleener Grundhiwwel naegscht am Kaschte, wu ich als druff gsetze hab hot mich geindressiert, so gehn ich mol darthie mei Zauberei mache. Der Kerl hot mir glei Andwart gewwe, awwer es waar meh as wann en Welschhaahne gullere daet as wie en Mensch schwetze. Ich hab ihn gaar net verschteh kenne. "Wie heessch, un saag mir mol, was du gedriwwe hoscht uff der Aerd?" frog ich.—"Hald m-o-l bis ich mei-i-i H-hals in Raeschon grick. Die Deihenker hen mer der Hals so verschtreckt, wie sie mich ghenkt hen, dass ich als net graad schwetze kann", saagt er.—"Oh, so bischt du gschtarwe am Schtrick? Des muss en indressanti Schtori sei. Witt du mir dei Lewenslaaf net verzaehle?" saag ich.—"Yo", saagt er, "hab y-yuscht e-e-bissel Geduld!" hot er gegullert. Iwwer e wennich fangt er aa:

"Ich bin der Jim Fitzpatrick, bekannt iwwers Land als der Captain Fitz. Mei Eltre sin vun Ireland noch Phildelphi kumme, eb ich gebore waar. Wie ich mol alt genunk waar far schaffe, hot mei Vadder mich iwwergebunne zum John Passmore in Chester Kaunti fars Schmidte laerne. Dart waar ich Brendis bis ich eenunzwansich Yohr alt waar. Noh hot der John mich frei gewwe. Ich waar en ehrlicher, hartschafficher un uffrichtiger yunger Mann. Gut mit de Feischt un hab packe kenne mit em Naegschte, hab Kerl gschmisse greesser un schwerer wie ich selwert waar.

"Die Britischer sin kumme far die Schtadt Phildelphi zu nemme. Vun meine Kumeraade hen mich verschwetzt far in die Amerikaanische Armee zu lischte. Amerika waar en Zuflucht far mei Eltre, hot mich en gut Lewe mache losse, so denk ich, es waer mei Pflicht far helfe zu fechte far die Freiheit. Ich bin Soldaat waare - - schier gaar!

"Wie mir hiekumme sin, wu sie rechtschaffne Soldaate aus uns mache hen wolle, sehn ich, dass vun denne Offizier rechte Rilps sin. Saag ich zu mir selwert, 'Jim, loss mol eens vun denne Deihenker dich am Hals griege, wann du dei Muschkeet net recht hebscht, noh geht der Grieg graad dart aa.' Ich hab net lang warte breiche Naegschte Daage iss en Haerd vun uns gerufe warre far laerne die Flinte recht zu halde, wie zu schiesse, marschiere un so weiter. Es waar vorwarts, rickwarts, ringsrum, rechtsrum in eem Schtick fart. Mer waare drei Schtunn uff em Feld rumgedappt, wie ich en Fehlschritt mach. Der Offizier hot mich's iwwer mache duh. Wie ich gschritt bin, schtellt er mer sei Bee un ich bin flach uff's Gsicht uff der Grund gschtarzt. Ich hab nie net gfochte, bis die Not 's erfoddert hot, meim Rechle nooch waar des die Zeit. Den Kerl hawwich so gedichtich verschiagge, dass sei eegni Mutter ihn nimmi gekennt hett. Verschtanne, ee Mann geeich en gansi Armee kummt net weit un in re karze Zeit waar ich eigschparrt. Es iss mir gsaat warre, de naegschte Daag kaemt ich var's Gericht—awwer der naegschte Daag waar der Jim nimmi um der Weg, wie sie kumme sin far ihn zu hole. Ich bin ne darrich gebrennt.

"Far e paar Woche hawwich mich verschluppt ghalde in de Baerye. Die Englische sin in die Schtadt gezogge in daere Zeit un ich hab gedenkt die Amerikaaner hette meh zu duh, as wie ee Soldaat zu suche, noh bin ich aus de Hecke raus.

"Die schtrenge Regel in der Armee hen mir net aagschtanne, ich hab mei Freiheet besser gegliche. Bei de Bauere hawwich so gschafft, wie's mir gfalle hot, eemol do, eemol dart. Uff re Bauerei in London Township waar ich am Hoi mache, hab an nix gedenkt wie zwee Soldaate kumme un reschte mich far darrichgeh. 'Wu wolle ihr mich hienemme?' frog ich. Sie saage mir noch Wilmington. 'Ich hab yo yuscht mei Schaffgleeder. Gehn doch mit mir an meinre Mutter ihre Haus, so dass ich annere Gleeder griege kann,' hawwich gebitt un die Esel hen eigewwe. Wie ich in die Kich kumme bin, hawwich hinnich die Dier gelangt un mei Kuglefiint grickt. Meensecht die Soldaate waere gemarschiert! Ya, graad so schnell, as wann die Britische ihne uff de Heese gewest waere. Vun sellre zeit aa waar ich en gsuchter Mann, wie en Fuchs. Sie waare hinnich mir mit Flinte, mit Briggel, sin geritte un zu Fuss kumme.

"Der Mensch muss doch Lewesmittel hawwe, iss er verhasst odder unnich Freind. Ich hab awwer net an en Haus geh kenne un froge far Aerwet, so dass ich mir verdiene hab kenne, schunscht waar ich widder gfange warre, so hawwich gschtohle. Die Gegend in Chester Kaunti waar ich gut bekannt, hab gewisst, wu die Reiche sowohl wie die Aarme gewuhnt hen. Die Aarme hen immer genunk zu duh far sich zu ernaehre, so denk ich die Reiche misse mich erhalde vun nau ab. Im aerschte Blatz bin ich gange far Esse un wann ich Geld gfunne hab, iss es verschtanne aa mit mer gange. Der Hass, wu ich ghatt hab far der amerikaanisch Soldaat un alles wu er gschtanne hot defor, hawwich ausgeiebt uff die Kerl, wu Geld gekollekt hen far die Whigs. Denne hawwich alles genumme, wu ich die Hend druff lege hab kenne. Wann ich ausgfunne hab, wu en grossi Not waar, hen die aarme Drepp vun denne Kollekter ihrem Geld grickt.

"Mol ee Daag kumm ich aus de Hecke am Caln Versammlinghaus. Dart dreff ich en alti Fraa aa mit ihrem Karb am Aarm uff em Weg noch der Schtadt. 'Wu gehn ihr hie, Mammi?' frog ich sie. 'Lewesmittel hole in der Schtadt un es iss mir bang ich waar geraabt, sie saage der Captain Fitz waer um der Weg!' hot sie so vergelschtert geandwart. 'Do brauchscht du ken Angscht hawwe, ich duh dir nix. Ich bin der Fitz—loss mich der Karb en Weilche draage', saag ich. Des hot ihre viel Freede gemacht un ich waar net lang aus meim Geld.

"Mit zwee Pischtole bin ich an eem vun denne Whig Kollekter seim Haus nei, sei Geld genumme, un ihn in der Busch gedriwwe, wu ich vun so re Hehling in me grosse Felse gewisst hab. Ich hab ihn mol gut gegaerbt, noh hawwich ihn far zwee Woche ghalde uff drucke Brot un Wasser. Des hot awwer sei Nochberschaft uffgschtarrt, wie er mol widder heem kumme iss. Sie hen en Drupp vun fufzig Menner mit Flinte zammegrickt far mich zu fange. Far drei Daag waare sie hinnich mir, awwer ihre Fuchs iss ne immer darrich die Finger gschlippt. Mied un darschtich sin sie an en Waertschaft far mol ruhe un esse. Wie sie all dart rocke, bin ich in die Barschtubb mit meim Gwehr an der Schulder. 'Wie eener sich vermuckt, schiess ich ihn mausdod. Nau, Waert, geb mir en Dramm, ich bin aa darschdich', saag ich, hab gedrunke un un bin hinnerschich widder zu der Dier naus. Noh hawwich awwer scharre misse far Graewwel!

"Im South Valley Baerrick waare mol achtzeh far mich fange. Die sin an mer verbei wie ich hinnich me grosse Felse gelegge hab. Es waar eener, wu sich verseimt hot un iss weit hinnenoh kumme. Den hawwich gschtarzt, gebunne un geheerich gschwunge. 'Nau geh un saag deine Kumeraade du hettscht der Captain Fitz aagedroffe, wann sie mer zerick gengte, daetscht ne weise wu er waer', saag ich ihm, wie ich en losgelosst hab, un mit noch gut Schtiwwelfunder in der Barye uff der Weg gschickt.

"Selli Gschicht hot en Breis uff mei Kopp geduh. Dod odder lewendich soll ich gfange warre. Des hot mich awwer net vergelschtert, die Kerl hen 's Haerz viel zu naegscht am Aarsch ghatte, far mich zu fange. Far denne Graasgribbel zu weise, dass ich ken Farricht hab, bin ich im helle Daag mit zwee Pischtole un me grosse Messer im Schtiwwelrohr schtecke, mitte darrich die Schtross vun Kennet Square geloffe. Es waar voll Leit awwer kenner hot genunk Kuraasche ghatt, far yuscht mol zu schwetze zu mir. Am Taylor seim Waertshaus bin ich nei, en Dramm geaddert, gedrunke, naus un widder uff der Heemweg unne verschunne.

"In Nottingham waar so'n raagierischer Kerl, der hot gemeent es waer en gans eefachti Gschicht far des Geld zu verdiene, wu sie bezahle hen wolle far mich dod odder lewendich. Er hot gemutmost ich waer bei meinre Mutter un iss darthie far mich fange. Wie er mich net gfunne hot, hot er mei Mammi beleidicht, es Schpinnraad un annere Sache hot er ihre verschlagge. Es naegscht Mol wie ich deheem waar, hot sie mir die Gschicht geglaagt. Dart hawwich mich verschwore, ich daet ewe kumme mit dem Seihund, hab ihm so Wart gschickt. Er saagt, er daet waarte uff mich un ich kennt eenich Zeit kumme. Far paar Daag hawwich an seim Haus gelauschtert, un wie er mol leenich waar, hawwich ihn grickt. Wie en beeser Hund iss er in der Busch gedriwwe warre mit re Pischtol die gans Zeit uff ihm. Wie mer mol weit genunk in de Hecke drin waare, geb ich ihm en Renn, dass er uff sei grossi Naas gflogge iss. In eens, zwee, drei waar er gebunnne an en Baam, wu ich so Wasserschuss vun me Abbelbaam verschteckelt ghatt hab. Mit denne hawwich ihn darrich die neint Haut gegaerbt, bis die Fitze all verschlagge waare. Er hot bitter bezahlt far meinre Mutter ihre Schpinnraad.

"Es iss en Buschwegel abgange vun der Strassburger Schtross naegscht an der Crum Crick. En ordlich Schtick des Wegel drin hot en schteene Haus mit re Scheier gschtanne. Im Haus hot die Betz Butz un ihre Dochter, die Liese, gewuhnt. In daere Scheier hawwich mol Zuflucht genummie wie sie mir zu naegscht uff die Faerschde kumme sin. Vier Daag hawwich mich in der Hoibohre gegraawe ghatte. Nachts bin ich naus un uff die Frucht, wu ich finne hab kenne, gegebt. Die in dem Haus waare aarm un frieher hawwich ihne mannichmol Geld uff die Dierschwell gelegt darrich die Nacht, mich awwer net sehne losse. Es waerd gsaat, der Hunger macht Dieb. Er hot mich in des Haus gedriwwe. Wie die Liese sehnt, wer ich bin, iss sie verschrocke un hot gegrische far Aengschte, do waar ken annere Weg, as wie re 's Maul zuhewe. Ich hab sie gedischtert grickt, wie ich re gsaat hab, dass ich als 's Geld unnich die Dier hett far sie. Sie hen mir Esse gemacht un ich hab gesse, dass ich schier verschprunge bin. Drei Daag waar ich dart. Was en Luscht far in en gut Bett mit trisch geweschne Leindicher zu geh, wann mer in Scheiere un drausrum gelegge hot far Munet lang! Ich hab gut gschlofe selli aerscht Nacht, wann ich aa en Pischtol unnich em Koppekissi ghatt hab.

"Der Mann iss net gemacht far eleenich darrich die Welt zu geh, waerd als gsaat. Die Gschicht iss mer elkumme in meim Schlummer. Die Liese waar gutguckich, en guter Scheffer un en s

Chat About Your Friends

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Moyer, 414 Auburn St., and Mrs. George Jenne, 410 Auburn St., spent Thursday at the Reading Fair.

Ruth Ritter, 630 Green St., is spending a week at Wildwood, N. J.

Rose Sennetti, 1076 Fullerton Ave., and Mary Young, Lehighton, will spend tomorrow in Reading.

A baby boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. Chester Miller of 560 Broad St., Emmaus, at the Allentown hospital at 1:26 o'clock yesterday morning.

A baby girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Waidelich Jr. at 10:20 o'clock yesterday morning at the Allentown hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Renel Reifinger of Kutztown R. 1 became the parents of a baby boy, born yesterday at the Allentown hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Saeger of Northampton became the parents of a baby boy at 6:45 o'clock last night. The child was born at the Allentown hospital.

Captain Henry Gorgodian, who spent the past several days at his home, 916 Cedar St., has left for Camp Meade, accompanied by his wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Lerch, 1508 Monroe St., have returned home from their summer's vacation at Pocono Lake, where the latter's parents reside.

Gloria Hope Hartman, soprano, will leave next Tuesday for William Jennings Bryan university, Dayton, Tenn. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James William Hartman of 647 Prospect Ave., Bethlehem. At Bryan university Miss Hartman will major in vocal and will also take the prescribed theoretical work.

Miriam Lawfer, 27 N. 8th St., and Mrs. Florence Yingst, 43 N. 13th St., have returned after a vacation stay at the Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.

Christine C. Schleicher, 1350 Chew St.; Louise S. Metzger, 126 S. Franklin St., and Florence C. Gable, 626 New St., are spending their vacation in Miami Beach, Fla.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis R. Albright Jr., 1133 N. 21st St., explored the Endless Caverns at New Market, Va., while on a motor trip through the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia.

Dr. and Mrs. J. Edward James of the Hotel Traylor spent several days in Atlantic City where they were registered at Chalfonte-Haddon Hall.

Mrs. J. Jacobs, 432½ N. Law St., underwent an operation at the Sacred Heart hospital on Monday.

Jacob Weller, 724 Gordon St., left for Geneva, Ill., where he will attend high school.

Mrs. William H. H. Fisher, 125 N. Penn St., and Mrs. Henry B. Shelly, 2344 Tilghman St., accompanied Bertha M. Hein to Selinsgrove where she will study for the nursing profession.

Mrs. Nevin W. Snyder, 1117 Tilghman St., will celebrate her birthday anniversary today.

Allentown Soldier Completes Air Studies

In Hawaii since June, Pvt. John A. Young Jr., son of Mrs. John A. Young Sr., 130 N. 14th St., yesterday observed completion of his first year of service



JOHN A. YOUNG, JR.

in the U. S. Army Air Corps. He is connected with the Provisional Detachment in Hawaii, having completed his airplane mechanics course of instruction at the Air Corps Technical school at Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill.

Located in a section where natives form the civilian population, the young man and his associates look forward to Sundays when they are permitted in groups to have an Army conveyance to take them to nearby communities. The only motion pictures which he has been able to see to date are Japanese pictures.

Following his graduation from the mechanics course on April 25, Pvt. Young spent a 30-day furlough with his mother.

Pvt. Young, before his service in the Air corps, assisted his mother at the Crescent flower shop at 11 N. 11th St., which she is conducting.

Camp Paper Editor



SGT. WILLIAM ROTHENBERGER

Of this city who recently was named editor-in-chief of the Bowman Bomber, official publication at the Bowman field, Louisville, Ky., air base.

Young Rothenberger was graduated from Allentown High school in 1937 and for a time was an enumerator for the Polk Publishing Co., directory publishers. In October, 1939, he enlisted in the Army air corps and was assigned to Langley field, Va. Later he was assigned to the Technical Supply school at Lowry field, Denver, Colo., and upon completion of his training there was returned to Langley field where he was promoted to corporal.

Soon afterward he was made a sergeant and assigned to Bowman field in May of this year, where in addition to his regular duties was placed in charge of the Bowman Bomber, a four-page paper published for the benefit of the thousands of boys in camp.

Egypt Christian Endeavor To Begin Fall Program

The fall schedule of St. Paul's Christian Endeavor society of Egypt will be inaugurated Sunday night at 7 o'clock with Oscar Knauss as leader. A musical program will be presented.

The Sunday school is planning a Girls' Day program for Sept. 21 and a Boys' Day program will be presented on a date to be selected later.

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ERIC JOHN FURBER

Grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Archie Trezise of 940 Linden St. is one of England's war babies. The child, a year old, was born during the war and his young eyes have seen his home town of Cheshire, 35 miles from Liverpool. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Furber and is named for his uncle, Eric Trezise of the Linden St. address. His mother is the former Lilly Trezise, a former resident of Allentown.

State Expended $6.19 Per Week Per Patient At State Hospital

The State expended $6.19 a week to care and feed each patient at the Allentown State hospital during June, July and August, Dr. Henry I. Klopp, superintendent, told the board of trustees yesterday.

The two-county sector had a net decrease of five cases, 3 in Lehigh and 2 in Northampton.

The reduction in Lehigh was a result of closing 14 cases and opening 11. Closed cases were due to 7 gaining private employment, 3 being added to the WPA, 2 being transferred to old age assistance or aid to dependent children and 2 for miscellaneous causes. Cases were opened because 6 lost private employment, 3 were dismissed from WPA, one was transferred from old age assistance or aid to dependent children and one for miscellaneous reasons.

In Northampton, 14 cases were closed and 12 opened. Closes cases were brought about through 8 gaining private employment, one being added to the WPA, one being transferred to old age assistance or aid to dependent children and 4 for other causes. Opened cases were caused by 7 losing private employment, and 5 for miscellaneous reasons.

Lehigh now has a total of 356 cases, involving 601 persons, at a cost of $1503 for the week. Northampton has 466 cases, covering 810 people, at a cost of $2023.

Throughout the state, a net decrease of 2505 cases was recorded. This leaves the total at a new record low of 91,062 cases, affecting 182,004 persons. The week's expenditures was $463,575.

Ask Defense Firms To Send Delegates For Contract Clinics

Dr. Thomas S. Gates, co-ordinator of the Division of Contract Distribution, has directed the attention of manufacturers with facilities for defense production to two defense clinics, one to be held in Camden, N. J., Sept. 17, the other to be held Sept. 22, 23 and 24 in the Grand Central Palace, New York City.

The Camden defense clinic, to be held in the Walt Whitman hotel, is primarily for manufacturers in South Jersey and nearby sections. It will be attended by about 15 large prime contractors who will discuss their sub - contracting requirements with othe manufacturers.

At the request of the Office of Production Management, Dr. Gates extends an invitation to all manufacturers in this area, who have facilities for defense production, to attend a national defense clinic in New York City. All manufacturers who wish to attend the New York clinic must register by letter with the Division of Contract Distribution, 33 Liberty St., New York City, Sept. 18 is the last day for registration. Each manufacturer who registers for the New York clinic will receive an admission card, marked for one of the three days of the clinic.

When registering for the New York clinic, potential sub-contractors should also submit specific information concerning the type of work they can and wish to do. This information is essential if they are to be routed to the proper prime contractor.

In extending the invitation to the New York clinic, Dr. Gates pointed out that many of the Nation's biggest and most important prime contractors will have representatives there, ready to discuss and act on sub-contracting with other manufacturers. These prime contractors want to subcontract millions of dollars of defense orders.

In discussing defense clinics, Dr. Gates said that the Division of Contract Distribution in this district offers "continuing defense clinics" at its headquarters in the Federal Reserve bank, Philadelphia, and at its regional offices. The local office is located in the Young building, 718 Hamilton St.

Bernard J. McGowan To Study for Priesthood

Bernard J. McGorry, son of Mr. and Mrs. Felix McGorry Jr., 624 N. 4th St., entered St. John's Preparatory seminary, Graymoor Garrison, N. Y., where he will study for the priesthood. After his seven years study Mr. Gorry intends to teach and do missionary work.

He was an honor graduate of Allentown Catholic High school with the class of 1941 where he was class president. Following his graduation he was employed at Rogers jewelry store. He is a member of the Immaculate Conception church.

Several farewell parties have been held for him by members of his class and friends. Rev. George McCullough, Sister Etheldreda and Sister Irmaliti Irmilita and members of his family were in attendance.

Deaths

GODON—At Quakertown, Sept. 12, 1941, Mrs. Madeline C. (Worman) Godon, wife of Emile Godon, aged 59 years, 23 days. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend services at the Trexler funeral home, 116 S. 8th St., Tuesday 2 p.m. Interment in the Greenwood cemetery. Friends are invited to call at the funeral home Monday 7-9 p.m. Trexler

FUNK—In Bethlehem, Friday, Sept. 12, 1941, Charles F. Funk, 77, husband of Eva Frankenfield Funk, at the late home, 235 Franklin St., Bethlehem. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral to be held Tuesday at 2 p.m., from the Paul Zimmerman funeral home, 153 W. Broad St., Bethlehem. Burial in Hellertown Union cemetery. Paul Zimmerman.

Lehigh Heirs Paid $103,849 in Estate Taxes During 1940

Of the $16,362,991 lying in the Commonwealth coffers from inheritance tax collections for the calendar year 1940, Lehigh county contributed $203,849 according to an announcement made by Auditor General F. Clair Ross.

Heaviest collections were reported from Philadelphia, $4,839,632, while Allegheny was second with $4,233,244, and Montgomery county third with $1,720,090.

Lehigh's total was eleventh in the listing, while Berks was also toward the top with $316,317 for fifth place. Northampton accounted for $76,356; Monroe, $34,461; Bucks, $144,829; and Carbon county, $28,675.

Obituaries

Ira E. Bogner

Wilson Man, 51, Ill Since May 31

Ira E. Bogner, 51, of 209 S. 17th St., Wilson borough, died early Friday morning at the Betts hospital. He had been ill since May 31 and was admitted to the hospital July 20. He underwent surgical treatment on Thursday.

Mr. Bogner was born in Steelton, a son of the late John F. and Rhoda Bogner, and he has resided in Wilson for the past 26 years. He was employed as a machinist at the Taylor Wharton Iron and Steel Co. Mr. Bogner was an active member of the Lester W. Peiffer Post No. 611, American Legion and in the past has participated in all the events sponsored by the post.

Funeral services at the Fisher funeral home, 1723 Washington Blvd. at 2 p. m. Monday. Rev. Albert Beerly, pastor of the First Baptist church, Easton, will officiate. Interment in the World War Veterans sections of the Northampton Memorial Shrine.

Jennie DeLong

Allentown Infant Succumbs at Local Hospital

Jennie A. DeLong, infant daughter of Albert and Ruth, nee Taylor, DeLong, of 384 Hickory St., died Friday morning in the Allentown hospital, aged one month.

Besides the parents, there survive one brother, Albert Jr.; a sister, Alberta; paternal grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John DeLong and maternal grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. William Taylor.

Funeral services will be held at the late residence on Monday at 4 p. m. Interment will be made in St. Mark's cemetery.

Daniel S. Frey

Native of Berks County Was East Greenville Resident

Daniel S. Frey, husband of Agnes, nee Kuhns, Frey, died at his late residence, 330 4th St., East Greenville, at 7 o'clock this morning, aged 63 years, 9 months and 10 days.

He was born in Berks county, a son of the late Frank and Diana Stoudt Frey, and was a member of the New Goshenhoppen Reformed church, East Greenville.

Surviving are one son, Stanley Frey, Allentown; two daughter, Carrie, wife of Claude Hess of Eschbach, and Sadie Frey, at home; one brother, Calvin Frey, Vera Cruz, and one sister, Sue, wife of Franklin Stauffer, East Greenville.

All services will be held at the Hoffman funeral home, 221 Main St., East Greenville, Tuesday at 2 p. m. Interment will be made in the New Goshenhoppen Reformed cemetery, East Greenville, with Dr. P. M. DeLong, officiating.

Charles S. Krebs

Retired Tamaqua Machinist Was In His 80th Year

Charles S. Krebs, 79, died suddenly at his home, O. I. A. Apartments, 206 E. Broad St., Tamaqua, about 8:30 a. m. yesterday. He had been ill with pleurisy for the past 10 days but was able to be about and death was unexpected.

Born at Tamaqua, he was the son of the late Philip A. and Elizabeth Portz Krebs. His parents were natives of Bavaria, Germany. The family was quite prominent in Tamaqua for many years.

As a youth, Mr. Krebs was a bicycle enthusiast and participated in many regional meets. He learned the machinist trade in the Lehigh Valley railroad shops at Delano. He had previously been employed by the Ingersoll Rand Co. of Easton as an air compressor specialist and later for the Lehigh Navigation Coal Co. He had been retired for a number of years.

Fraternally, he was a member of the Tamaqua lodge, No. 238, Free and Accepted Masons; the Bloomsburg consistory, and the Tamaqua Lodge of Elks. He had served on the house committee of the latter organization for many years.

Surviving are one sister, Mrs. Millie K. Voris, at home, and a niece, Mrs. H. C. Turner of Trenton, N. J.

The funeral will be held from the home at 2 p. m. Monday with Rev. C. E. Purdy, D.D., rector of Calvary Episcopal church, officiating. Interment will be made in the Odd Fellows cemetery.

Mrs. Nettie Elkins

Bethlehem Woman, 69, Recently Injured in Fall Down Stairs

Mrs. Nettie Elkins, 69, of 547 N. New St., Bethlehem, died in St. Luke's hospital Thursday night. She was admitted to the hospital Monday for treatment of injuries received in a fall down stairs at her home.

Mrs. Elkins was born in Brodheadsville, Monroe county, Sept. 16, 1871, a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hinton.

There survive, two brothers, John Hinton, Massachusetts, and Elmer Hinton, Gilberts, Monroe county.

Funeral at 1:30 p. m. Sunday, from the Steyers funeral home, 70 E. Broad St., Bethlehem. Burial made in the Gilberts cemetery.

Mrs. Madeline C. Godon

Rich Hill Resident, 59, Was Born in Allentown

Mrs. Madeline C. Godon, wife of Emile Godon, Rich Hill, Quakertown, died yesterday morning in the Quakertown Community hospital where she was admitted Aug. 13.

Mrs. Godon, who observed her 59th birthday anniversary 24 days ago, was born in Allentown and lived here for 14 years. She moved to Rich Hill a number of years ago.

She was a member of Allen Temple No. 42, Ladies of the Golden Eagle.

She was a daughter of the late Alfred and Laura J. (Kratzer) Worman.

Survivors include her husband, a brother, Ray Worman, Wyomissing, and several nieces and nephews in Allentown. A brother and a sister preceded her in death.

Services will be held Tuesday 2 p.m. (DST) at the Trexler funeral home, 116 S. 8th St., Allentown. Interment in Greenwood cemetery. Viewing Monday 7-9 p.m.



ECHOES FROM THE PAST

By ARTHUR D. GRAEFF, Ph. D.

Lewis Wetzel, Scout

Some writers have tried to claim Daniel Boone as a Pennsylvania German. While it is probable that as a youth Daniel absorbed much of the culture of his German neighbors, nevertheless his ancestry bears no trace of Teutonic origin except insofar as all Anglo-Saxons may be so classified. The frequent tree-inscription which Boone was used to cut as a matter of record, "Kilt a Bar" (Killed a bear), has been cited as evidence that Boone was influenced by the Pennsylvania German dialect and it is not improbable that he spoke it.

But the Pennsylvania Germans do have a true representative in the thrilling records of early Kentucky days. Lewis Wetzel was the hero of many frontier exploits. One of the most spectacular tales related about him is furnished here.

In 1782 reports reached General Washington that the Indians of western Virginia were planning to attack the white settlements. Accordingly the commander-in-chief gave orders that men should be sent to spy upon the redskins. The two men selected for the assignment were Samuel Brady, chief of the Rangers, and the Pennsylvania German, Lewis Wetzel. Both men knew the Shawnees and Delaware tongues and were acquainted with Indian life. Disguised as Indians the two scouts entered the Indian Council at Sandusky, presenting themselves as representatives of a distant tribe. In this way they obtained complete knowledge of the plans of the redmen.

Unfortunately, for them, one of the chieftains became suspicious, leaped from his seat near the council fire and with raised tomahawk assailed the two imposters. The alert Brady shot the Indian in his tracks and Wetzel accounted for another who had reached for his weapon. Dashing through the lines of the council the two white men seized two of the best horses and rode for their lives. Enraged Indians pursued them and a running fight continued until the white men reached the banks of the Ohio river. Only one horse had survived the mad dash and this one the two men managed to push into the river. Brady rode upon the animal's back while Wetzel grabbed hold of its tail. In this way they crossed to the south side of the Ohio in the dead of winter.

Complete immersion in the icy waters had nearly frozen Wetzel to death when the party reached the Kentucky shore. Brady, to save the life of his companion, killed the horse, disemboweled it and placed the freezing body of Wetzel inside the carcass so that the animal heat might keep his friend alive until he could build a fire.

The Indians did not pursue the two beyond the banks of the Ohio. A glowing fire was built. Wetzel's body was removed from the horse and blood circulation was restored.

(The above account is adapted from a description written by the famous novelist, the Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady, and published for the Brady Family Reunion, 1909. That which the tale lacks in authenticity is made up by its bizarre elements as a story—and it may be true.)

* * * * *

Fort Northkill

Just east of Strausstown, Berks County, on Route 22, an historical marker announces to the passing motorist that Fort Northkill is nearby. If the wayfarer has a desire to visit the site of the old fort he must follow a narrow road which leads to the very foot of the Blue Mountains and there he will find a mere depression in the ground. If he had not known of the existence of a fort at that point there would be no way of distinguishing the spot from any other uneven surface of mountain land. Every vestige of the old colonial stockade has long since crumbled into dust. And yet, there was a time when many anxious eyes in northern Berks looked in that direction for assurance of safety against sudden Indian attacks, and more than once alarmed farmer-folk furtively sought its shelter against the tomahawk and fire-brand.

In the Pennsylvania Archives the date of the construction of the fort is given as 1754. This is manifestly incorrect because no forts were built in Pennsylvania before the year 1757. The error has lead several local historians into repeating it, but careful research has proved that the date given in the archives is a typographical error.

Fort Northkill was one of a chain of forts which were built along the base of the Blue Mountains from the Delaware river to the Susquehanna at the command of the Provincial Assembly of Pennsylvania, after the horrible Blue Mountains massacres of late 1756. Benjamin Franklin superintended the construction of the forts from the Lehigh Gap eastward and Conrad Weiser was in charge of the construction from the Lehigh westward to the Susquehanna. These forts were built 15 miles apart and roving sentinels were employed in patrolling the distance between the forts, ready to raise the alarm the moment any redskin horde was detected.

On June 15, 1757, an Army officer visited the fort and described it in his journal. The commander in charge at that time was Ensign Henry. Provisions in the fort at that time were as follows: 198 pounds of flour; 6 pounds of powder; 10 small bars of lead; 15 pounds of beef and pork and three and one-half pounds of candles.

The original dimensions of the stockade were 32x32 feet. At each end there was a bastian to flank the curtain. The officer's report stated that the "stockades were ill-fixed in the ground." Inside of the outer stockade there was a log cabin which had no chimney.

In this insecure building the early settlers of the area around present Strousstown found refuge whenever an Indian raid was threatened. In 1879 Mr. Jonathan Goodman of Strausstown, aged nearly 80 years, remembered that in his younger days the stockades were still in position. Today nothing remains except what once was the cellar of the fort and that is rapidly being filled with forest leaves. Pennsylvania should establish a State park including the entire fort area along the base of the Blue Mountains.

Indian Outrages

The early German settlers of Pennsylvania bore the brunt of savage attacks made by the Indians during those terrible years from 1755 to 1763 when the unguarded frontier of the province left the northern frontiers open to redskin raids. The following list of victims is far from complete. The several cases selected for mention here serve to show the horrors which our pioneer forebears suffered.

On June 8, 1756 Felix Wench (Wuench) was plowing in his field near "The Hole" in Swatara Gap, (Schuylkill County) when some Indians, hiding in ambush shot him through the breast. Two shots were fired, the second killing one of the horses in the plow. Wuench ran, crying for help but the Indians caught up with him. For a short time he defended himself with a whip which he carried but the savages overpowered him. They cut his head with their tomahawks and scalped him.

Mrs. Wuench heard her husband's cries for help. She ran out of the house but was captured by the murderers. The Indians removed three small children from the house and then set fire to the property.

A servant lad who was not in the house at the time saw the flames. He ran to the home of a neighbor George Miess to summon help. Miess and his son gave chase to the redskins as they hurried away carrying Mrs. Wuench and the three children with them. (Penna. Gazetter—June 17, 1756).

In November 1755 a group of settlers journeyed along the road which leads over the Blue Mountain from Bethel in Berks County to Pinegrove in present day Schuylkill County. They were "going on the watch" near to the spot where Fort Henry was built a year later when the party was attacked by Indians. The following persons were slain: John Leyenberger, Rodolph Kendall, George Wolf, John Apple, Caspar Spring, George Bauer, Frederick Wieland, and Jacob Ritzman.

This list was furnished by Peter Spycker of Tulpehocken, November 28, 1755, at the request of Governor Robert Hunter Morris.

The report of Captain Jacob Morgan (Christopher Sauer's Newspaper, Dec. 1, 1755) described the horrible condition in which Caspar Spring's body was found. The cleft skull of the victim permitted the dead man's brain to protrude, there were two tomahawk wounds on his chest, a shot in the back "and other things which modesty forbids to mention."

* * *

On the first of March 1757 on a farm belonging to Philip Bussart a workman named Muhlhaurs was breaking flax. Suddenly a shot rang out and Muhlhaurs fell dead. George Minier's son, who was a witness to the murder was shot while running to the house. The boy succeeded in getting his gun but died before he could fire it. Philip Bussart, the owner, was armed. He succeeded in killing some of the attackers but he was severely wounded and his son was killed in an attempt to escape. This encounter took place north of the Blue Mountains between Fort Norris and Fort Hamilton. (Appendix: Gordon's History of Pennsylvania. 1829).

The horrible massacre of the Brethren at the Moravian settlement in Gnadenhutten caused the death of eleven persons. Among them were the Missionaries Martin Nitschmann and his wife.

To list all of the victims of this terrible type of warfare would call for a more extensive treatment of the subject. We have the lists of names which were furnished by the local magistrates and contemporary accounts in newspapers as sources of information. The names are overwhelmingly of German origin, proving that the pioneer settlers from the Palatinate served as the buffer between the hostile Indian tribes and the English settlements on the seaboard.

One very touching case was reported by Conrad Weiser on November 19, 1755. "Another party found a Woman just expired with a male child on her side both killed and Skalped. The Woman lay upon her Face, My Son Frederick turned her about to see Who she might have been, and to his and his Companions Surprise they found a Babe of about 14 Days old under her, rapped up in a little Cushion, his nose quite flat, which was set right by Frederick, and life was yet in it, and recovered again." The mother's dead body had shielded the tiny infant.

(Penna. Archives II pp. 503-504)

Die Lecha County Fair

Es hot deel grosse Dinger
Darrich die United States;
Do sin die gross Niagara Falls,
Un aa die Golden Gates.

Die Palisades uff Hudson,
Kentucky's Mammoth Cave,
Die Fisch im Lake Hopatcong,
Un Atlantic Ocean's Wave.

Awwer nix vun all de Grossheit
Hot en halb Vaerdel Share
Vun de wunnerbaare Mechtichkeit
Vun der Lecha County Fair.

Der Lecha County Bauer
Iss en Keenich selli Woch;
Fr bringt sei Frucht un Obscht all bei,
Un hebt der Kopp gans hoch.

Die Schquier Hardner Grumbeere
Sin die Wunner vun der Welt;
Un die Colonel Trexler Ponies
Sin der Pride vum ganse Feld.

Die Hinkel un die Dauwe,
Was sin die doch en Freed;
Die Exhibitors sin Mannsleit
Un Weibsleit vun weit un breed.

Was hot der Judge Trexler g'schwitzt
Far's bescht Hinkel auszublaane;
Ich glaab er weess meh vun Court un Law,
Als vum Adam's Schwarze Leghorn Haahne.

Wann ebber denkt die Weibsleit
Waeren net tremendous schmart,
Dann geh yuscht mol ins Fair Haus,
Un sehn die Works of Art.

Des wunnerbaar Embroidery,
Die Doilies un die Lace,
Die Cushions un die Paper Flowers,
Macht em darrich un darrich heess.

Der Harry Schall iss en busy Mike
Paar Woche far der Fair;
Er beet aa deel in selle Zeit
Far Wetter clear un fair.

Der Pappy Trexler un Sensebach
Die schtehn am Exit Gate,
Un missen wehre mit Hend un Fiess,
Dass Deadheads net nei schlippe daet.

Die Attractions uff dem Fairground
Sin unausschprechlich grand,
So scheene rote Gas Balloons,
Un Martin Klingler's Band.

Ich hab gewatscht en yunges Paar,
Zwee Sweethearts vun Cetrona;
Sie waar so bashful un excite,
Un er so schtolz wie'n Banti Haahne.

In alle Side Show waaren sie,
Un bei all de Waahret Saager;
Grundniss un Sauerkraut hen gesse,
Bis sie schwer waar'n uff em Maager.

Un o, des Beachy Airship!
Meent's kennt unmieglich sei,
Zu fliege in der Luft dorum,
Un doch ken Fliggel debei.

Un graad sell Zeit greischt raus en Mann,
Dass Beachy's Balloon waer gemacht
Aus der "Amy" ihre Schtrump; denk mol hie!
Was hot der Bensch gelacht!

Of course gehn sie die Amy sehne,
So'n wiescht un fettes Dier;
Sie hot waahrhaftich g'flirt mit ihm,
Bis sei Maedel saagt: "See here!"

Bout's greesschte Ding in daere Fair
Sin die Horse Races alle Daag;
Die Leit sin gans wild defor,
Was iss des en Geyaag!

Es dingt mich ordlich, wann ich denk
Am Dokter Balliet sei feine Geil;
Sie winnen Races alle Yohr,
Doch faahrt er'n Automobil allewell.

Far all die Sache sehne,
Kumme hunnert dausend Mensche haer;
Iss des net Proof, dass es greesschte Ding
Iss unser Lecha County Fair?

—ELLA J. MOHR
The Pennsylvania German, September, 1909

ES BOSSE

Es Bosse iss ken Sinn,
Doch saage Leit es waer;
Es waar schunn so vun Aabeginn,
Eb's Haerz mit Sinn waar schwaer.

Wann's Bosse waer net recht,
Ken Lawyer daet's erlaawe!
Wann's Bosse waer gaar schlecht,
Was daet en Parre mache?

Un waer's net aagenehm,
Ken Maedche wott es meh;
Es Bosse iss en hendich Game,
Du brauschscht ken Licht fer's duh!

—CHARLES ALLABAR BUTZ

Far die Kinner

Viel Yohre zerick hen manche alde Pennsylvaanisch Deitsche Grossmidder de gleene Buwe un de gleene Maed alde, bekannde Pennsylvaanisch Deitsche Volksschdicker laerne saage un singe—gleene Reimcher, Liederche, un Raetselcher. Un so hen sie's immerfart vun Yohr zu Yohr weiter gemacht. 'S waar alles yuscht far Zeitverdreib un gemeenerhand gedankelos un zweckios. Do hawwich eich etliche g'schriwwe, wie sie mir aus alde Zeite widder ins Gedechtnis kumme:

Wie soll ich dann boote?
Mei Boct iss so schwer,
Die Esel sin maager,
Un's Backebuch leer.

Tru lu la, tru lu la,
Tra la la, la la la.

Ich hab en nei Heisel,
Un druff iss ken Dach;
Des hot mir so en laus'cher
Schreiner gemacht.

Tru lu la, tru lu la,
Tra la la, la la la.

Ich hab en nei Weiwel,
Die danst hoche "Jigs,"
Gleicht Singe un Danse,
Schunscht will sie gaar nix.

Tru lu la, tru lu la,
Tra la la, la la la.

* * *

Der Hans hockt uff em Baam,
Wu er en Schbeech raus hackt;
Kummt en Wunnernaas der Weg
Un macht mit ihm so'n Gschbreech:
"Hans, wu geht der Weg naus?"
"Ich hock do howwe un hack en Schbeech raus."
"Sin sie ball flick?"
"Ya, der Baam iss rund un ordlich dick."
"Hans, du bischt witsich."
"Ya, sie hen dinne Meller un varne schbitsich."
"Hans, du bischt en Narr."
"Ya, ich denk du bischt im Darr."

* * *

Hansel vum Bach
Hot lauter gut Sach;
Hot Schdiwwel un Schbore,
Hot alles verlore,
Hot Heisli verbrennt,
Hot Lumpe drum g'hengt,
Hot Soldaate dod g'schosse,
Hot alles verlosse.

* * *

Hicke, hecke, Hawwer Schdroh,
Der Miller hot die Fraa verlore;
Die Katze schlagge Drumme,
Die Meis kehre's Haus aus,
Der Voggel hockt uff em Dach
Un hot sich schier gaar dod gelacht.

* * *

Maedel wesch dich, schdraehl dich, mach dich schee;
Marye wolle mer fische geh,

* * *

Der ald, ald ald
Un der yung, yung Meik
Danse mit nanner die Geik;
Der Ald hackt Hols,
Der Yung lest Schbee;
Die Ald hockt hinnerm Offe
Un gratzt an de Bee.

* * *

Die Lady vun der Rutsch—
Wann sie faahre will, hot sie ken Kutsch;
Wann sie reite will, hot sie ken Gaul,
Wann sie laafe soll, iss sie selwer zu faul.

* * *

Die Maed mit dicke Backe
Hen Haerze wie die Wacke.
Ihre dicke Backe draage viel;
En mancher Buff scheint yuscht wie'n Schbiel.

REV. J. J. REITZ, M. D., WALNUTPORT, PA.

(Who of our readers remembers variations of the above rimes? The editor of the ECK will be glad to receive such).

Chat About Your Friends

Mrs. Thomas Ritter, 209 N. 7th St., has returned home from Cresco, Pa., where she recently spent some time.

Mrs. E. M. Young, 1508 Hamilton St., returned home from Atlantic City Thursday.

Harold K. Marks, 428 N. 29th St., has returned home from Stoddardsville, Pa., where he was vacationing.

Wilbur C. Beitler, 1933 Cedar St., left Thursday for Jacksonville, Fla., where he will spend his vacation.

Paul Koehler, 729 N. 21st St., has returned home from a vacation spent in Ocean City, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard A. Halpern, 325 S. Fulton St., announce the birth of a son, Larry Joel, at the Jewish hospital, Philadelphia. The child is the couple's second child.

Frieda Rosenberg, 620 Gordon St., will observe her birthday anniversary today.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Walters, this city, are in New York City where they are guests at the Hotel Weylin.

Viola Mae Gaugler, a bookkeeper at the Lehigh Valley Oil Co., will today celebrate her birthday anniversary.

Paul H. Troutman, 3033 Center St., Bethlehem, will observe his birthday on Sunday.

Dr. James D. Moatz, chiropodist, 928 Walnut St., has resumed graduate work at Temple university.

Mrs. Hattie M. Zellner, S. E. Lynnport has been discharged from the Allentown hospital where she was a surgical patient since Labor Day. She is convalescing at her home.

Mrs. Carnella Vitale, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Klochek and Frances Stark all of Connelsville, Pa., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Circello, 236 N. Hall St.

Florence Reincke, 817 Washington St., will celebrate her birthday tomorrow.

Obituaries

Nathaniel M. Rothenberger

Allentonian, Aged 77, Was Ill for Nearly Four Years

Bedfast for the past three weeks, Nathaniel M. Rothenberger, 77, of 1405 Turner St., Allentown, died at 1 o'clock yesterday morning at his home. He had been in ill health for approximately four years.

He was born in Zionsville, Nov. 18, 1863, and was the son of Charles and Mary, nee Marsteller, Rothenberger. After spending the greater part of his life in his native community, he moved to Allentown 22 years ago.

He was a member of Zionsville Reformed church.

Mr. Rothenberger is survived by his wife Myra D., nee Yeakel; a daughter Hilda M., at home; two sons, Roland, at home, and Amandus, of Allentown. One brother preceded him in death.

Services will be held Tuesday at 1:30 p. m. from the ... S. Burkholder funeral home, 1601 Hamilton St. Interment will be made in the Zionsville Reformed church cemetery.

Mrs. Sarah Meck

Resident of Bethlehem Was in Her 65th Year

Mrs. Sarah Reber Meck, 64, widow of Franklin Meck, 328 West St., Bethlehem, died at 8:30 a. m. Friday in St. Luke's hospital. She was born in McKeansburg, Pa., June 1, 1877, a daughter of the late Franklin and Mary Reber, and was a member of the Brethren church, Allentown.

The funeral will be held at 1:30 p. m. Tuesday from the residence, with continued services at 3 p. m. in the Brethren church, Allentown. Interment in Fairview cemetery, Bethlehem.

Four children survive: Harry Meck, Mrs. Earl Beahm, Mrs. Freeman Wiegner, all of Bethlehem; Lewis Meck, Lewistown; one brother, Claude Reber, Orwigsburg; 16 grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

Continued on Page 11, Column 4

Deaths

OWENS—At Slatington, Sept. 19, 1941, Mary W., nee Morris, widow of Harry W. Owens, aged 75 years and 8 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited without further notice to attend the funeral from the home of her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. William W. Owens, 215 5th St., Slatington, Tuesday at 1:30 p. m., DST. Regular services will follow in Bethel Congregational church, Slatington, and interment will be made in Fairview cemetery, Slatington. Viewing Monday from 7 to 9 p. m. Clarence T. Hartwig.

KECK—In this city, Sept. 19, 1941, Lillie S. P. (Stettler) Keck, wife of Edward H. Keck.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend services at the J. S. Burkholder funeral home, 1601 Hamilton St., Tuesday 3 p. m. (DST). Interment in the Fairview cemetery. Friends are invited to call Monday 7-9 p. m. B.

MOYER—In this city, Sept. 19, 1941, Lydia Y. Moyer.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend services at the Ernest B. Zimmerman funeral home, 1124 Walnut St., Wednesday 3 p.m. (DST). Interment in the West End cemetery. Friends are invited to call at the funeral home Tuesday 7-9 p.m. Ernest B. Zimmerman.

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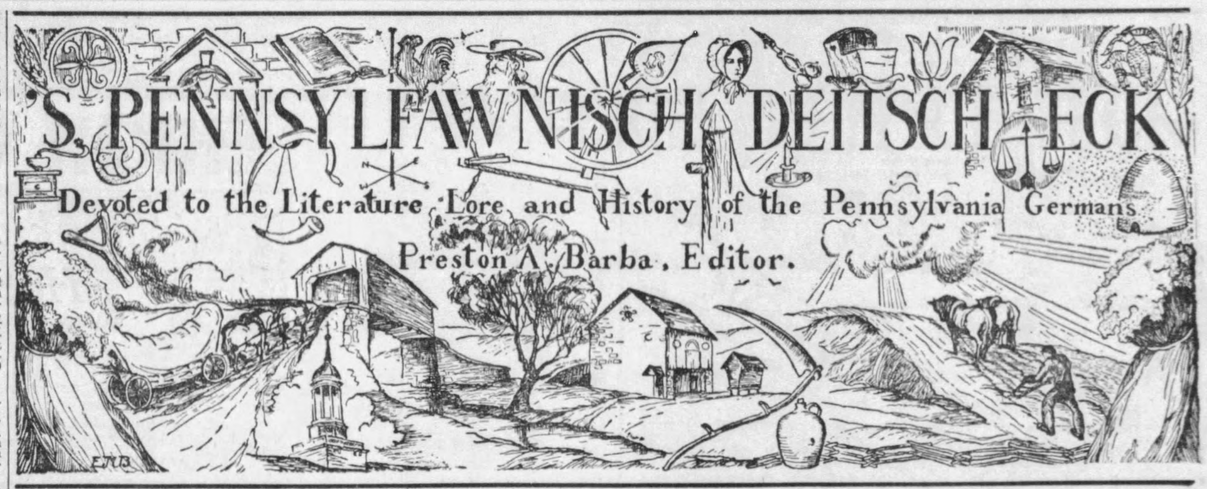
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Die Ella Seiberling

En Baam, as aus re Schissel odder me Haffe wachst, mit Blumme wie Haerzer an de Nescht henke, wu als der Lebensbaam gheesse iss warre, waar mit annere Schrifte uff der Ella Seiberling ihrem Graabschtee. Den hawwich schunn oft bedracht. Die Ella muss gebore warre sei im Yohr 1765 un hot des Lewe verlosse in 1799. Der Schrift noh waar sie net gheiert, un des an sich selwert hot mich wunnerfitzich gemacht, weil zu sellre Zeit waar's en Schand gerechelt far en Maedel so lang leddich zu sei. Ich bin mol an ihre Graab un hab mei Hexerei gemacht. Es hot en Weilche genumme bis ich Andwart grickt hab, noh saagt sie in re scheene, siesse Schtimm, "Ich hab gemeent es hett mir ebber gerufe, awwwer mei Schpinnraad macht so viel Zucht—ich hab dich net graad gheert."

"Ella, wer waar dei Mann?" hawwich gfrogt. "Mei Mann? Er - iss - ach! Muss ich dir mei Lewenslaaf verzaehle?" hot sie so bedeierlich geandwert. "Ich daet mechtich gaern ebbes devun wisse," saag ich, un noh hot sie aagfange mit ihre Schtori:

"Mei Eltre mit ihre vier Kinner, drei Buwe unnich mich, un es Amos Hetzers mit zwee Buwe un zwee Maed, sin naus noch Washington Kaunti. Wie der Daadi un die Mammi als verzaehlt hen, muss des en schrecklichi Schwerichkeet gewest sei. Ich waar noch zu glee far viel devun in meim Gedechtnis zu hawwe. Des waar so im Yohr 1769.

"Wie mer hiekumme sin, hen der Paepp un die Buwe en Blockhaus gebaut, so hen aa 's Hetzers, awwer schier zwelf Meil eweck vun uns. Die waare unser negschte Nochbre. Es Land iss geglort waare un Sache geblanst, do waar iwwerall un immer viel Aerwet. Darrich der Daag, hen mir all gholfe uff em Land. Oweds hen ich un die Maemm gsotze un Woll un Flachs gschpunne. Des hot der Paepp in Schtoft gewowe darrich der Winder far halbleine Hosse un Kittel zu mache far unser Mannsleit. Mer hen uns Unnerreck un Fracke aus em wollne Schtoft gemacht.

"In e paar Yohr sin noch annere Familie in die Gegend gezogge, awwer die waare aa Meile vun uns eweck. Bsuch hot mer net viel ghatte. Mer hen awwer immer genunk zu esse ghatt, do waar alle Sarte Gewilbert im Busch un uff de Felder. Die Buwe hen Haersch, Baere, wilde Welschhinkle, un Haase gschosse far Fleesch. Die Heid vun de Haersch un Baere sin genumme waare far Yoppe un Hosse zu mache far die Mannsleit, die sin ihne gut kumme im Winder.

"Mol ee Daag im September, 1779, is der Elmer Hetzer geridde kumme un saagt uns es gaebt Hochzich an ihrem Haus. Die Mary, sei Schweschter, daet der Jim Benner heiere. Er waar iwwerall rumgeridde un hot die Bekannte eigelaade. Die Mary un ich waare gute Freind un der Jim hen mer aa gekennt, so hen mer varnenaus geguckt far en guti haerrlichi Zeit, hen schier net waarte kenne far der aerscht Octower, wann die Hochzich sei hot solle.

"Ich weess noch gut, es waar uff en Samschdaag wie mir noch's Benners Haus geridde sin. Do waare verleicht dreissich Buwe, Maed un viel vun denne ihre Eltre far mit em Jim geh noch seinre Braut ihre Heemet. So an de nein Uhr sin mer uff der Weg. Nee, Schtrosse waare noch kenni zu sellre Zeit, yuscht so Buschpaedelcher. Des waar en gschpassich guckichi Drupp. Viel vun de Geil hen ken Halftere odder Zaem ghatte, en Schtrick hot die Dienschte duh misse. Die Maed hen, verschtanne, ihre Beschtes aaghatt, awwer die Mannsleit waare 's mehscht in ihre Alledaagsgleeder, haerschne Yoppe un Kappe vun Ragunheid gemacht. Sie hen nix annerscht ghatte.

"Mer waare verleicht drei Meil geridde in dem schmaale Paedel, alsemol so schmaal, dass mer hinnichenanner noh geh hen misse, wie der Vedderscht gegrische hot, es waer en grosser Baam iwwer der Weg gschmisse. Wie die Buwe den bedracht hen, saage sie, 'es sin vun denne wieschte Griesmer ihre Schtreech.' Es Griesmers un es Hetzers waare ken Freind un misse, schein's, net eigelaade gewest sei, so hen sie des far Schpeit geduh. Es hot net lang genumme far die Buwe den Baam zu verhacke un aus em Paedel schleefe. Mir sin widder uff der Weg, hen luschdich gsunge, die Buwe gegrische un ihre Flinte abgschosse.

"Es waar der Gebrauch, dass en Boddel Schnapps, wu die 'schwarz Betz' gheesse iss warre, an der Braut ihrem Haus ghalde iss warre far den vun ihrem Mann sei Freind, wu es aerscht ans Haus kumme iss uff der Daag vun der Hochzich.

"Do iss als Race geridde, odder wann die Leit zu Fuss gange sin, gschprunge warre defor. Mer waare so en Meil vun's Hetzers wie mer all gschtobbt hen. Der Daadi frogt, 'Nau wu sin zwee, wu reide wolle far 'die schwarz Betz?' Mei Bruder, wu en gschwinder Gaul ghatt hot, waar der aerscht, wu sich aagebotte hot.

"Es waar en Familie bei Naame Duffy in unser Gegend gezogge, die hen vier Buwe ghatt. Ich hab sie awwer noch nie net gsehne ghatte, weil sie weit vun uns eweck gewuhnt hen. Eens vun denne,, der Perry, iss newich meim Bruder geridde. Was en scheener Mann! Iwwer sechs Fuss hoch, so schtrack wie en Hickri, frische rote Backe un Aage, das gezittert hen, waar er en Luscht far aazusehne. Mei Haerz hot schneller geschlagge! Wann des yuscht mei Hochzichdaag waer, den kennt ich graad heiere, denk ich. Mei Vadder hot's Wart gewwe, un sie waare ab wie en Wedderleech. Wann yuscht der Perry gewinnt, waar mei Wunsch.

"Mer sin widder so langsam uff der Weg, un in re karze Zeit kummt der Perry uns entgegegeridde, graad was sei Gaul geh hot kenne, mit der Boddel in seim Hemm schtecke. Was waar ich so froh! Der Perry hot die Boddel rumgereecht, un wie gedrunke waar, sin mer widder uff der Weg. Ich un er sin newich enanner haergeridde bis mer glei am Haus waare. Ich hab gewott es waer noch viele weiter.

"Es waar schunt Mittdaag wie mer hiekumme sin. Der Parre, wu fufzich Meil geridde waar, hot schunt gschtanne far sie zu heiere. Was hen sie so schee geguckt, wie sie dart gschtanne hen far gedraut zu sei! Ich kann noch schpiere, wie der Perry mei Hand gedrickt hot darrich die Hochzich. Wie 's verbei waar, saagt er, 'Ella, wolle mer uns aa mol so hieschtelle?' Ya, Perry, wann du so witt,' hawwich geandwart un waar so vergniecht.

"Was hen's Hetzers en grosser Disch gelaade mit alle Sarte Esse ghatt! Do waar Haerschfleesch, Baerefleesch, wilde Welschhaehne, Kalbsfleesch un alles was do dezu gheert. Die 'schwarz Betz' iss oft rumgange. Zwee Schpielleit mit Geig un Kordion waare schunn am schpiele, eb mir recht faerdich esse waare. Die Schtubb iss leer gemacht warre un es iss ans Danse gange. Noh iss awwer der Schtaab gflogge! Ich un der Perry hen de ganse Noochmiddaag gedanst. Alles waar haerrlich, alles waar luschtich un mir hen en iwweraus guti Zeit ghatte. Die Zeit iss kumme fars Nachtesse, awwer die Danser hen net uffgewwe wolle. Die Schpielleit hen Ruh hawwe misse, so hen mir gesse. Wie 's Esse widder eweck gemacht waar, wu mir Weibsleit all gholfe hen draa iss der Dans widder abgange.

"In dem Haus waare net naegscht genunk Schtiel far die Leit zu setze, so wann en Maedel mied warre iss, hot sie sich uff me Bu sei Schoss gsetzt. 'Perry, ich bin aa mied,' saag ich. Ich hab gemeent ich wott nimmi danse, so schee hot er mich ghowe. Es waar so an de zehe Uhr, wie der Mary ihre Schweschter kumme iss un saagt uns Maed es waer Zeit far die Braut ins Bett zu duh. In dem Haus waar ken Schteg, yuscht en Leeder far uff der Schpeicher. Do hen mir mol aersche all die Gleeder, wu druff ghange hen, runner nemme misse. Mer hen die Braut var uns harre die Leeder nuff gschowe, graad as wann sie net selwert nuff gekennt hett. All die yunge Maed sin hinnenoh un wie mir sie ausgeduh hen ghatte, her mer sie ins Bett un far Gschpass mit zwee Fedderdecke zugedeckt, so dass sie schee waarm waer, wann ihre Mann kaemt. Mer waare kaum die Leeder widder runner gegraddlt, wie die Buwe hinnich der Jim sin. Wie es gelaut hot, waare die net so achtsam mit ihm. Sie hen ihn uff der Bodem gemacht, die Gleeder vun ihm gerisse, un der Jim unnich die Deck ins Bett nei gerennt. Er hot wull gegrische, er kennt sich selwert ausduh, awwer mei Perry hot ihn gebennicht, er waar net naegscht Manns genunk far der Perry. Was hen die Buwe gegrische un gelacht, wie sie die Leeder runner sin!

"Der Dans iss widder abgange. Wann en Paar mied un schlaefrich warre iss un iss eweck gschniekt far ebissel Ruh hawwe, waare widder annere, wu sie beigholt hen un mit Gewalt danse hen mache. Es iss naegscht an Halbnacht kumme, noh saagt der Mary ihre Mutter, 'Ihr wolle doch net in der Heilich Sunndaag nei danse?' 'Nee,' saagt der Perry, 'des duhne mir bei Leiwe net.' Er geht an die Uhr un nemmt der Baermedickel raus un schteckt en in der Sack.

"Lang nooch Halbnacht iss en laschter Esse, un verschtanne die 'Betz' nuff zu denne frisch gheierte genumme warre. Die Buwe un Maed saage, die misste gewiss hungerich un darschdich sei bei dies Zeit, sie sin aa net runner kumme, bis sie gsehne hen, dass die im Bett gut gesse un gedrunke hen ghatte.

"So iss der Dans un die Luschtichkeit fartgange, bis die Daaghelling kumme iss. Der Mary ihre Mutter meent es misst awwer nau gewiss Sunndaag sei. Der Perry hot gscholde, weil sie die Hochzich net uff en annerer Daag gemacht hette. Varne in der Woch waer viele besser gewest, hot er gemeent, noh kennt mer far e paar Daage en guti Zit hawwe. Es hett mich gut gebasst, hab gewisst wu Hochzich Fescht far vier Daage lang gange iss.

"Mer hen noh all Friehschtick gesse un uns zurecht gemacht far widder uff der Heemweg. Wie die Buwe gange sin far die Geil zu griege, hen sie all die Maahne un ihre Schwens abgeschnitte ghatte, so dass sie sich nix meh gleich geguckt hen. Die Griesmer misse darrich die Nacht den Dricks versetzt hawwe.

"Der Perry iss mit mir geridde un mer waare aa net in me Huddel far Heem zu kumme. Er hot mir verzaehlt wie sei Vadder ihm Land gewwe hett naegscht an der Heio, wu er sich en Blockheisel uffschtelle wott. Selle Winder hot er die Baem zurecht mache wolle. Er meent mer kennte dart schee wuhne un ich waar die Gschicht aa graad willens. Er iss seller Daag bei uns gebliwwe un es hot mir gscheint mei Eltre hette ihn gut gegliche, wann er aa Irisch waar. Wie er fart iss far die vaerzich Meil gans allee heemzureide, hawwich gemeent mei Haerz daet verbreche, weil in sellre Gegend waare Insche, wu sich nix devun gemacht hen far en weisser Mann dod zu mache.

"Im Haerz drin waar ich haerrlich, doch hawwich rumgsotze un in der Schtilling viel gedenkt. Des hen mei Eltre gsehne, saage sie, 'dart, duh die Gschicht aus deim Kopp. Es hot noch viel annere gute, ehrliche Buwe un vun unsere Sart Leit. Mer sin bang en Irischer un en deitsch Maedel mache ken gut Paar, des geht net. Ich hab ken Wedderbatt ghalde, awwer was hen die gewisst, was in unsere Haerzer waar?

"Ee ganser Munet iss vergange, bis er widder kumme iss. Was waare mer noh so vergniecht beinanner! Er hot mir gsaat so gschwind, dass er unser Heisel unner Dach hett, kaemt er un daet der Vadder froge, far mich zu heiere. Es waar schwer far mich ihn sehne widder fartzugeh, awwer die Hoffning waar gross. Ich hab ee, zwee, drei un vier Munet gewaart, awwer nix gheert von ihm. Mol ee Daag kummt en Fremmer ans Haus geridde un saagt, er hett en Brief far eeni Ella Seiberling. 'Wuhnt ebber so do?' frogt er. Mei Finger hen so gezittert, ich hab den Brief schier net uffmache kenne un wie ich sehn, dass em Perry sei Vadder den Brief unnerschriwwe hot, iss mer der Mut gfalle—do muss ebbes bassiert sei!

"Well, far mei Schtori karz mache—der Perry hot unser Heisel schier faerdich ghatte, wie en Drupp Insche kumme sin un hen Schtreit gemacht. Er hot viere devun gschosse, awwer es waare zuviel. Sie hen ihn am Letschte grickt. Ich hab's schier net iwwers Haerz bringe kenne, zu denke, dass mei Perry in sei Graab gemisst hot mitaus seim Koppvoll scheene rote Hoor—die Insche hen ihn gschalpt.

"Ich meen ich kennt nimmi in daere Gegend bleiwe un bitt mei Eltre far widder zerick noch der Lechaa zu geh. Sie wolle awwer net, saage ich sett e bissel Geduld hawwe, wann die Zeit kaemt, wu sie kennte, daete sie mich zerick zu der Grossmutter. Dart kennt ich mei Druwwel verleicht vergesse. Vergesse! nee des kann ich net vergesse! Well, ich bin widder zerick kumme, awwer wie en daerr Laab verdrickelt un abfallt, wie en Blumm verwelkt un verblieht, so bin ich vun Daag zu Daag wennicher warre bis sie mich dohie gelegt hen. - - Nau mach dich fart! Ich hab noch viel Gaarn zu schpinne bis ich genunk hab far Leindicher un Handdicher far unser Heisel," saagt sie un waar eweck. Nau weess ich ferwas die Haerzer uff ihrem Graabschtee sin, hawwich gedenkt. Bin heem un de naegschte Owed bin ich widder uff der Kaerrichhof."

Lloyd A. Moll, the author of the above, is the popular columnist, whose "GEBABBEL IM SCHTOR" appears thrice weekly on the Editorial page of the Evening Chronicle.

Selli Alte Lichter

Du liewi Zeit! Wann ich draa denk
An selli Lichter, wu, bei Henk,
Mir hen mit misse schaffe;
Owets gans schpot un maryets frieh,
Mit meinre Aerwet uf de Knie;
Un hab's recht misse mache.

Do waar des alt Fettlampe Licht;
Dabei zu schaffe, waar en G'schicht,
Die gaar net waar zu lowe.
En Hoke draa, do henkt mer's uf,
En Wieche drin, den schtarrt mer nuf;
Die Flamm waar oft betroge.

Schmutzamschel heesst mer aa sell Lamp,
Now sehnt mer kens meh—Gott sei Dank—
Mer muss es zu oft butze.
Do waar die alt Butzscheer debei;
Der verbrennte Wieche petzt mer nei;
Die Finger oft verschmutze.

Un winters, wann's waar bitterkalt,
Hot die Familye, Yung un Alt,
Sich am Holzoffe g'halte.
Hen owets noh beim Fettlicht g'schafft,
Un all ihr Aerwet gutgemacht,
Die Kaelt sie lossen walte.

Noh waar aa Spermaceti Oel,
So halwer weiss un halwer geel;
Sell waar en bissel besser
As wie's Fettlamp un Inschlichlicht;
Doch muss mer aa debei sei, dicht,
Sell trimmt mer mit em Messer.

Es Fluidlicht hot aa ee Zeit
Gans gut gedient far Nachtschaffleit,
Un waar aa recht aasehnlich.
Es brauch ken Butzes, schmokt aa net,
Un hot em gut geleicht ans Bett,
Doch waar es aa gefaehrlich.

Noh wie des Kohloel kumme iss—
Ich weess noch gut, ich duh gewiss—
Sell hot alles gebotte.
Do waar ken Butzes—o, wie schee
Hot es gebrennt, gross un klee;
Es losst sich net verspotte.

Kaum waar des Kohloel recht im Gang,
Kummt schun des Gaslicht; mer waar bang
Des waer noch viel meh g'faehrlich.
Doch waar des Gas en besser Licht;
Es fallt net um, verbrecht aa nicht;
Net halwer so beschwerlich.

'Lectricity biet alles now,
Es is so schnell, mer meent somehow
Es waer der alt Kerl selwer.
Mer dreht yuscht aeryets ebbes rum,
No blitze Lichter um uns rum;
Mer schteht un guckt wie Kaelwer.

En fancy Licht waar aa emol
En Inschlich Licht. Ich weess noch wohl,
Wie der Brassschtock als glitzert.
Un wann die Beaux als kumme sin,
Waar's fancy Licht im Parlor drin,
Un alles hot gezwitzert.

Ich kann noch sehne wie mei Maem
Die Wieche nei hot in die Form,
Un sie gut zugebunne.
Noh wann des Inschlich g'schmolze waar
Hot sie die Form gefillt—'s iss waahr!
Alsmol hot eens gerunne.

En Inschlichlicht gleich ich als noch
Far im Haus rum zu geh; 's iss doch
Meh safe, meh schnock, meh hendich
As eenich anner Licht im Haus
Far rumzudraage; sell halt aus;
Doch brennt's net so lewendich.

Un in der Schtubb bei tode Leit
Hot es gedient in sellre Zeit,
Wann mir dart waare Wache.
Do hen die Buwe un die Maed
Gesotze un geschwetzt mit Freed.
Was waare sell als Sache.

Der Tod waar uf en Board geschtreckt,
Un mit em Leintuch zugedeckt,
Es Licht debei geschtanne.
Noh hot mer's misse butze geh;
Sell nemmt noh allemol als zwee,
Schunscht daet der Tod em fange.

Wann ich now sehn en Inschlichlicht,
Denk ich an selli froh alt G'schicht,
Wu unser Schponk hot g'howe.
Der Tod waar uns en Schauderlascht,
Drum hebt mer an de Maed sich fascht,
Noh hen mir's kenne lowe.

Mer meent es kennt net mieglich sei,
Des Alt vergeht, 's iss alles nei,
Guckt graad hie wu ihr wolle.
Wann's noch viel lenger so fatt geht,
Dann waer es mir die greesschte Freed
Mei Yohre iwwerhole.

Un doch iss es aa plenty lang
Eemol zu lewe. Ich bin bang
Mer kennt es ledich warre.
Die Himmelslichter biete weit
Die 'lectric Lights in unsre Zeit;
Mer muss do immer scharre.

Der Heiland saagt—"Ich bin das Licht,
Das leichtet yeder Mensch zur Pflicht,
Un wie sie wandre solle."
Un waer sell Licht nemmt far sei Guide,
Der wandert glicklich allezeit,
Dutt net im Dunkle falle.

Er iss der Weg, des Licht, der Held,
Der uns den Weg weisst darch die Welt,
Uns Aage gebt zu sehne.
Un wer sei Aage gut uf hot,
Den fiehrt der Heiland zu seim Gott,
Un dutt ihn himmlisch kroene.

Dart hen sie gol'dne Lichterschteck,
Sie hen ken Schmutz un aa ken Dreck,
'S iss alles Glenz un Schimmer.
Niemand verbrennt dart draa sei Hend,
Niemand der eener mit sich nemmt,
Sie schiene nun un immer.

—DR. FRANK R. BRUNNER
The Pennsylvania German, November, 1909.

Chat About Your Friends

Vincent Reinsmith, U.S.N. of 631 N. 6th St., is now stationed at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Vera and Irene Weiss of 736 Cedar St., have returned home from Atlantic City, N. J.

Leslie Bartholomew of 842 N. 6th St., and Robert Haas of 915 Carrot St., are visiting relatives of the former in Philadelphia tomorrow.

Mrs. Charles Heckman and daughter Mary Ann, 1504 N. 22nd St., and Mrs. Floyd Williams, 130 S. 9th St., returned yesterday from a 7,000 mile auto trip to the West Coast and Mexico. They were accompanied on the trip west by Mrs. Mary Dalton, mother of Mrs. Heckman, and Josephine Petri, who remained on the West Coast due to the illness of a relative. The party visited many points of interest in the states through which they passed.

Betty Dewalt, 1138 Tilghman St., injured her eye in a fall at her home.

Ruth Romig, 225 N. 10th St., left to attend school in Evanston, Ill.

Miriam Elizabeth Warmkessel, 341 N. 6th St., will celebrate her birthday anniversary today.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Krause, 722 S. 5th St., left Wednesday morning for Lewistown, Pa., to attend the 23rd reunion of the veterans of the 314th Infantry, AEF which will be held at the Coleman hotel there.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Leh, Alton Park, and Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Leh of Reiffton are spending the weekend with Mrs Alfred Leh of Sharpstown, Md. Mrs. Leh is formerly of Allentown.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Walters of this city are stopping at the Hotel Weylin while spending some time in New York City.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Hoyt Pursell, formerly of Allentown, now of Netcong, N. J., and Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Lobach, 426 Maxwell St., this city are leaving on Monday for a 10-day trip to Shreveport, La. They will be accompanied by Ernest Welde of Schuylkill Haven.

Mrs. Simon Sipple, 41 N. 8th St., attended the 207th anniversary of the landing of the Schwenkfelders in Pennsylvania on Wednesday at the Schwenkfelder church, Palm. Mrs. Sipple is a descendant of the Schwenkfelders.

Marie Guth Crowder, 829 Linden St., and Ruth Sipple Mellinger, 41 N. 8th St., attended the automobile show in Philadelphia yesterday.

Food Stamp Laws Must Be Obeyed

Violations Now Punishable Under State and Federal Statutes

Theodore J. Wilson, area supervisor for the Surplus Marketing Administration, has issued a sharp warning to all food dealers who are trading in food stamps and served notice that violations are now punishable under both Pennsylvania and Federal law.

Six retail stores in the city have already been removed from the lists of the SMA for violating regulations.

"All merchants found violating the Food Stamp Plan regulations run the risk of having administrative or criminal action taken against them," said Mr. Wilson. "We have at our disposal the mechanisms of both the State and Federal Government for action against violators."

According to Mr. Wilson's statement, food merchants found not complying with the provisions of the stamp program are subject to a prison term up to six months and a fine of not more than $300 under the terms of the Pennsylvania law, recently enacted by the Legislature. Provisions of the State law make it a misdemeanor for anyone," not otherwise authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture, to buy or exchange food stamps for cash."

The statute also provides that anyone found accepting or causing food stamps to be accepted in exchange for any commodity other than food, will, upon conviction, be subject to the fine and imprisonment specified in the law.

"This provision," said Mr. Wilson, "includes the purchase with food stamps of such articles as household necessities, soap, matches, brooms, alcoholic beverages, soft drinks or tobacco in any form."

Food dealers were reminded that blue food stamps may be exchanged only for those items listed from month to month by the Secretary of Agriculture as blue stamp foods.

"Administrative action has been taken by the Surplus Marketing Administration against more than 100 merchants in Philadelphia," Mr. Wilson said. In some cases, the retailer has been barred from further participation in the stamp program, and administrative action has also resulted in the denial of payment on food claims presented for payment by merchants.

"Most severe of all penalties at the disposal of Federal officials," he pointed out, "is prosecution in Federal courts under the U. S. Criminal Code, an action which could bring a ten-year prison sentence and a fine up to $10,000."

Mr. Wilson promised strict enforcement of the regulations for protection of "honest food merchants and stamp users." He listed five rules which should be followed:

Only food may be sold for food stamps; only officially listed blue stamp foods may be sold for blue food stamps; no cash change may be given in food stamp transactions; no bills or accounts may be paid with food stamps; food stamps may not be bought or sold, or used by any unauthorized person.

Tuition-Free Evening Courses to Be Given By Penn State Here

Allentown will be among the 113 towns and cities in Pennsylvania where tuition-free evening courses in engineering defense training will be offered by The Pennsylvania State college in a new fall program, it has been announced by J. Orvis Keller, assistant to President Ralph D. Hetzel in charge of extension.

Officially designated as the engineering, science, management defense training program, the new courses will be offered in Allentown under the technical school of The Pennsylvania State college and the United States Office of Education for men and women in industry and for others qualified to take them.

Purpose of the state-wide program, largest of its kind in the country, is to create a reservoir of technically-skilled men and women for important defense industries. The Penn State program, the fourth of its kind undertaken by the college, will train for industry at least 15,000 men and women in more than 50 counties in the Commonwealth.

The courses are designed for those who are employed and desire to do part-time study to help fit themselves for more responsible assignments, or to help qualify unemployed persons for employment.

Classes will be an average of 15 weeks in length. The nature of courses to be offered is based on a recent survey to determine the trained manpower needs of industry in the Lehigh Valley district.

Full information about the courses is available at the local State Employment Office and at the district offices of Penn State's extension services, Warren York Building, 530 Hamilton St., Allentown and from the Allentown Chamber of Commerce.

Classes of a similar nature will also be held in Northampton at the Wolf School, 17th and Lincoln Sts.



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KENNETH R. EDINGER NURSERIES

EASTON-BETHLEHEM HIGHWAY
ALTERNATE ROUTE 22—3 MILES FROM BETHLEHEM

John D. Hoffner Dies Of Hurts Received In Trexlertown Crash

John D. Hoffner, 66, of 1244 Tilghman St., died early yesterday of injuries received Sept. 17 in a head-on collision of automobiles along U. S. Route 22 at Trexlertown. He suffered internal injuries, fractured ribs and a fractured nose in the mishap.

The day following the crash, Mr. Hoffner's wife, Mrs. Carrie Hoffner, 60-year-old bride of nine months, succumbed in the Sacred Heart hospital. Funeral services for Mrs. Hoffner were held on Monday.

Thursday Major Carl Hill, of Staunton, Va., driver of the car which crashed with the automobile driven by Mr. Hoffner, posted $1,000 bond before Justice of the Peace John W. Wieder, Cetronia. He is charged with involuntary manslaughter as the result of the fatal accident.

Seven other persons were involved in the crash. One of them, Dr. Edwin J. Ward, of Crisfield, Md., is still a patient at the Allentown hospital where he is reported as "getting along very well." The others have been discharged.

A native of Hokendauqua, Mr. Hoffner had been an employe of the Reading Co. railroad for the last 35 years, and had served the line as a locomotive engineer for nearly 25 years.

Born June 27, 1875, a son of the late Nathan and Mary, nee Diefenderfer, Hoffner, he attended the public schools of Hokendauqua in his early childhood. Shortly after moving to Allentown as a young man he was married to the late Clara L. Smith, who died in June of last year. The couple had six children, five of whom survive. One son, John, preceded him in death.

He leaves four daughters, Mrs. Elmer Trump and Mrs. Ralph Issermoyer, Allentown; Mrs. Ralph Steinmetz, Fullerton; Mrs. Harry Eckert, Palmerton; a son, Paul Hoffner, Allentown R. 3; ten grandchildren; two brothers, Thomas, Allentown; Aaron, West Catasauqua, and a sister, Alice, Allentown. Another sister, Miriam, was killed in an automobile accident six years ago near Pottsville.

Mr. Hoffner was a member of St. Michael's Lutheran church and the Brotherhood of Locomoitve Engineers.

Rev. Conrad Wilker will officiate at services to be held Tuesday at 2 p. m. from the Wonderly funeral home, 1119 Hamilton St., with interment to be made in Greenwood cemetery.

Predicts Further Cuts In Production of Autos

DETROIT, Sept. 26. (AP)—Further cus in production of automobiles and other consumer's goods may be expected next year as defense material production is expanded, Joseph L. Weiner, assistant to Federal Price Administrator Leon Henderson, told a congressional committee hearing here today.

Weiner was a witness before a house committe investigating he migration of defense workers.

Defending the 50 per cent curtailment ordered in automobile production, Weiner told the committee the automobile industry was the largest consumer of steel, and that the supply of steel for civilian use today is only 70 per cent of that of a year ago.

Birthday Party, Shower Given at Kelly Home

Mrs. James L. Kelly entertained at a joint birthday party and surprise kitchen shower last night at her home in Allentown R. 2. The birthday celebration was given in honor of Olympia K. Cassone while guest of honor at the shower was Ethel E. Emmerich.

A doggie roast was enjoyed early in the evening. Pink and blue streamers attached to an umbrella suspended from the chandelier in the dining room led to the gift packages.

Miss Emmerich, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Emmerich of 1803 Union St., will be married in the near future to Calvin O. Grim, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry E. Grim of 525 N. Law St.

Attending the affair were Mrs. Miriam Nace, Mrs. Frank E. Amptman, Mrs. George E. Jordan, Ethel E Emmerich, Olympia K. Cassone and Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kelly and son Billy.

Religious Talks Given at Hotel

Flower A. Newhouse, Mystic, Author and Lecturer, Native of Allentown

Flower A. Newhouse, nationally known mystic, author and lecturer who is a native of Allentown, is appearing in the ballroom of the Hotel Allen, where last night she delivered the first of two lectures. The second will be presented tonight at 8 o'clock.

Mrs. Newhouse, known locally as the former Mildred Sechler, daughter of Jennie Sechler, spent her early years in Allentown. She then attended Dubbs Memorial Reformed church, of which her mother was a member.

While in Allentown, the religious lecturer is visiting at the home of an uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wright, 1131½ Liberty St.

After leaving Allentown, Mrs. Newhouse resided for a time in Scranton, later moving to Vista, Calif., where she makes her home today. She makes an annual tour of the United States, lecturing in all major cities. After concluding her Allentown engagement she will go to Philadelphia, New York, thence westward through Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago. She will speak in all these cities plus many more.

Her address at last night's meeting was "The Mystery of Divine Grace." She said that the spirit of God, indwelling, guides the thoughts of mankind and directs toward the highest good. She said that as "we work with God, everything about becomes transformed."

Tonight Mrs. Newhouse will take as her topic, "Our Purpose in Life." This talk will be preceded by the showing of technicolor pictures taken by Mrs. Newhouse and her husband, Lawrence Newhouse, on their travels over the continent. Naomi Kunkle Bierman, harpist, will furnish music for the program.

Julia Marszalik to Wed Brooklyn Man on Oct. 5

Julia Marszalik, daughter of Mrs. Stanley Marszalik, 20 E. Hazard St., Summit Hill, will become the bride of Michael Martorana, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sunday, Oct. 5.

The ceremony will be performed in SS. Simon's and Jude's Catholic church, Brooklyn. Attendants will be Theresa Marszalik and John Kruczek, Summit Hill. A reception will be held following the ceremony in Moose hall, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Obituaries

Manus M. Sweeney

Native of Coplay Was Former Head of Accounting for Penna. R.R.

Word was received in Allentown last night of the death yesterday of Manus M. Sweeney at Conshohocken. Mr. Sweeney, a native of Coplay, was 77 years of age. He had been ill two months.

Mr. Sweeney was a former head of the accounting department of the Pennsylvania railroad. He had been associated with the road for more than 50 years, retiring seven years ago.

John L. Thomas

Native of West Catasauqua Was Kutztown Hotelman

John L. Thomas, a native of West Catasauqua, who for the past 13 years had operated a hotel at 42 E. Main St., Kutztown, died last night at that address. He was aged 61 years.

Born Aug. 25, 1880, he was a son of the late Thomas L. and Ruth, nee Evans, Thomas. He spent the greater part of his life in the vicinity of his birthplace.

Surviving are his wife, Mae S., nee Frantz, Thomas; one son, Donald A. Thomas at home; one sister, Elizabeth Thomas, Allentown, and two brothers, William H., of Northampton, and David, of Michigan.

Funeral services, at which the Revs. Francis Renoll and J. W. Bittner will officiate, will be conducted Monday at 1:30 p. m. at the Fritz Funeral home in Kutztown. Interment will be made in Fairview cemetery, West Catasauqua.

Harrison J. Fehr

Palmer Township, Northampton County, Resident Was 81

Harrison J. Fehr, 81, died at 6:10 p. m. Thursday night at the home of his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Sloyer, 69 Craig St., Palmer township. He formerly lived at 2442 Freemansburg Ave.

He was a native of Bushkill township and has been a resident of Wilson borough and Palmer township for the past 40 years. He was a farmer by occupation.

Mr. Fehr was a member of St. John's Lutheran church, Farmersville; Vanderveer Lodge No. 1105, I. O. O. F.; Easton Encampment No. 196, I.O.O.F. of Easton, and of Quakertown Lodge No. 1622, Loyal Order of Moose, Quakertown.

Surviving are three daughters, Mrs. Frank Sierner of Bethlehem, Mrs. Stanley Miller of Phillipsburg and Mrs. Sloyer of Palmer township; four sons, William, Fred and Thomas of Easton, and Walter of Cortland, N. Y.; two sisters, Mrs. Henry Woodring of Stockertown and Mrs. William Eichlin of Newburg; a brother, Richard Fehr of Leithsville, Lower Saucon; also 11 grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Sloyer, Palmer township, Sunday at 1:30 p. m. standard time, with the Rev. Israel Yost officiating, assisted by Rev. J. A. Klick. Interment will be in Easton Heights cemetery.

Mrs. Sarah Bartholomew

Funeral Services Monday for Resident of Mt. Bethel

Mrs. Sarah Schoch Bartholomew, widow of Philip A. Bartholomew, died Thursday evening at the home of her son-in-law and daughter Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Houck, of Mt. Bethel. She was a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Schoch and was born and spent her entire life in Upper Mt. Bethel township. She was the last member of her family. She was a member of Christ Evangelical and Reformed church, Stone church.

In addition to her daughter, Mrs. Houck, she is survived by a granddaughter, Mrs. Joseph Kiefer, Bangor R. 2, and one great-grandson.

Funeral services will be held at the Houck home on Monday at 2:30 p. m., in charge of the Rev. John O. Reagle, D. D., and burial will be made in Stone church cemetery.

Theodore Vanselous

Funeral Services Tuesday for 57-year-old Lehighton Man

Theodore Vanselous, 382 S. 2nd St., Lehighton, died at 9 a. m. yesterday in the Allentown hospital where he was a patient for five days. He was 57 years old.

A native of Stockton, N. J., he resided in Lehighton about 35 years and was employed several years by the Lehighton Cemetery Assn.

Surviving are his wife, the former Lina Vought; his mother, Mrs. Ellen Vanselous, Stockton; a sister, Mrs. Anna Martin, Bristol; and three brothers, Harry, Bristol; George and Eli, Stockton.

Funeral services will be conducted at 2 p. m. Tuesday at the chapel of Heller and Son, Weissport, with Rev. Carl S. Leinbach, pastor of Zion's Reformed church, Lehighton, officiating. Interment will be made in the Lehighton cemetery.

Henry Walbert

Aged Tamaquan Dies of Heart Condition While Asleep

Henry Walbert, about 74, Tamaqua, was found dead in bed at 8:30 a. m., yesterday at the home of John Fulton, 230 Brown St., with whom he resided.

When he failed to arise at the usual time, Pauline Fulton, a daughter of Mr. Fulton, went to call him and found him dead. Dr. T. F. McLaughlin, who was called, said he had been dead about six hours. Deputy Coroner A. R. Snyder attributed death to a heart condition and released the body to Conrad B. Zizelmann of Bischoff's, Inc.

A lifelong resident of Tamaqua, Mr. Walbert had been an employe of the Lehigh Navigation Coal Co. until about 15 years ago. Since that time he was not steadily employed. He had resided with the Fultons for nearly 35 years. He was a member of Harmony lodge, No. 86, I. O. O. F.

The only survivors are two nephews and a niece, George Reimoilt, Tamaqua; John Walbert, Blackwood and Mrs. Margaret Ewe, Philadelphia.

The funeral will be held at 2 p. m. Monday from 230 Brown St., with Rev. W. E. Myers, pastor of the Methodist church, officiating. Interment in the Odd Fellows cemetery.

Charles Matthes

Easton Man Had Been Ill With Pneumonia; Was 55

Charles Matthes, 55, of 140 Milton St., Easton, died at 2 a. m. Friday in Bett's Hospital, Easton, from pneumonia. He was admitted on Wednesday for medical treatment.

Mr. Matthes was a native of Phillipsburg, N. J., a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Leo Matthes and spent all his life in Easton and Phillipsburg, N. J. For the last 22 years he was employed as machinist at the Metropolitan Edison Co., Easton.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Genevieve Scheetz Matthes, and two brothers and a sister: John Matthes and Katharine Matthes, both of Phillipsburg, N. J., and Leo Matthes, Manheim, W. Va.

He was a member of St. Joseph's Catholic church and Court Wikoff, No. 179, Foresters of America.

Funeral services will be held from his home at 140 Milton Ave., Easton, Monday morning followed by a Requiem high mass in St. Joseph's Catholic church at 9 a. m.

Clement A. Bear

Native of Egypt Suffered from Paralytic Strokes

As the result of paralytic strokes suffered Monday and Tuesday, Clement A. Bear, 72, a native of Egypt, died shortly after 1 o'clock Friday morning at the home of his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Rickard, of 338 N. 2nd St.

Mr. Bear, who had suffered a similar strokes several times in the past two years, had resided in Fullerton most of his lifetime, however since the death of his wife Hannah, nee Samuels, five years ago he had resided for varying periods at the Rickard home.

The son of the late George A. and Caroline, nee Leh, Bear, he had been living in retirement for a number of years. He was formerly employed at the old Fuller-Lehigh foundry in Fullerton.

He was a member of the Ferndale Presbyterian church of Fullerton.

Besides his daughter Susanna, wife of Reginald Rickard, he leaves a daughter in Fullerton, Mrs. Carrie Fenner; 16 grandchildren, and 2 great grandchildren. One brother preceeded him.

Funeral services have been tentatively arranged for Tuesday at 2 p. m. from the Rickard home, with Rev. Harold Meyers officiating. Interment will be in Fairview cemetery, West Catasauqua.

Benjamin L. Horn

Resident of Bethlehem, Aged 77, Had Been Ill Three Years

Benjamin L. Horn, 77, died at 10 a.m. Friday at the residence, 614 3rd Ave., Bethlehem, following an illness of three years. He had been in the employ of the Bethlehem Steel Co. electrical department for 24 years and was a past noble grand of Covenant Lodge, No. 13, I.O.O.F., Belvidere, N. J.

The Rev. Harvey Sell will officiate at funeral services at 2 p. m. Monday in the Steyers home, 70 E. Broad St., Bethlehem. Interment in Three Church Hill cemetery, Martin's Creek.

Mr. Horn is survived by his wife, Mrs. Lilly Kline Horn; one son, Lawrence C. Horn, Bethlehem; three sisters, Elizabeth and Ida Horn, Lower Mt. Bethel Twp.; Mrs. Alice Gilbert, West Orange, N. J.; a brother, George Horn, Montana.

Deceased was a son of the late Charles and Elizabeth Paul Horn, Lower Mt. Bethel.

Deaths

DIEFENDERFER—In this city, Sept. 26, 1941, Atty. John G. Diefenderfer, aged 92 years, 8 months and 20 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services Tuesday at 2 p. m. at the residence of his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. William S. Hall, at Trexlertown. Entombment in the Grandview cemetery. Friends may call Monday from 7 to 9 p. m. Schmoyer.

BEAR — In this city, Sept. 26, 1941, Clement A. Bear, husband of the late Hannah, nee Samuels, Bear, aged 71 years, 10 months and 3 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services at the home of his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Rickard, 338 N. 2nd St., Tuesday at 2 p. m. Interment in Fairview cemetery, Catasauqua. Friends may call Monday from 7 to 9 p. m. Weber.

REPPERT — At Ballietsville, Sept. 25, 1941, Anna, nee Poplaski, Reppert, wife of Luther Reppert, aged 22 years, 3 months and 21 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services from her late home, the residence of her mother, Mrs. Anna Poplaski, Ballietsville, Monday at 1:30 p. m. Continued services in St. John's Lutheran church, Coplay, at 2 p. m. Interment in the chapel cemetery. Friends may call from Sunday noon until the time of the funeral. Weber.

VANSELOUS—In Allentown, Sept. 26, 1941, Theodore Vanselous, 382 S. 2nd St., Lehighton.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services at 2 p. m. Tuesday at the chapel of Heller and Son, Weissport. Interment in the Lehighton cemetery. Friends may call at chapel Monday night.

Heller and Son, Weissport.

HORN—In Bethlehem, Friday, Sept. 26, 1941, Benjamin L. Horn, 77, husband of Lilly Kline Horn of 614 3rd Ave., Bethlehem.

Relatives and friends and members of Covenant Lodge No. 13, I.O.O.F., are respectfully invited to attend funeral services at 2 p. m. Monday in the Steyers home, 70 E. Broad St., Bethlehem. Interment in Three Church Hill cemetery, Martins Creek. Marvin M. Steyers.

THOMAS—At Kutztown, Sept. 26, 1941, John L. Thomas, husband of Mae S., nee Frantz, aged 61 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services Monday at 1:30 p.m. at the Fritz funeral home, Kutztown. Interment will be made in Fairview cemetery, West Catasauqua. Fritz



SALZ

A PENNSYLVANIA GERMAN COMEDY

in Three Acts

by

CLARENCE F. IOBST

(Copyright, 1941, Clarence F. Iobst)

PROLOG
Im Haerbscht

In the kitchen of the farmhouse of EM and JIM, a middle-aged couple, rather poor, hard-working farm folk, who are superstitious, believing in signs and omens.

SARAH, a neighbor, is calling on EM who sits on the right at the cradle. SARAH is seated on the left darning stockings.

SARAH So en verflickt's Schtrimp G'schtopp die gans Zeit!

EM So saag ich aa. Der Jim hot immer die Schtrimp voll Lecher. Ich hab ihn schunt en gansi Woch verscholde, awwer er schweert, er daet sei Neggel net schneide bis der Mond am Abnemmede iss.

SARAH Wie dumm!

EM Nee, es verzaernt mich, doch geb ich ihm recht.

SARAH Du bischt ewwe so dumm wie er aa.

EM Dumm bin ich verleicht, awwer all die g'scheide Leit wisse, dass der Mond ebbes zu duh hot mit so Sache.

SARAH Geh mer weck!

EM—Des hot mei Maemm immer druff g'halte, dass die Neggel ins Lewe wachse, wammer sie schneid im Zunemmede.

SARAH Dumm, gans dumm!

EM Un ken Mensch sett der Mond uff sich scheine losse, wann er am schlofe iss—es macht naervisch.

SARAH Dann hen ihr schunt oft g'schlofe mit de Shades drowwe.

(After a pause EM sings:)

Schlof, Bobbeli, schlof,
Der Daadi hied die Schof,
Die Mammi hied die rote Kieh
Un schteht im Dreck bis an die Knie.

EM Es Bobbeli iss awwer schmaert heit.

SARAH Wie lang haltscht sie noch?

EM Bis iwwermarye—die Sallie holt sie noh. Ich daet sie gaern lenger halde, awwer mei Kinner meenen all, ich waer bissel g'schpassich.

SARAH Yuscht die Kinner?

EM Un viel annere Leit aa. Bissel Mitleides daet unsre Nochbere bekumme.

SARAH—Mer grickt die menscht Zeit alles, was mer verdient.

EM Die Kinner gewwe aa nix meh um uns, zeit dass die Bauerei so zerick geht.

SARAH Du darfscht doch daageweis die Kinner hiede. (Pause.) Wachst dann des Kind? Es waar so lang zimberlich.

EM Es waerd g'saat en Kind daet net wachse bis es bezaahlt iss, un ich denk sie sin em Dokter noch zehe Daahler schuldich.

(SARAH rises, walks to the cradle right and turns downs the covers.)

SARAH—'S iss lang, gell?

EM (Standing.) Der Vadder is ewwe langbeenich.

SARAH Es iss en Boddel Bewi, gell?

EM Ei ya, schunscht kennt ich sie net halde.

SARAH 'S iss ewwe schlimm wann die Bewis liewer die Boddel hen, so dass der Cigarette Schmok ne net in die Aage kummt.

EM Die Sallie schmokt net—viel.

SARAH Mer meent es daet lache, gell?

EM Wann's lacht im Schlof, hot's Bauchweh—o Yammer! (Sits and rocks the cradle.)

Heeli, heeli, Hinkeldreck,
Bis marye frieh iss alles weck!

SARAH Was iss dann um ihre Hals gebunne?

EM Wei-e-

SARAH Deiwelsdreck, hol's die Grenk! Alder Weiwerglaawe!

EM (Standing.) Ich denk, ich weess was mer dutt fer Wasserparble verhiede. Un es geht dich aa nix aa.

SARAH O, ich hab aa schunt g'heert vun so Sache, awwer ich meen es waer besser, wann ihr en Dokter graechte (Walks to left center.)

EM Mer hen en Dokter.

SARAH (Stops.) Wer? Gewiss der alt Braucher John.

EM Well ....

SARAH Ich weess genunk vun ihm—er braucht mit me Karfreidaagsoi.

EM (Interrupts SARAH.) Nee, nee, er nemmt en Hufeise. (EM sits down.)

SARAH Die Millich muss immer vun de seeme Kuh sei, en wieschti, granki Windel muss unnich die Schdalldeer begrawwe sei—un wann en Kind aagewachse iss, legt er's uff die Deereschwell un messt's .. un ..

EM Ich geb nix drum—ich weess was er geduh hot fer mich, wie ich 's Wildfeier g'hatt hab.

SARAH O ya—Wildfeier, awwer nix schunscht. (Walks to cradle.) Der aarm Dropp—sie iss maager, gell? Was fiederscht 're?

EM Ei, Millich.

SARAH Ich hab gemeent eier Kieh waere drucke.

EM Die eend gebt alsnoch deel—sie iss zimmlich dinn un bitter.

SARAH Sei emol g'scheid—grick gudi Millich fer des Bobbli un geb 're aa Orange—odder Tomatsbrieh, noh wachst sie schur.

EM Es kann sie awwer nix badde, denk ich, bis des Kind gedaaft iss.

(SARAH moves chair from wall right, aside of cradle, and sits down.)

EM Ich weess, wie unser Sammie so grank waar, wie er en Bobbli waar—un so g'schwind, dass der Parre Schindel en gedaaft hot g'hatt, iss er besser warre. Uff kors, der Jim waar schmaert dart—wie der Parre owwenuff iss der Stifficate aus fille, hot er deel vum Daafwasser in en Boddel g'schitt. Un du hoscht ken idea was sell uns g'holfe hot. Ich hab em Sammie yuscht en gans bissel ei gewwe, un nooch sellem hot er nimmi so Heilschpells grickt.

SARAH Geh mer weck! Wann ihr efter in die Kaerrich genkten, un net yuscht fer Kinner daafe—

EM Ich daet ken Kind in de Kaerrich daafe losse, Sarah. Sie warre leicht verhext, wann viel Leid die Daaf watsche.

SARAH O Em! Ach, du aarm glee Bobbli. (Fondles baby.)

EM Hexe fer greckse! Kitzel mer sell Kind net. Witt hawwe, dass sie schtottert?

SARAH 'S iss doch en schee Kind. Es guckt recht lieb mit selle zwee Hoorwaerwel uff em Kopp.

EM (Proudly walks up center to the table.) 'S waerd g'saat, Kinner mit Hoorwaerwel daeden g'scheid warre.

SARAH Net wann du sie uff ziegscht.

EM (Walks down center.) Es iss mer oft bang, dass mer's net uff ziege. Sie waar mittwochs gebohre, un Mittwoch iss ken guder Daag.

SARAH Em, was fehlt dir—un em Jim?

EM Ei ....

SARAH Ferwas hoscht dei Gedanke immer uff so alt-fashionde Glaawe, as gaar net grischtlich sin?

EM Ich kann nix defor. Was g'schriwwe iss, iss g'schriwwe!

SARAH Was meenscht?

EM Der Waahretsaager hot alles vor gelese.

SARAH (Stands.) Der Waahretsaager? Sin ihr so weit drunne, dass ihr beim Waahretsaager waare? Schemmt eich!

EM Zigeiner kenne meh duh as annere Leit.

SARAH Un er hot dir gewiss g'saat, en rodkeppichi waer hinnich em Jim, un ihm hot er g'saat, es daet ebbes schrecklich Schlimmes gewwe in seinre Familie—o ye!

EM (Sits left, at cradle.) Mach ken G'schpass, Sarah.

SARAH (Sits right.) Un wu iss der Jim nau, widder im Tee?

EM Er hot g'saat er daet meene, er wott browiere fer die Fens fixe, dass die Kieh nimmi naus kaemten—sie fressen eenich ebbes zamme nei.

SARAH Ferwas kann er net recht fiedere?

EM Die Felder sin ewwe ausgewore. Es wachst nix do rum as Ungraud un Schulde. Es iss yuscht net dewaert, dass mer ebbes aafangen. Do kummt der Jim—frog ihn.

(Enter JIM right back. He sits on chair left.)

JIM Ya, ya! O mei Gnoche!

SARAH 'S iss recht unfreindlich kiehl, gell?

JIM Ya, der gans Monet iss wie des. So waar aa der letscht Freidaag.

SARAH Denkscht es gebt Regge?

JIM Des dutt's schur—der scheckich Haahne sitzt uff der Fens.

SARAH Meenscht? (Pause.) Wie kummt alles aa bei eich?

JIM (Sarcastically.) O gud—recht gud!

EM 'S iss net waahr!

JIM (To SARAH.) Es geht gegich mich fer de Em recht gewwe, awwer sie schwetzt dessemol die Waahret. Alles geht schlecht. Mer meent der Hufeise owwich der Deer det ken Glick meh bringe. Er sett ewwe der anner Weg henke.

EM Er sett net—'s Glick daet noh all raus laafe.

(SARAH shakes her head bewildered.)

JIM Mei Paep waar Schmitt fer fufzich Yohr un im seeme Schopp, un er sett wisse wie mer sie henkt.

EM Ruhich—hoscht selli Fens g'fixt? Nee, du hoscht net, du Liegner.

JIM Kann en granker Mann schaffe?

EM Grank, huh?

JIM Ich hab Maagekramp grickt, un denoh hawwich en schmaaler Brandewei genumme.

EM Un noh noch eener.

JIM Un ich waar bissel daermlich.

EM Kummscht devun, so kummscht devun! Verrecksche du, so verrecksche du!

JIM Awwer den Nammidaag kann ich verleicht selli Fens fixe—ennihau marye, un der Kiehschdall sett aa aus gemischt sei.

EM Unnershteh dich net, dass 'd sell net am Freidaag schaffscht—sell meent schwaer Unglick.

JIM Ich kennt en ganser Daag so sitze un Aerwet zamme denke—genunk fer fimf Mann.

SARAH (Stands.) Ya, doh iss ebbes letz—ebbes sett geduh sei.

JIM Ich denk, wann du so Knoceheweh hettscht, dann daetscht aa alsemol bissli "couragement" suche—ei—'s iss yo nix besser, als en schmaaler Brandewei, wammer Zaahweh hot im Greiz—un die Dokter duhne 's yo verrode—un foddere noch zwee Daahler fer sell duh.

EM—Deel Leid sin blauderich! Halt mol dei gross Maul.

JIM Brauch net. Sarah, dei Flickes iss hendich—naeh mir en Gnobb an des Hemm. Es iss nau schunt siwwe Woche, dass ich en abgerisse hab.

EM Net waahr! Ich naeh ken Gnebb an sei Gleeder bis er die Hinkelschtell butzt.

JIM (In good-natured tones.) Mol widder en neil Ausred! Geschder waar der Nummer fufzich Naez verlore, un marye kannscht der Fingerhut net finne.

EM 'S iss gelogge, un ennihau es bedeit Glick verliere, wann ebbes genaeht iss die Weil mer's aa hot. En gentleman waarscht sei Lewe net, un gebscht aa sei Lewe kenner, awwer wann du eischt e bissel vumme Mann waerscht, daetscht du net dei Fraa so glee hieschtelle, du Lump!

JIM Un wann du yuscht en gleeni idea hettscht was en gudi Fraa duh sett fer ihre Mann, breicht ich net die Nochbere froge fer Gnepp aanache.

(JIM gets needle and thread from SARAH'S basket.)

JIM Do, Sarah, iss Nodel un Naez. Hoscht aa Gnepp? (Looks in basket.)

SARAH Schemm dich doch bissel, Jim, schwetz net wie sell. Yeders sett eigewwe, un net immer bees sei.

JIM Ich bin net bees—un sell iss was sie verstaunt.

SARAH Ihr kaemten doch alle zwee weider, wann net immer Schtreit waer am Feierheerd.

EM Des saag ich ihm alle Daag. Bis oweds bin ich gans aus gewore vum Schelde.

JIM Gewiss net vum Schaffe.

SARAH Nau, nau, sell dutt's. Ihr sin yo so schlimm wie zwee Kinner. (Pause. She walks to left to pack up her sewing.) Hen ihr g'heert, dass es Hen Moyers aa baue?

JIM Deel Leid hen all's Glick.

EM Die Narre fer Glick, die Aarme fer Kinner.

SARAH Verleicht geht es eich aa besser naegscht Yohr. Duh dei Felder mischte, noh dutt's schar.

JIM Wann dei Gnoche so weh daeden wie meini—

SARAH Ich hab en notion, dass wann der Hen Moyer allemol sich anne sitzt, dass ihm die Gnoche weh duhne, dann kennten sie aa net aa baue.

EM Der Hen hot als arrick die Aage geblinselt noch mir—wann er net immer so Kaarde g'schpielt hett, waeren Sache heidichsdaags annerscht.

JIM Ebber hett mer aa en Briggel iwwers Greiz schlagge solle, schtatts dass ich dich g'heiert hab.

EM Ferwas hoscht dann net die Litt Landis genumme—so'n schee Maedel waar sie—ihre G'sicht hett em Deiwel die Geil schei gemacht.

JIM Verleicht, awwer sie hot en verschtennicht Zung im Kopp g'hatt.

SARAH Es Moyers duhn aa Brunne bohre.

JIM Denkscht sie finne Wasser? Des Daahl hot ken aryer Naame fer gut Wasser.

EM Sie hen doch gewiss Verschtand genunk g'hatt fer die alt Cass froge, ihre Haaselniss Gawwel browiere. Sie verfehlt's net oft.

JIM Sie hett besser Glick mit Wasser suche, wann sie en Abbelnascht yuse daet.

SARAH So G'schwetz iss mer zu dumm. Ich denk ich sammel (Rises.) mei Flickes zamme un geh weiders—mei Flicksack iss aa voll genunk. Ich hab deel Geilskeschte uffgelese. Die Kinner gleichen als fer mit schpiele.

JIM Geb mir paar.

SARAH (Laughingly.) Du gross Kind, was witt mit?

JIM Sie sin gud fer Rummadiss—ich draag sie als im Sack noh.

EM Sie sin aa mechtich gud fer piles.

SARAH Sie sin gud fer nix! gaar nix! un nau geh ich heem. De Nammidaag waerd Sauerkraut gemacht. (Walks to the door, right back stage.)

EM (Stands.) Net heit, Sarah, heit iss ken Daag fer Sauerkraut mache—mer sin yo im Fisch.

JIM (Goes to table left.) Mer sin net, 's iss Wassermann!

EM Guck im Kalenner, 's iss Fisch, saag ich dir, du g'scheider Blotzkopp. (Hands almanac to JIM. He looks into it.)

SARAH (Goes to door, saying) Es maag im Leeb sei, odder in der Wog, odder im Fisch—heid waerd Sauerkraut gemacht. (Exits.)

JIM (Stands.) Du hoscht verdollt sei recht. Em, es iss im Fisch.

Chat About Your Friends

Helen A. Guerber, 223 N. 4th St., will observe her birthday on Sunday.

Eleanor Harrell of 438 N. 3rd St. yesterday observed her 21st birthday anniversary. She is employed in the office of the Sacred Heart hospital.

Mrs. Maude Schuler of Hoffmansville has returned home from the Allentown hospital after receiving medical treatment.

Mrs. Howard Ritter, 537 Cleveland St., is in the Sacred Heart hospital as a surgical patient.

Mrs. Jennie C. Erdman of Limeport celebrated her birthday anniversary yesterday.

Mrs. Margaret Buttery of 1020 Spring Garden St. has returned from a three weeks trip to St. Louis, Mo. She had been visiting her daughter Mrs. Victoria Field and saw her new grandchild for the first time. The baby was baptized while Mrs. Buttery was in St. Louis.

Mrs. Richard Uhler of Kempton R. 1 will celebrate her birthday on Sunday.

Eleanor Walp, 520 New St., will celebrate her 15th birthday on Sunday and her cousin, Catherine Allebach, 213½ E. Mosser St., will be 16 on the same day. A birthday dinner will be served at the Walp home.

Strauss-Bogash Wedding Today

Coplay Girl to Be Bride of Lansford Man in Church Ceremony

Tillie Bogash, daughter of Charles and the late Bertha Bogash, 123 N. 7th St., Coplay, will become the bride of Walter Strauss, son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Strauss, 328 W. Bertsch St., Lansford, at 1 p.m. today. The ceremony will be performed by Rev. Vladimir Ulanitsky in St. John's Greek Catholic church, Northampton.

Bridesmaids will be Mary and Sophie Strauss, Lansford, sisters of the prospective bridegroom; Betty Krick, Lansford; Mary Marlich, Stiles. Mrs. Andrew Fedora of Allentown will be matron of honor and Catherine Billek of New York City will be maid of honor.

Steve Gazdick of Nesquehoning will be best man and Peter Moneta of Coaldale will be patron of honor. Ushers will be John and Nicholas Strauss, Lansford, brothers of the prospective bridegroom; Michael Schaffer, Coaldale, and Nicholas Petuck, Allentown, cousin of the prospective bridegroom.

The bride-elect will be attired in a white slipper satin gown with beaded girdle, six-yard train flowing from waist-line, plain illusion veil and will carry Easter lilies. The maid of honor will wear a peacock blue taffeta gown made on buffant style with a halo of velvet flowers and veil. The bridesmaids will wear blue and maroon velvet gowns with veils and flowers.

The prospective bridegroom's mother will wear an aqua crepe dress and corsage of talisman roses. The bridesmaids, matron of honor and maid of honor will carry bouquets of deep red roses and buff baby pompons.

A reception will be held at Pleasure hall, 1st St., Coaldale. The couple will leave on a wedding trip to New York and the New England States and after Oct. 12 will reside at 328 W. Bertsch St., Lansford. The bride-elect's going-away dress will be dusty blue crepe with black accessories and corsage of gardenias.

The bride-elect was graduated from Coplay High school and is a member of St. John's Greek Catholic church and church choir, Northampton. She was employed by the Lehigh Valley Shirt Co. at Allentown. Mr. Strauss is a graduate of Lansford High school and belongs to St. Nicholas Greek Catholic church and choir. He is employed as a painter for the Lehigh Navigation Coal Co.

Special music will be sung by St. John's choir.

Name Mispelled

In the list of survivors of Lewis Lauchnor who died on Thursday the name of a daughter was incorrectly stated. It should have been Mrs. William Leiby. Rev. Richard Beck will officiate at services on Monday at 1.30 p. m.



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Central WCTU To Meet Tuesday

'My City and Its Children' Topic to Be Discussed at Gathering

"My City and Its Children" will be the topic discussed at the October meeting of the Central W.C.T.U. on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the home of Mrs. John C. Ettinger, 2024 Livingston St. Mrs. Benjamin F. Beacher, president, will preside.

Announcement is made that all W.C.T.U. members throughout the city wishing to attend the state convention in Philadelphia on Oct. 18, are to contact either Mrs. William T. Grasley or Mrs. John C. Ettinger before Tuesday.

A meeting of the L.T.L. will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock in Seibert E. C. church, 10th and Allen Sts., and all children 12 years and under are invited to attend.

Elizabeth Ramsay Will Preside Today At Harrisburg Parley

Elizabeth Ramsay, executive secretary of the Lehigh County Crippled Children's society, will preside in Harrisburg today at one section of the 10th annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Conference for the Education of Exceptional Children. The meeting is being held in conjunction with a session of the Pennsylvania chapter of the International Council for Exceptional Children.

Miss Ramsay is to preside at the meeting of the orthopedic and physically delicate children's section. The topic of this meeting will be "How Can the Home and School Work Together for the Child's Well-being?" Margaret S. Clark of the Blankenburg school, Philadelphia, will be the speaker.

Obituaries

Helen Herr

Infant Daughter of East Catasauqua Couple Was 16 Months Old

Helen Herr, the 16-months-old daughter of John and Agnes, nee Filer, Herr, died Thursday night in the Sacred Heart hospital.

Surviving are her parents, one brother, Carl, at home; the maternal grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. August Filer, East Catasauqua, and the paternal grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John Herr Sr., Northampton.

Funeral services will be held Monday at 9:30 a. m. at the home of her parents, 711 Bath Ave., East Catasauqua, followed by continued services in Our Lady of Hungary church, Northampton. Interment in the German Catholic cemetery, Northampton.

Warren H. E. Mullen

Had Been Ill for Last 23 Years; Hospitalized Two

Warren H. E Mullen, son of the late Henry E. and Agnes R., nee Miller, Mullen, died yesterday at the Allentown hospital where he had been a patient for the last two years. He had been ill and was unable to work for 23 years. He was aged 52 years.

Born in Allentown, he had resided in this city until just prior to becoming ill when he took residence in Center Valley. Prior to his illness he had been a soliciting freight agent for the Lehigh Valley railroad. He was a member of the Reformed faith.

Surviving are his wife, Calvine O., nee Clark, Mullen, and one sister, Mrs. Leslie Newcomb, East Orange, N. J.

Funeral services will be held Sunday at 2:30 p. m. at the Willard Gruver Funeral home, Main and Oxford Sts., Coopersburg. Interment will be made in Union cemetery, Allentown. Rev. William F. Kosman will officiate.

John J. Bisbing

Former Melter at Bethlehem Steel Plant Dies in Newton, N. J.

John J. Bisbing, former melter in the open hearth plant of the Bethlehem Steel Co., died at 3:20 a. m. Friday at his home in Newton, N J., of a cerebral hemorrhage suffered while at work, in a window washing service in which he and a son were engaged.

He left Bethlehem 24 years ago to accept a position with the Pennsylvania Steel Co. at Phillipsburg. Later he established a business in Newton.

Some years ago he was active in Bethlehem Lodge, 284, Fraternal Order of Eagles and was president of the marching club when it was an outstanding unit.

In addition to his membership in the Eagles he was also a member of the Holy Name society of St. Joseph's church, Newton, N. J.

Four children survive: Elizabeth J., wife of Dr. John J. Evrard, 122 E. 3rd St., Bethlehem; May L., wife of Willard Hulsizer; John R. Bisbing and Mrs. Rose C. Stull, wife of the late Howard Stull, all of Newton, N. J. His wife died two years ago.

Funeral at 9 a. m. Monday from the late home with solemn requiem mass by Rt. Rev. Monsignor Donovan in St. Joseph's church. Interment in the parish cemetery.

Nicholas Onuschak

Well Known Catasauquan Will Be Buried Sunday

Ill for the last two years, Nicholas Onuschak, son of Harry and Anna, nee Wawryn, Onuschak, died at 3 o'clock Friday morning at his home, 1054 3rd St., North Catasauqua. He was 32.

Mr. Onuschak was a well known and respected member of his community. For a number of years he had served as a clerk in his father's store and meat market, also assisting with the managerial duties of the establishment.

A member of a family which has resided in North Catasauqua for more than half a century, he was born and reared in the township, and attended its public schools.

He was a member of the Holy Trinity Russian Orthodox church and fraternally was associated with the Russian Brotherhood Assn.

Besides his parents, he is survived by the following brothers and sisters: Emil, Catasauqua; Harry Jr., North Catasauqua; Alexander, Northampton; Mrs. Clifford Young and Mrs. Roger Williams, both of North Catasauqua.

Brief funeral services will be held from the home on Sunday at 2 p. m., to be followed by regular services in Holy Trinity Russian Orthodox church, North Catasauqua. Rev. George Senofsky will officiate. He will be buried in the parish cemetery. The viewing will be held from Saturday evening until the time of the funeral.

Jacob B. Kerschner

Resident of Near Macungie Was 70 Years Old

Jacob B. Kerschner of near Macungie died yesterday at 4:10 p. m., from the effects of a stroke suffered last Friday while he was at work in the barn on his farm. He was aged 70 years, 11 months, and 20 days.

Born a son of William H. and Levina, nee Laros, Kerschner, in Lower Macungie township, he lived the greater part of his life in Lehigh county. For 12 years he was proprietor of the Sunset Shirt Manufacturing Co. near Vera Cruz, but recent years he had devoted to farming. He was a member of Solomon's Reformed church, Macungie and served on its consistory for many yars.

He is survived by his wife Emma, nee Derr, Kerschner; four sons, Irvin of Macungie, Edgar at home, and George and Charles of Allentown R. 1; two daughters, Verna, wife of James Heil, Macungie, and Mildred, at home. He is also survived by 13 grandchildren and one sister, Mrs. William Kern, Zionsville.

Funeral services will be conducted from his late home Wednesday at 1:30 p. m., followed by services in Solomon's Reformed church. The Rev. Ralph Althouse will officiate. Interment will be made in the cemetery adjoining the church.

Mrs. Carrie E. Pauley

Easton Widow Was Native of Bangor

Mrs. Carrie E. Spangenberg Pauley, widow of Robert Pauley, 1133 Ferry St., Easton, died late Thursday night at her home.

A native of Bangor, she was twice married. Her first husband was the late George Shook. She was a member of the Portland Lutheran church, the Easton Woman's club and William Parsons Chapter, No. 185. OES, Easton.

Surviving are a son, Foster Shook and a daughter-in-law, Mrs. Verna Shook, both of Easton.

Funeral at 2 p. m. Monday at the Shillinger Funeral Home, Easton, with Rev. W. F. McClain officiating. Burial in Easton cemetery.

Timothy J. Kennedy Jr.

Former Tamaqua Resident Succumbs at Lewistown

Timothy J. Kennedy Jr., 22, former Tamaqua resident, died Thursday night at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Kennedy, Lewistown, from the effects of pneumonia. He had been in ill health since childhood.

A native of Tamaqua, he resided there until about a year ago when the family moved to Lewistown. They formerly lived at 628 Arlington St. and were members of St. Jerome's church. The elder Kennedy was formerly employed by the Metropolitan Insurance Co.

Surviving are his parents; a brother, John, Coaldale, and six sisters, Mrs. Robert Barry, Mary Kennedy and Grace Kennedy, Coaldale; Mrs. John Iohn, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. Chester Creitz, Newton-Hamilton, Pa., and Jane Kennedy, Lewistown.

Mrs. Jane McNeill

Former Summit Hill Woman Succumbs at Philadelphia

Mrs. Jane, nee Crawford, McNeill, formerly of Summit Hill, died on Wednesday at her home, 4412 Larchwood Ave., Philadelphia.

She was the widow of John McNeill, well known Summit Hill blacksmith of a generation ago. She lived in Summit Hill during most of her life and was a member of the Presbyterain church of that town.

She was a daughter of the late Mrs. Benjamin Ross. Before her marriage she was a school teacher, having taught in Jamestown (No. 5) and Lansford.

The is survived by three daughters: Mrs. Mary Cannon, Mrs. Harvey Heillman and Jane McNeill, head of the Social Service Dept., University of Pennsylvania hospital.

Interment will take place at 2 p. m. at the Grand Army cemetery, Summit Hill, with burial services in charge of Rev. J. F. McHenry of the Presbyterian church.

Deaths

HERR—At Allentown, Oct. 2, 1941, Helen, daughter of John and Agnes, nee Filer, Herr, aged 1 year, 4 months and 7 days.
Funeral services, to which relatives and friends are invited without further notice, will be held Monday at 9:30 a.m. at the home of the parents, 711 Bath Ave., East Catasauqua. Further services will be held at 10 o'clock in Our Lady of Hungary church, Northampton, followed by burial in the German Catholic cemetery, Northampton.
Viewing on Monday from noon until time of funeral. Schisler.

LONG—In New York City, Oct. 3, 1941, Mary, wife of Adolph Long, aged 45 years. Due notice of funeral. Weber.

DESCH—In Philadelphia, Oct. 3, 1941, Piersol N., husband of Kate A., nee Lonabaugh, Desch.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services Thursday at 2 p.m. at 5426 Wayne Ave., Germantown. Interment will be private.
Friends may call Monday from 7 to 9 p.m. Russell H. Scheirer.

FISHER—At Palmerton, Oct. 3, 1941, Charles D. Fisher, son of Russell L. and Pauline, nee Bowman, Fisher of Lehighton R. 1, aged 12 years, 2 months and 13 days.
Funeral services to which relatives and friends are invited will be held Tuesday at 2 p. m. at the home of the parents near Ashfield. Interment in the Ashfield cemetery.
Friends may call Monday from 7 to 9 p. m. J. S. Z.

MULLEN—In this city, Oct. 3, 1941, Warren H. E. Mullen, son of the late Henry E. and Agnes R., nee Miller, Mullen, aged 52 years, 6 months and 6 days.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services at the Willard Gruver funeral home, Main and Oxford Sts., Coopersburg, Sunday at 2:30 p. m., without further notice. Interment in Union cemetery, Allentown.
Friends may call this evening from 7 to 9 p. m. Willard Gruver.

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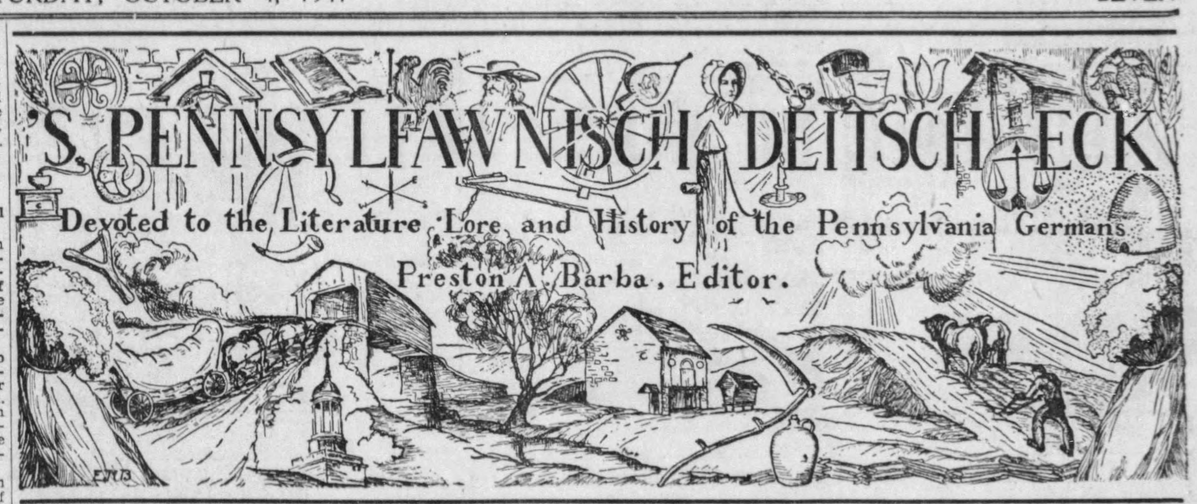
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SALZ

A PENNSYLVANIA GERMAN COMEDY

in Three Acts

by

CLARENCE F. IOBST

(Copyright, 1941, Clarence F. Iobst)

ACT TWO
Scene One
(Im Harning)

The kitchen is in great disorder. The carpet is disarranged, newspapers, coats, boots, etc., litter the room. The table is full of dishes. In place of a horseshoe above the door is the head of a rooster. The cradle is removed. Enter KATE and SARAH stepping over the broom.

SARAH (Calling.) Em! (Pause.) Em! (Pause.) Wu bischt?

(SARAH enters with KATE MOYER, each with a package which she places on the table.)

KATE Es iss mer schier bang—alles scheint so schauderlich un verlosse. (She walks to left centre.)

SARAH Yuscht notion (From right centre.) Die Em sitzt gewiss owwe drowwe un brillt.

KATE Ich fiehl aa defor. (She sits down on left.)

SARAH Wann's dich besser fiehle macht, brill—awwer noh bass uff—'s iss hoch Zeit, dass ebbes do rum geduh waerd. Un wann du un ich es net duhne, wer bekimmert sich? (She goes to the table as though to put away dishes.) Was es aussehnt!

KATE Ich wott ich waer deheem.

SARAH Mer missen die Em suche un 're mol gud die Meening saage.

KATE—Uf eene Wek iss es doch ihre eegni Bisniss.

SARAH Nee, es iss net. Mer sin ken Grischte wann mer die Sache als noch weider geh losse.

KATE Ich duh nix meh, so dass du sell weesscht.

SARAH O yo, du duscht.

KATE Verloss dich druff, wann dir widder dumme notions ei kumme, fer Mansgleeder uff en Kuh schtrippe, dann duscht's leenich.

SARAH Ich meen gaar net, dass mir letz geduh hen. Mei Mann hot sich ball grumm gelacht, wie ich's ihm verzaehlt hab. Sell sett der Jim mol weil temperance mache, hot er g'saat.

KATE Sell waar unser Meening, uff kors, awwer sin mer gud genunk fer Schtee schmeisse?

SARAH Dart denoch frog ich net zu dief—ich bin kens vun de beschde, gewiss, doch iss mei Haus sauwer genunk, dass ich der Em weise kann, wu sie bissel Dreck zamme kehre sett.

KATE Sauwerlichkeet iss aa net alles.

SARAH Die Schrift saagt doch ebbes, wie Sauwerlichkeet waer en Aagewehnet zu lowe.

KATE Wann warscht du mol widder in de Kaerrich, dass du so deidlich die Schrift vor lese kannscht?

SARAH Wann du un dei Mann efter noch de Kaerrich gaemten, daedscht mich aa efter sehne dart.

KATE Ich wott die Em waer do.

SARAH Es geht mer aa so. (Goes to the door left, back stage, and calls.) Em! Em! Em! (She opens the door and looks in.)

SARAH (To KATE.) Do hin sitzt sie un brutzt. (To EM.) Kumm doch raus! Du hoscht B'such.

(She walks to the table.)

EM (Comes to the door, carrying a doll.) Ihr kennen graad widder geh. Ich will ken B'such, das kummt fer alle Dreck aus schnuffle. (EM goes to the door right, puts doll on the table or a chair, picks up the broom and sweeps as though sweeping dirt out of the room.)

SARAH Die Kate do un ich hen aus gemacht mer daeden dir helfe heit, schtatts noch der Naeh-society geh.

EM Breichen net!

KATE Unser Schwort iss dick. Mer kennen viel aa nemme. Dei Gekehr soll uns weise, dass du uns naus gekehrt hoscht statts der Dreck. Es macht uns nix aus, was du uns heesscht odder wie unleidich un unwillkumm, dass mer sin—mer bleiwen.

SARAH Zu sellem saag ich "Amen!" (Picks up the empty bottle.) Em Jim sei Rummadiss iss scheint's besser.

EM Denkscht?

KATE Der Dokter hot em Hen g'saat, er sett net so viel g'salse Fleesch esse—es macht ihm immer meh odder wennich Rummadiss.

EM Es macht mer nix aus, was mer esse. (Puts a pin into the doll.)

KATE Sell iss ferwas ihr immer glaage.

SARAH Die Kate hot eich en frischi Brotwaerscht gebrocht un do iss en Leeb heemgebacke Brod vun mir.

EM (Turns the loaf over. Weesscht net, dass die Engel heile, wann'd en Leeb Brod uff der Kopp legscht?

(SARAH sees head of a rooster above the door.)

SARAH Un nau, Em, will ich wisse, was sell meent. (She points to the head of the rooster. Pause.) Em! (Pause.) Em! (In a louder tone.)

EM Was?

SARAH Du hoscht mich g'heert.

EM Was hoscht g'saat?

SARAH Du Zippel—geb mer die Schtory.

EM Es geht dich nix aa!

SARAH Du finnscht aus, eb's dutt odder net. Mei Mann iss uff em Taunschip Bord of Hels un ich will mol sehne eb do schtinkiche Haahnekepp rum henke.

EM Es geht nimmand schunscht eenich ebbes aa. (She walks up left centre to left.)

SARAH Mer wolle mol sehne. Geb mer seller Schtuhl.

EM Sarah, ich warn dich.

SARAH Haer mit sellem Schtuhl.

EM Sarah!

SARAH (She walks up center.) Geb mer ee gudi Ausrett, dass sell dart henke soll.

EM En Haahnekopp verhied Unglick—un mer hen blendi. (She takes pin from dress, puts it into doll.)

SARAH Un wer macht dich so ebbes weis. Der Waahretsaager gewiss! (Pause.) Un er hot dann 's Fleesch vum Hinkel gesse? Saag mir's net—ich weess. Der Waahretsaager hot es mit genumme un selwert g'fresse. Wann ihr noch paar meh so customers hett, breicht ihr ken anner Fleesch kaafe.

EM Meind dei eegni Bisniss!

SARAH Mer duhn—un unser Bisniss heit iss fer bissel G'scheitheet in dei Kopp schlagge—un der Haahnekopp kummt runner.

EM Ich ruf em Jim!

SARAH Bring en rei—er kann aa bissel G'scheitheet schtende.

EM Jim! Jim! Jim! (Exits right, back stage.)

KATE Ich denk, Sarah, du daetscht en doch verleicht besser dart losse.

SARAH Un ferwas?

KATE Mer hen ken Recht fer uns so frech mache mit ihre Sache. Die Em macht mich recht schauderlich fiehle.

SARAH (Sits down on right.) Ich hab g'sehne, dass sie en Bobb g'howe hot, un wann ich net arrick letz bin, waar die Poschdur un die Gleeder vun de Bobb so zimmlich naegscht wie die Kate Moyer.

KATE Sell hot ebbes zu duh mit Hexerei, un die Em meent verleicht, ich sett mol gebrowiert sei.

SARAH Ich schtimm fer dich dass'd kenni bischt.

KATE (Rises.) Ich hoff net. Dinn, daerr un lang bin ich, awwer darrich en Gnarreloch kann ich net schluppe.

SARAH Unni G'schpass, Kate, ich meen es waer unser Pflicht fer daere Familie helfe, eb sie gans naerrisch warre.

KATE Ich hab so en halwer Blaan—mer machen sie weiss, mer hetten Mitleides un mer daeden ihne helfe ihre Unglick iwwerkumme.

SARAH Sell iss Scheiheilichkeet.

KATE Heess es, was du witt—es helft verleicht.

SARAH Well, schlapp's dann raus.

KATE Mei Maemm hot aa als karyose notions g'hatt, un doch iss sie faddich warre mit so Kerls—eener hot sie als vernarre g'halde bis er gschpiert hot, dass sie ball ken Glaawe meh g'hatt hot an ihn, noh hot er sie weis gemacht, es waer nau noch eener, dass g'scheider waer—sie sett zu ihm geh.

SARAH So schaffe sie.

KATE Noh iss sie dann zu dem g'scheidere Kerl gange un endlich hot er aa en annerer verrode un noh hot sie aus gemacht es waer all Humbug.

SARAH Un nau was fer en idea hoschte im Kopp?

KATE Der Jim un die Em missen Hilf griege vun ebber, dass sie glaawe waer g'scheider wie der Waahretsaager.

SARAH Un kennscht du eener?

KATE Ich duh aa net. Des iss mei idea. Mir griegen ebber das sie recht gud ei feddelt—ebber das sie in recht dumme Umschtende dutt, so dass sie sehne fer sich selwert wie dumm, dass sie sin.

SARAH Un wer soll des duh—ich?

KATE Du bischt dumm genunk, awwer es muss ebber gans fremmes sei—em Hen sei Neffe kummt iwwerdem zu uns uff B'such un wann der yung Mann noch so voll Deiwelschtreech iss, wie er als waar, iss er graad der Kerl fer das darrich zu nemme.

SARAH Ich darf mich net zu plain rum schwinge—ich hab zu schtreng g'scholte, awwer ich verrod's net.

(JIM and EM enter.)

JIM Wem verroden ihr was?

SARAH Well, Em, dart drowwe henkt er. Ich waar schur, ich daed en runner reisse, awwer uff eemol iss es mir eikumme: "Sarah, duh net."

KATE Ich hab sie devun g'halte. Mir duhn unser Nochberlichkeet bissel iwwerschteppe, awwer mir sin so aernscht fer eich helfe.

SARAH Un sell iss was die Kate eich verrode will.

JIM Was?

KATE Die gans Landschaft weess, dass der alt Braucher John in deel Sache gud iss, awwer—awwer—

EM Awwer was?

KATE Des glaawen ihr aa, dass en Kerl, wu schafft fer en paar Pund Hinkel, net vun de beschte Dokter sei kann.

EM Mer hen aa ken Geld fer deier bezaahle.

SARAH Es iss doch Geld weck g'schteckt unnich em Kaerbet, odder aryets.

EM Hoscht mol widder rum g'schnuffelt?

SARAH Ich hab aa net.

JIM Wann's batt, iss's es waert. Awwer ich weess vun ken annere Kerls dorum—un die Law erlaabt's ennihau net.

KATE Nau frogen mich net, wu ich des g'heert hab, awwer es waerd rum gepischpert, dass eener eblang in die Nochberschaft kummt.

EM and JIM Gewiss?

SARAH Wann ebber neies in die Nochberschaft kummt, weess die Sarah's eb viel annerer Leid—un den schick do haer so g'schwind, dass er sich weist.

EM Er kann net zu g'schwind kumme fer mich zu basse. Ich hab schunt alles gebrowiert, das zu denke iss.

KATE Hen ihr schunt gebrowiert fer gliediche Kohle in der Wasserdrog schmeisse un noh acht gewwe, wer rumlaaft mit wehe Finger odder Lefze?

SARAH Sell iss recht wiescht vun dir, Kate. Du sehnscht, dass mei Lefze weh sin fer eens, un noch eens—wann der Jim gliediche Kohle naus an der Wasserdrog draage muss, waerd sei Gnocheweh gans uffriehrisch.

KATE Un er sett gud Achting gewwe uff sich, so dass er sei Friehyohrsbluge duh kann.

SARAH Des gebt noch Schnee. 'S iss aerscht Harning.

KATE (Sarcastically.) Un es Schneescheppe iss hart uff en Mann mit Gnocheweh.

JIM Ihr Weibsleid kennen eich verziege, wann ihr es net leide kennen fer mich sehne bissel ruge un kansiddere.

EM Witt vannenaus kansiddere, wie du mich nei schprenge kannscht fer der Schnee scheppe.

JIM Schneescheppe druwwelt mich net. Der Herr losst ihn falle—er waerd aa sarye, dass er weck kummt.

EM Verleicht gebt's aa kenner meh. Die Grundsau hot ihre Schatte net g'sehne.

KATE (Winking at SARAH.) Ya, mer hen so viel Newwel g'hatt im Yenner, un sell bedeit viel Reife im Moi, mittaus Fehl.

SARAH Ihr Leid kaemten viel weider in der Welt, wann ihr eieri Aerwet schaffe daeden un es Wedder acht gewwe losse uff sich selwert. Es kann doch net verennert warre.

KATE Wann du dich eens mache witt mit denne Leid, geh ich weiders.

KATE Du wartscht—ich geh noh mit.

JIM Ich hett gaern, dass 'd baddich draa denkscht fer der gross Dokter haer schicke so g'schwind wie meeglich. Wie meenscht, Em?

EM Ei ya—so batt's nix, so schatt's nix! (SARAH and KATE exit.)

JIM Er kann uns ken schlimmer Unglick bringe. Mir hen yo der Himmelsbrief im Haus.

EM Les en widder. Es dutt mich immer so schtaerricke.

JIM (Gets "Himmelsbrief" out of the Bible. While he is opening the Bible and finding the letter EM says:)

EM Les sell gans am End—ich gleich sell.

JIM (Reads.) "Und wer diesen Brief in seinem Hause hat, dem kann der boese Feind keinen Schaden zufuegen. Der ist versichert vom Blitz, Donner, Hagel, Wasser und Feuersnoth, von allen boesen, sichtbaren und unsichtbaren Feinden."

CURTAIN

Act Two, Scene 2 and Act Three will appear in the ECK for next Saturday.

Der Oktower

Oktower, waerd's schun zimmlich kiehl,
Do waerr'n mer Reife griege.
Der Wind rauscht in de hoche Baem,
Mer sehnt die Schneegens fliege.

Un rot un brau un goldegeel,
So hot sich's Laab gedreht;
Do sehnt mer iwwer Baerrig un Daal
En Farweherrlichkeet.

Was sin die Winter-Ebbelbaem
So voll un schwer gelaade!
Die roppt mer dann am Burkhartsdaag,*
Schunscht waer's verleicht zum Schaade.

Doch iss es aa en beesi Zeit
Mit denne Hausbutzgichtre;
Die Weiwer wisse immer'n Weg
Fer Mannsleit eizuschichtre.

Do waerr'n die Effe ausgebutzt,
Noh muss mer Kaerpet gloppe;
Mer gloppt sich Blodre in die Hend,
Gedraut sich net zu schloppe.

Un macht mer's denne Weiwer recht,
Wie lieblich duhn sie wischble—
Mer grickt debei en G'schmack ins Maul,
As wie vun griene Mischble—

Ya, saag! Was hen die yuscht im Reff?
Uff eemol uns zu lowe!
Die schmiere uns die Aage zu
Un mir sin dumme Schwowe!

Die Buwe mache'n Kaerbseg'fress
Un schtelle's in en Fenschter;
Sie saage, dass uff Hallowe'en,
Do kaemte dann die G'schpenschter.

Deel glaawe noch an "Aller Heil,"
Un alle gute Dinge;
'S maag yeder glaawe, was er will,
Mer will doch niemand zwinge.

* Am 11 Oktower

—JOHN BIRMELIN

Der Himmelsbrief

The Himmelsbrief referred to in the last lines of Scene 1, Act II, of Clarence F. Iobst's comedy "Salz" was one of the various talismanic documents to which many of our Pennsylvania German ancestors attached importance. The Himmelsbrief or Letter from Heaven was printed in many forms as cheap broadsides and had a wide circulation. It was given an honored place, either framed upon the wall or placed in the family Bible. They believed devoutly in the efficacy of the Himmelsbrief against fire, pestilence and other evils, and if in the opinion of many today their simple faith was misplaced, at least no harm was done. We of the enlightened twentieth century may do well to pause and wonder which is preferable: to live in the dim twilight of hopeful superstition or in the cold white light of comfortless skepticism.

The following is an old English version of the original German Himmelsbrief:

A Letter written by God himself and left down at Madgeburg. It was written in golden letters, and sent by God through an Angel; to him, who will copy it, it shall be given; who despiseth it, from him will part the Lord. Whoever works on Sunday, is cursed. Therefore I command you that you do not work on Sunday, but devotedly go to church; but do not work on Sunday, but devotedly go to church; but do not adorn your face; you shall not wear strange hair, and not carry on arrogance; you shall give to the poor of your riches, give plenty and believe, that this letter is written by my own hand and sent out by Christ himself, and that you will not act like the dumb beast; you have six days in the week, during which you shall carry on your labors; but the seventh day (namely Sunday) you shall keep holy; if you do not do that, you will see war, famine, pestilence and death among you, and punish you with many troubles. Also, I command you, every one, whoever he may be, young or old, small or great, that you do not work late on Saturday, but you shall regret your sins, that they may be forgiven you. Do not desire silver or gold; do not carry on sensualities and desires; do think that I have made you and can destroy you.

Do not rejoice when your neighbor is poor, feel moreover sorry with him, then you will fare well.

You, children, honor father and mother, then you will fare well on earth, who that doth not believe this and holds it, shall be damned and lost. I, Jesus, have written this myself with my own hand; he that opposes it and scandalizes, that man shall have to expect no help from me; whoever hath the letter and does not make it known, he is cursed by the christian church, and if your sins are as large as they may be, they shall, if you have heartily regretted and repented of them, be forgiven you.

Who does not believe this, he shall die and be punished in hell, and I myself will on the last day inquire after your sins, when you will have to answer me.

And that man who carries this letter with him, and keeps it in his house, no thunder will do ihm any harm, and he will be safe from fire and water; and he that publishes it to mankind, will receive his reward and a joyful departure from this world.

Do keep my command which I have sent you through my Angel. I, the true God from the heavenly throne, the Son of God and Mary. Amen.

This has occurred at Madgeburg, in the year 1783.

Chat About Your Friends

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Kemmerer of 919 S. Hall St. have returned from a tour of New England and Canada, where they visited the Dionne quintuplets.

Lewis T. Solito, son of Mrs. Carmela Solito, of 143 S. Penn St., has been transferred from Camp Croft, S. C., one of the Army's four infantry replacement training centers, to Camp Blanding, Fla. During his 13 weeks at Camp Croft, he was assigned to Co. B, 28th Battalion, anti-tank unit.

Ruth Bieber, 716 St. John St., is ill with a cold.

Dorothy C. Voorhees, of 1216 Walnut St., daughter of the noted orchestra leader Don Voorhees, is one of a class of 177 new students enrolled at Ithaca college, Ithaca, N. Y. She is registered in the department of music.

Mrs. Nelson W. Knauss, 129 Church St., Macungie, will observe her birthday anniversary on Sunday.

Mrs. Rosa S. Heine, 225 E. Broad St., Bethlehem, will today celebrate her birthday.

Sadie A. Himmelberger, 31 S. 10th St., will celebrate her birthday on Sunday.

G. Robert Shoemaker of 516 E. Hamilton St., has been confined to his home with a leg injury for the last three weeks. Mr. Shoemaker is employed by the Bethlehem Steel Co.

Mrs. Eva Eddinger, 1830 Hanover Ave., and Mrs. Agnes Schierman, 1827 Hanover Ave., have returned after a week's stay in Philadelphia where they visited the home of the latter's sister, Mr. and Mrs. William Danbach.

Helen M. Smith of Kempton R. 1, is celebrating her 14th birthday anniversary today.

Mr. and Mrs. George Yeakel of 837 Chew St., are spending a few days in Syracuse, N. Y.

William C. Webster, 2814 Greenleaf St., this city; Fred B. Werley of Trexlertown and William Rickert of Main St., Sellersville, are enrolled as freshmen at Franklin and Marshall college.

Miles Van Doren of 119 N. Lumber St., is recuperating at the Allentown hospital following an appendicitis operation. He is a junior at high school.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bohrn of 963 Cedar St., this city, are celebrating their 15th wedding anniversary today.

Beatrice Kranch of 928 Wyoming St. is recuperating from an appendicitis operation performed at the Sacred Heart hospital last Monday.

Mabel Davis, Twining apartments, 2nd and Pine Sts., Catasauqua, is a patient in the Sacred Heart hospital where she is being treated for fractures of the right leg, suffered in a fall at her home.

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'Unfair Sales Act' Is Now in Effect

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania's new 'Unfair Sales Act' became effective yesterday.

Except under rigid conditions, merchants, both wholesale and retail, are now prohibited from selling any item at less than cost. For each such sale, they may be jailed for not more than 30 days and fined as much as $200.

The act defines "cost" as the invoice or replacement cost of any article, less all but a stipulated few trade discounts, plus freight charges and an established mark-up.

Exempted from the act are the following sales:

1. Goods sold at a "bona fide" clearance sale when so marked or advertised.
2. Perishable merchandise which must be sold rapidly to avoid loss.
3. Imperfect, damaged or discontinued goods when so marked or advertised.
4. Goods sold for charity or to relief agencies.
5. Goods sold to governmental agencies.
6. Merchandise sold at a price "fixed in good faith to meet competition."
7. Goods ordered sold by a court.
8. Tools and equipment sold to workers by their employers. This provision was aimed principally at miners to permit low cost sales of safety appliances.

In determing their costs, retail merchants are required to add four per cent of the invoice or replacement charge for partial covering of the cost of doing business. Wholesalers are required to add a two-per cent mark-up. Proof of ability to do business at a lower cost will enable lowering of the mark-ups.

While each sale made at lower than cost is to be considered a separate offense, proof of advertisement or any offer to sell below cost is to be considered prima facie evidence of a violation. Courts also are empowered to grant injunctions against advertisement or sale of merchandise in contravention of the act.

Exceptions were made because of the invalidation of a similar act passed by the 1939 legislature, and cover court objections to the original law.

The act was introduced by Sen. John M. Walker, R., Allegheny, and signed by Gov. Arthur H. James Aug. 11.

Son Baptized

Don Edward Kenney, son of Edward M. and his wife, Gladys V. nee Bruder Kenney, of 620 Whitehall St., was baptized Sunday afternoon at the home of the mother's parents, 609 New St. in the presence of relatives and friends. Sponsors were Mr. and Mrs. John R. Wilmet. Rev. Dr. F. C. Wunder officiated.

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Obituaries

Alfred Martin Ray

Crane Operator at Steel Plant Was 35 Years Old

Alfred Martin Ray, 35, 437 W. 3rd St., Bethlehem, crane operator for the Bethlehem Steel Co., died Thursday night in St. Luke's hospital. He was admitted there on Monday for observation prior to a surgical operation.

He was born in Fort Washakie, Jan. 17, 1906, a son of Alfred M. and Etta Smith Ray. He came with his parents from Jonesboro, Tenn., to Bethlehem, at the age of 12 years.

He attended the local public schools and at 17 entered the employ of the Bethlehem Steel Co., in later years operating a crane in the No. 3 open hearth department.

On Aug. 1, 1936, he married Agnes Ferrence, of Shamokin, the ceremony being performed in Allentown by Rev. A. W. Lindenmuth. He was a member of the Bethlehem Steel Company Relief Assn.

Survivors are his wife and his mother, of 635 9th Ave., Bethlehem, and a sister, Mrs. Charles Dempsey, residing with her mother.

Mrs. Lillie Saul

Nazareth Woman Dies at Age of 75; Was Bedfast for Past Week

Mrs. Lillie Saul died at 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at her home at 231 Belvidere St., Nazareth, at the age of 75 years. She had been bedfast for a week.

She was born in Bushkill township, Northampton county, Jan. 8, 1866, a daughter of the late Harrison and Rebecca Nolf Knecht, and was a member of the Evangelical church in Clearfield township.

She is survived by a son, George Hoch, of Nazareth R. 1; two daughters, Mrs. Floyd Stem of Easton and Mrs. Helen Thomas of Nazareth; two grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

Funeral services will be held Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the R. J. Bartholomew funeral home, 211 E. Center St., Nazareth, Rev. L. S. Stahl officiating. Interment will be made in the Clearfield cemetery. Friends may call Sunday night from 7 to 9 o'clock.

Preston A. Haldeman

Resident of Allentown Last 25 Years Was Born in Hazleton

Ailing 11 years, Preston A. Haldeman of 218 N. Penn St., died Thursday night at the Sacred Heart hospital, aged 69 years. Mr. Haldeman was sexton of St. John's Lutheran church until his health failed in 1930.

Born in Hazleton, a son of the late William and Sarah (Schaffer) Haldeman, he came to Allentown in 1916.

Surviving are his wife, Mary, nee Kuntz; five children, Clarence L., Mrs. Gladys P. Eck, Irene E. Haldeman, all of Allentown; Norman J. Haldeman of York and Naomi V. Haldeman, New York City; 10 grandchildren, three great-grandchildren, and the following sisters and brothers, Claude Haldeman, Mrs. James Biery, Mrs. Hattie Heytsman, Elmer Detrick, all of Allentown, and Mrs. Marian Laudenslager, Emmaus.

Funeral arrangements will be announced today.

Harry W. Barr

Eastonian, 67, Was Foreman at Aldrich Pump Works, Allentown

Harry W. Barr, 67, died suddenly at 10:20 p. m. Thursday at his home, 113 Madison St., Easton. He worked Thursday as foreman at the Aldrich Pump Works, Allentown, where he had been employed for the last five years, returning home about 5:30 p.m. and did not complain of feeling ill. Mr. Barr was born at Jeansville, near Hazleton, and resided in Easton for about 25 years.

He is survived by his wife, Maude Sharps Barr; a son, Leroy Barr, at home; a daughter, Mrs. John H. Cameron, of Philadelphia; two grandchildren, and a brother, Albert Barr, Forty Fort.

He was a member of Lafayette Council, No. 59, Independent Order of Americans and Camp 91, P. O. S. of A., both of Hazleton.

Robert D. Ritter

Easton Man, 58, Had Been Ill Since February

Robert D. Ritter, 58, of 821 Ferry St., Easton, died at 5:30 a.m. Friday at the Easton hospital. He had been ill since February and was admitted to the hospital on Monday for surgical treatment.

Mr. Ritter was born in Easton and lived here all his life. He was formerly employed as a weaver at the Stewart Silk Co. mill, S. Easton, and lived at 814 Lincoln St., Easton. For eight years he had been employed by the Pennsylvania railroad, and was a member of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. He was a member of the Lutheran church.

He is survived by his wife, Margaret Ritter and two daughters, Mrs. William Hager, Easton, and Eleanore Ritter, at home. He also leaves one brother, Paul Ritter, Easton, and five grandchildren.

Funeral services at 3:30 p.m. Monday at the home with Rev. Walter Veit officiating. Burial will be made in the Easton cemetery.

Lesko Paslawsky

Coaldale Miner Ill Nine Months; Was Native of Austria

Lesko Paslawsky, 9 E. Lehigh St., Coaldale, a native of Austria, died at 1:30 a. m. yesterday at the Palmerton hospital, after an illness of nine months.

He came to Coaldale from Europe in 1899, and worked for more than 40 years for the Lehigh Navigation Coal Co., being employed at Coaldale colliery until his illness. He was a parishioner of St. John's Greek Catholic church, Coaldale.

Surviving are his wife, Mary; six daughters, Mrs. John Scarloss, Mrs. Nicholas Zulick, Coaldale; Mrs. John Danshaw, Maryd; Mrs. John Krane, Lansford; Martha and Mildred at home; one sister, Mrs. Aston Goida, Coaldale; four brothers, Anthony, Coaldale; Wash, New York; Michael, Ontario; Stephen, Austria; and three grandchildren.

Funeral services will be conducted at 2 p. m. Monday in St. John's Greek Catholic church, Lansford. Interment will be made in the parish cemetery, Summit Hill.

Mrs. Emma Fries

Born in Wescosville She Resided Here Nearly All Her Life

Mrs. Emma Fries, wife of Henry E. Fries, died at 1:45 p. m. Friday, at her home, 734½ Cedar St., after having been bedfast for the last three weeks.

Mrs. Fries, who was 72, had been in ill health for three years.

A native of Wescosville, she was born Sept. 23, 1869, the daughter of the late Jonathan and Maria, nee Gildner, Overdorf. She came to this city at an early age and resided here practically all her life.

Mrs. Fries was a member of Salem Evangelical and Reformed church and of the Ladies' auxiliary of the Pioneer Fire Co.

Besides her husband, there survive a daughter, Mrs. Stella Beisel, at home; one grandson, George and one great-grandson, George; one brother, Chas. Overdorf, of this city.

Her pastor, Rev. William F. Kosman, will officiate at services to be held at the J. S. Burkholder funeral home, 1601 Hamilton St., on Tuesday at 1.30 p. m. Interment will be made in the family plot in Highland cemetery. Friends are invited to call Monday from 7 to 8 p. m.

John P. Trippett

Hellertown Man, 35, Victim of Uremic Poisoning

John P. Trippett, 33, 15 Water St., Hellertown, died at 5 a.m. Friday in St. Luke's hospital, after an illness of two months of uremic poisoning. He was admitted to the hospital Oct. 3.

A former employe of the Bethlehem Globe-Times garage, he was a sufferer from the same ailment three years ago and after being a patient for more than a year in hospitals in Bethlehem, Allentown and Philadelphia, recuperated and was able to be about.

He was born in Bethlehem, June 1, 1908, a son of the late Joseph and Annie Waltz Trippett, and was active in the Dewey Fire Co., where he served as delegate to the Four County Firemen's convention.

He was the president of the Brotherhood of Christ Evangelical and Reformed church, and for several years was a member of the Bethlehem Bach choir.

Survivors are his wife, Helen Hartman Trippett; four brothers, Walter, Calvin, Leroy and Joseph and one sister, Mrs. Allen Bright, all of Bethlehem.

Funeral services at 1:30 p.m. Monday in the P. A. Bergstresser home, 326 Main St., Hellertown. Interment, family plot, Stroudsburg cemetery. Rev. Adam E. Schellhase will officiate. Mr. Trippett was an active member of Christ Evangelical and Reformed church and a teacher in the primary department of the Sunday school.

Lotta Bougher Beysher

Former Bethlehem Woman Succumbs in Tucson, Ariz.

Funeral services were held Friday night in the home of John E. Stiles & Son, 1415-17 E. Susquehanna Ave., Philadelphia, for Lotta Bougher Beysher, wife of Howard D. Beysher, who died Oct. 2 at Tucson, Ariz. Private interment today at Riegelsville, Pa., today.

Mrs. Beysher was a native of Philadelphia and resided with her husband in Bethlehem from 1906 to 1924, when her health failed and she left for Arizona.

Survivors are her husband, who resides in Easton and a sister, Mrs. Laura Patrick, Philadelphia.

Mrs. John T. Tinney, 418 W. 4th St., Bethlehem, sister-in-law of Mrs. Beysher and Mr. Tinney, attended the services.

Deaths

HALDEMAN—In Allentown, Oct. 9, 1941, Preston A., husband of Mary (Kuntz) Haldeman, 218 N. Penn St., aged 69 years.

Due notice of funeral. Trexler.

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SALZ

A PENNSYLVANIA GERMAN COMEDY

in Three Acts

by

CLARENCE F. IOBST

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ACT TWO

Scene Two

(Walpurgisnacht—April 30)

EM and JIM are sitting in the kitchen by the dim light of an oil-lamp. JIM is nursing his "Gnocheweh." EM sits with her hands folded in her lap. The broomstick is across the door.

JIM Denkscht er kummt heit noch?

EM Ich glaab's—die Sarah hot g'saat er kaemt eens vun denne daage. Ich bin bang er dutt—ich meen, ich hoff er dutt.

JIM Es wunnert mich wie dief die Bisniss em in der Geldsack langt.

EM Hoscht Geld?

JIM Ken Cent! Hoscht du?

EM (Shakes her head.)

JIM Dann batt's nix, dass er kummt. Er schafft gewiss net unne bezaahlt.

EM Ei, nee. (Pause.) Wann mei Recheles net letz iss, settscht du noch an de fimf Dahler rum hawwe.

JIM Zimmlich schmaert, Em! Ich legel's dann nimmi—ich hab noch graad fimf Daahler.

EM Wu hoscht's dann?

JIM Wunnert's dich?

EM Ich hett net g'frogt, wann ich net wisse wott.

JIM Saag mir, wu du dei Geld verschteckelt hoscht, noh saag ich dir, wu ich mei fimf Daahler hab.

EM Ich hab kens verschteckelt.

JIM Gebscht ebbes drum, wann ich dich liege heess?

EM Ich lieg net.

JIM Geb mer mol 's Gebetbuch.

EM (Gets the book from the sideboard.)

JIM (Opens the book.) Wann du alsemol bissel do hin lese daetscht, waer's gud fer dich.

EM Mei Aage sin schwach.

JIM Ya, ich weess, awwer Geld kann mer sehne mitaus die Aage schtreene.

EM (Looks closely.) Well, awwer—geb mer's!

JIM Du dir nix eibilde—des iss alles, was ich hab. (Pause.) Un nau, Em, wu saagscht, dass du dei Geld verschteckelt hoscht?

EM Ich hab kens.

JIM Ach, yo—ich hab dir g'saat, wu ich meins g'hatt hab—wu saagscht, dass deins iss?

EM Ich hab net g'saat.

JIM Well, 's sin yuscht zwee Bletz, wu Weibsleit Geld verschteckle.

EM Huh!

JIM En aldi Teepott—(EM startled, gets up, then sits down again quickly.)

JIM (Gets up, goes to sideboard, gets the teapot, places the same on the table, opens it, looks through its contents, while EM watches closely.) Kens do hin!

EM Huh!

JIM Em, hoscht schtrimp aa?

EM Nadierlich, ferwas?

JIM Dart duhn die Weibsleid aa gewehnlich Geld verschteckle. (He moves toward EM, looking at her shoes.)

EM Was hoscht im Sinn?

JIM (Laughs.) Ich such Geld.

EM Mach dich nix weis.

JIM Unser Hilf beweist sich iwwerdem. (He sits down.)

EM Die Nacht iss Walpurgisnacht—'s schaudert mich recht.

JIM O, mei Gnocheweh!

EM Ich wott, es waer Daag.

JIM Ich aa. Nachts brummt der Deiwel. O, mei Gnocheweh! (A knock at the door.)

VOICE Ich bin do!

EM Mach uff, Jim.

JIM Mei Gnocheweh—ich kann net. (Another knock.)

VOICE Ich bin do.

JIM Mei Bee—mei Gnie—ich zitter yo wie Laab.

EM Jim, waart—wie oft hot er's g'saat?

JIM Zweemol.

EM Waart bis er's widder saagt. Wann er die saeme Warte dreimol saagt, dann bin ich nimmi bang. (A third knock.)

VOICE Ich bin do.

EM Dreimol —loss en rei.

(JIM opens the door. Enter the doctor, carrying a lantern. He blows out the lantern.)

DOCTOR Ich bin do, un ich saag "Guden Owed!"

JIM Guden Owed! Setz dich.

DOCTOR Bletzlich, awwer aerscht iss ebbes do, das gude Gedanke verhied. (He picks up the broomstick, breaks it into three pieces and throws them on the floor. He then sits down.) Un nau, was iss der Druwwel do?

EM Schwetz uff, Jim.

JIM Verzaehl ihm mol aerscht, was dich druwwelt.

EM Ich weess net wu aazufange. Alles iss letz.

DOCTOR Alles, das letz iss, kann recht gemacht warre.

EM Un wer kann recht mache, was so dief letz iss?

DOCTOR Ich—ich weess alles un kann alles duh.

EM (Aside.) Rotznaesel!

JIM Dann brauchscht du nimmi weider suche—graad do hot's blendi Sache fer recht mache.

DOCTOR Mei Aage sehne viel, un was sie net sehne, sehn ich doch.

EM Saag ihm vun de Sei.

JIM Die Sei sin dinn, un daerr, der Gaul geht laahm, die Himkel legen yuscht dann un wann, die Oier hole yuscht zehe Cent 's Dutzend, die Felder gewwe net emol Graas, das 's Maehe dewaert iss, un der Bungert gebt Frucht, das zu gnarzich iss fer fresse.

DOCTOR Ich weess alles!

EM Saag ihm vun de Blossom.

JIM Ya, un die Kuh daet's bezaahle fer dodschlagge.

DOCTOR Ich weess alles!

JIM Der Brunne schtinkt, es Dach rinnt, alles geht zu Grund.

DOCTOR Ich weess alles!

JIM Wann der Kerl so viel weess, kann er uns gewiss saage, was mir wisse wolle.

DOCTOR Ich kann. Ich weess alles!

JIM Wu alles so schlecht ausschnt, iss ebber Schuld draa.

EM Es kann net annerscht sei.

JIM Dann sagg mir, wer es iss. (He moves to the table on the left.)

DOCTOR Des weesscht du selwert.

JIM Ich hab en Feind.

DOCTOR Recht—en unmanierlicher Feind.

EM Finn aus, wie er heesst.

JIM Ya well, un du kannscht mer dann saage, wie der Feind heesst

DOCTOR Gewiss kann ich, awwer es nemmt schwer innerlich Schtudieres, un fer sell fodder ich fimf Daahler.

EM 'S iss es waert.

JIM (Takes out an old purse, opens it and gives a five-dollar bill to the doctor.) Ich hoff mer kann dir draue.

DOCTOR Un nau witt du der Naame vun deim Feind wisse?

JIM Ya.

DOCTOR Wann ihr nau gans ruhich sitze bleiwe, unnersuch ich die geischtliche Sache un finn der Naame. (Weird light effects create a supernatural atmosphere. Pause.)

EM Ich wott es waer Daag.

JIM Ruhich, Em.

DOCTOR (Pause.) Dei greesschter Feind heesst John.

JIM John, John?

EM Der Dokter iss so g'scheit—er sett doch der Zunaame gewwe.

JIM Ya, sel iss recht. Saag uns aa der Zunaame vun dem John, der Feind.

DOCTOR Ei, des kann ich, awwer es koscht nochemol fimf Daahler.

JIM Des kann ich net duh, mei Geld iss zu raar.

EM Awwer, Jim, wann mer der letscht Naame net wisen, batt's aa nix, dass 'd die aerscht fimf Daahler gewwe hoscht.

JIM Well, hoscht du fimf Dahler?

EM (Shakes her head.)

JIM (Gets his shaving-brush from the sideboard.)

EM Fang net dei Balwierwese aa alleweil.

JIM Ich duh net—ich will yuscht bissel Geld griege. (He unscrews the handle of the shaving-brush, takes out five-dollar bill and hands it to the doctor.) Do sin ehrlich mei letschte fimf Daahler. Nau geb mir sei Naame—den verschlagg ich in dausend Schticker.

DOCTOR Un sell schweerscht?

JIM Ich schweer.

EM Jim, halt dei Zung.

JIM Ruhich!

DOCTOR (After a pause he takes paper out of his pocket, and writes a few words on the paper.) Un nau, Missus, was kann ich duh fer dich?

EM Geb em Jim emol aerscht seller Naame.

DOCTOR Ich finn, dass ich der Naame schreiwe muss, un schpaeter muss er en lese. Iss sell recht zu dir?

JIM Es muss.

DOCTOR Un nau duhne mer dei Druwwel uff nemme.

EM Mei Druwwel iss schwer.

DOCTOR Ich weess alles!

EM Es bissel Millich, das die Blossom gebt, iss wie uff en Aart bitter un so dinn, das es yuscht ken Budder gebt.

JIM Ya, mer hen schunt en gliedichi Gawwel ins Fass gerennt un es batt yuscht nix.

DOCTOR Ya, ya—ich glaab sell.

EM Der Offe ziegt net, 's Hols brennt net, un in alles, das zu denke iss, bin ich nidder g'schlagge.

DOCTOR Ich weess—ich verschteh.

JIM Unser Esse schmackt leppisch. (EM cowers.)

EM Die Klappbord falle vum Haus weck un der Gaarde schteht hoch mit Ungraud. (JIM cowers.)

DOCTOR Ich verschteh, was do letz iss.

EM Kannscht uns helfe?

DOCTOR Ya.

EM Un was koscht's?

DOCTOR Zehe Daahler.

JIM Wu griege mir so viel Geld?

EM Ich yus net gaern mei Leichtgeld, awwer die Notwennichkeet iss do. (EM gets the teapot, gets a bill from the spout of the teapot to JIM's astonishment.) Des Geld hawwich mer g'schpaart fer mei Leicht, awwer wann du mir helfscht iss ess gud g'schpend.

DOCTOR Ich kann dir helfe. (He takes the money, and puts it in his pocket.) Nan saag mer, was dich's mensch druwwelt.

EM Mei Elend iss so en grosser Haufe, ich weess net was ich aerscht froge wil.

JIM Du gackscht do rum wie en Hänkel im Seidrog. Frog doch den Mann, was du wisse witt—er hot unser Geld.

EM Well dann—was kann ich duh, dass die Blossom net so bludichi Millich gebt? Des Friehyohr bin ich uff en Grott gedrete un es waerd g'saat, sell daet so Sache aa bringe. Was kann ich duh!

DOCTOR Des iss leicht zu duh. Fieder der Schpiellumbe zu de Kuh un mit me schpitziche Schtecke mach en Loch in der Grund, schitt die Millich ins Loch—des helft. Awwer es muss geduh warre frieh maryets, eb du zu eenich ebber schwetzscht.

JIM Des kann sie gans hendich duh—eb zehe Uhr maryets iss sie viel zu gretzich fer schwetze mit mir—un schunscht iss niemand do rum.

EM Ich kennt zu de Sei schwetze—sie hen so viel Verschtand wie du.

JIM Sie daeten dich gewiss verschteh.

DOCTOR Nau, nau, Schtreit im Haus macht die Welt unleidlich. Un nau, was noch?

JIM Vergess net die Wanse.

DOCTOR Uff eemol, wie en Schtreech aus em glore Himmel, sehn ich die Ursach vun eiere Druwwel. Un ich weess, dass alles g'fixt waerd mit dem. (He produces a small package from his bag. In the package are soap and brush. He hands the package to EM.) Nee, nee, net uff gemacht! (He takes package from EM.) Mach viel heess Wasser marye—sell un was do hin iss kyurt die Wanse so gud, dass wie wann es Haus nunner brenne daet. Es macht eier Esse besser schmacke, es macht eich schenner gucke, un leidlicher fiehle, es macht eier Nochbere kumme uff B'suche, es bringt Daageheling ins Dunkle—alles verbessert sich. Un nau geh ich weider. Ich will yuscht mei Lutzer blose. (To the astonishment of EM and JIM, the DOCTOR seems to light the lantern by blowing on it.) Un do, Jim, iss es Babierli mit em Naame druff. Un was ich eich gewwe hab, begucken 's net bis ihr mich nimmi sehne. Watschen mei Lutzerlicht, bis ich der Hiwwel drowwe bin—un nau saag ich "Gude Nacht!"

JIM Gude Nacht—un wann die Sache beweise, dass du uns g'holfe hoscht, sin mer sei Lewe dankbaar.

DOCTOR Gute Nacht (Exits.)

JIM Ich fiehl net fer waarde bis er ans Schmitte verbei iss.

EM Du waartscht. (Pause. EM and JIM look off stage as though watching the doctor.)

JIM Er iss schier drowwe.

EM Nau sehnt mer 's Licht nimmi.

JIM Nau, mol sehne, was mer grickt hen fer unser Geld. Mach dei Bindel uff.

EM (Sits at left, opens package in her lap. Two bars of yellow soap, a scrubbing brush fall on the floor as EM falls back in astonishment. JIM picks up the brush to which is attached a note. JIM is bursting with laughter as he picks up the brush and reads the note, which says "Fleissich gebraucht!" He roars with laughter.)

JIM Des iss en gelaernter Mann—der iss g'scheit, der weess was letz iss—des hawwich dir schunt oft g'saat, dass en bissel Seef un heess Wasser daete blendi vun deim Druwwel verbessere. (JIM struts back and forth laughing at EM who sits there in a daze.)

JIM Yes sir, en gans g'scheider Mann! Der lest em die Wohret imme Aageblick. An den Mann hawwich en Glaawe. Was hoscht en bezaahlt? (Laughs.) Bissel deier, net? (Laughs.) En zehe Cent Barscht un zehe Cent waert Seef—un all fer zehe Daahler—du waarscht net verhext, yuscht bissel faul!

EM (Getting up.) Sel iss genunk vun dir. Wann der Mann so g'scheit iss, les was er dir g'schriwwe hot.

JIM (Suddenly realizes that he has forgotten the answer to his question. All bravado and pleasure in EM's discomfiture is lost and he drops into a chair on the right.) Ich hab schier vergesse. (He takes the paper out of his pocket and opens it, while EM looks over his shoulder.) Dei greeschter Feind heesst—

EM (Finishes.) "Demi-John!" (Laughs.) Des iss en g'scheider Hexedokter, Jim—an den Mann hawwich en Glaawe.

JIM Demi-john! Dummer Mensch, as ich bin! Demi-John!

EM (Picks up the broken parts of the broom-handle and puts them into the stove as the curtain descends.)

JIM Was gebt's? (Pause. Louder.) Was gebt's?

EM Heess Wasser!

CURTAIN.

ACT THREE

Pingschte

(Whitsuntide)

The kitchen now presents a very neat appearance. On the table, which now has an attractive cover, are flowers (lilacs if at all possible). There is a strip of new rag carpet on the floor. A few pictures adorn the wall, among them the framed motto "Home, Sweet Home." JIM is seated at the table coloring a drawing for a barn sign.

JIM (To himself.) Nau weess ich net, eb ich des grie mache will odder orange.

(Enter EM with a very new broom. She sweeps up some crumbs near the table.)

EM Es hot ken Krimmele de Marye. (Pause.) Well, Jim, wie kummscht dann aa?

JIM Ich hab yuscht zu mer selwert g'schwetzt—eb ich des grie mache wott, odder wie.

EM Heb's mol uff. (JIM lifts the drawing and EM walks away from the table to get a better view of it.) Sell iss awwer schee—verleicht bissel geel—

JIM Net geel, Em—ich hab geel auswennich rum.

EM Ya well, wie due denkscht. (She places the broom against the wall.) Des gemaahnt mich an die alde Daage. (She sits down on the right.) Du hoscht als Pikters ge-paint.

JIM Un du hoscht Bobbelgleeder fei genaeht.

EM (Picks up the paper from the table.) Held iss yo Pingschte. Mer setten gewiss mol in die Kaerrich.

JIM Ich wott liewer net—es kennt aa Regge gewwe.

EM Ich glaab nimmi, awwer es waerd g'saat, wann's uff de Pingschte reggert, dann reggert's siwwe Sunndaage "hand run." (Pause.) Gehscht mit?

JIM Ich bin gewiss mied un marye will ich 's fimf Acker Feld faerdich bluge.

EM Mit deine feine Bass Schtimm settscht uff em choir singe—un ennihau, es daet uns bekumme fer bissel Dank weise un noch de Kaerrich geh.

JIM Du hoscht recht, doch setten die Geil ruhe, awwer wann du so saagscht, gehn mer dann.

EM Ich will hoffe die Kaerrich iss voll. Ich daet die Schtyles gaern bissel abgucke.

JIM Geht mer fer sell in die Kaerrich?

EM Les mir ken Breddich ab. Der Parre saagt mer genunk, dass ich net duh kann.

JIM (Pause.) Ich denk ich kennt aa mol so langsam eischpanne. Wann ich geh, will ich uff Zeit dart sei.

EM Mer kennten bei's Moyers rum faahre. Ich verschteh 's Haus un alles guckt recht schee.

JIM Mir kennten verleicht deel ideas griege.

EM 's waerd g'saat die Scheier daet 'n Aag recht blessiere—nei gedeckt mit Schlaet un frisch ge-paint.

JIM Hen sie widder die scheene Schtaerne druff ge-paint.

EM Ich will hoffe. Ich hab sie immer gegliche. Der Paep hot als g'saat sie daete die Scheier verhiede gege Feier un Schtarm.

JIM Hunsbohne! Zu sellem iss nix. Awwer ich gleich sie selwert.

EM Ich gleich selli mit me recht faerwiche Schtaern, so wie 'd dart gemacht hoscht.

JIM Mir hen Blatz fer ennihau drei so Schtaerne.

EM Mir wollen uns awwer nix debei eibilde. Mer wisse, dass sie yuscht fer schee sin—un dass sie nix batte.

JIM Nee, sie batte nix, un sie schadde nix. Nau muss ich awwer bei Hiedes eischpanne, schunscht verseimen mer uns doch. (JIM exits.)

EM (To herself.) Well, wann die Nochbere ung'faehr rei schtoppe, brauch ich mich net schemme mit meim Haus. Ich denk, heit iss en gudi Zeit fer der Kaerb los warre. (A knock at the door.)

EM Kumm rei. (Enter SARAH.)

EM Hello, was meent dann des?

SARAH Ei, mer waaren uff em Wek noch de Kaerrich un hen aus gemacht mer daeten reischtoppe fer eich.

EM Mer hen yuscht g'schwetzt devun—der Jim iss am eischpanne.

SARAH 'S iss net notwennich. Ihr kennen mit uns faahre. Ruf em Jim.

EM (Goes to the door and calls JIM.) Jim! Jim! schpann net ei! Mer kennen mit 'a Schmitte faahre.

SARAH Well, Em, wie geht alles?

EM Du hoscht die Welt leidlich gemacht fer mich, (Enter JIM)—un der Jim. Gell, Jimmie? 'S iss nau alles besser.

JIM Ya, gewiss. Ich fiehl wie en neier Mann, un nau so lang as ich maryets mei Hosse aaduh kann mitaus mich wedder die Wand schteibere, so lang iss em Herr Gott sei Welt gud genunk fer mich.

SARAH Ya, ich hab schunt g'sehne un g'heert, dass ihr do rum schaffe wie Ummense in 're Weschschissel.

EM Mer hen uff kors schunt g'schafft un naegscht Woch soll ich de Sally ihre Bewi paar Daag hiede—un ich muss nau noch Seef koche—un des iss es aerscht mol in zwansich Yohr, dass ich ken Maerz Schneewasser hab. Ich hab immer gemeent es daet besseri Seef mache.

SARAH—Nix do. (Pause.) 'S iss ebber do haus, wu eich gaern sehne daet. Soll ich en heesse rei kumme?

JIM Als gegrische!

SARAH (Goes to the door.) Kate, bring en rei. 'S Moyers hen B'such.

(Enter KATE and the DOCTOR)

DOCTOR Do bin ich.

EM (Walks over to JIM.) 'Ss iss en!

DOCTOR Do bin ich.

SARAH Mach en doch bekannt.

KATE Des iss em Hen sei Neffe—un des iss die Em un der Jim.

(JIM and EM nod to the DOCTOR)

DOCTOR Ich schteh do in karyose Umschtende, awwer ich bin kumme fer mich recht schteile bei eich.

Kate Er will eich saage, dass die Sarah un ich ihn uff g'schtifft hen fer eich Sache weissmache.

EM Ei, du Ketzer, du!

SARAH Unser Meening waar, dass Gutes rauskaemt.

DOCTOR Un wann ich m

Chat About Your Friends

Harold Kocher of 1013 S. Howard St., has recovered from a serious illness.

Anna Sherman of 137 Bryan St., is observing her 15th birthday anniversary today.

Mr. and Mrs. Calvin F. Siegfried, 939 S. 10th St., are visiting in Chicago.

Mrs. Ray H. Yotter, 1908 Hamilton St., will celebrate her birthday anniversary today.

Katherine M. McCarthy, 902 Linden St., will today observe her birthday.

Mrs. Elalia E. Sherer, 138 N. 9th St., will observe her birthday on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy A. Burger, 219 Railroad St., will celebrate their 11th wedding anniversary today.

Mrs. Ralph E. James of 223 N. Marshall St., this city, is in New York where she is staying at the Beverly hotel.

Mrs. Bertha Remaly of Eckerts Crossing, has returned to her home after six weeks treatment at the Sacred Heart hospital.

Ralph Laubach of 613 Chew St., this city, observed his birthday anniversary yesterday.

Mrs. Paul Weston, 12 S. Whitehall Ave., Greenawalds, a surgical patient in the Allentown hospital, was reported very much improved last night.

Obituaries

George A. Steckel

Dies Suddenly from a Heart Attack at His Home at Casey's Crossing

Seized with a heart attack while sitting in his home at Casey's Crossing, Slatington R. 1, George A. Steckel died suddenly Friday morning before medical aid could reach him. He was aged 57 years.

Mr. Steckel had stepped in a nail about two weeks ago and was nursing the hurt when he suffered the heart attack. The injury had, however, no connection with the death.

He was born at Siegersville a son of Mrs. Paulina A. Newhard Steckel and the late Aaron Steckel and resided in the upper part of Lehigh all his life. For a number of years he operated a farm but lately had been selling patent medicines and household needs along an established route.

He was a member of the Evangelical and Reformed congregation of the Union church at Neffs.

Surviving him are his wife, Ella Strauss Steckel; his mother, Mrs. Pauline A. Steckel; two sons, Joseph Steckel of Slatington R. 1 and Charles W. Steckel of 921 Court St., Allentown; a sister, Mrs. Miles Ruch of Allentown R. 1, and three grandchildren.

Brief services will be held at his late home Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and will be followed by regular services in the Union church at Neffs, Rev. Robert Urffer officiating. Interment will be made in the cemetery adjoing the church. Friends may call Monday night from 7 to 9 o'clock.

Oscar S. Schwartz

Allentown (South Side) Coal Dealer Dies in Philadelphia

Oscar S. Schwartz, lifelong Allentown resident and a coal dealer in the south side of Allentown for many years, died yesterday in the Jefferson hospital, Philadelphia. He was 54 years of age. His home is located at 1402 S. 2nd St.

Mr. Schwartz was a son of the late John and Lucetta Schwartz. He was a member of St. Mark's Reformed church.

Predeceased by his wife, the late Eva, nee Younger, Schwartz, he is survived by two daughters, Bertha, wife of Harold DeLong of Allentown, and Naomi, at home; two sons, Ellwood, of Allentown, and Napoleon, at home, and four grandchildren.

Funeral services will be held Tuesday at 2 p.m. at the Derr Funeral home, 46 E. Susquehanna St., followed by interment in St. Mark's cemetery.

Joseph Bowker

Native of England Lived in Bethlehem Past 30 Years

Joseph Bowker, 74, 1216½ Broadway, Fountain Hill, an employe of the Bethlehem Steel Co., died Thursday in St. Luke's hospital after a lengthy illness.

A native of Birmingham, England, he had been a resident of Bethlehem for the last 30 years. His parents were the late Joseph and Sarah Lilly Bowker.

Mr. Bowker was a former member of the Hearts of Oak Society, an organization in England.

He is survived by his wife, Constance Williams Bowker, two sons, Maurice and Sidney, both of Bethlehem; two daughters, Kathleen and Enid, at home; a brother, Percy, in London, England; three sisters, Mrs. J. Parks, Lillie Bowker and Mrs. T. Wilson, all of his native Birmingham, and one grandchild.

Funeral services will be held Tuesday at 1:30 p. m. at the Steyers funeral home, 70 E. Broad St., Bethlehem, Rev. Melvin A. Kurtz officiating. Interment in Memorial Park.

Mrs. Russell German

Former Ellen Snyder Was 30 Years Old

Mrs. Russell German, nee Ellen Snyder, 30, died at 6:30 Thursday at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Snyder, New Mahoning.

She is survived by her husband Russell German, parents, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Snyder, Lehighton R. 1, and a brother, Edgar Snyder, New Mahoning. She was a member of the Lutheran wing of St. John's church, New Mahoning. Rev. Arthur Snyder and Rev. Beck, Bowmanstown, will officiate.

The funeral will be held Monday 1:30 p. m., from the home of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Snyder, Lehighton R. 1. Continued services and burial will follow at St. John's church, New Mahoning.

Mrs. Michael Naypouer

Fullerton Woman Succumbs Three Hours After Being Stricken

Rushed to the Allentown hospital at 8:30 p. m., Thursday, after suddenly having been stricken ill, Mrs. Bertha Kepish Naypouer, 63, of 743 5th St., Fullerton, died three hours after her admittance.

Born in Austria, Mrs. Naypouer came to this country 45 years ago. She was married to Michael Naypouer, also a native Austrian, in Connecticut shortly after her arrival in the United States.

She was a member of St. Mary's Ukrainian Orthodox Greek Catholic church and the First Catholic Slovak Ladies' union.

Besides her husband she is survived by two sons, John, of Detroit, Mich.; Michael Jr., Fullerton; a daughter, Mrs. Howard Kunz, Friedensville, and nine grandchildren.

Daniel R. Heffner

Berks County Native Was 81 Years of Age

Daniel R. Heffner, 81, a native of Richmond township, Berks county, died Friday at the home of his son, Samuel R. Heffner, Main St. Lyons.

Son of the late Carl and Hannah, nee Rothamel, Heffner, he was a member of the Christ Mertz Lutheran church of Dryville.

His wife, Amelia, nee Reider, Heffner, preceded him in death 19 years ago.

Besides the son with whom he resided, Mr. Heffner leaves the following children: Irvin, Emmaus; Cyrus, Douglasville; and Mrs. Joseph Conrad, of Fleetwood. Also surviving are 19 grandchildren and 14 great-grandchildren.

The funeral services will be held Monday at 2 p. m. from the home of his son in Lyons, with interment to be made in the Mertz church cemetery. Rev. William H. Kline of Topton, will officiate. Viewing at funeral only.

Rev. Charles S. Straw

Well Established in Law Practice He Changed to Ministry

Rev. Charles Stuart Straw, Berlin, N. J., died Thursday at his home. He was the husband of the former Prudence Sinyard, former Summit Hill resident.

Rev. Straw was an attorney before he entered the ministry. A graduate of the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, he was general solicitor for the New Jersey Public Service Commission and assistant prosecutor in Camden.

At the height of a brilliant legal career, he turned to church work and became a minister of the Episcopal church. He was most recently rector of St. John's Episcopal church, Camden, and was succeeded recently by Rev. James Purdy, son of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Purdy, Lansford.

Rev. Straw, victim of a heart attack, was born in Berwyn, Pa.

Edward W. Yocum

Steel Co. Electrician Was Bedfast Two Months

Bedfast the past two months, Edward W. Yocum, 44, of 846 N. 7th St., a Bethlehem Steel Co. electrician for 17 years, died at 11:25 p. m., Thursday, at his home.

He was born in Allentown, Aug. 2, 1897, a son of the late William and Jennie, nee Fritz, Yocum, and resided here during his entire life.

Before accepting a position with the steel company, Mr. Yocum was employed by the Traylor Engineering Co. of this city.

A member of the St. Luke's Lutheran church, he is survived by his wife, Blanche Mildred, nee Kocher, at home; a daughter, Mrs. Thelma Mae Yoder, Allentown; a granddaughter, Barbara Jane Yoder, and a sister, Mrs. Edith Beltz, of Bath.

Mr. and Mrs. Yocum were married 23 years ago at the home of the bride's uncle, Rev. Morris Brensinger, in Fleetwood.

Ronald Lee

Three-month-old Baby Son of Clarksburg, W. Va., Couple

Ronald Lee, three-month-old son of Draco and Alfreda, nee Ofield, Nicely, of Clarksburg, W. Va., died yesterday morning at the home of Mrs. E. Esterly, of Mertztown, R.D.

Besides the parents, the child is survived by one brother, Donald and his maternal grandparents.

Joseph B. Sheridan

Bethlehem Steelworker Is Victim of Pneumonia at 38

Joseph Barry Sheridan of 903 E. 4th St., Bethlehem, died of pneumonia Friday in St. Luke's hospital, Bethlehem, aged 38 years.

Mr. Sheridan was born in Philadelphia, a son of Ellen, nee Ryan, and the late Edward Sheridan. He graduated from Bethlehem Catholic High school, and was employed at Bethlehem Steel. He was a member of Holy Infancy church and the Protection Hose Co., both of Bethlehem.

Besides his mother there survive one sister, Mrs. William Brown, Manayunk, Philadelphia.

The funeral will be held from the home of his aunt, Mrs. Margaret Nolan, 720 Broadway, Bethlehem, Monday 9 a. m. Solemn requiem high mass will be offered in Holy Infancy church, and burial will be made in Holy Saviour cemetery.

Charles C. Berger

Retired School Teacher Taught for 43 Years

Charles C. Berger, 66, a teacher in schools of Lehigh and Berks counties for 43 years until he retired in 1940 because of failing health, died early Friday morning at the residence of Rev. and Mrs. James N. Blatt, Old Zionsville, with whom he resided the past 15 years.

His last school was Koch's, between Seisholtzville and Shimerville.

Born in Shartlesville, Berks county, he was the son of the late Daniel and Elizabeth, nee Becker, Berger. He was an active member of Zionsville Reformed church and its Sunday school. Never married, he is survived by a brother Henry in Naperville, Ill., and a sister Sallie Mohn of Pottsville.

Funeral services will be conducted 1 p.m. Tuesday in Zionsville Reformed church with Rev. John K. Wetzel officiating. Interment will be in Belleman's cemetery, near Mohrsville. Viewing will be at the residence of the Rev. and Mrs. James N. Blatt in Old Zionsville Monday evening from 7 to 9.

Frank Rodlowski

Bethlehem Man Was Steel Co. Employe 26 Years

Frank Rodlowski died at 8 a. m. Friday at his residence, 940 Wyandotte St., Bethlehem. He had been in the employ of the Bethlehem Steel Co. for 26 years, and was affiliatd with the Bethlehem Steel Co. Relief Assn. and St. Stanislaus church, where solemn requiem mass will be offered at 9 a. m. Monday. Interment in Holy Saviour cemetery.

The funeral will be held at 8:30 a. m. from the late home. Survivors are his wife, Anna; a daughter, Mrs. Frank Gerber and one granddaughter; also two stepsons, Joseph and Stephen Geronets, of Bethlehem; one brother, Vadislav and a sister, Mary, of Chicago.

Frank F. Madouse

Bethlehem R. 4 Man Retired Zinc Co. Employe

Frank F. Madouse, 70, died at 7 a. m. Friday at the home of son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Madouse, Applebutter road, Bethlehem R. 4.

Employed at the Florence plant of the New Jersey Zinc Co., near Freemansburg for a number of years, he was pensioned six years ago.

His wife, Alice Snell Madouse, preceded him in death. Two daughters, Matrona, of Bethlehem and Marjorie, of Butztown; five sons, Curtis, with whom he resided; Willard, Middletown; Maynard, and Weldon, Bethlehem, R. 4 and Cletus, of Bowmanstown, survive.

Funeral services at 2 p. m. Monday in the Weierbach home, 835 Broadway, Bethlehem. Interment in Farmersville cemetery.

Mrs. Lulu Meglathery

Wife of Bethlehem City Plumber Was 65 Years Old

Mrs. Lulu Moyer Meglathery, 65, wife of Edward H. Meglathery, city plumbing inspector, died at 9:30 a.m. Friday at the late home, 625 W. Market St., Bethlehem.

She was a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles Moyer, of Hanover Twsp., and was a member of the First Baptist church and its various organizations.

Her husband and one daughter, Mrs. Anna C. Lyte, of Allentown, survive. Rev. Daniel E. Hartman will officiate at funeral services at 2 p. m. Monday in the late home. Interment in Nisky Hill.

Deaths

STECKEL—At Casey's Crossing, Slatington R. 1, Oct. 17, 1941, George A. Steckel, husband of Ella Strauss Steckel, aged 57 years, 8 months and 14 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend brief services at his late home at Casey's Crossing, Slatington R. 1, on Tuesday at 2 p. m., and regular services in the Union church at Neffs. Interment in the cemetery adjoining the church. Friends may call Monday from 7 to 9 p. m. Walter S. Bard.

KEHM—At Emmaus, Oct. 17, 1941, Edward E. Kehm, aged 71 years, 5 months and 11 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited without further notice to attend services at the Reinsmith funeral home, 32 N. 4th St., Emmaus, Tuesday 2 p. m. Interment in Western Salisbury cemetery. Friends may call Monday, 7 to 9 p. m. Reading papers please note. Reinsmith.

NAYPOUER—In Allentown, Oct. 17, 1941, Bertha, wife of Michael Naypouer, aged 63 years, 7 months and 24 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the home of her son, Michael Jr., 743 5th St., Fullerton, Monday 8 a. m. Mass will be offered at 9 a. m. in St. Michael's Greek Catholic church, Allentown. Interment in St. Andrew's Catholic cemetery, Catasauqua. Viewing from Sunday noon until time of funeral. Ernest B. Zimmerman.

GERMAN—In Lehighton R. 1, Oct. 16, 1941, Mrs. Russell German, nee Ellen Snyder, New Mahoning.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services at 1:30 p. m. Monday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Snyder, Lehighton R. 1, followed by rites at St. John's church, New Mahoning. Interment in St. John's cemetery, New Mahoning.

E. T. Hill, New Mahoning.

BERGER—In Old Zionsville, Oct. 17, 1941, Charles C., son of the late Daniel and Elizabeth (Becker) aged 66 years, 1 month and 2 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend services in Zionsville Reformed church, Old Zionsville, Tuesday 1 p. m. Interment in Belleman's Union cemetery. Friends are invited to call at the home of Rev. and Mrs. James N. Blatt, Old Zionsville on Monday from 7 to 9. Owen S. Hoffman.

SHERIDAN—At Bethlehem, Oct. 17, 1941, Joseph Barry Sheridan, aged 38 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the home of his aunt, Mrs. Margaret Nolan, 720 Broadway, Bethlehem on Monday 9 a. m. Solemn requiem high mass will be offered in Holy Infancy church, and interment will be made in Holy Saviour cemetery. Friends may call at the Nolan home after 1 p. m. Sunday. McCarty.

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For Women Who Wish To Be

Adorned and *Adored!*

. . . See the season's Loveliest Handbag styles created expressively for you. Each one as symbolic of Fashion as the Well-groomed women who carry them.



A—Black smooth Broadcloth Fitted Bag. Amber top. Price—4.95

B—Long Bag of 100% wool Broadcloth. Bright Red or Brown. Price—2.95

C—Nail-head Leather Bag. Black, Brown or Turf-Tan. Price—1.00

D—Suede with Grosgrain Zipper Bag. Wine, Brown, Black, Turf-Tan or Airforce Blue. Price—1.95

E—Genuine Alligator Patchwork Fitted Bag. Brown. Price—8.50

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"The Store of Famous Shoes"

719 Hamilton Street

BUILD DEFENSES AGAINST WINTER COLDS . . . . NOW

Father John's Medicine Builds Resistance

USED FOR 85 YEARS



Those with strong bodily resistance are better fortified to fight colds and coughs due to colds.

Millions have used Father John's Medicine during the past 85 years with success. Its nutritive ingredients are pure, wholesome, and rich in the essential Vitamins A and D. It helps ward off many colds by building strong bodily resistance.



Cider-Making and Butter-Boiling

By H. L. Fisher



There stood the rude old cider-press
With mammoth screw and pond'rous beam,
Whose mighty weight upon the cheese
Forced from the pomace, thronged with bees,
The nut-brown, luscious, foaming stream;
There stood the rude old apple-mill—
In ruins now, though charming still.

Hüge heaps of apples on the green,
Or on the country-wagon, there;
Their mellow hues, their crimson cheeks
How delicate their tints and streaks—
Their grateful fragrance filled the air
With spicy odors, and the breeze
Came laden with them, from the trees.

Who loved not cider-making-day,
In days when we were very young—
To linger 'round the press and mill
And help the bulky barrels fill,
Or on the springy wagon tongue,
With rustic girl, that tongue astride,
Enjoy the mimic tomboy-ride?

A respite from severer toils—
To children, always sweet and new;
To older folks, it was a day
Of—neither work, nor yet of play—
A something rather 'twixt the two;
And, e'en the horses, seemed to know
That lazily, they, too, might go.

The merrier sounds from harvest-fields
Were heard around and hailed nomore;
The plaintive notes of going birds,
The lowing of the distant herds,
And of the loud, prophetic roar
Of mill-dam, or of water-fall,
E'en now the peaceful scene recall.

All nature seemed in sympathy—
The birds, the flowers, the fields, the trees;
The sun, the air, the drowsy rills,
The quiet vale, the hazy hills;
The low hum of the honey-bees—
Like melodies, subdued and deep,
When mothers lull their babes to sleep.

And now the butter-boiling came—
That set the rural hearts ablaze—
That came as sure as autumn came;
Would that it yet came all the same
As in those dreamy autumn days—
With fiddle, frolic, dance and play,
With rustic song and rural lay.

No formal invitations sent—
No formal, fancy tickets then;
From all parts of the neighborhood,
Across the fields and through the wood,
The merry guests came flocking in;
Among the rest, with ready bow,
Ubiquitous, old Fiddling Joe.

I hear him tone and rosin up,
I see his rolling, laughing eye;
Although I have not heard him say—
I know just what he's going to play—
I know it's "Coming Through the Rye";
Hark! how he wakes the slumb'ring strings,
Hark! how the merry chorus rings.

What rapt'rous music does he make!
To rustic ears it is sublime;
And as he sits and sings and plays,
See, how his body swings and sways,
And how his restless foot keeps time!
'Tis plain that every fiddler feels
The soul of music in his heels.

At times his faint and sinking notes
In soft cadences seem to die—
Again, inspire the swelling strain,
While all join in the wild refrain
Of "Coming Through the Rye!"
Each wild refrain still rising higher,
As does the blazing kitchen-fire.

And so the while the work goes on,
Joe sings and plays another tune;
"John Anderson" or "Auld Lang Syne,"
Perhaps "The Girl I Left Behind"—
Or "Banks and Braes O' Bonny Doon";
Whate'er it is, all join and sing
'Till midnight hours with echoes ring.

Across a rugged bench, astride,
A busy, artless, rustic sits
And pares the apples for the rest,
Who, 'mid the music, song and jest,
Now cut the apples into snits;
While, two by two, well paired, by turns,
Stir, lest the boiling butter burns.

Good butter must be slowly boiled—
According to the old-time way;
And so they boiled and stirred it slow,
Until the cocks began to crow,
And then began the sport and play,
And dance went on and seldom ceased,
'Till rosy morn adorned the East.

Before they took the kettle off
They stirred the fragrant spices in;
And then, with ladle, tin, or gourd,
The boiling mass was dipped and poured;
Amid the noisy clang and din,
From copper-kettle, burning hot,
Into the well-cooled, earthen pot.

'Twas not unusual, at such times,
Three shining copper coins to find
Upon the kettle's bottom, there—
Which lucky coppers—always were,
By goodly custom, out of mind,
Claimed by and given to "Fiddling Joe,"
To buy him rosin for his bow.

At length, when all the work was done
And all the old-time programme played,
The rustics paired, like birds in spring,
And, blithe as they, when on the wing—
Each gallant lover and his maid,
Now gently, as two cooing doves,
Went homeward, whispering mutual loves.

And as the moon sank in the west
And lingering stars were on the wane—
Perchance a foot-log to be crossed,
Perchance 'twas white with early frost—
If so, the gallant rustic swain
Astride his back his sweetheart took
And carried her safe o'er the brook.

There was a legend in those days—
(I know not was the legend true,)
That "three times carried o'er the brook
Was good as married o'er the book—"
For aught I know 'twas better, too;
For, as the brook flowed on forever,
No power but death the tie could sever.

And thus was many a union formed,
Yet destined ever to endure;
By depths beneath and heights above,
They pledged and vowed eternal love,
If not Platonic, yet as pure
As e'er on Cupid's altars burned,
Or for his soft embraces yearned.

O! what a race of young men then,
Compared with modern dudish beaus;
O! what a race of buxom girls,
With flowing hair and native curls,
And fleet and fair as hinds and roes—
Elastic steps and sportive freaks,
Nor paint nor powder on their cheeks.

They worked, they played, they danced and sang,
They breathed for very sake of breath;
They did not lace and brace and pant
And look like some half-wilted plant,
In daily conflict with grim death;
They loved and lived a real life;
Thus trained, became a model wife.

Their healthy blushes, all their own—
Complexion, eyes, and teeth and hair;
All unpolluted with cologne—
Cosmetics were to them unknown,—
All, save the fragrance of the air;
They lived according to a clause
Called common sense, in Nature's laws.

But some will say, "They were not smart—"
No, fortunately they were not;
There is a race of girls called "smart,"
With neither health, nor brains, nor heart;
And woe betide the unhappy lot
Of any man, beneath the ban
Of such a useless, "smart" wo-MAN.

UNSER MUTTERSCHPROCH

Ya, mer halde immer noch
Unser scheeni Mutterschproch!
Pennsylvaani Deitsche waare,
All die viele, viele Yaahre,
Reichtum, Sege far des Land.
Un, des iss aa gut bekannt,
Sin bei Rot un Weiss un Blo,
Als noch vun de Erschte do!

—JOHN BIRMELIN

Der Census 'Numerator

Der anner Daag iss eens vun denne Kerls rumkumme, was sie en Census 'Numerator heesse, wu ausfinne soll, wie viel Leit, as es hot do am Baerrick un wie viel devun, as g'scheit sin. Er hot ans Mike Dubriggels g'schtoppt un iss nei zu der Fraa. Nau die Dubriggelsen weess yuscht genunk far neigeh, wann's reggert un ins Bett geh, wann's dunkel waerd. So g'schwind, as sie der Census 'Numerator g'sehne hot mit seim Bindli, dann hot sie gegrische: "Yuscht fart mit dir! Ich use ken Bauchweh Droppe un ich brauch ken Brille far sehne, as du en verdeihenkerter Schellem bischt."

"Ich peddle ken Droppe un ken Brille," saagt der Census 'Numerator, "awwer ich muss dich e paar Questions froge. Mei Bissniss iss auszufinne, wievel Leit, as es im Hollerbeere Township hot, un wann du mir net verschtennich antwaarte dusch, dann kann ich dich dreissich Daaler feine."

"Was der Deihenker weess ich wievel Leit as es hot, awwer ich kann dir sie emol helfe zaehle. Dart iss der Gottlieb Boonastiel un sei Fraa, die Polly, der Sam Siesshols un sei Fraa un ihre sechs Kinner—sell macht zehe, un sell iss all, as ich zaehle kann, weil ich net meh Finger hab, awwer wann du waartscht, dann nemm ich mei Schuh ab un zaehl mei Zehe—"

"Nee, nee," saagt der 'Numerator. "Ich will yuscht wisse wege deinere eegene Haushalting. Bischt du g'heiert?"

"G'heiert? Wu der Deihenker denkscht du, as all die Yunge haer kumme daete, wann ich net waer? Of course bin ich, un mei Mann iss draus im Welschkarn Feld, awwer der "Wasser" leit uff der hinnere Porch."

"Wie alt bischt du?"

"Well, ich waar in der Hawweraern gebore, awwer yuscht well Yohr kann ich dir verhafdich net saage, awwer es iss gewiss schunt ordlich lang zerick, far ich weess as ich yuscht noch en glee Maedel waar, wie em alte Sammy Petzmiller sei Grossdaadi vergraawe iss warre un—"

"Wie lang sind ihr schunt g'heiert?"

"Ich kann's dir gewiss net yuscht saage. Ich hab en Greiz in der Kallenner gemacht, awwer dernoh hawwich der Kallenner verlore."

"Wie viel Kinner hett ihr un wie alt sin sie?"

"Well, dart iss der Bill—er waar gebore glei wie mer g'heiert hen g'hatt, dernoh iss der Sam, der Mike, die Sara, die Suss, der Jim, die Mary, der Joe, un die Zwilling un es Bobbli, un wege ihre Eld musscht du der Mike sehne—er hot's all uff die Schtalldier gemaerrickt."

"Hen sie all ihre guter Verschtand?"

"Verschtand! Now mind you! Der Mike hot yuscht drei Woche Hassler ge-act am Waertshaus im Schtedtel, bis er besser English schwetze hot kenne, as wie Deitsch. Der Jim kennt lese wie en Lawyer, wann's net waer far die Capital Buchschtaawe, un du settscht yuscht die Mary heere uff der Drumbel schpiele. Der Sam will en Show Actor gewwe, un der Bill will's doktore laerne—er tend anyhow als em Doktor Siesshols sei Gaul."

Der 'Numerator iss dernoh naus un die Schtalldier examined, un vun dart iss er in's Welschkarn Feld zu em Mike un hot der Balance vun de Schtatistics grickt far der Uncle Sam satisfy-e.

BOONASTIEL
(T. H. HARTER. 1854-1933)

NOTE

The quaint poem "Cider-making and Butter-boiling," which appears in today's ECK, is reprinted from a rare and little-known book by H. L. Fisher, "OLDEN TIMES: or, Pennsylvania Rural Life, some Fifty Years Ago, and other poems" (Fisher Bros., Publishers, York, Pa. 1888). Fisher is better known to us as the author of " 'S Alt Marik-Haus Mittes in d'r Schtadt, (York, Pa. 1879), one of the most valued and now one of the rarest books in the dialect, and from which various poems have from time to time appeared in the ECK. In the second half of this book, under the sub-title "Die Alte Zeite," the author has treated many subjects of rural life among the Pennsylvania Germans in dialect verses arranged in stanzas of seven lines each. In his "Olden Times" the author has rendered similar subject matter into English verse, but in a freer and more detailed fashion, so that this book is for the student of today a rich source book for Pennsylvania German customs and manners of an earlier day. Among its table of contents we find poems on such interesting themes as: Popular Superstitions, Old-Time Doctors and Old-Time Cures, Haying, Harvesting, Husking, Quilting, The School, Barring out the Master, Catching Elves, Wagoning, and many others. In his prefatory remarks the author humble remarks that this book is but a "crude attempt to do —what will no doubt ere long be done by some one equal to the task—preserve in verse, the memories of the rural home-life of Pennsylvanians of a few generations of the past. The utmost that he can hope to have accomplished is, to have been, in at least some small degree, instrumental in perpetuating the respectful recollection of times, ways, and things, which, though not strictly within the domain of true poetry, yet lie near the heart of every one who loves the lurings of the retrospect."—ED.

Chat About Your Friends

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Diehl of 1322 Gordon St. are the parents of a daughter born last Saturday at the Sacred Heart hospital.

Nancy Jane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Arndt, is celebrating her eighth birthday today at the home of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Mill of 827 Filmore St., this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wallitsch of 847 N. Jordan St., this city, became the parents of a daughter on Oct. 10. They are the parents of another child, Frank Jr.

Neil David Acker, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd T. Acker of 158 Howertown Rd., Northampton, is celebrating his second birthday today.

Patricia Miller, Chicago, daughter of Mrs. Adam Miller, 40 N. 8th St., this city, is in town for a two week vacation.

Charles J. Flynn, son of Mr. and Mrs. Martin J. Flynn of 328 N. 8th St., this city, has been promoted from private first class to corporal. He is a member of B company, 31st Training battalion, Camp Croft, S. C.

Mrs. William Swoyer, formerly of 1320 Turner St., and now of Santa Monica, Cal., will arrive in Allentown on Sunday to visit Mrs. Evan Paul, 743 S. 10th St. She will remain about two weeks.

Home Coming Nov. 9 At Hokendauqua Church

Annual home coming will be held Sunday, Nov. 9, in the First Presbyterian church, Hokendauqua, with services scheduled for the afternoon and evening.

The first service will be held at 4 o'clock, when former members of the church choir will sing and a guest pastor will deliver the sermon. A fellowship luncheon in the church basement will follow.

Rev. Harold E. Meyers, pastor of the congregation, will deliver the message at the 7 o'clock service.

John Little, son of the late Rev. Dr. James Little, first pastor of the church, is permanent chairman of the home coming program. Committees have been appointed as follows:

Name: Mrs. Mae Lamont, Mrs. Margaret Williams, Edwin Jones, William Smyth.

Program: Mrs. Ida Dunbar, Mrs. Rachel Smith, Mrs. Ruth Brunner, Oliver Williams, Joseph Scheirer, Samuel Quigg.

Secretarial: Lucille Geisinger, Ruth Heffelfinger, George Williams, Robert Mai.

Lunch: Mrs. Flora Geisinger, Mrs. Helen Smith, Mrs. Mary Falk, Mrs. Frieda Herbstreit, Mae McQuilken.

Waitresses: Mae Scheirer, Marion Heffelfinger, Ethel Lichner.

Three Navy Planes To Arrive Here on Monday, Navy Day

Navy day, the opening of Navy Enlistment week, will be observed by a visit of three Navy planes to this city on Monday. The planes will berth at the Allentown-Bethlehem airport.

The planes will reach the airport at 11 a. m. and will take off for their base at 3 p. m. They will be available for inspection by the public during the four hours of their stay here.

The planes will carry three officers of instruction and three local students from the class which is now in training. This staff will be available to answer questions of the public.

Mayor George F. Erich on Wednesday proclaimed next week as Navy Enlistment Week, and it is expected that numerous new recruits will be taken in at the local office in the post office building.

Alfred Carr, Chief Quartermaster in charge of the local recruiting office, listed the following general requirements for enlistments in the Naval Reserve:

Applicants must be male citizens between their 17th and 50th birthdays, be of good character, possess the moral, educational and physical requirements specified for enlistment in the Regular Navy, must have no dependants or be able to support those he has on the pay of the rate for which he is enlisted.

For Naval Reserve Aviation: Male citizen for a period of at least 10 years, not less than 20 nor over 27 years of age, be unmarried, be educationally, morally, physically and psychologically qualified, have a minimum education of two full years of college.

Enlistment qualifications for the Regular Navy are much the same as for the Naval Reserve, except the top age limit is 31, and the applicant may not be married.

Lehigh Relief Clients To Receive Benefits

Weston M. Kelsey, Lehigh county public assistance executive, announced that a number of relief clients in the county will benefit from the broadening of the relief program.

The State board decided to increase dental care for relief families, and to adopt a rehabilitation program for those dependent on public support because of physical handicaps.

Heretofore, relief clients have been allowed only the sum needed for tooth extractions, but under the new plan, all normal, minimum essential treatment will be provided, including fillings and gum treatment. Mr. Kelsey said that there would be a fair number of those now on the relief lists who would benefit by the increased dental allowances, although, he said, the calls for tooth extractions during the past year and a half have been small.

On the rehabilitation program, the State board decided to provide such accessories as trusses, braces, etc., for those whose physical handicaps keep them incapacitated. Principal attention will be paid to those who might be able to work if provided with the proper aids, of which the number is very small in Lehigh county, according to Mr. Kelsey. Those who would be unemployable even with the physical accessories, will also be included.

The State department has just ended a trial period which began last January, when 35 cents a month per person was allowed for dental and medical treatment. This was an increase of 15 cents per month over the previous allowance. It was found sufficient to absorb the expansion.

To Serve Supper

An oyster and roast beef supper will be held in the Egypt Fire hall on Saturday from 4:30 to 8 o'clock. It is sponsored by the Ladies' auxiliary and is open to the public.

Chile's system of grubstaking unemployed men increased its production of gold from 38,000 ounces in 1932 to 341,000 ounces in 1940.

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FURNACE or BOILER

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Cooperating With the Defense Program

The nation's banking system is an important factor in the program of National Defense. Banks were among the first private agencies enlisted to distribute Defense Bonds. Their credit facilities have been widely used to finance the production of defense materials. They have promoted personal thrift and saving. In every community banks are providing the financial service which is essential to defense economy.

ALLENTOWN NATIONAL BANK

Established 1855

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

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Incinerator Plant Public Hearings Sometime Next Week

Mayor George F. Erich announced yesterday that the public hearing into the operations of the incinerator plant will be held some time next week.

The hearing was to have been held Monday but was postponed until late this week at the request of Attorney Robert E. Haas, counsel for City Councilman Fred W. Fegley, who is in charge of the incinerator plant. Then a second postponement was granted.

Mayor Erich said that the date for the hearing is indefinite because he desires to hold it at a time when all city councilmen and other interested parties will be able to attend.

Two former employes of the incinerator plant, Michael Barone and Oscar Fatzinger, face hearings before Alderman John L. Fullmer on charges of larceny of gasoline from city-owned trucks.

SLATEDALE

Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, Main St.

Rally Services Sunday In Evangelical Church

Rally Day services will be held in Salem Evangelical church this Sunday at 10 a. m. and 2 and 7 p. m. Rev. S. A. Sittler of West Lawn will be the speaker for all services. A special program of songs and music has been arranged by the committee.

CONGREGATIONAL MEETING — A congregational meeting will be held Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock in the basement of Holy Trinity church to vote for or against the repair of the church building.

Contemplated repairs include replacing a row of bricks in the front and towers, binding side and rear walls, and painting the exterior woodwork and auditorium.

VISITING TEXAS—Dr. and Mrs. Rollo Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Werley and Mrs. Laura Rex of town and Mrs. Gussie Sensinger left Thursday morning on a two weeks vacation to Houston, Texas, where Dr. Peters will attend a dental convention.

TOPTON PILGRIMAGE—The annual pilgrimage to the Topton Orphans home will be held next Tuesday. All members of the Friedens, Unionville, Heidelberg and Slatedale churches are requested to take part.

COMMUNION SERVICES—A holy communion service will be held in the Lutheran and Reformed church on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock by Rev. Robert Urffer.

WITH THE SICK—Lizzie Lewis is seriously ill at her home.

Mrs. Sallie Evans is also confined to her home with illness.

NEWS BRIEFS—Elsie Wehr, Allentown, spent a day at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lester Miller.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Evans started housekeeping in their newly purchased home, the former Thomas Jones property.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bolton moved into their newly purchased home on E. Grant St., the former Frantz property.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Wanamaker and children Janice and Franklin, Mrs. Standa Schleicher, Marie Snyder and Fred Wanamaker visited Wilson Wanamaker, who is a patient at Mt. Alto.

Mr. and Mrs. William Blose spent several days vacationing at Promised Land.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Jones, Tacony, Philadelphia, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hughes, Allentown, were guests of Charlotte and Francis Lentz.

Mr. and Mrs. William Fahringer, Allentown, spent a day with friends in town.

Mrs. Roy Boyce, Clearfield, returned home after spending a week's vacation with her mother, Mrs. Annie Shenton.

Mrs. Rosa German returned home after spending a few days with her daughter, Mrs. Samuel Kressley, Allentown.

Obituaries

Mrs. Henrietta Schaffer

Palmerton Woman Dies Suddenly from Effects of Stroke

Mrs. Henrietta Schaffer, wife of Ammon Schaffer, died unexpectedly at 8 o'clock last night at her home, 250 Columbia Ave., Palmerton, after she suffered a stroke. She was aged 64 years, 11 months and 27 days.

She was born in Moore township, Oct. 27, 1876, a daughter of the late John and Sarah Reph. Surviving are her husband, two children, Lillian, wife of Charles Hartman; Arthur Schaffer, Aquashicola; six grandchildren, three great-grandchildren, two sisters and a brother; Mrs. Lillie Minnich, Danielsville; Mrs. Hattie Rhoad, Palmerton and Calvin S. Rech, Weissport.

Mrs. Schaffer had resided in Palmerton for eight years and previously lived for sixteen years in Aquashicola. She was a member of the Brick Evangelical church, Danielsville, and was affiliated with Lodge 69, Daughters of America of Danielsville.

Brief funeral services will be held at 1:30 p. m. Tuesday at the late home, with continued services and burial at the Brick Evangelical church at Danielsville.

Mrs. Susie Smith

Snydersville Woman Lifelong Resident of Monroe County

Mrs. Susie Smith, age 69, widow of the late Wesley Smith of the Snydersville section, died at the home of her son, John Smith of Snydersville, at 3:30 p.m. on Thursday.

She was the daughter of the late John and Emiline Snyder, pioneer residents of the county.

Survivors include five sons, John, at whose home she died; Henry of Stroudsburg; Howard, of Williamsport; George, of Philadelphia; Richard, of Woodmont, Conn.; a daughter, Mrs. James Zacharias, of Gilbert; a sister, Mrs. Herman Buzzard, of Stroudsburg, and a brother, Howard Snyder, of Stroudsburg.

Mrs. Smith has lived in the Snydersville section of the county practically all of her life and was very well known and highly respected in the county.

Funeral services will be held at the C. E. Gantzhorn funeral home on Sunday at 1:30 p.m. Rev. D. M. Latshaw will have charge of the service. The interment will be made in the Custard's cemetery at Bartonsville.

Friends may pay their respects at the Gantzhorn funeral home from 7 to 9 p.m. today.

DEFEND YOUR HOME

by building stronger resistance to colds. Father John's Medicine has been a family friend for 85 years. Rich in essential vitamins A and D.



Mrs. Emma Hazen

Mt. Bethel Woman Had Been Ill Several Weeks; Was 80

Mrs. Emma Krause Hazen, 80, widow of Jacob Hazen, died Thursday evening at her home at Mt. Bethel after an illness of several weeks. She was a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. George Michaels, of Warrington, N. J., and had lived in Mt. Bethel R.D. She was a member of Mt. Bethel Presbyterian church.

She is survived by a brother, Peter Michaels, Mt. Bethel R.D.; a nephew, Harry Michaels, Mt. Bethel R.D., and a niece, Mrs. Carrie Allen, Owego, N. Y.

Funeral services will be held on Sunday at 2 p.m., from her home, in charge of the Rev. L. E. Brown, pastor of Mt. Bethel Presbyterian church. Burial will be made in Riverview cemetery, Portland.

Mrs. Floyd E. Geary

Secretary of Northampton High Alumni Association Was 41

Mrs. Esther Geary, wife of Floyd E. Geary, of 1802 Main St., Northampton, died suddenly Thursday night of a stroke suffered at her home. She was 41.

Always active in community affairs, Mrs. Geary was financial secretary of the Northampton High school Alumni association and had been interested in the organization since her graduation with the class of 1918.

She was a member of the Supreme Council, Order of Amaranth, Court No. 19, in Allentown, and was the third person to serve as royal past patron since the founding of the lodge.

Born in Northampton, daughter of Calvin and Lizzie, nee Kuntz, Gross, Mrs. Geary had been a resident of the borough for 39 years. For the last 19 years, she had been a teacher in the primary department of St. Paul's Reformed church Sunday school, as well as a member of the congregation.

Besides her husband and parents, she is survived by a son, Albert B. Geary, a student at Syracuse university, and a brother, Richard Gross, of Catasauqua.

Rev. Sidney Smith, her pastor, will officiate at services to be held Monday at 2 p. m. at the Schisler funeral home, 2119 Washington Ave., Northampton. Interment at the convenience of the family. Viewing Sunday from 7 to 9 p. m.

George Beidler

Upper Mauch Chunk Resident Was 71 Years Old

George Beidler, Upper Mauch Chunk, died early yesterday morning at the home of Robert Mimm. Mr. Beidler was aged 71 years.

Funeral services will be held at 10:30 a. m. Monday from the Melber funeral home, Upper Mauch Chunk. Rev. G. Clayton Melling, pastor of St. Mark's Episcopal church, Mauch Chunk, will officiate. Interment will be made in the Mauch Chunk cemetery.

Mrs. Louise Dunham

Former Tamaqua Resident Dies Suddenly at Scranton

Mrs. Louise Dunham, a former Tamaqua resident, died suddenly at her home in the Carter Apts., Scranton, while dressing for dinner Thursday night. She had been ailing about a year.

The former Louise Shindel, she was the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Shindel, pioneer Tamaqua residents. While a resident of Tamaqua, she had conducted a dancing school and was prominently identified with social affairs. She had resided at Scranton for about 40 years.

Her survivors are a brother, C. Fry Shindel, Scranton; and a sister, Mrs. Frank Ellick, Tamaqua. Mrs. George Wilford and Mrs. Louise Powers, Rush township, are surviving nieces.

The funeral will be held from the funeral home of William Price and son, Scranton, at 2 p. m. today.

Henry S. Reinhard

Former LVRR Engineer Was 72 Years Old at Death

Henry S. Reinhard of Allentown R. 60, Salisbury township, a former engineer for the Lehigh Valley railroad, died yesterday in the Allentown hospital after an illness of three months. He was 72 years old.

Until last May, Reinhard served for some time as a foreman for the WPA and prior to that time was employed as an engineer by the Lehigh Valley railroad and a master mechanic by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Born in the old homestead on what is now the Trexler Game Preserve, he was the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Louis Reinhard. He was a member of the Reformed faith.

Surviving are his wife, Minnie, nee Bowers; and a step-son, Frank Bowers.

Rev. William F. Kosman of Salem Evangelical Reformed church will officiate at services Monday at 2 p. m. at the Bachman funeral home, 1030 Walnut St., with interment in St. Mark's cemetery. Friends may call Sunday from 7:30 to 9 p. m.

John J. Cannon

Coaldale Man Dies After Illness of Eight Months

John J. Cannon, 27 E. Ridge St., Coaldale, died at his home late Thursday night after an illness of eight months.

Born in Silver Brook, Mr. Cannon came to Coaldale many years ago and was employed as a pumpman at Coaldale colliery for the past 25 years. He was a parishioner at St. Mary's Catholic church, Coaldale, and a member of its Holy Name society.

Surviving are two sisters, Anna, at home, and Mrs. John Currey, Silver Brook.

Funeral services will be conducted at 9 a. m. Monday from his late home, with solemn requiem mass in St. Mary's church at 9:30. Interment will be made in St. Joseph's cemetery, Summit Hill.

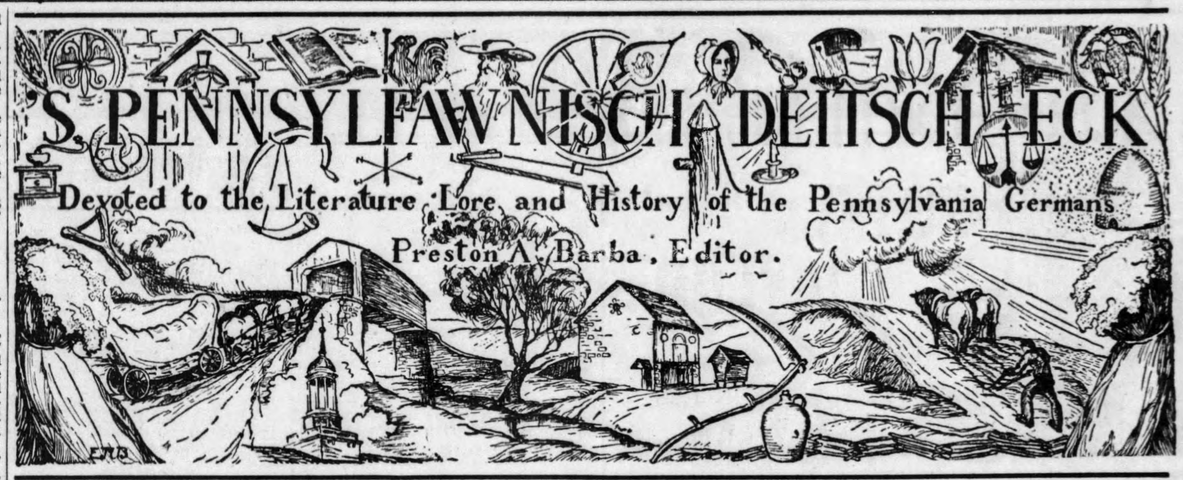
Deaths

REINHARD — At Allentown, Oct. 24, 1941, Henry S., husband of Minnie, nee Bowers. Reinhard, aged 72 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend services Monday at 2 p. m. at the Bachman funeral home, 1030 Walnut St., with interment in St. Mark's cemetery. Friends may call Sunday from 7:30 to 9 p. m. C. D. B.

SCHAFFER — At Palmerton, Oct. 24, 1941, Henrietta, nee Reph, wife of Ammon Schaffer, aged 64 years, 11 months and 27 days.

Relatives, friends and members of Lodge 69, D. of A. of Danielsville are respectfully invited to attend the funeral. Short services will be held at 1:30 p. m. Tuesday at the late home, 259 Columbia Ave., Palmerton, with continued services in Brick Evangelical church, Danielsville. Interment in the cemetery adjoining the church. Friends may call from 7 to 9 p. m. Monday. Mrs. C. C. Buck.



Er fiehret mich

"He leadeth me"

Er fiehret mich, o scheener Sinn,
O Wart mit Himmelsdroscht beriehrt;
Wuhie ich geh, was ich beginn,
's iss immer Gott sei Hand die fiehrt.

Refrain

Er fiehrt mich schee, er fiehrt mich schee,
Sei Hand fiehrt mich uff seiner Baah;
Ich bin ihm trei, un mit ihm geh,
Er fiehrt mich fart uff seiner Baah.

Oft Dunkelheed begleed mei Weg,
Verleicht aa 's Licht vum Paradies;
Bei Wassern sanft, iwwer wieschte Weg
Fiehrt Gott als noch—sei Lieb so siess.

Ich greif, o Haerr, so fescht dei Hand,
Ken Klaag un Brutz soll bei mir sei;
Ich hab Geduld, was sei mei Schtand,
Ich weess des yo: Gott schteht mir bei.

Wann kummt mei Aerdeg'scheft zum End,
Un wann darch Gnad waerd Heil mei Deel,
Der Dod vun Gott mich net vertrennt,
Darch Jordans Flut fiehrt er mei Seel.

Iwwerseizt vum Charles Allabar Butz.

ATTENTION

With today's issue of the ECK we resume Dr. Graeff's chapters on the life and labors of Conrad Weiser. Chapter Eighteen, "The Country Squire," appeared in the ECK for June 21, 1941. Beginning with Chapter Nineteen, "Conrad Weiser—Ambassador Extraordinary," the author will now continue the life of this early Pennsylvania German pioneer, soldier, statesman and diplomat through the remaining sixteen years of his varied career. We are happy to know that so many readers have been looking forward with eager anticipation to the remaining chapters of Dr. Graeff's interesting narrative and we can only regret that this interruption was found necessary.—Ed.

IF ALL THE WORLD

Wann all die Welt waer'n Abbel Boi,
Un all der See waer Dinde,
Un all die Baem vun Brod un Kaes,
Was hette mer dann fer drinke?

PUSSY-CAT ATE THE DUMPLINGS

Die Bussi esst die Schnitz un Gnepp,
Die Bussi esst die Gnepp;
Do kummt die Mammi graad mol rei
Un saagt, "do will ich awwer sei!
Was fresscht du mir die Schnitz un Gnepp,
Was fresscht du mir die Gnepp?"

Aus'm John Birmelin seim MAMMI GANS BUCH

REVIEW

ONE RED ROSE FOREVER by Mildred Jordan. 550 pp. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $2.75.

For the antiquarian and the admirer of beautiful and well-made handiwork the name Stiegel conjures visions of one of the finest products ever made in the United States—Stiegel glass. Mildred Jordan with the same name and a number of historical sources has conjured a dynamic and haunting story, for from the time that we meet Stiegel as a restless, ambitious, if ruthless, youth in Cologne to the time of his death in the midst of almost happy surroundings, interest is well maintained.

It is gratifying to find in this "first" novel a delightful variation from the usual tendency of writers who use the Pennsylvania scene. It is the opinion of this reviewer that much that is characteristic and much that is true has usually been obscured by efforts of writers to capitalize an idiosyncracy of personality and an eccentricity of language which are but minor phases of the Pennsylvania character.

Local readers will be interested in the fact that the author has been a resident of Reading for the past 18 years, geographically close to the region which constitutes the major background of One Red Rose Forever.

How the clause for the payment of one red rose forever for land, deeded to the Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church of Manheim in 1772 was forgotten; how the custom of the pavment of one red rose on the second Sunday of June was revived in 1892; and how this custom together with the glass that bears his name are probably the only memorials to "Baron" Stiegel are told in an historical prologue. The novel, however, makes pretense of being historical only in regard to a number of characters and the general background.

Heinrich Stiegel, soon after the Nancy docked at Market St. wharf in 1750, is swept into the maelstrom of desire. Whether it be the cupidity of a dispenser of fashion or of the allies of Cupid, beautiful women, it is not for Stiegel to resist. We soon find him a member of the Huber household where a marriage of convenience prevents the fulfillment of his destined love of Diane, but which facilitates the acquiring of a fortune, the means of fulfilling other dominant desires—fame, the inspiration of good music, the prestige of social position, industrial supremacy, creative satisfaction in discovering a new technique in glassmaking which after all glorifies a boyhood contact. The evolving elements to the fulfillment of these desires are cast against the background of picturesque colonial Philadelphia with its familiar historical characters and the frontier towns of Lancaster and Manheim, the former affording the clearer sense of realism.

Frustration in love apparently affords the "escape" urge which results in a greatly expanded iron business, in the creation of a successful glass manufacturing project, and in acquiring that position which gave point to his self-cultivated title of "Baron." Frustration also highlights the eventual tragedy of his losses. His industrial fortune cannot withstand the ravages of economic chaos, born of the Revolution, even with the help of a lottery, that usual Eighteenth Century panacea for the depleted treasury. Even friend and family desert him after he has endured the disgrace of debtor's prison. His experience in the prison affords a touch of realism that an in-expert observer might describe as characteristic of Dickens. Heinrich Stiegel, on condition that he give up virtually all property, secures his freedom. It is then that he finds himself practically alone in the world. However, in the twilight of his tragedy he becomes the teacher of his son. He bathes in the radiance of Diane's favor, ironically perhaps, but on a plane conducive to real happiness. It is actually as a member of Diane's household that he meets the end of all earthly tragedy.

Although the obvious category of One Red Rose Forever is that of an historical romance, the author's developmental interpretation of "Baron" Stiegel affords a psychological study that partakes of the nature of realism, not the sordid realism of a recent school of novelists, but one that can recognize that a life-long struggle to respect convention can also be real, even if that effort results in failure rather than in success.

As a definite contrast, however, the character of Diane does not suggest reality. A charitable gesture might be the assumption that Diane is a symbolistic creation, cast in romantic mold and symbolizing the disturbing element of passion.

Frequently the author touches the chord of the elemental and the dynamic in the Pennsylvania German character. "For weeks Stiegel shoved the thought of his infatuation for Diane out of his mind. There was something hereditary in his resistance to temptation. He had come from a strain of phlegmatic, ethical people. He was like a stone in a tower, which the wind does not easily shake loose. And he was always busy." Even a limited familiarity with the Pennsylvania German matron will be conducive to an appreciation of 70-year-old Frau Stiegel's appearance after friend and family have deserted Heinrich. She "took possession of Heinrich as absolutely as if he were only ten, putting her own furniture just where she wanted it and hanging her sparkling pots and pans about the fireplace . . . unable to do more than sputter at mention of Elizabeth's desertion." The author's artistic sense is apparent in this scene as in others. After recording Stiegel's mental observation—"Elizabeth would never come back to him. And now even her tears were preferable to the emptiness of one's self . . . to the maddening tick of the clock . . . to the vastness of a vacant bed."—Frau Stiegel's presence is noted as follows: "Two weeks later the starched chrocheted doilies of his mother covered everything."

It may be conventional to point out crudities in "first" efforts. The present reader can find but trivial ones. It may be that enthusiastic appreciation has blinded him to others more serious. On the other hand the delight of happy phrase and verbal novelty can be gleaned almost at random.

Because the author has been true to the Pennsylvania character and because the woof of romance, woven upon the warp of historical incident, has resulted in designs that reflect human understanding and artistic finish, it is to be hoped that One Red Rose Forever will be but the prelude to others dealing with unexploited Pennsylvania themes.

RAYMOND L. WALLER

Conrad Weiser

By ARTHUR D. GRAEFF, Ph. D.

CHAPTER XIX

Conrad Weiser—Ambassador Extraordinary

THE TREATY OF LANCASTER had served to establish permanent peace between the Six Nations and the White governments of Maryland and Virginia. The Iroquois had been appeased and there was excellent promise that their nation would remain loyal to the English interests in the war with France which was currently being waged. Unfortunately, however, the treaty of 1744 had done nothing to allay the bitter, age-old struggle between the warring Indian tribes themselves.

In spite of repeated pledges and wampum-sealed pacts the hostility between the Six Nations and the southern tribes of Catawbas and Cherokees continued. In 1737 Conrad Weiser had undertaken a hazardous journey through midwinter snows, carrying a proposal of peace from the Virginia Indians to the Six Nations' Capitol at Onondagа in New York province. The immediate purpose of that journey had been successfully achieved when Weiser secured a pledge of cessation of hostilities until such time as a treaty could be effected.

But the years pasesd and no treaty was made. Iroquois braves resumed their murderous sorties into the Flathead country as the land of the Catawbas was known to them. In December 1744 a British officer stationed at Oswego, near the border of Canada described a feast which the French officers had given to some Six Nations' Indians in an effort to draw them to their own cause. Several fat cattle were killed and French soldiers staged an Indian war dance, carrying the heads of the beasts as they shouted: "Thus we will carry the Heads of the English." The Indians took up the dance in the same manner, but shouted, 'Thus we will carry the Heads of the Flatheads."

Five hundred miles further south in the valley of the Shenandoah a company of Six Nations' braves was trying to make good the boast at almost the same time that it was uttered. On January 2, 1745 Conrad Weiser informed Richard Peters of an encounter between northern Indians and Catawbas in Virginia. Weiser's son, Phillip, had been sent to Virginia to collect a debt which had been placed in the magistrate's hands for collection. The son returned with the news that a skirmish had taken place between the rival Indian nations. The most vital fact at the moment seemed to be that one of Shikellimy's sons, named "Unhappy Jake" had been slain in the encounter along with a Six Nations' captain and five other warriors.

The grief of the Vice Regent of the Six Nations had to be assuaged. Weiser suggested to Secretary Peters that some present be made to Shikellimy, to help him wipe away his tears. With the approval of the colonial authorities Weiser set about to procure a fitting present for his friend. He tried to make a purchase in Lancaster but failed to find a suitable gift. He sent his son to Philadelphia to the merchant E. Shippen with orders to buy three stroud matchcoats and "½ duzend of silk Handkercher." The young man returned bringing with him three pieces of stroud in addition to the other items specified.

"Honest Conrad" as Weiser was saluted by Logan, Thomas and Peters in numerous letters was perturbed about the excess materials. "I think it would be extravagant to give it to Shikellimy" he wrote to Peters. "I think there must be some mistake, I hope it is not in my order."

Four months before the sad news about Unhappy Jake reached Tulpehocken Weiser had spent three weeks of September 1744 in Shamokin building a log house for Shikellimy. The work was performed by "Eight young men of my Country people," as Weiser expressed it. The house was almost fifty feet long and almost eighteen feet wide, "and covered with Singels."

On this occasion Weiser had learned many items of news of Indian affairs through his friend Shikellimy. This information Weiser put into a letter to the venerable James Logan who was living a semi-retired life in his mansion at Stenton. The letter contained evidence of the various overtures which the French governor of Canada had made to the chiefs of the Six Nations, seeking to draw those Indians to the French cause or to "stand newter." The struggle for the trading post at Oswego was described. The Indians reported that a commissioner from Albany had requested the Sachems at Onondaga to send Warriors to man the post until enough British forces could be mustered to relieve them. The sachems did not agree to this proposal but sent a message to Onontio, the French governor informing him that they did not approve of French occupation of the post saying "it would look very mean in their father Ontio to attack the English on their Back . . . to act more Honorable as becometh a Warrior, and go Round by Sea and face the English."

Weiser's reason for addressing this letter to James Logan instead of to Peters or Thomas who were then incumbents in provincial offices, indicates that the writer realized that Logan's interests in the fur trade made him more familiar with the problems involved and more appreciative of the significance of the events related. As a postscript Weiser added the information that the Shawnese Indians, long suspected of knavery by Logan, had cast their weight with the French and planned to war against the Six Nations and the English. This letter to Logan, dated September 29th 1744 found its way to the desk of Governor Thomas.

Not long after Weiser's disturbing news from the north and west came to the attention of Governor Thomas another Indian problem presented itself from the south. Once again the Catawbas were asking Pennsylvania to arrange a treaty with the Iroquois. In their letter to Governor Gooch of Virginia the Chiefs of the Catawbas explained that they had previously asked the governor of South Carolina to intercede for them but the only answer to that plea was a recurrence of attacks from the Six Nations. "We desire that a letter may be writ to Conrad Weiser" they asked of Gooch, urging him to act once more as the agent of Virginia.

The Catawba letter was written in October 1744, several weeks before the skirmish in which Shikellimy's son was killed. On November 22 Governor Gooch wrote to Thomas requesting that Pennsylvania should extend her good offices once more in the interests of inter-tribal peace. A copy of the Catawba letter was enclosed. Several months passed before Gooch's letter reached Thomas. On January 31, 1745 the governor sent Weiser copies of the Catawba letter and that of Col. Gooch, together with his own letter stating that he had accepted the responsibility of trying to negotiate a settlement of the inter-Indian strife. Would Conrad be willing to undertake the mission "to put a finishing hand to so good a work?"

"With a little of your good management" continued Thomas, there could be no doubt that the Six Nations would agree to send deputies to some neutral place. "Will you undertake another journey to Onondaga this spring?" Shikellimy's late loss of his son rendered him unsuitable for the errand, thought Thomas, because he might thirst for revenge. Furthermore, the governor, solicitous for Conrad's welfare warned that "you may run a risque of being made a prisoner by the French in the journey."

How little did the provincial governor know the mettle of the man to whom he wrote!

Certainly he was "very willing to undertake a journey to Onondaga . . . and I do not doubt of success" came Weiser's reply. Concerning the danger from French forces he declared "they will have more to fear from me then I from them." Weiser's only fear, he said, was for the safety of his family from the evil deeds of the Haines family of Tulpehocken and Heidelberg. "They are worse than any French or Indians," he wrote. Weiser's duties as a magistrate had forced him to perform acts which incurred the enmity of some of his neighbors.

As for Shikellimy, Conrad had his own ways of dealing with the Oneida Chieftain. He knew that Indians continue in mourning for bereaved ones only so long as no new duty presents itself. With a new commission mourning ceases. He would sound the sentiments of his old friend and if he proved to be inclined for peace he would tell the vice regent of the Catawba request, and if he proved to be revengeful Weiser would not mention the matter. Anyway it was auspicious that he, Conrad, was soon to go to carry mourning presents to the chief at Shamokin. This circumstance promised to provide the proper mood for a proposal of a peace mission.

In evaluating the sincerity of the Catawbas' plea for peace Weiser minced no words in condemning the southern Indians for duplicity in their dealings and for the lack of tribal government. "Their King," wrote Weiser "is often the greatest fool among them, the rest don't mind him and after all sends him to the grave with a Broken head." The prospect of securing a binding agreement with such people was not very good, but it was worth trying. It would have been better thought Weiser if two venerable men of the Cherokee and Catawba nations had been sent to accompany him to Onondaga. The interpreter regretted that the Catawba letter did not bear the signatures or marks of some of their chiefs. This point proves later to be significant.

The trip to Shamokin, scheduled for early February was delayed when Weiser scalded his foot badly, late in January "and I suppose I made it angry" he wrote to Richard Peters. He had called in the services of a physician and hoped "that it will son be better" in order that he might pay his respects to Shikellimy at Shamokin as soon as possible. On February 25 the ailing extremity had healed sufficiently to enable Weiser to visit the Vice Regent of the Six Nations.

Once again Weiser was successful in bringing the old Sachems at Shamokin to his point of view. Shikellimy agreed to accompany Weiser to Onondaga and to take one of his surviving sons with him. However, the old chieftain informed Weiser that something should be done to regulate liquor traffic among the Indians. The Six Nations were incensed against traders who got them drunk and then cheated them out of their furs. Weiser reported this complaint to the governor of the province. Shortly before the misison set out for the northern villages the Pennsylvania Assembly enacted strict liquor laws "to strengthen Weiser's hand at Onondaga."

Governor Thomas sent his formal instructions to Weiser on April 24, 1745. The Six Nations were to be prevailed upon to send not more than five deputies to Williamsburg in Virginia to treat with an equal number of deputies from the southern Indians. If Williamsburg could not be agreed upon, then Philadelphia might be suggested, but Weiser was to be very, very careful to keep the number of deputies to not more than five. Philadelphia did not want a repetition of former treaties when hundreds of savages fastened themselves upon the hospitality of the city. Weiser was to keep an account of the expenses of the journey. The costs would be paid by the province of Virginia.

Early in May an additional duty was added to Weiser's instructions. The troublesome Shawnese were at it again. Their leader was Peter Chartiers, a half-breed trader who profesed loyalty to the English when it suited his purpose and turned traitor when out of sight. James Letort, a trader stationed in Conoy, Lancaster county was supposed to have joined in the defection from the English cause. These Shawnese had left their villages on the Ohio and had gone north into Canada to join the French. They were led by the renegade Chartiers. On May 14, five days before Weiser's party was scheduled to set out for Onondaga three traders had appeared before their factor Edward Shippen in Philadelphia making depositions to the effect that they had been robbed by Chartiers and his Indians. They reported that there were seven or eight hundred Indians, with a few Frenchmen on the march to a branch of the river Wabash, which lay in the French possesions.

On the same day that these depositions were made, Thomas commanded Weiser "you must lay the whole matter before the Council of the Six Nations at Onondaga and press them as far as is consistent with prudence to demand restitution on my behalf of the Shawnese for the goods taken, and that they deliver up Peter Chartiers to me forthwith." And then in a more moderate tone "As this is a matter of some delicacy much must be left to your own Discretion."

A delicate matter indeed, calling for discretion! In one hand Tarachawagon carried the olive branch offered by the Catawabas whom the Six Nations hated, in the other he carried a threat that the Six Nations must act against the Shawnese and at all and the same times, must strive to keep the most powerful Indian confederacy securely on the British side of the War of the Austrian Succession. He was an ambassador extraordinary!

NOTES

1. See Chapter Five—'S Pennsylfawnisch Deitsch Eck, Nov. 30, 1940, and Dec. 7, 1940.
2. Penna. Archives: First Series, Vol. I p. 685.
3. Ibid: 685-666—Weiser to Peters, Jan. 2, 1745.
4. Ibid: p. 664.
5. Peters MSS, Vol. II, p. 23—Thomas to Weiser, Jan. 31, 1745.
6. Penna. Archives: Ibid: pp 671-672.
7. Colonial Records, Vol. IV, pp. 759-761.
8. Peters MSS, Vol. II, p. 29—Thomas to Weiser, April 24, 1745.
9. Ibid: p 31. Depositions fo Peter Tostee, James Dunning and George Croghan. We shall meet Croghan again.
10. Ibid: p. 30. Thomas to Weiser, May 14, 1745.

44 of U.S.S. James Crew Saved After Ship Is Torpedoed

Continued from Page 1

ample life boat and life belt facilities. Moreover, since she was on convoy duty, it was assumed that friendly hands were close by to pick up survivors.

Comment on the incident in Congress generally followed the already well-defined line of cleavage between those who oppose and those who support President Roosevelt's foreign policy, and his orders to the Navy to shoot first when Axis ships of war are encountered on the Atlantic.

In general the President's supporters argued that the incident provided additional evidence that the pending resolution to revise the neutrality law should be enacted at once. The legislation would permit American vessels to carry guns and enter combat zones and belligerent ports.

Chairman Connally (D.-Tex.) of the Senate Foreign Relations committee said the sinking was "another evidence of the murderous and defiant attitude" of Nazi Germany.

"This unjustified and dastardly sinking must be avenged," he added. "It ought to assure the prompt passage of the pending bill to modify the neutrality act."

The Roosevelt opposition however, regarded the incident as additional proof that administration policy is wrong. Some spoke of the "price" being paid for "measures short of war," and Rep. Short (R.-Mo.) said:

"I'm not surprised and I think we can expect this sort of thing every day. President Roosevelt ordered a shooting war without Congress declaring it and without the people wanting it."

No Comment by President

At his usual Friday press conference, Mr. Roosevelt had no comment to make, but when asked whether diplomatic relations with Germany might be broken off, he said he saw no possibility of such a step. In fact he foresaw no change in American policy as a result of the recent attacks on American vessels.

When reporters asked whether any German submarines had been sunk by American naval vessels, Mr. Roosevelt made it plain that this government had no intention of making such incidents public. Such information would be withheld, he said, for the sake of the effect on German morale. The idea is that morale is shaken when submarines put to sea never to heard from again.

"Is it the policy to announce when our ships are sunk and not when those attacking them have been sunk?" a veteran Washington correspondent inquired.

The President observed that the questioner was in Washington in World War days and would recall that then the sinking of German ships was not announced although casualties to American vessels were made public. TAKE 4 DC 36 FATE emetb . . .

The Reuben James was the third American destroyer to become the target of Nazi torpedoes. The U. S. S. Greer engaged in a brush with a submarine on Sept. 4, but was not hit. The U. S. S. Kearny was struck on Oct. 17 while battling a wolf pack of submarines which had attacked a convoy. Eleven men were killed and ten wounded.

The Greer and the Reuben James were old world war type destroyers, while the Kearny, which made port despite a gaping hole in her starboard side, was the latest type of American destroyer in commission.

The Reuben James was launched at Camden, N. J., on Oct. 4, 1919, one of 30 vessels of its type built by the New York Shipbuilding Corp. during and soon after the World War. The vessel was 314 feet long with a beam of 30 feet and a displacement of 1,190 tons. She carried four four-inch naval rifles and a battery of anti-craft guns.

Fiancee Confident Lost Army Flier Still Alive

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., Oct. 31. (AP)—Rachel Thomasson expressed belief today Lieut. Richard N. Long, her fiance, who is missing on a flight in the Sierra mountains of California, will be found alive.

Informed that two of Long's fellow fliers, Lieuts. J. S. West and L. C. Lydon, had been found on a mountainside, she said:

"If those two lived through a week in the mountains, he could have too. We can still hope."

Long's mother, Mrs. James Long, wept upon learning that neither the two fliers, located last night, was her son. But she commented that she was glad two other mothers could be happy.

Pilot Killed in Crash Of Two Pursuit Planes

HONOLULU, T. H., Oct. 31. (UP)—Two Army pursuit planes from Wheeler Field crashed in the ocean off Kahuka point today, the Army announced.

Pilto Lieut. W. J. Feiler, 24, Bradstone, N. D., parachuted into the ocean and was rescued by an amphibian plane piloted by Capt. Aaron W. Tyer, commander of the 45th pursuit squadron.

The second plane crashed shortly afterward at approximately the same place, but neither the body of the pilot nor the plane was recovered. Identity of the pilot was still undetermined.

Canadian Mine Blast Kills 39

Bodies of 19 Men Removed from Colliery Workings South of Edmonton

NORDEGG, ALBERTA, Oct. 31. (AP)—The bodies of 19 miners were removed tonight from the Brazeau collieries and at least 10 others were missing after an explosion deep in the mine two miles from here in the foothills of the Rocky mountains.

The mid-morning blast caused such confusion in this little town 150 miles southwest of Edmonton that mine officials could not say exactly how many men had been trapped, but they believed the total to be 29.

J. Shanks, general superintendent, said all those trapped were probably dead.

The unexplained blast caused only minor cave-ins but left the number three section filled with foul air that hampered rescue work. Shanks said there was no fire.

Shanks said the men were working about three-quarters of a mile from the mine mouth. Normally 200 men are employed on a 24-hour schedule but only about 30 were in the affected No. Three section.

Job Insurance

Continued from Page 1

the appointment would be made quickly.

Kelly established the bureau and since its beginning in December, 1936, has bossed the job of handing out millions of dollars in jobless benefits.

James said his decision was "fully warranted by evidence already submitted to the joint state government commission."

He quoted Kelly as testifying he "would not be surprised if a million dollars has been paid" in fraudulent claims, and added:

"Nothing in the record indicates that Mr. Kelly has initiated any attempt to meet his responsibility, as executive director of the bureau to stop or prevent such fraud.

"On the contrary, he has resisted the efforts of this administration to work out a program of precaution and correction."

Kelly asserted he was misquoted on the million dollars, adding:

"The statement I made was that I would not be impressed if the figure was $60,000 or a million dollars. The extent of the fraud is not important. It's what is detected that's important."

Nazis Pressing

Continued from Page 1

the Kerchanski straits to the Caucasus.

The Germans were reported throwing tremendous power into both the Crimean offensive and the unrelenting battle for Moscow, which flared up with renewed fury in the Tula sector.

A communique broadcast by the Moscow radio tonight said that "our troops engaged in stubborn battles all along the front," that 37 German and 18 Russian planes were shot down Thursday, and that Soviet planes destroyed 26 tanks and 250 trucks.

The Black sea fleet—one battleship, five cruisers, 27 destroyers, 50 motor torpedo boats and 50 submarines—were reported strung out between Sevastopol and Rostox, where the Don river empties into the sea of Azov. It could move quickly into position, blast the Germans off the straits and beaches. Reports reaching here did not indicate yet whether the Germans would continue straight south through the Crimea to Sevastopol, or turn east to Kerch, but British experts believed the Germans might try to reach the Caucasus quickly.

Litle Hope for Crimea

There appeared to be little hope that the Russians might save the Crimean peninsula, although the naval base of Sevastopol is strongly defended and may withstand a long siege. In 1854 the Russians defended the city for 11 months against siege by British, French and Turkish forces. Based there, or in nearby waters, is the Soviet Black sea fleet of one battleship, five or six cruisers, 27 destroyers, 50 submarines and a number of small motor torpedo boats.

Crimean ports and air fields and Moscow and the railroads leading east all were under heavy German air attack. The destruction of five small ships off the Crimea and of six trains east and south of Moscow was claimed.

A Yugoslav spokesman asserted in London that a "second war" was raging in the Serbian mountains against the Axis, with 80,000 guerillas engaging Italian and German occupation forces along a 125-mile battle front. "Hundreds" of Germans and Italians were reported killed and Axis communications badly disrupted.

Army in Charge

Continued from Page 1

here and the customer is the one who has suffered."

The plant has defense orders totaling $5,000,000.

Soldiers Well Armed

Soldiers armed with rifles, fixed bayonets and machine guns, which were set up at all entrances, came to the plant during the night and early today in 49 trucks from four Army posts, Fort Hancock, Fort Hamilton, Fort Jay and Fort Wadsworth. Most of the soldiers wore trench helmets.

At first the plant was cleared of all but soldiers. Then it was announced that an employment office had been set up inside and reinstatement of the workers began. By late afternoon 50 per cent had been rehired and production was resumed in virtually all parts of the plant.

P. LeRoy Hill, Air Associates president, who had been accused by strikers of violating an agreement with the government to retire them without prejudice pending bargaining, visited the plant briefly.

"Mr. Hill is only a former employe," Col. James said, "but we will consult very freely with him when the necessary times arrive."

Richard T. Frankensteen, national aviation director of the United Automobile Workers (CIO), said the union had filed civil suits against the company and company officers on behalf of union men injured at the plant yesterday and was seeking the arrest of five company employes on charges of criminal assault.

Barkley Disputes

Continued from Page 1

merchant ships to be armed and to sail to any port.

After Chairman Connally (D.-Tex.) of the Foreign Relations committee, had informed the Senate of the disaster, O'Daniel proposed that the members agree unanimously to end debate at once and vote. His action occasioned some surprise since he had not previously indicated his position on the legislation.

"There were 126 officers and men aboard that destroyer," O'Daniel told his colleagues in a funereal voice.

"I am wondering if the men aboard that ship took the time to debate for days and days the question of whether or not this Nation was neutral, as the Senate has done. It seems to me the psychological moment has arrived for the Senate to seriously consider announcing its decision."

But Senator Maloney (D.-Conn.) objected to an immediate vote, and, since unanimous consent was required, his objection was sufficient to prevent one.

Maloney explained that he thought the legislation was important enough to warrant full debate. He was supported by Senator Lucas (D.-Ill.) who said he was determined that no one should be able to say that the Senate had cut short debate, although he personally was ready to vote at once.

Deaths

BITTLER—In this city, Oct. 29, 1941, Bessie May (Smith) Bittler, widow of Oscar M. Bittler.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend services at her late home, 242 S. 14th St., Saturday, 3 p. m. Interment in the Grandview cemetery. Friends are invited to call Friday 7-9 p. m. Hazleton and Scranton papers please note. B.

FATZINGER — At North Catasauqua, Oct. 31, 1941, Owen A. Fatzinger, aged 66 years and 26 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late home, 1064 5th St., North Catasauqua, on Tuesday at 1:30 p. m. Regular services in Christ Lutheran church, Shoenersville. Interment in Shoenersville cemetery. Viewing Monday from 7 to 9 p. m. Harvey R. Saylor.

PETERS—At Northampton, Oct. 31, 1941, B. Frank Peters, husband of the late Lucy, nee Fehnel, aged 95 years, 2 months and 2 days.

Funeral services, to which relatives and friends are respectfully invited without further notice, will be held Tuesday at 1:30 p. m. at the Schisler Funeral home, 2119 Washington Ave., Northampton. Short services there will be followed by continued services in the Moorestown Union church. Interment in the cemetery adjoining the church.

Viewing Monday, 7 to 9 p. m.

Bethlehem and Easton papers please note. Schisler.

How To Relieve Bronchitis

Creomulsion relieves promptly because it goes right to the seat of the trouble to help loosen and expel germ laden phlegm, and aid nature to soothe and heal raw, tender, inflamed bronchial mucous membranes. Tell your druggist to sell you a bottle of Creomulsion with the understanding you must like the way it quickly allays the cough or you are to have your money back.

CREOMULSION

for Coughs, Chest Colds, Bronchitis

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

FOR A DEMOCRATIC VICTORY



For City Council
P. Francis McFadden



For City Council
George M. Sacks

IT IS YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY TO VOTE

On Tuesday, Nov. 4th, 1941

When you vote the Democratic ticket, you vote for men who have been chosen for their integrity and honesty of character. They have at heart the interests of the community they seek to serve—theirs is a record of service and accomplishment as business men and community leaders. . . .

"DEMOCRACY ON THE AIR"
Mon., Nov. 3, 8-9 P. M.
Station WCBA



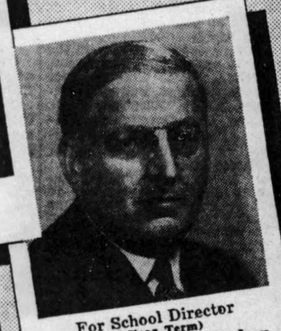
For City Controller
Earl J. Wieder



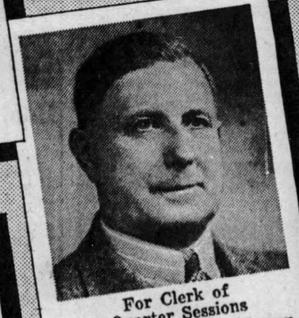
For County Controller
Alfred C. Van Horn



For School Director
(6 Year Term)
William G. Erdman



For School Director
(6 Year Term)
Dr. Thomas H. Weaber



For Clerk of
Quarter Sessions
Howard J. Laudenslager



For School Director
(6 Year Term)
William J. Willenbecher



For School Director
(2 Year Term)
Roger F. Cocivera

Pre-Election
DEMOCRATIC RALLY
Temperance Hall
Mon., Nov. 3 -- 9 P. M.



Der November

November, sin' die Haase frei,
Do hen sie wennich Ruh;
Fasande, nooch em erschte Knall,
Hen aa genunk zu duh.

Un hot mer do en gudi Flint,
Die net so leicht verfehlt,
Was bringt mer do Gewilbert heem,
Un 's werd aa schtolz verzaehlt.

Un gebt's emol en harter Froscht,
Dann roppt mer aa die Riewe;
Sie gewwe'm Leib net mehner Graft,
Doch helfe sie zu schiewe.

Noh geht mer naus fer Winterholz,
Un des iss heem zu faahre;
Wann des emol im Offe brennt,
Do kann mer Kohle schpaare.

Die Schlachtzeit iss aa widder do
Fer Ochse, Sei un Kelwer;
Es Bescht devun waerd net verkaaft,
Des esst mer liewer selwer.

s' gebt Schunkefleesch un Seideschpeck
Un gude Waerscht fer brode,
Der Pannhaas un die Lewwerwaerscht
Sin alles gut gerode.

Deel Leit, die esse viel zu viel,
Hen sich noch net gebessert;
Doch saag mer mol, was dutt mer do,
Wann eem des Maul so wessert?

Un Welschkarnbaschte sehnt mer noch,
Deel duhne's mit Maschine;
Var Alders hot mer'n Baschtholz g'hatt
Fer bissel Geld verdiene.

Welschhaahne, die sin gross un dick.
Un wie sie rum schtolziere!
En mancher muss, zu unserm Wohl,
Sei roder Kopp verliere.

Un hot mer'n erscht mol in de Pann,
Dann werd er gut gerooscht;
Am Beed-daag iss er dann fer uns
En guder, fetter Droscht.

Die ganz Familie um der Disch,
Die Buwe uf der Bank,
Un wann mer voll un blendi hot,
Do saagt mer waerklich Dank!

—JOHN BIRMELIN.

Sie Schwetzt

Sie bappelt immer un ewich,
Sie schneppert immerfart,
Vun Marye bis zum Owed,
Un niemand grickt kee Wart.

Sie grickt kee Zeit far esse,
Sie blappert an em Disch;
Sie iss net mied bei Owed,
Un maryets immer frisch.

Sie schwetzt wann bei de Mensche,
Sie schwetzt bei sich allee;
Sie schwetzt im Schlof gans deitlich,
Dass annere kenne verschteh.

Far iwwer sechzig Yohre
Hot sie sich darrich g'schwetzt,
Un manche ausgewohre
In seller Zeit—du wettscht.

Sie schwetzt sich in der Himmel,
Kummt sie an Schtaerwezeit,
Un bappelt aa dart driwwe
In alle Ewichkeit.

—LOUISE A. WEITZEL

Aus unserm Briefkaschte

Liewer Editor:

Die anner Woch (13 Sept.) im Pennsylfaanisch Deitsch Eck hawwich selli Pennsylfaanisch Deitsche Volksschdicker gelese, was der Parre Reitz vun Walnisport neigschickt hot. Des hot mich mol widder gemaahnt an die gleene Reimcher, wu die Maemm un der Paepp em en manchmol schlofe genaneit hen wie mer glee waare. Do hawwich aa nau an paar gedenkt, un will sie eich schicke.

Eens, zwee, drei,
Hicke, hocke hei,
Maad, hol' Wei,
Knecht schenk' ei,
Hans sauf raus.
Wer muss naus,
Ich odder du,
Odder's Fadders alti
Kieh, Kaah, Kuh,
Un sell bischt du.

* * *

Hei-lie, Hei-lo,
Was rabbelt im Schtroh?
Es Ketzel iss dod,
Es Meisel iss froh.
Es Veggelche hockt
Unnich em Dach
Un lacht sich
Schier gaar dod.

* * *

Ei diedel um,
Mei Fraa iss krank;
Sie hot en weher Zehe.
Sie hichelt in der Kich rum
Un dappt noch de Fleehe.

* * *

Balle wie Salz,
Budder wie Schmalz;
Pefjer geht uff—
Wer jangt
Der schmeisst druff.

* * *

In der Wiese wachst das Graas;
Aus dem Wasser sauft der Haas;
In der Krick do Schwimme die Fisch.
Luschdich wer noch leddich iss;
Draurich wer verschproche iss.

En Raetsel

'S iss en Deerli,
Es heest Sehrli;
Es hot nein Heit
Un beisst alle Leit.

EN ZWIWWEL

Neffs, Pa. BEULAH PETERS KLOTZ.

NOTE: When we inquired of Mrs. Klotz what she meant by the word "genaneit" in the above phrase "wu die Maemm un der Paepp em en manchmol schlofe genaneit hen," she replied "my grandmother used that word for "rocked" or "rocking," and here is a little instance where it was used. My grandfather used to rock my father to sleep. One night my father as a child had not been ready to fall asleep and begged my grandgather to 'nochemol nanle' (rock again)." We should be grateful if others of our readers would comment upon the use of this word.—ED.



Der Doktor Holwig

Em Doktor Holwig sei Graabschtee hot mich schunn lang geindressiert. Uff dem Schtee waar nix as wie der Naame un zwee Daadem—Dr. Johann Holwig, 1830—1888. Hot der ken Friendschaft odder Bekannte meh ghatt, weil die Schrift so eefach iss? Des finn ich aus, wann ich mei Hexerei gemacht hab. Nooch meine Gschpichte hot er aa glei Andwart gewwe. "Sell iss mei Messer! Loss es falle! Ich schiess, ich schiess!" hot er in Engschde gegrische. "Dart mach dich ruhich. Ich hab ken Messer. Kumm, verzaehl mir dei Lewenslaaf," saag ich. "Was—bischt du net der Calvin Drescher? O, ich hab gemeent, er waer mol widder hinnich mer," saagt er, as wann ihm en gross Greitz vum Hals waer. "Kumm, kumm, verzaehl mir die Gschicht," frog ich. "Do witt du mich net grebbiere? Huh! As wann du kennscht. Wie kummt's, dass ich im Geischtiche als noch die weltliche Gedanke hawwe muss far mich zu schackeniere?

"Mei Vadder waar der Jim Holwig, en aarmer Bauer. Mei Mutter iss vun 're gute Familie kumme. Die Lieb muss gewiss gross gewest sei, weil sie so'n aarmer Schlucker gheiert hot. Sie hot en guti Laerning ghatt un hot hawwe wolle, dass ich aa so eeni hawwe sott. Des waar besser zu winsche as wie zu griege. Ich waar's eltscht, awwer es waare noch fimf annere Kinner. Ich bin in die Schul gange bis ich dreizeh Yohr alt waar. Noh hawwich uffheere misse, bin verdingt waare als en gleener Gnecht. Die paar Cent, das ich verdient, hab, hen helfe misse die Familie darrichschlagge. Ee Yohr waar ich bei dem Bauer, der hot mich gschunne un mir schier net satt zu esse gewwe. Der Doktor in unsere Nochberschaft hot ebber gebreicht uff seim Blatz, des hot mei Mutter ausgfunne, iss ihn sehne gange un hot mich verdingt zu ihm. Ich hab sei Geil versaerrigt, der Hof in Adder ghalde, un ihn alsemol zu seine Patiente gfaahre. Er hot viel Indresse genumme in mir, wie er gsehne hot, dass ich gleiche daet zu laerne. Hot mir Bicher gewwe, gholfe mit Sache, das ich net verschtanne hab un waar en rechter Schulmeeschder zu mir. Ich denk des waar weil er selwert ken Kinner ghatt hot. Ich hab fleissich gschafft un gut gelaernt, die Lehr iss leicht kumme zu mir. Mol ee Daag saagt er zu mir, "Johann, wann du schmaerd bischt, laernscht un bischt mol weit genunk in deinre Laerning, loss ich dich Medizin lese. In e paar Yohr, mit meinre Hilf, kannscht noch der College geh un en faerdicher Doktor warre. Bis selli Zeit bin ich ausgschafft. Wann du heem kummscht, kannscht mit mir doktore bis ich meinre Aerwet moi nimmi nooch kann, noh nemmscht mei Blatz." Des hot mir Eifer gewwe. Ich hab alle Gelegenheit genumme far an meine Bicher zu sei.

"Es Jonas Wellers waare Nochbere vun unsere. Sie hen immer bissel eibildisch sei wolle, weil sie meh ghatt hen wie mei Familie. Doch hen mir Kinner mit's Wellere ihre gschpielt. Ich un die Louise Weller waare so ee Elt, sin maryets minanner noch der Schul gange un oweds minanner widder heem. Wie ich aus der Schul gemisst hab, hot die Louise mir schrecklich gfehlt. Der Blatz wu ich's aerscht verdingt waar, waar net weit vun unserm Haus. Ich bin heem so oft as ich gekennt hab, weil ich gewisst hab, dass die Louise dart iss bei meine Schweschdre. Wie ich mol immer beim Doktor waar, hawwich sie nimmi so oft zu sehne grickt. Des hot mir leed geduh. Ich muss so an de siwwezeh Yohr rum gewest sei, wie mol en Versammling an der Kaerrich waar. Selle Owed hawwich sie gfrogt far mit ihre heem geh. "Ei, Johann, ferwas frogscht? Du weescht, dass du immer willkumme bischt bei mir un kannscht mich eenichi Zeit heem nemme." Was waar ich so froh, was waare mir so haerrlich! Selle Owed hen mir unser Lieb nanner verschproche. So bin ich vun sellre Zeit aa die Louise sehne gange, wie ewwe en Bu dutt, wann er an so'n Elt kummt. Wie ihre Eltre gsehne hen, dass des ken Kinnergschpiel meh iss, hen sie die Gschicht nimmi so gut gegliche. Ich hab gheert sie hette gsaat, sie daete meene die Louise kennt ebbes bessers griege as wie me Doktor sei Hassler. Sie hen mich awwer doch net verschtosse.

Der Schtorkipper in unsere Nochberschaft hot en yunger Glaerrick ghatt, waar gut guckich un hot gute Lumpe gedrage. Die Glaerrick in de Schtore waare schtolse Kerl, rechte Baerschtel un viel aagsehne bei de Maed im Land. Sie sin alles noochgschprunge, wu sie die Gelegenheit grickt hen. Wann sie nele Gleeder grickt hen, hen sie em Schneider aabefohle er sett yo der linkse Sack im Jacket net so dief mache, so dass es Scherche, das sie immer dart schtecke hen ghatte, weise daet. An me Picknick odder eeniche Versammling wu die Kerl waare, hen sie rumgschtanne mit der Hand im linkse Hossesack. Des hot ihne der Rock zerick gschowe un die Leit hen ihre Scheer sehne kenne. Wann mol en Glaerrick mit me Maedel gschprunge iss, hot yuscht eener ihn raus schneide kenne. Des waar der Kerl wu en scheeni zweegeils Fuhr un en nei Schpatzierweggel gfaahre hot. Der Calvin Drescher, so hot der Glaerrick gheesse, hot e paar Mol gebrowiert mei Louise heem zu nemme, awwer sie hot immer zu mir gschtocke.

Die Zeit iss rumgange. Mit em Doktor seinre Hilf waar ich faehich far noch der College, wie ich eenunzwansich Yohr alt waar. Wie ich des der Louise gsaat hab, hot sie mir moppsich gscheint. Sie hot gsaat, sie hett gemeent mir kennte heiere de naegschte Friehyohr, nau misste mer verleicht noch Yohre waarte. "Ach," saag ich, "die Yohre gehne schnell rum. Noh breiche die Eltre sich nimmi schemme, wann sie ihre Dochter heire zu me regelmeesiche Doktor un net zu me Doktor seim Hassler." Sie waar scheins zufridde, mer hen frisch unser Lieb zu nanner verschproche un geblaant far die Zukunft. Lange Brief sin hie un haere gschriwwe warre selle Winter wie ich in der Schtadt waar. De naegschte Summer wie ich heem kumme bin, hen mei Kummeraade mich geneckst, ich misst mich in Achting nemme odder der Cal daet mir die Louise schtehle. Do hawwich yuscht gelacht driwwer, es waar mir net bang. Ich bin widder noch der Schtadt in die College. Die Briefe vun der Louise sin als karzer warre un die Zeit vun eem zum annere als lenger degschwische. Ich hab so hart gebrowiert far faerdich zu warre, waar so in meinre Aerwt drin, dass ich nix vermutmost hab. Mei Fleissichkeet hot gezaehlt, ich bin en Doktor warre selle Friehyohr. Wie ich heemkumme bin, denk ich es waer mei Pflicht as aerscht zum Doktor geh, wu mir gholfe hot zu meinre Laerning.

"Johann,' es macht mei Haerz froh far dich zerick zu bewillkumme als en rechtschaffner Doktor. Ich weess, dass du des bischt, schunscht hett die Schul dir's Recht zu doktore net gewwe. Awwer mei Haerz iss aa schwer, weil ich muss dir saage die Louise hot der Cal die letscht Woch gheiert," hot er gsaat.

"Wann mir ebber en Schleggel uff der Kopp gschlagge hett, waer ich net so gschrankelt, wie ich bin far des zu heere. Ich hab mich in en Schtuhl falle losse. Es waar mir schwarz far de Aage! Was nau? Mei Blaane sin all in der Dreck gfalle. Ich bin en Doktor! Ya, was nutzt des mich? Ich bin yuscht en bedrogner, verdrossner un verlossner Mann, denk ich.

Der Doktor hot mich dreeschte wolle, hot gsaat ich misst bei ihm bleiwe un ihm helfe; in der Aerwet kennt ich mei Druwwel vergesse. Ich kann awwer net in der Nochberschaft bleiwe. Wann ich die Schtross laafe daet, misst ich immer denke die Leit daete saage, 'dart geht der Doktor Holwig—weesscht, dass der Calvin Drescher sei Fraa gschtohle hot?'—Nee, so ebbes kann ich net nunner lewe.

"Dart, selle Daag, hawwich mich verschwore, nix meh mit eenichem Weibsmensch zu duh hawwe. Ich hab mir fescht vorgenumme widder noch der Schtadt zy geh un dart browiere en Lewe mache un in meinre Aerwet mei Elend vergesse.

"Ich bin nei kumme mit me grosse Mann, wu nix geduh hot, as wie gschnitte an eens vun de greesschte Hospital. Vun dem hawwich viel gelernt, so dass ich in e paar Yohre graad so beriehmt waar wie er selwert. Geld hawwich heifich gemacht, en gross Haus ghatte, Maade, Fuhrmann un Hofnarr. Alle Marye bin ich noch em Hospital, wu sie Patiente uff em Disch leie hen ghatte far mich. Do waar entweders en Bee odder en Aarm abzunemme, odder zu schneide far en Gewechs un so weiter. Die wu mei Messer gschpiert hen, hawwich net gekennt, gschweiye der Naame gewisst odder ihre Gsichter gsehne. Wann en Doktor uff weit un breed en gridlichi Gshicht ghatt hot, hawwich sie grickt.

"Mol ee Marye gehn ich, wie gewehnlich, noch em Hospital. Eb ich in die Schtubb bin, wu ich gschnitte hab, saage sie mir, sie hette en Mann uff em Disch, dem sei gans Ingeweid daet raus henke, so schwerr waer er gebroche. Ich hab ken Acht uff sei Naame ghatt. Wie ich in die Schtubb bin, iss es Duch, das sie iwwer sei Gsicht gelegt ghatt hen, runner gerutscht. Ich bin verschrocke! Wu hawwich sell Gsicht mol gsehne? Ich hab die Nurse gfrogt noch seim Naame. 'Calvin Drescher', saagt sie. Ich bin gans kalt iwwerloffe, hab net schritte kenne! Was sin des far iwwele Gedanke, as mir in der Kopp schiesse? Dart hawwich gschtanne un gekunsiddert. Es hot mir ebbes in mei Ohr gepischbert: 'Was hot er um dich gewwe? Er hot net an die Schmaerze gedenkt, das dir dei Haerz verbroche hen! Wann's net far ihn waer, wie haerrlich waerscht du un dei Louise? Do kennscht du awwer ewe kumme mit 're, sie waar ennichau yuscht so'n Zottel. Kuraasche! Dart geh un du was d' im Sinn hoscht!' —Ich hab mich nimmi bsunne, bin an die Aerwet. Mei Hand hot net gezittert, wie ich gschnitte hab. Ich hab sei Daerm widder all zerick in der Leib gschafft, awwer net wie sie gheere—verhuddelt un verrengelt hawwich sie nei, die gross Wund zugenaeht un noh waar's faerdich. Der Calvin Drescher iss nimmi wacker warre!

"Der Schwees iss iwwer mich nunner gerollt, wie ich die Nodel hiegelegt hab. Doch hawwich gfiehlt, as wann mir en grossi Lascht vum Hals waer.

"Mei schwarzer Fuhrmann hot mich heem gfaahre wie gewehnlich—awwer mir waar's nimmi wie gewehnlich. Wie ich dart uff em Wagge gsotze hab, iss mei gansi Yugend wie en Bild mir var die Aaage kumme. Mei Louise, unser Lieb un Haerrlichkeet, die gans Gschicht waar as wann es yuscht geschter gewest waer. Noh schiesst mir en Gedanke ei. 'Nau kannscht sie yo heere, der Cal iss aus em Weg.'—Ya, awwer in so viel Yohre hen die Sache sich gross verennert, sie kennt yo verhafdich schunn Grossmutter sei! Noh hot widder ebbes gepischbert, 'hot sie dich net wiescht bedroge? Du bischt awwer ewe kumme!' Ich hab en heller Lach naus gegrische, en rechter Deiwelslach, so dass mei Fuhrmann verschrocke iss. Die un dausende annere Gedanke fliege mir im Haern rum. Bis ich heem kumme bin hawwich schier net abschteige kenne, ich waar wie bedrunke.

"Die Gschicht hawwich net aus meine Gedanke meh griege kenne. Daag un Nacht hawwich der Cal un die Louise var Aage ghatte. Des hot mir so uff die Nerve gschafft, dass mei Hand ihre Kunscht verlore hot. Es is mir ken Zweiwel, dass Manniches dodedarrich in sei Graab gange iss. Nachts hawwich gedraamt, der Cal hett mei Messere un kaemt far mich zu verschnitzle. In meim Schlof bin ich oft aus em Bett un im Haus rum gschprunge far ihm ausweiche. Mit Brandewei hawwich mich gelaade far die Gschicht vergesse, so dass ich ball immer im Schwindel un Darmel waar. Nadierlich hen so Schtreech mei Gschefte verdarwe. Die Leit hen ken Zuverdraue meh ghatt in mir. Ee Freind um der anner hot mich verlosse, bis ich es letscht gans allee in meim Palascht ghockt hab, en verlossner gebrochner un versoffner Mann. Der Brandewei hot es letscht nimmi hald nemme wolle, so hawwich aafange Morphine fresse. Wie ich do mit gelidde hab, brauch ich dir net verzaehle.

"Mol ee Daag hawwich zuviel genumme un bin schpeeter zukumme unnich dem Grundhiwwel. Nau iss der Cal hinnich mir en gansi Zeit. Ich kann gaar net sehne was er will. Dod kann ich mich nimmi mache—ich bin doch gschtarwe! Der Mensch kann yuscht eemol schtaerwe, so viel weess ich doch gans gut, als en Doktor.—Guck! dart kumt er schunn widder mit meine Messere far mich schackeniere!" saagt er un waar fart. Ich hab der Doktor Holwig dauere misse. Zu denke dass en Lewe verhunst gange iss, all wee'ch so me gleene Scherche, muss em leed duh. Well, ich wunner, was ich marye Owed laerne kann!

NIX

Nix iss so gut in daere Welt,
As wie en Fraa mit Lieb un Geld;
Die iss en Schatz, en greesschte Freed,
En Hilf un Troscht, en Herrlichkeed.

Nix iss so wiescht, as wie en Mann
Mit nix im Sack un nix im Haern,
Mit Maul verschmiert mit Duwacksbrie,
Schtinkich un dreckich iwwerall hie.

Nix iss so siess wie Mann un Weib
In waahrer Lieb in Seel un Leib;
Die sin das schenschte in der Welt
Mit allem schunscht so sehr verschtellt.

Nix iss so bitter as wie Gall
Doch iss des needich in dem Fall;
Hoscht net genunk, verleicht zu viel,
Dann mit Verschtand regier dei Miehl.

Nix iss so schlimm as wie der Grieg;
Des iss en Hell, en Weltbetrieg,
En Frucht vun Haas, en Marderg'schicht,
Das Gegeteil vun Lieb un Licht.

Nix iss so mean wie'n Greedy-gut,
In dem ken Ruh, bis er alles hot;
Der schtehlt un mard mit aller Macht,
Nemmt aus der Welt Fried, Freed un Pracht.

Nix iss so'n Droscht in unsrer Zeit,
As wie der Herr der Ewichkeit;
Der immer schtarkt un immer fiehrt,
Sei Volk in Lieb un Sieg regiert.

—H. HORACE ROMIG.

Reno Says More

Continued from Page 1

office of the auditor general. The warrants had also apparently disappeared.

"Fortunately, late last evening, the third carbon copy of the warrant issued by the auditor general to the State treasurer was discovered in the State treasurer's office but at a place at which such documents are not usually filed. These warrants, of which I now have photostats, show that the two checks of $5,000 each were issued to Charles Schloss, postmaster at Erie, Mr. Schloss has been interviewed by a State policeman who reports that the postmaster declares that no Commonwealth check was presented to his office for postage or other payment subsequent to July 11th."

Governor James said the circumstances of the disappearance of the records from the State treasury and the auditor general's office "raise a strong presumption of some collusion with the former deputy State treasurer on the part of person or persons who may still be on the State payroll in either of the offices.

"Further," he added, "since we already are aware that no less than eight documents are missing there is legitimate suspicion that still others may have disappeared."

Nazis

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gains over almost impassable terrain and against heavy Soviet rear guard action.

Still, nothing was said by the Nazis as to how close they stood either to Sevastopol or to Kerch, the eastern bridgehead to the Western Caucasus. No specific advance toward either had been claimed in several days.

In the Donets basin, where the Germans apparently have been stalled for many days just short of Rostov on the River Don, the high command claimed "further headway" for German and Italian troops, but again there was nothing specific.

Answering Joseph Stalin's declaration that German casualties were 4,500,000 in killed, wounded or captured, Berlin's military spokesman went him a good deal better and said that Russian losses were 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 men.

And while German commentators were speculating on the ability of the Soviet Black Sea fleet to protect a Russian evacuation from Sevastopol or Kerch, another dispatch told of two Soviet gunboats suddenly appearing off Taganrog, 30 miles from Rostov, the northern gateway to the Caucasus, where German shore batteries were engaged.

In the Donets basin, of which the Taganrog action is a part, the high command said German and Italian troops "made further headway," but no specific localities were mentioned.

The Germans said that their batteries sank a Red freighter off Len insk, west of Leningrad, and that heavy bombs again were dropped on long-besieged Leningrad during the day.

Finland's Reply

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undersecretary of state, and the minister.

The documents revealed that Hull had assured the Finnish envoy he was "glad to see Finland recover her lost territory" (ceded to Russia after the Soviet-Finnish war of 1939-40), but that the governing question just now was "the future safety of the United States and of all peaceful countries in the world."

This safety is threatened by Hitler, Hull told the minister. Therefore "the one question uppermost in the mind of my government is whether Finland is going to be content to regain her lost territory and stop there, or whether she will undertake to go further, if she has not already done so, so that the logical effect of her course and action would be to protect her on the side of Hitler into the general war between Germany and Russia and the other countries involved."

The Soviet offer to negotiate a new treaty of peace with Finland on the basis of territorial concessions to the latter was conveyed to Procope, the memoranda disclosed, by Undersecretary Welles during the August 18 talk.

Senate Votes to Allow U. S. Ships to Enter Any Ports, War Zones

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sult—incidents which would surely lead to war.

Administraiton supporters replied that the whole Roosevelt policy was designed to keep America out of war, and simultaneously sustain the right of the Nation to send its ships wherever it will, regardless of the threats of Adolf Hitler.

The basis of their argument was the contention they have advanced since the beginning of months of debate on foreign policy—that the peace and security of this Nation depends upon the defeat of the Nazis in Europe. To this they added the statement that the neutrality law, as it stood, was impeding this country's policy of helping Hitler's enemies.

The final vote, taken amid such confusion that Vice President Wallace was forced repeatedly to rap for order, was preceded by several other roll calls, on most of which the ballotting was virtually identical.

Principally, the opposition led by Senator Clark (D.-Mo.) sought to narrow the legislation to a simple authorization to arm American merchant vessels, eliminating permission to enter combat zones and belligerent ports. On this issue the administration won—49 to 38.

Then came the parliamentary formality of approving the bill as a foreign relations committee amendment to the original House bill—this went through, 50 to 38. Then came the final roll call of 50 to 37.

The one vote which the opposition lost was that of Senator White (R-Me). The fact that the opponents did not lose a number of ballots between roll calls came as a something of a surprise and disappointment to the administration leaders.

They had expected that several Senators, after losing on the ship movements issue, would then support the majority's version of the bill as a matter of national unity, and for the affect of a big affirmative vote overseas. White, however, proved the only one to hold that viewpoint.

In between these ballots, three lesser amendments were beaten. Voting 50 to 38, again, the Senate turned down an effort by Thomas (D-Okla) to permit ships to enter certain belligerent ports but not pass through combat zones. On a voice vote it rejected an amendment by Senator O'Daniel (D-Tex) to attach anti-strike provisions to the legislation.

Then, Clark engineered a maneuver which occasioned the galleries and the Senate itself some amusement. Three Republicans Austin (Vt.), Bridges (NH) and Gurney (SD) had presented a substitute calling for the outright repeal of the neutrality act. Clark insisted on calling it "the Willkie amendment." They insisted that he attach their own names to it.

"I can't blame you for disavowing Mr. Willkie," said Clark.

The three had withdrawn their amendement, but Clark insisted that there be a vote upon it, asserting outright repeal was better than the "despicable" legislation which was about to be approved. The move lost 78 to 11.

There was more sharpshooting of a personal or political nature. After the final vote had been taken, Chairman Connally (D-Tex) asked how the junior senator from California had voted. This senator, Downey (D), long associated with the opposition, had announced his support of the administration because of what he considered the preponderant sentiment in his state.

Connally's inquiry developed and gave point to what he knew all along was the fact of the matter. Downey had not voted at all on final passage, although he had voted with the administration up to that point.

Not to be outdone, Senator Chavez (D-NM), an oppositionist, inquired how Senator Pepper (D-Fla) had voted. Pepper has long been one of the Senate's most aggressively anti-Hitler members. Chavez, too, knew what the answer to his question would be.

Pepper had not voted on final passage or on the committee amendment, although present a short while earlier and recorded as having voted against the Clark amendment to permit arming ships but not let them go into belligerent waters.

For nearly two weeks, the Senate had debated all the issues of foreign policy in connection with its discussion of the bill. Until today the discussion had consisted of a series of set speeches, delivered to an audience consisting usually of not more than ten Senators. There had been little excitement, and virtually none of the dramatic give-and-take debate which delights the galleries.

But as evening, and the final vote approached, the atmosphere was infused with a tension that had hitherto been lacking. The Senate seats were filled, the galleries crowded.

A dramatic moment came when Senator Johnson (R-Calif), his voice taut with emotion, arose, and to a suddenly hushed Senate, asserted:

"It's a terrible thing to take a country into war."

"This is a question, after all, of peace and war. You are entitled to any opinion you see fit in regard to war. I have a right to my opinion in regard to peace.

"I am at an age when I fully believe that any man who would take his country into war when his conscience tells him otherwise is doing the greatest disservice to his country."

With a gesture toward the Democratic membership, he implored them not to be "cajoled, threatened or in any way influenced" to vote for the legislation, against their "instincts."

"Ruin," he shouted. "is at the end of this vote that we take tonight."

He paused, momentarily overcome.

"It's hard to talk to you tonight," he said. "I am an emotional old man."

Senator Hatch (D-NM) replied very briefly. He had to disagree with Johnson on everything he said about the legislation leading to war.

"We are all against war," he said. "If there is any person on this floor who favors war, I would like him to stand up and say it."

The legislation, Hatch asserted, was designed to keep America out of war by keeping the war to the other side of the ocean. Whether it would keep America at peace he could not say, but it was an effort in that direction.

Senator Smith (D-SC), like Johnson a Senate veteran, arose to oppose the bill and asserted he was "not going to vote to authorize our merchant ships" to go into the war zones.

Britain Is Past

Continued from Page 1

steadily however long the road may be."

Recalling the long but victorious struggle of Britain in the World War, Churchill said, "Now we have to do it all over again."

"Sometimes I wonder why," he continued. "Having chained this fiend, this monstrous power of Prussian militarism, we saw him suddenly resuscitated in the new and more hideous guise of Nazi tyranny.

"We have to face once more a long struggle and cruel sacrifice, and not be haunted or deterred by feelings of vexation. . . .we are resolved to go forward."

Churchill closed with a passage reminiscent of his famous "blood, sweat and tears" address on the day he became prime minister.

"I have never given any assurances of a speedy, easy or cheap victory," he said. "On the contrary as you know I have never promised anything but the hardest conditions, great disappointments and many mistakes, but I am sure at the end all will well be proud in our island.

"All will be better for the world, and there will be that crown of honor to those who have endured and never failed which history will accord for having set an example to the whole human race."

U. S. May Order

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ton, paused overnight at Manila on his clipper flights and visited briefly with High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre and President Manuel Quezon. He expected to take off at dawn Saturday for San Francisco.

To newspapermen he said that the less one talked at present of Japanese-United States relations the better.

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In unofficial speculation, the move was also linked with current discussions between the United States and Japan concerning methods of settling their differences peaceably. Some thought the United States might say to Japan: "we are prepared to withdraw our forces from China, so why don't you do likeswise?"

A final decision on the question of withdrawing the Marines presumably awaits further clarification of the situation in the Pacific, and may enter into the Japanese-American discussions when they are resumed upon the arrival here of Saburo Kurusu, special envoy now flying across the Pacific with what diplomatic quarters call an imperially approved formula for peace.

In another development bearing on the international situation, President Roosevelt directed Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., to work out swiftly a plan for immediate transfer of military supplies to Russia. This was a follow-up to the announcement yesterday that the Soviets had been granted a $1,000,000,000 credit for such supplies.

The Navy and Marine headquarters withheld any comment on the transfer of Marines from China except to State that no time had been set for it. The President made the brief announcement in these words:

"The President said today that the United States, is giving consideration to the question of withdrawal of the American Marine detachments now maintained ashore in China at Peiping, Tientsin and Shanghai."

A battalion of 750 marines, on duty in the international settlement of Shanghai, has played an outstanding role in maintaining order in the foreign settlement while the Japanese-Chinese conflict surged around the city.

A detachment of 165 Marines maintains a legation guard in Peiping (Peking), the imperial capital, and a detachment of 55 is on duty in Tientsin, China's chief northern port. Both cities are under Japanese military control.

The Marines at Tientsin in two years ago replaced the 15th United States infantry, one of the American military units which—along with other foreign troops—had maintained a guard along the railway between Peiping and Tientsin since the Boxer rebellion 40 years ago.

President Asks

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agency in Detroit, involving the teamsters and the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks.

As far as the clerks are concerned, the President noted, the difficulties have been composed and all employes who struck, except some 60 members of the Teamsters union, have gone back to their jobs.

As a result of the refusal of these members to return to work in Detroit, the President asserted, the Express Agency is unable to operate there.

"Since the difficulties in Detroit have already seriously interfered with the national defense program," Mr. Roosevelt wired Tobin, "and in addition if now extended to still other cities, would far more seriously interfere with this program, I urge you to comply with my request to return your men in Detroit to service. It is essential that I have a reply before 10 a.m., tomorrow, Saturday."

5 Big Operating

Continued from Page 1

the minute from the time the board handed its report to the President."

He said there were a few changes to be made in the strike details which were circularized in September, but that most of the strike machinery can be put into operation immediately.

The fact-finding board has adjourned, and its chairman, Wayne Lyman Morse, said it would not reconvene unless called by Mr. Roosevelt and that "the railway case now rests entirely in the hands of the President."

Representatives of the carriers announced today that they would accept the board's recommendations, even though they were "disappointed" in them.

Spokesmen for the 900,000 members of the 14 non-operating brotherhoods have refrained from public comment on the fact-finding board recommendations and said there would be none until a meeting of their 1,554 general chairmen here next Wednesday.

Reuben James

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news from Iceland, and he described American censorship as far more severe than British censorship.

"The American officers aren't worried as much about keeping information from the enemy as they are about furnishing fuel for isolationists like Senator Wheeler," he said.

He said survivors from torpedoed ships were arriving in Iceland, but reporters were unable to send news of the mishaps.

He asserted that Maj.-Gen. Charles H. Bonesteel, commanding officer of the American forces, refused to permit Associated Press reporter Drew Middleton to send a story relating how a British doctor had used fish hooks to pin down the scalp of an injured American seaman until clamps and stitching were available.

"Bonesteel said it was too gruesome," said Sullivan. "He seems to want to kill anything that might be used by isolationists."

Sullivan said that Gen. Bonesteel also delayed transmission of private messages, not meant for publication, sent by Middleton to the New York office of the Associated Press.

A Real Party

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magnificent banquet table set up in splendor with gleaming silver and a four-tier cake topped with the Red Star. They came in time to see the four yard-long sturgeons before they were stripped to their backbones by eager guests.

Champagne punch was served from a huge silver bowl in an adjacent alcove. Golden punch, reputedly not so potent, was served from another bowl, "for the few," so a waiter whispered, "who don't want anything so strong." This bowl was still nearly full at the evening's end.

Tables of food — special Russian dishes, shrimps, salads, cakes and canapes of caviar—were set up in a small reception room off the dining room, and in apartments occupied by the embassy staff on the third and fourth floors. Twice an hour for two hours waiters removed the big bowls of red roses on each table and reset the table with huge platters of foods.

High-balls were served to guests, counted in rows six deep, around bars on three floors. In the ambassador's study—which Oumansky had furnished in modern style and which will be used by the newly appointed ambassador, Maxim Litvinov—was a special bar. Here guests, experienced in football technique, could get vodka and a fine choice of Russia liquers.

Political

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cases more than double the number the proposition to abolish the offices received.

Those who want the offices abolished and those who want them filled ask, among others, these questions:

Did the people mean, by filling the offices, to keep them functioning as in the past?

Did they mean to abolish but made choices anyway, just in case the abolishing proposition failed?

Did they mean to fill the offices for another term and then abolish them when the terms expired?

Did the adoption of the proposition actually abolish a legally instituted office?

The questions may be taken to court through:

An injunction to restrain the city from holding civil service examinations to fill the city-wide offices.

Proceedings challenging the officers elected Tuesday to show by what right they can hold the offices after Jan. 1, the date of abolishing.

Action to compel the city comptroller to pay the sheriffs and registers their salaries.

25,000 at Ford

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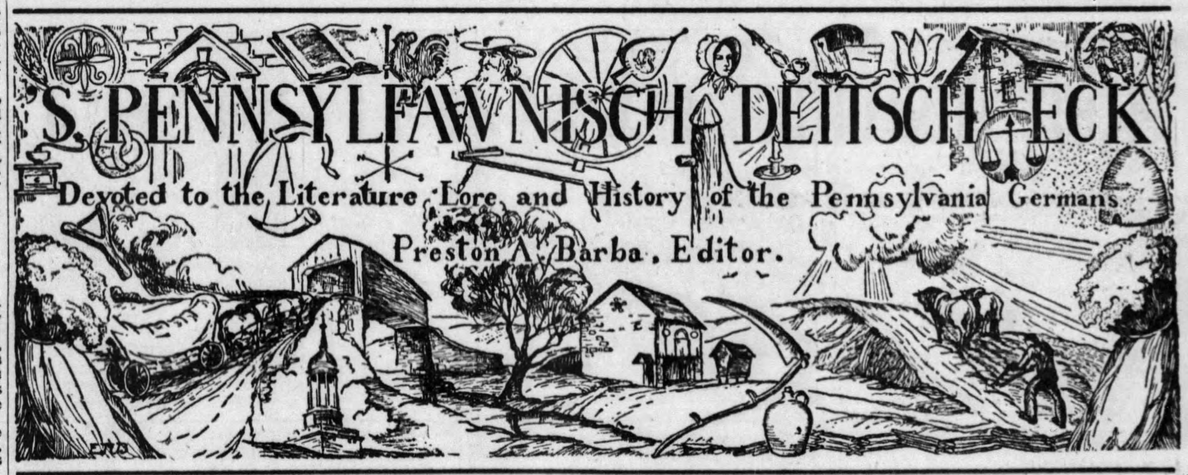
resumed "in from three to five minutes."

The "B" building suspended operations for lack of materials.

The second wage dispute resulted in the walkout of about 250 workers in the front axle department, with the entire department then closing.

None of the wage demands made by the striking workers, or their current rates of pay, was disclosed.

Leonard expressed belief, before entering conferences with Ford officials, that operations of all departments would be resumed Monday.



Die Buwe sin fart—un mei Bu aa

(En Weihe)

Ee Blatz iss leer, doch yuscht fer'n Zeit.
Mer hoffe Gott waerd mit ihm geh,
Un bei ihm sei, wu des sei maag—
Ya, alle Daag dut bei ihm schteh!

'S waar schur net leicht fer ihn zu geh,
Mer weess yo net, was kumme kann;
In alle Ecke bufft's un knallt's—
Wann's do ausbrecht, mer weess net wann!

Was mir hen heit un uns lieb iss,
Iss warre so mit Mensche Blut;
'S iss dem nix gleich, as annerscht kummt,
Wer des bewaahrt, Gott sei Werk dut.

Der Freiheit Geischt vun Gott kummt haer,
Dief eigelegt ins Mensche Haerz;
Wer losst den geh, gaar blind muss sei,
Un draagt im Haerz en mancher Schmaerz.

Die Eltern hen fer des bezaahlt,
Der Freiheit Geischt trieb sie dazu;
Weil mir's nau hen, soll's aa uns sei,
Wann des mol geht, geht aa die Ruh!

Wer weess, was noch zu uns do kummt,
Un was fer'n Preis des gaar maag sei;
Des was mer hen iwwer alles geht,
Soll des nau geh — 's iss all verbei?

En Schtimm saagt "Nee" un widder "Nee!
Des kann net sei un waerd net so!
So lang der Flag noch Farbe hot,
So bleibt, fer was er schteht, aa do!"

Gott der Vetter, schteh ihne bei,
Der yunge Leit, so schtark un gsund;
Mit ihne geh un sei ihr Freind,
Yo alle Daag un alle Schtund!

In alle Gfaahr kann sicher schteh
En yedes, as Verdraue hot;
Die Hand, die fiehrt un losst net geh—
Du bischt der Haerr, ya, unser Gott!

Ee Blatz iss leer, doch net im Haerz,
Dart bleibt er schteh, was kumme maag;
Waerd's dunkel gaar un's Haerz waerd schwer,
Doch nooch der Nacht kummt haer der Daag!

Wie weit vun heem er gaar maag sei,
Der Himmel reecht so weit er geht;
Wu Himmel iss, do Gott aa iss,
Er heert der Kinner ihr Gebet!

Ich hab die Buwe schne schteh
Am Marye eh sie gange sin,
Un hab gedenkt, "Ihr geht fer mich,
Un manche die yo Coward sin!"

Glei kummt die Train, un glei waar'n fart
Die achtzeh do vun Bethlehem;
Sie hen gemacht sie waere froh—
Ich hoff sie kumme widder heem!

—Charles Allabar Butz.

(Written upon the occasion of the departure of eighteen young men from Bethlehem, who had been selected for military service, among them the son of the writer of the above verses.)

Er schtellt sei neii Fraa ins Wasser

Es iss nau etwa siwwezich Yohr, wie ich der Parre John Zillich vun Steinsville, Lehigh County, Pa. hab heere verzaehle, dass er hett mol en Paar gedraut, wu der Mann glei noochderhand sei neii Fraa ins Wasser g'schtellt hett. Des hot er verzaehlt deheem in meim Vadder seim Haus. Mir waahre, newich annre Leit, etliche wunnerliche yunge Buwe, wu ihm gedechtich zug'heert hen; un der Parre Zillich waar arrick freindlich mit de yunge Leit un mir hen ihn aa gegliche un gewunnert, ferwas der Mann glei nooch em Heire sei neii Fraa ins Wasser g'schtellt hett. Der Parre hot es deitlich ausgelegt. Des yung Paar waar uff der sidlich Seit vun der Ontelaunee Krick deheem; un der Parre Zillich waar uff der nordlich Seit vun der Ontelaunee Krick in Steinsville, wu er sie gedraut hot. Un es waar zu seller Zeit ken Brick iwwer die Ontelaunee dart naegscht an Steinsville. Die naegscht Brick iwwer die Ontelaunee waar etwa vier bis fimf Meil owwedraa an Lynnport, un etliche Meil unnedraa waar aa en Brick iwwer die Ontelaunee.

Was die G'schicht iwwel gemacht hot, waar der aarm Zuschtand der beede yunge Leit. Sie hen ken Gaul un ken Weggel g'hatt, un niemand hot sich erbarmt far ihne en Fuhr zu gewwe far zum Parre faahre zu heiere. Un so hen sie ewwe uff der sid Seid der Ontelaunee nuff noch Lynnport laafe misse, un dart iwwer die Brick geh, un dann uff der nord Seid nunner noch Steinsville bis zum Parre Zillich. Well, der Parre Zillich hot sie gedraut, un es waar alles recht un gut so weit. Un nooch em Heiere hen sie sich ready gemacht far heem geh un dem Parre luschdich verzaehlt, dass uff em Heemweg daede sie net nein Meil unneedich laafe far heem kumme.

Es hot der Parre gewunnert, wie sie es mache daed, wann sie an die Krick kaemde. Sie hen ihm ausgelegt, der Mann daed sei Schuh un Schdrimp aus un die Hosse-Bee nuff wickle bis owwich die Knie un dann daed er sei neii Fraa Buckel reite iwwers wasser, un sie daed sei Schuh un Schdrimp in der Hand hewe. Der Parre winscht ihne nochmol viel Glick un Sege, un sie gehne nunner noch der Ontelaunee Krick. Un dart hot der Mann sei Schuh un Schdrimp aus un die Hosse-Bee nuff gewickelt bis owwich die Knie un dann hot er sich nunner uff die Knie gelosst un sie iss uff sei Buckel gegraddelt, un dann baad er ins Wasser un dutt sie Buckel reite far iwwers Wasser. Die Ontelaunee Krick waar dart net so dief awwer ordlich breed. Un wie sie in die Mitt kumme sin, dann schdoppt der Mann un saagt so yemmerlich zu seiner Fraa: "Du liewer Gott, was mach ich yuscht! Ich kann dich verhafdich nimmi draage. Mei Bee warre zittrich. Ich muss dich nunner schdelle ins Wasser. Waart awwer noch bissel. Ich will mich nunner bicke, dass du besser vun meim Buckel kannscht." Er hot sich bissel zu weit mit em Kopp nunner gebickt un sie iss varne nunner gerutscht un so fart g'faahre iwwer Kopp un Hals zum Wasser nei. Du, meine Giede, was en Zeit! Sie zawwle dart im Wasser rum, wu yeddes em annre helfe will, bis sie gans nass waare in dem "excitement." Un ihr Geblauder waar yuscht "Hot net der Parre Zillich doyetz gebreddigt, so waere die Israeliter darchs rode Meer gebaade un die Egypter hinnenooch un sie hette aa im Wasser gezawwelt un viel waere versoffe."—Doch zum gute Glick sin sie widder alle zwee aus em Wasser kumme wu sie neigange waare, yuscht dass sie alle beed puddelnass waare. Sie hen noh ausgemacht, sie gengde widder zerick zum Parre Zillich un daede ihm verzaehle, was far'n gross Unglick, dass sie g'hatte hette mitte in der Ontelaunee Krick uff ihrer Hochzich Reis. Der Parre waar sehr erschtaunt, gebt ihne der beschde Drosch, rot ihne aus em Wasser zu bleiwe un dass sie uff em Heemweg noch Lynnport iwwer die Brick geh sotte un dass sie graad heem geh sotte ihre scheene Hochzich Gleeder drickle un bickle.

—REV. J. J. REITZ.

Walnutport, Pa.

Conrad Weiser

By ARTHUR D. GRAEFF, Ph. D.

CHAPTER XX

The Children of God

"BLESSED ARE THE PEACEMAKERS" we are told in the Beatitudes "for they shall be called the children of God."

It was an odd assortment of men that assembled in May, 1745, to travel northward through the Pennsylvania forests to Onondaga, New York. The party of seven included Conrad Weiser, the leader; ambassador from Virginia, Pennsylvania and the Catawbas; a German by birth, an Indian by adoption and an American by choice. There were two Indians, Shikellimy and his son Andrew, one French-Indian, Andrew Montour, son of Madame Montour, two Moravian missionaries, Brothers Augustus Spangenberg and David Zeisberger, and an American born missionary of English parentage named John Joseph Bull, or Shebosch, as he was known to the Indians.

Although these men differed in appearance they had one motive in common. Each one was going to the north as a peacemaker. But the specific peace objectives which they entertained differed widely. To Shikellimy and his son it meant peace with the Catawbas, to Weiser it was primarily an errand to strengthen the English alliance with the Six Nations. Andrew Montour, half white and half Indian counted himself an Iroquois warrior. He had recently returned from an excursion against the Catawbas. His home was in Pennsylvania. His life was one of conflicting loyalties to red, to white, to English or to French men.

The three missionaries were men destined to achieve high distinction in their chosen work. Spangenberg had already attained a high place in the councils of the Moravian church. Zeisberger and Shebosch were destined to found the first white settlements in Ohio at Schoenbrunn and Gnadenhutten in Tuscarawas county. Their immediate duties sent them on a mission to the Six Nations to plead for the right to move their converts among the Mohegan Indians of Dutchess county New York to Wyoming in Pennsylvania. The white settlers of Dutchess county were unwilling to tolerate the presence of Indians in their community even though they were converted to Christian doctrines. It was a mission of peace on which these men of God were bent. (1.)

Conrad Weiser had met Spangenberg at Christopher Wiegner's home in Towamencin, in present-day Montgomery county, when the Moravian bishop made his first visit to America in 1736. Through his Moravian friends Weiser learned of the plight of the Mohican Indians and it was at his invitation that a delegation of Moravian clergymen accompanied him to Onondaga. This was in order because it was at Weiser's home in 1742 that Count Zinzendorf had made the treaty with the Six Nations granting perpetual rights to the Brothers of that faith to enter the Iroquois villages.

We have Spangenberg's day-by-day journal describing events which took place as these men wove their way through forests over streams and across mountains into the Indian county. In reconstructing this narrative of Conrad Weiser we have already described the details incident to the two earlier journeys to Onondaga. In the first instance (1737) we drew upon Weiser's own account of the journey. For the journey in 1743 we had the journals of the naturalist John Bartram and the cartographer Lewis Evans upon which to draw. On a third journey (1742) which did not extend so far we had Count Zinzendorf's diary as a record of events.

Spangenberg's journal supplies a more detailed account of events along the route of the journey than any of the earlier accounts furnish. But, inas-much as we have told the story of the routes in other accounts we will extract only the more striking incidents from Spangenberg's account.

A number of persons accompanied the travellers to the top of the Blue Mountain where the party made their first night's encampment at Pilger's Ruh ,the mountain spring named by Zinzendorf. The expedition left Tulpehocken on May 14, 1745. (2) On the second day of the journey the local people who had traveled a part of the way returned to their homes. Weiser's two sons, Philip and Frederick, continued on with the party until they reached Shamokin and then returned to Tulpehocken with messages.

Several days were passed at Shamokin while the white men waited for Shikellimy and Andrew Montour to return from hunting trips upon which they had set out separately. The time was spent visiting Weiser's old acquaintances among the Indians. Spangenberg noted that there were a number of Indians residing at Shamokin who had formerly lived at Tulpehocken.

During one of their conversations Weiser related to Spangenberg that Thomas Penn had recently written to him suggesting that some younger person become closely associated with (Weiser) in order that an interpreter competent to succeed him could be trained. The name of David Zeisberger was suggested but whether the name was brought forward by Weiser or by Spangenberg it is not possible to determine with certainty. It is significent that in 1752 Zeisberger did live at Onondaga for a time, in order to learn the Six Nations dialects.

While at Shamokin the travellers learned that a white preacher, who they guessed was the Presbyterian David Brainerd, had come to the Indians at that place, promising to make his home among them and minister to them. Shikellimy had declined for the Indians saying significantly "We are Indians and do not wish to be transformed into White men. The English are our Brethren but we never promised to become what they are. As little as we desire the preacher to become Indian, so little ought he to desire the Indians to become preachers." The white preacher left Shamokin after this statement was made.

On May 27 the entire party was collected and the expedition set out following the same route which Weiser described in his 1737 journal, except that by 1745 several place names were given to points enroute. Between Tulpehocken and the Muncy Creek most of these names have been given by Zinzendorf and his party in 1742. Spangenberg too, invented names for points north of the Lycoming Creek, choosing fanciful terms rather than names commemorating personal or religious experiences as Zinzendorf had done.

In this matter of assigning names the Indians in the party felt that they too should take a hand, and so they gave Spangenberg the Indian name, Tigerhitonti, meaning a row of trees; Zeisberger they designated as Ganonsseracheri, meaning on the pumpkin and Brother John Joseph they named Hagingonis, meaning one who twists tobacco. Andrew Montour's Indian name already was Sattelihu, and Weiser's Tarachawagon, meaning he who holds in his hands the reins of the universe.

As they penetrated more deeply into the woods the party met with several warriors who were returning from sorties against the Catawbas. These braves joined the expedition. Weiser selected a fleet-footed warrior, furnished him with provisions and then sent him on ahead to inform the Chiefs at Onondaga of the approach of his party. This precaution proved later to be a very wise one.

There was no vexing problem of supplies on the 1745 journey. This time the travellers had horses and they found plenty of food for themselves and their animals. Indian villages through which they passed welcomed and feasted them. All of this was in contrast with the gruelling experiences of Weiser and Shikellimy on the 1737 expedition in mid-winter. On June 7th, ten days after leaving Shamokin the party reached the Onondaga capitol.

The travellers were given a grand welcome in the Indian capitol. Cannassatego, the King, invited them to his house for entertainment. On the day following their arrival the Indians staged a parade through the village to the music of violins, flutes and a drum. They serenaded the house in which Spangenberg and his followers were lodging. The night of June 9 three hours of entertainment were provided. Spangenberg described the Indian dance as follows: "One beat a drum and about twenty danced around the fire. The leader was distinguished by having rattles around his legs. All yelled savagely, and, after having danced a quarter of an hour, the sweat ran down as if water had been poured over them. The men dance abreast, and the women follow, and whoever can appear the most grotesque, and leap the highest, receive the most praise."

This warm reception to Weiser and his party was made possible because of the advance notice which Weiser's messenger had brought three days before their arrival. Many of the Seneca and Cayuga Chiefs had already been summoned. Some Six Nations deputies had already gone to Oswego, planning to meet the French governor on the day following the arrival of the messenger. Others had already gone into French Canada and were beyond recall. But, for those chiefs who were notified, a message from Conrad Weiser carried more import than an invitation from the governor of New France. These sachems returned to Onondaga to greet Tarachawagon and give ear to the tidings he brough from Onas.

Prior to the formal meeting of the Council Weiser sounded the sentiments of the Six Nations on the matter of their relations with the French. Did the Governor at Albany know of their projected visit to French Canada? What did the Albany commisions of Indian affairs have to say about the French overtures? The reply which the Indians gave showed that they were struggling to maintain their neutrality and to profit by courting both contending groups of white men. They had always had cordial relations with the governor of France, they said and they wished to continue in that way even though the French were known to "be a crafty People." Their intention, they declared, was to report everything that transpired to their English Brethren. They had already agreed to reject any proposal that the French might make to them. A shrewd man such as Weiser was must have sensed the difficulties which Indian affairs would soon present for the British colonies of North America. Wisely he avoided any further discussion of the war against the French.

After consulting his old friend Cannassatego he presented the Catawba peace proposal to the Indian Council. The Catawba letter asked that a delegation of Iroquois Chieftains come to their villages in Virginia to negotiate terms, but in interpreting the message Weiser suggested Williamsburg as the meeting place. "It would have caused Suspision" he told Governor Thomas if he had mentioned the Flathead towns.

Tocanuntie, the Black Prince, gave the answer of the Indians after the Council had deliberated for one day. The matter was of such great importance, declared the spokesman, that the members present in Council were not willing to pass final judgment. All of the Allies of the Six Nations would have to be consulted and because many of them were on their way to visit the French governor no action could be taken until their return in the fall of the year. One thing that had been decided, however, was that the Six Nations would not travel to Williamsburg. No Council fire was lit there and there was no Road open to them into the domain of Assaraquoa, the governor of Virginia. A cessation of hostilities was agreed upon, pending a treaty of peace. This was the best that the Six Nations could promise at that time.

In the matter of securing condemnation for the perfidy of Peter Chartiers and the treason of the Shawnese Weiser was far more successful than he was in the Catawba proposal. As he cited the accounts of the plundering of traders and of the Shawnese withdrawal from their villages into French territory the assembled chiefs "clamored" against the faithless ones. They promised to apprehend Peter Chartiers and make every effort to secure restitution of the stolen goods. However, significantly, they must "go now to Canada and take your Belt of Wampum with us" in order to call the matter to the attention of the French, who would be called upon to pay the bill for the theft. Adroitly Tocanuntie couched his reasons in the following words "We look upon what has happened as a blow on the side of the French against us, and the Blow that is given as if it were given on our own head. . . . We are very glad that this News has reached us before we set out for Canada."

The concluding lines of the extract from Weiser's Journal declared that it seemed to him that the Six Nations "expect nothing less than War with the Shawnese and a Peace with the Catawbas." (3)

At the conclusion of the conference Weiser, Spangenberg, Shikellimy and Montour visited the fur trading post at Oswego on Lake Ontario. Six bark-canoe loads of Indians went with them. When they returned from this excursion they were met by Cannassetego who had prepared a meal as a welcome. On June 18 the party started homeward. While they were still in the Province of New York the travellers separated in two groups. The Moravians and the two Shikellimys following one path while Weiser and Montour followed another, farther to the west. (4)

NOTES

Chapter XX

1. Spangenberg and his companions were successful in gaining the permission of the Six Nations to move the Mohicans to Wyoming. The Mohicans, however, refused to move to that part of Pennsylvania. They were moved to the Moravian settlement at Gnadenhutten.
2. **Spangenberg's Notes of Travel to Onondago in 1745:** Edited by John W. Jordan, published in Volumes II and III of the Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography 1878 and 1879, Philadelphia.
   In Dr. Jordan's translation of the journal all dates appear to be adjusted to the new style calendar. Weiser's journel dates events eleven days earlier than those listed by Jordan. The new style calendar was not adopted by the British colonies until 1752, seven years after the journey to Onondago.
3. Extract of Conrad Weiser's Report of his Journey to Onondago: Colonial Records, Volume IV. pp 778-780.
4. Weiser MSS. Vol I. p 12. An expense account of Weiser's Journey of 1745, charged to the government of Virginia.

	L.	S.	D.
To Bread, Rice, Rum and Sugar ..	1—	2—	0
To several Pieces Ribbon, Ferrit Knives Scizzars	4—19—		8
Vermilion bought from William Parsons to serve as Money.			
To paid for Carriage sent to Shamokin	1—10—		0
To paid Capt. Vischer at Oswego on the Lake of Frontenac for provision on my return	4—13—		0
To paid the men of the militia of the said fort to carry me and my company from Oswego to Onontago	1— 7—		0
Spent in Onontago for myself and companions, Shikalamy and his son	5— 7—		0
Total	18—18—		8

Conrad Weiser, Interpreter.
By an Amanuensis.

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Midwest Truck Strike Averted

Both Sides Agree to Allow DMB Decide Issues; Affects 300,000

CHICAGO, Nov. 14. (AP)—Union officials and truck line operators tonight reached an agreement averting a threatened strike of nearly 300,000 AFL truck drivers in 11 midwestern states.

Union locals had authorized a strike upon expiration of the present contract at midnight tomorrow but the call had not yet been issued. The agreement was announced tonight after Joseph L. Keenan, OPM labor representative from Washington, had been in conference with the disputants.

Keenon said that both sides, in the interest of national defense, had agreed to refer unsettled issues of wages and working conditions to the National Defense Mediation Board and to abide by the board's decision.

A statement issued by officials of the AFL International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs said they agreed to hold off any work stoppage "at the request of government officials and in the spirit of aiding national defense."

Keenan said the drivers would continue work under the present contract, but that the terms decided upon by the mediation board would be retroactive to Nov. 16.

Too Young to Hunt, Left Home; So He Bags Bird

UNIONTOWN, Nov. 14. (AP) — Eleven-year-old Russell Scott's father and grandfather thought he was too young and inexperienced to take along on a hunting trip, so they left him behind to amuse himself with a BB gun on the grandfather's farm at Norvelt.

The father and grandfather tramped through the woods, only to return disgusted and empty handed.

Russell met them at the barnyard, displaying a plump pheasant.

He had winged the bird with a BB shot and then beaten it to death with the gun after it had fallen to the ground.

Sole Saving Necessary

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14. (AP)—"Get out your old shoes and wear them again," if you want to help the government in its defense efforts, Charles L. Engstrom, president of the National Leather and Shoe Finders Assn., told its board of directors today. Engstrom said there is a definite scarcity of leather for making and repairing shoes because of the enormous amounts being used by the Army and shipped to Great Britain and Russia.

James to Practice Law When His Term Ends

HARRISBURG, Nov. 14. (AP)—Governor James said today he is going back to Plymouth, his home town, to live and practice law when his term ends in January of 1943.

"Maybe they can use a good quarter sessions lawyer," he observed with a grin.

The comment was in response to questions about a report he planned to practice law in Philadelphia when he retires from the governorship. The Governor flatly denied the report.

Farmer Who Chained Wife At Home Gets Year in Jail

VANDALIA, ILL., Nov. 14. (AP)—Neal Cahoon, 62-year old Fayette county farmer, was sentenced today to a year's imprisonment at the state penal farm here after being denied a new trial on a charge of falsely imprisoning his young wife, Rosie, by keeping her chained in their home.

Guffey Pays Income Taxes Dating Back to 1916

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 14. (AP)—Collector of Revenue Walter L. Miller said today that Senator Joseph F. Guffey has paid $4,166.34 in income taxes, part of which was owed since 1916 and part since 1919, as well as an undisclosed amount of assessments for the years 1937, 1938, and 1939.

Deny Bail to Bioff

NEW YORK, Nov. 14. (UP)—The United States circuit court of appeals today unanimously denied bail to William Bioff and George E. Browne, movie union leaders convicted and sentenced last week for extorting more than $550,000 from motion picture executives.

Aliens Required

Continued from Page 1

ments, and it is understood that Canadians will have the benefit of certain exemptions.

One regulation would require American seamen to have valid passports or special permission to leave this country if their ships are to sail into waters north of 35 degrees north latitude and east of 66 degrees west longitude, or into what are currently designated combat zones.

The latitude is roughly a line from Morocco to North Carolina and the longitude a line running north and south just off the easternmost tip of Maine.

In effect, therefore, this regulation provides for special investigation of all seamen on vessels sailing into the North Atlantic areas where there are convoy operations.

Another set of regulations, soon to be issued, will require all United States citizens to carry valid passports in order to depart from or enter the continental United States, the Canal Zone, the Philippines and other territories under United States jurisdiction.

The passports will not be required, however, for citizens travelling between the continental United States and the territories of Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, or between any such places, or between points in the continental United States and points in Canada and Mexico.

Representatives

Continued from Page 1

broadcast German news, subject to the usual military censorship."

CBS said it was notified early this week by its Berlin correspondent of increasing censorship of his broadcasts and that he was instructed to prepare his copy "in the usual factual and objective manner and submit it to the censors with the understanding that he would not broadcast if the censorship were too severe or unreasonable."

"No word since has been received by Columbia from its correspondent or from German radio officials," CBS added, explaining that it had no broadcasts scheduled from Berlin until tomorrow night.

MBS said that early this week its Berlin representative explained he likewise was having censorship troubles and asked that he be permitted to suspend broadcasts until the trouble was cleared up. It said no further information had been forthcoming from Berlin.

Britain's Famous

Continued from Page 1

Malaga, 100 miles east of Gibraltar.

Reports from La Linea said several planes succeeded in taking off from the Ark Royal before the ship sank, and that the planes landed at Gibraltar.

Italian "naval forces" originally damaged the Ark Royal Wednesday, according to Spanish sources, and a German submarine finished her today. British destroyers were said to have picked up the Ark Royal survivors who abandoned ship when it was evident she was going down.

The sinking came less than a week after the admiralty had announced two of Britain's biggest successes in the Mediterranean, encompassing the sinking or damaging of 25 Axis ships.

The Ark Royal was the third British aircraft carrier lost in this war. The 22,500-ton Courageous was torpedoed in the English channel in mid-September, 1939, with the loss of all but 438 of 1,100 officers and men, and the Glorious went down off Narvik June 8, 1940 with 1,204 officers and men.

At least nine more aircraft carriers remain in the British fleet, the Furious, Implacable, Indefatigable, Illustrious, Victorious, Formidable, Indomitable, Hermes and Eagle. Others may have been built since the start of the war.

Russian Forces

Continued from Page 1

Red troops attempting to escape to the Caucasus and on Russian points on the Caucasian side of Kerchinski straits. The fall of Kerch was "awaited momentarily." Sharp Russian counter-attacks on an unidentified Moscow sector were said to have been repulsed and the Germans "in pursuit of the Soviets, advanced to new positions." The weather was said to be very bad.

In the Battle of the Atlantic, intensified activity by British and American naval patrols has resulted in the destruction of "many" German submarines, naval quarters in London said. The Nazis were said to have launched a new U-boat offensive but are being met with "highly successful action" by Anglo-American warship patrols.

Three naval bases in Britain already have been prepared for United State warships which are expected to escort American convoys to British ports under the revised neutrality law, it was reported in London. British newspapers suggested that American convoys might be extended to Gibraltar and the Mediterranean.

There was no elaboration of the reported Soviet break-through before Leningrad, nor any indication of its direction, except that "the initiative in this sector passed into our hands and the battle continues." Heavy fighting also was reported near Tikhvin, 125 miles east of Leningrad, which the Germans and Finns reported they captured early this week.

FDR Forces

Continued from Page 1

the truce by at least 48 hours and perhaps longer if an agreement is in sight.)

The hulking mine boss emerged from the President's office glum and uncommunicative. He had just been told by Mr. Roosevelt that the government would not order a so-called "closed shop." Thus the Chief Executive completely backed the National Defense Mediation Board whose rejection of Lewis' demand for the union shop precipitated the new crisis.

The President pointed out that all but five per cent of the captive miners belong to Lewis' union.

"The government will never compel this five per cent to join the union by a government decree," he said. "This would be too much like the Hitler methods toward labor."

No Threat, FDR Says

Twice during the conference, the President assured the disputants that he was not "threatening" them. He said he "seeks always to be a constitutional President." But he made it clear to them that it is his "indisputable obligation" to see to it that the defense program is not imperiled by a coal stoppage.

He said that if legislation is necessary to meet the crisis "the Congress will without any question" enact it.

A White House statement on the President's remarks showed he told the conferees that "the present and future defense of the United States and of this hemisphere is at stake."

"Coal for the steel plants is a necessity because steel is an essential in the manufacture of munitions," he declared. "Therefore, the cessation of production in the coal mine industry would create a further danger to American defense, because at this vital time, it would slow up production of war materials."

Challenging Lewis face to face today, Mr. Roosevelt said the conclusion that the defense drive would be slowed down by a coal stoppage "is unmistakable, and is approved by the overwhelming majority of Americans."

He demanded that every chance be given to the success of negotiations and added:

"And so I am asking you—I never threaten—I am asking you to please talk over this problem of continuing coal production. If you can't agree today, please keep on conferring tomorrow and Sunday. I don't want any action that is precipitate, I want every chance given.

"And let me have some kind of a report on Monday next—a report of agreement, or at least a report that you are making progress."

The President would not say at his press conference whether he had power to take over the captive mines. Legal experts say there is no question that he has such authority in a national emergency, but they also point out that he has no power to make the miners work.

He could appeal direct to the men over the head of Lewis. But sentiments expressed by the miners in informal surveys show their intense loyalty to unionism and reflect considerable doubt whether they would follow the President instead of Lewis.

Until the coal impasse developed, legislative leaders said no strike curbs could be enacted without the President's backing, but there is a possibility now that Congress might act independently on the matter.

Finally Meets

Continued from Page 1

gaze at Doris, a pretty brunette with dark hair and eyes and fair skin. Standing five feet, two inches, she was dressed in a blue wool turban and a blue crepe dress with light collar.

Dean's duties at Riddle Aeronautical Institute here limited his schedule for the weekend. He got off for the afternoon, but had to be back on duty at 8:30 p. m and he was ordered to training flights tomorrow morning and afternoon.

For Saturday night, he planned a trip with Doris and their friend, Fowler, to Sarasota, where they will meet Fowler's girl friend for dinner and a dance. Dean will devote most of Sunday to his visitor, but must be back on duty at 5:30 p. m.

Arrangements were made to fly Miss Stevens to Tampa Monday to board a plane for the return to Baltimore.

The couple's courtship by mail began four years ago when both were in high school, as part of a "good neighbor" policy started by a teacher between students in United States and English schools.

Los Angeles

Continued from Page 1

broken, plaster fell from the ceiling of a hotel in Redondo Beach, bricks were shaken loose and windows were broken. Long Beach, which bore the brunt of the 1933 quake, escaped with light loss.

A two-foot crack appeared in the pavement on Figueroa St. near Gardena and highway guard rails buckled and snapped.

Three hundred residents of Torrance Pueblo, a Mexican community, were evacuated after leaking gasoline from two huge storage tanks ran into its streets.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 14. (AP)—The 30-story city hall escaped damage in last night's earthquake, but it took a 23-story race to save a mop bucket.

When the tower swayed, two janitors working on the 23rd floor were knocked from their feet. One of them snatched up his mop and bucket of soapy water and ran wildly down to the street.

He set them carefully on the sidewalk, unharmed.

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Die Uhr vun Sankt Pauli

VUM JOHN BIRMELIN

Die Uhr vun Sankt Pauli
Waar sicher ken fauli;
Uff eemol, do bleibt sie doch schteh.
Die Zoiyer hen g'hanke,
In schwere Gedanke,
Am Kaerchetarn, hoch in der Heh.

Die Leit sin am gaffe,
Die Hundelcher blaffe
Un bucklich, so schtehne die Katze.
Vergelschterte Glucke
Die gachse un gucke,
Am Kaerchedach schelte die Schpatze.

Des druwwelt der Parre:
Was soll des noch waerre?
Mer meent yo, as geschter waer heit!
Kaum hot mer sich b'sunne,
Verrinne die Schtunne
Un ewich dehie iss die Zeit!

Noh hot er befohle
Der Uhremann hole;
Der Kerl waar aa graad bei der Hand.
Er dutt sich mol b'sinne,
Kann naeryets nix finne,
's geht iwwer der Mensche Verschtand.

Die Redder un Kamme,
Die basse doch zamme?
Des Ding dutt eem waerklich verfiehre!
Dutt noch emol gucke,
Die Redder sin drucke!
Dann dutt er mol bisselche schmiere.

Es iss ihm gelunge,
Die Redder sin g'schprunge,
Es schwenkelt der Bambel im Takt!
Doch Vaerdel bis Achte,
Do schwankelt er sachte,
Glei hot er aa nimmi gegnackt.

Do nemmt er die Zange,
Dutt midde nei lange,
Un bringt des Gebembel an's Geh.
Mer meent des sott helfe,
Doch bissel nooch Zwelfe—
Die Uhr vun Sankt Pauli bleibt schteh.

Des hot ihn verdrosse
Der Mut in de Hosse—
Un runner vum Tarn iss er g'schtiege;
Er saagt 'ne sie sette
Mol net uff ihn wette,
Ya, besser en annerer griege.

Des duhn sie browiere,
Im Schtedtel rum schtiere,
Doch niemand as hett's unnernumme.
Deel waare zu witzich,
Deel warre zu hitzich,
Deel waare so faul wie sie kumme.

Es waar yuscht um's Froge,
Die Leit wennich bloge,
Der Schreiner, der Schmitt un der Schneider;
Doch kenner will's waage,
Un yeder muss saage,
Sei Nochber, der waer verleicht g'scheiter.

Der Schuhschter dutt's heere,
Dem fangt's aa zu gaehre
Mit wilde Gedanke im Kopp:
Ich glopp 'ne die Sohle,
Doch wann sie mich hole,
Fer die hawwich ebbes im Gropp.

Beim Gloppe un Naehe,
Beim Schtiwwel rum drehe,
Der Schuhmacher waar Philosoph.
Um Zeit zu verdreiwe,
Beim Sohle abreiwe,
Do diftelt un denkt er so nooch.

Deel heere die Sache,
Noh misse sie lache;
Sie saagen er sett's mol browiere.
Die Schuh hen ke Redder,
Die Uhr hot ken Ledder;
Der maag emol Weil draa schtudiere!

Un so waar's verschtanne,
Er saagt 'ne vun vanne,
"Ihr holt mir die Uhr owwe runner;
Noh waerr ich schun saerye,
Vun heit bis uff maerye,
Do geht sie, schunscht waer mer's en Wunner.

Sie kumme mit Fuhrwaerk
Un bringe des Uhrwaerk
Un schaffe's ihm schee in der Hof.
Nau, was dutt er mache?
Sie schtehne un gaffe
Wie dumme, geduldiche Schof.

Im Uhrwaerk do hocke
Die schmieriche Brocke,
Wie babbicher, dreckicher Brei.
Die schtickiche Kamme,
Die babbe yuscht zamme;
Die Kette, die henke net ei.

Nau macht er en Feier;
En Kessel, en neier
Vun Kupper, der henkt an der Schtang;
Dutt, unne Bedenke,
Des Uhrwaerk nei senke,
Hot alles im Zwang un im Gang.

's dutt faerchterlich koche,
's hot ranzich geroche,
Un iwwer em Wasser schwimmt's Bech.
Die Uhr dutt sich butze;
Sie schtaune un schtutze,
Nau lache sie nimmi so frech!

Er lossts e Weil kiehle,
Dutt schwenke un schpiele,
Sie hewe's vum Kessel dann raus;
En Lumbe nei wickle,
Un sauwer abdrickle,
Butzt vollschter des Uhrwaerk noch aus.

Dann dutt er beim Eele
Recht schpaarsam verdeele,
Die Uhr iss so gut as wie nei.
Zum Kaerchetarn griege
Un darde nuff ziege,
So richte sie's dann widder ei.

Die Uhr iss noh gange
Nooch Haerzens Verlange,
Dann waar doch der Schuhschter en Held.
Sie wolle ihn ehre,
Doch dutt er ne wehre;
Un saagt ne, er wott aa ken Geld.

Die Uhr vun Sankt Pauli
Iss immer ken fauli,
Iss fleissich un luschdich am geh;
Un schlackt sie die Schtunne,
Do will mer's re gunne;
Dem Schuhmacher gunnt mer's noch meh!

(Tradition has attached the story of Mr. Birmelin's poem to St. Paul's of Reading, Pa.)

Conrad Weiser

By ARTHUR D. GRAEFF, Ph. D.

CHAPTER XXI

The Albany Conference of 1745. (Part I)

LAKE Ontario formed a silvery boundary between the New World domains of Louis XV of France and George II of Great Britain. Its littoral was dotted with two lonely fortresses frowning at each other across the lake. Oswego, a fortified fur trading post, guarded the interest of England in this remote corner of the world and from the French Fort, Frontenac, waved the white flag of the Bourbons in defiance. Oswego was one hundred and fifty miles northwest of Albany and the French outpost almost as far from Montreal. Both were deep in the Indian country of that day and beyond the outer edges of civilization.

And yet both outposts were regarded by their royal owners as prize jewels of their crowns. A gala fete at Versailles could be interrupted by any messenger who brought news from Frontenac and at times it appeared that the word, Oswego, called for more attention in the court of St. James than did such names as Charleston, Boston or Philadelphia. Royal purses were fattened on the lucrative fur-trade which centered on Lake Ontario.

Bark canoes, bearing the pelts from the other Great Lakes to the west, were paddled along Ontario bringing their precious cargoes to the white man's marts. But which group of white men, English or French, should get them? Certainly the pelts would go to the post which first attracted the Indians who brought them. If Frontenac was successful the furs could be sent to Montreal, down the St. Lawrence and across the seas to France where ladies of leisure craved new adornments with which to dazzle the glamorous court at Versailles. If Oswego traders could induce the Indians to part with their goods, then the pelts were borne to Albany, down the Mohawk and Hudson to New York, there to enter the extensive trade of the British empire.

The fur trade was the most profitable trade in colonial North America. The Spanish had found raw gold in New Spain but the French had fared almost as well in their early monoply of the fur trade. The Holland Dutch, settled along the Hudson river had challenged this French monopoly in the seventeenth century and by 1727 English traders had pierced the woods to Oswego, there to trade with the French on almost equal terms. The friendship of the Six Nations had made the Oswego outpost a safe venture for Englishmen. Iroquois village dotted the area south of the post and their warriors could be depended upon to keep open the road from Albany to Ontario.

The shrewd Iroquois knew how to bend friendship to profit. They too were hunters and had pelts to trade. If the French were forced to compete with the English in bidding for trade, better prices could be realized by the Indians.

The strategic position of the Six Nations was increased greatly when England and France were at war and the struggle for colonies set the white men north and south of Lake Ontario against each other in deadly combat. The Iroquois Confederacy was relied upon by the British to form a buffer between the settlements to the south and east and only the steadfast loyalty of the Six Nations could prevent the disaster of Oswego falling into French possession before British forces could be marshalled to guard it.

East of the Hudson the settlers of Massachusetts and Connecticut were being harassed by marauding French Indians. The New England colonies were clamoring for aid from New York and Pennsylvania and for active participation in warfare by the wards of these sister colonies, the Mohawks and other nations of the Iroquois Confederacy. They wished to set these tribes against the French Indians.

Traders returning from the west in September, 1745, brought startling news. According to their testimony the Shawnese Indians were fortifying positions in the Ohio country and four hundred Six Nations' braves were marching to destroy the Shawnese, because they believed the western Indians were allied with their ancient enemy, the Flatheads, or Catawbas. (1) This report raised the threat of an inter-Indian war which might decimate the strength of the Six Nations and certainly would draw their fighting men far from Oswego and farther still from New England.

When Conrad Weiser had visited the Indian Capitol at Onondaga in June 1745 he learned that some of the chiefs were determined to accept the invitation of the governor of Canada to visit him at Montreal. He was powerless, at the time, to dissuade them but he had extracted a promise from the sachems that a full report of their visit would be given to the Indian Commissioners at Albany and to Onas, the governor of Pennsylvania. (2)

Early in September 1745 Governor George Clinton of New York heard a disturbing bit of news about the results of the Six Nations' visit with the French Governor. The French interpreter had tossed a belt of wampum at the feet of the visiting Iroquois delegates and had challenged them to pick it up. The belt had a hatchet design woven into the beads and to accept it meant an alliance with the giver in warfare. According to the report the deputies of the Six Nations had picked up the belt, and in so doing had figuratively and literally taken up the hatchet. Then they joined with French Indians in a war dance, rounding out the ceremony of a military alliance as these children of the woods understood it.

Alarmed about the safety of Oswego and northern New York, urged by the pleas of New England and solicitous for English interests in general, Governor Clinton wrote to the governors of all neighboring provinces and called a conference on Indian affairs to meet in Albany in October.

Prompted by Governor Thomas Pennsylvania's Assembly voted a gift of goods of the value of 250 pounds to be given to the Indians and appointed Thomas Lawrence, a member of the governor's Council, Isaac Norris, Speaker of the Assembly and John Kinsey, a prominent member of the assembly, to act as commissioners and Conrad Weiser as official interpreter. (3)

It was Weiser's second journey to New York province in the year 1745. On this trip, however, the Philadelphia gentlemen did not choose the overland route through Pennsylvania mountains, trod by Weiser and his companions on former occasions. With Albany as their destination they followed the Delaware north to Trenton, cut across north Jersey to New York and ascended the Hudson by boat to Albany. Weiser joined the party at Bristol, having travelled directly eastward, avoiding Philadelphia. The journal of this expedition was written by Isaac Norris and Weiser is accorded scant recognition in the entries. When he is mentioned it is only in his official capacity. The Philadelphia gentlemen were wined and dined in the homes of rich settlers as they progressed along their way. In Trenton they visited New Jersey's governor Robert Hunter Morris, an individual who was destined to figure prominently in the lives of all of these men, including Weiser, a decade after 1745. (4) In New York city the Pennsylvania men enjoyed the lavish hospitality of wealthy Dutch patroons and as they neared Albany they were the guests of Philip Livingston, scion of the Livingstons of the Manor, upon which the Weisers and thousands of hapless Palatines were indentured in 1711.

Even though Norris fails to mention Weiser's activities during the journey it is not difficult to reconstruct the thoughts which must have passed through the mind of this man of fifty years as he revisited the scenes of his boyhood of thirty-five years earlier. Those were days of subservience, of humiliating mass indenture, of exodus and wandering in the wilderness, of hunger and privation. There was the village of Germantown over which his father had once presided as a leader; there too was the school house erected in 1711 which he had attended and close by was the old Lutheran church and the cemetery where the headstones bore inscriptions and names recording the deaths of those who had suffered with him. Remarkable how these same names were being carved into sandstone in Rieth's cemetery, at Host and in Heidelberg and Tulpehocken in Pennsylvania! Yes, there at the Hudson's edge he had seen his countrymen embark on an expedition against the French during Queen Anne's war in 1712. He had seen them return, only to be stripped of their weapons by ungrateful officers who mistrusted these Palatine wards of Governor Hunter and good Queen Anne.

There were the scrub pine trees, desolate second growth of the majestic monarchs which were girdled by the refugees from the Palatinate in the vain hope of converting their sap into pitch and tar. The odor nauseated him as memory played tricks with his senses over a span of thirty-five years. (5) As the sloop which carried him reached Albany, he must have remembered the night he spent in the Dutch gaol because as a youth he had had the temerity to resist the sheriffs who tried to evict his people from their newly found homes in Schoharie. Thirty-five years! And now he had come to try to help quiet the alarms of those who had used him and his people so badly. But enough of dreaming. He came as an officer of Pennsylvania and his duty must be performed.

On October 4 the Pennsylvania Commissioners arrived in Albany and presented their credentials to Governor Clinton. On the same day Governor Walcott of Connecticut reached the city on the upper Hudson. Four hundred and sixty Indians entered the town on that day. No Senecas were among them. On the next day the Massachusetts delegates arrived, bringing with them their own interpreter.

New England was smarting from wounds recently inflicted by murderous bands of French Indians. They thirsted for revenge and were in no mood to temporize. Nothing short of an outright declaration of war against the French by the Iroquois and the other colonies would appease them. Massachusetts was already at war and haughtily disdained proffers of moral support from her sister colonies or benevolent neutrality from the Six Nations. (6)

The New York Commissioners and Governor Clinton were not insisting upon warlike procedures so much as they wanted assurances that Oswego would be safe and the Six Nations steadfast in their neutrality.

The Pennsylvania gentlemen came laden with costly presents to appease their Indian friends. The Quaker assembly in Philadelphia had forbidden them to make any warlike commitments, even though Governor Thomas had strenuously urged that the province should offer military aid. The Assembly had taken every precaution to see to it that the commissioners would heed their injunction. Two of the three Commissioners Norris and Kinsey were ardent Quakers whose Inner Light forbade them to give countenance to warlike acts.

With such diverse motives, amounting almost to cross purposes the prospect of unified action by the northern British colonies was remote indeed as the Albany conference of 1745 was opened.

Part II of Chapter XXI and the Notes for both parts will appear in the next issue of the Eck.

Murray Chosen CIO's President For a 2nd Term

Pleads With Government and Business for Greater Cooperation

DETROIT, Nov. 21. (AP)—Philip Murray accepted a second term as president of the CIO today with a plea to government and business to co-operate with labor in good faith and a declaration that he would fight against any attempt to place legislative "shackles" on union organizations.

Murray, 55 years old and a veteran of the labor movement, was re-elected by acclamation at the CIO's annual convention. A 34-minute demonstration by the delegates when his name was placed in nomination indicated he had become the No. 1 man in the CIO in fact as well as title since he took over the top office when John L. Lewis relinquished it last year.

Addressing his remarks to President Roosevelt and business men, he asserted:

"Accept us in good faith, sit around the industry council table with us, perfect your programs of expansion with us, give us an administrative part in the development of these great projects."

Murray charged in his acceptance speech that industrialists and opportunists were "taking advantage of the present grave national emergency," by making efforts to prevent labor from using its "economic weapons" and that some Congressmen were seeking to place the "shackles" of law on labor. He promised to fight such moves.

He called upon President Roosevelt to give labor "a better chance to join with you in the conduct of your great defense enterprises," and asked the Chief Executive and Congress to "come just a little bit closer to labor."

Making a bid for a greater voice for labor in the defense program, Murray stated:

"Why should the agencies of government in Washington today be virtually infested with wealthy men who are supposedly receiving one dollar a year compensation? * * * It is commonly known that many of these business men who are allegedly working for one dollar a year * * * are in the inside of government getting fat, profitable contracts for the companies they are privileged to represent there. That is dishonest.

"They sent Willie Bioff and another man named Browne (AFL union officials) to a Federal penitentiary for racketeering. Bioff and Browne indulged in illegitimate practices but, damn it, their practices could be no more reprehensible than the dishonest practices of an American business man purportedly working for one dollar a year and who is obviously in Washington sabotaging national defense efforts."

U. S. Teachers Protest Against Rising Prices

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21. (AP)—The National Education Assn. told Price Administrator Leon Henderson today that "thousands of teachers have already left their low income positions for better paid jobs in the defense industries" and that a serious shortage of teachers was reported by a number of states.

The association, in a letter, urged a curb on the rise of commodity prices.

"The teacher who received $1,000 last year will receive about the same this year, but it will be worth considerably less than $900 in paying the grocery bills and other costs of living," the letter said.

Service Station Blast Injures Eight Persons

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 21. (AP)—Eight persons were injured, including four firemen, today when exploding gas ripped a gasoline station in downtown Pittsburgh.

Hurt were two attendants, two girls on the street and four firemen who suffered minor injuries when a second blast occurred as they were pouring chemicals on the flames that followed the first explosion.

John Previs, operator, said the explosion took place when Matthew Hebda, 21, attendant, turned on a light switch in the small office. Both suffered burns but their condition was said to be "not serious' at a Pittsburgh hospital.

AH! UM-M UM-M-M! NEW YORK STATE Widmer's Wines and VERMOUTHS
WIDMER'S WINE CELLARS, INC., NAPLES, N.Y.

Woman Is Sent To Gas Chamber

'The Duchess' Carries Photos of Children, Grandchildren to Execution

SAN QUENTIN, CALIF., Nov. 21. (AP)—A grim, fantastic woman who headed a holdup mob and held its purse-strings went to her death in an execution chamber today with a prayer on her thin, pale lips.

She was Evileta Juanita Spinelli. The gang she led called her "the Duchess." Fifty-two and a grandmother, she could hit a poker chip at 15 paces with a stiletto. Once she said she planned another murder—by sticking a long hatpin in the ear of her intended victim.

Never before in California's history had the law exacted the life of a woman. She "Duchess died because she and her hoodlums killed one of the gang, 19-year-old Robert Sherrard.

Sixty persons watched through the eleven minutes it took the Duchess to die. Her face was haggard, her black eyes bloodshot as two guards helped her into the gas chamber. A green smock shrouded her angular form. Her black hair, streaked with gray, was cut in a short bob.

There was a bizarre touch to her last moments. She had asked only one thing—that she might carry a photograph of her daughter and grandchild, and of her awo sons. The picture was strapped over her bosom with adhesive tape.

Her thin lips muttered prayers as guards strapped her to the death chair. As though hypnotized, her eyes were fixed on an electric light over the door.

Yesterday she spoke a curse against her executioners: "My blood will burn holes in their bodies. Before six months have passed they will be punished."

Woman Bitten by Spider Saved by Husband's Action

ERIE, PA., Nov. 21. (AP) — Mrs. Clarke Wilson, 30, wife of an Erie dentist, was recovering today after being bitten by a black widow spider Thursday.

Attending physicians said Mrs. Wilson was given serum, flown here from Buffalo, to prevent a relapse. She was bitten in the finger by a spider that crawled from the handle of a kitchen pan as the woman picked the pan up from the back porch, where she had placed it to cool.

The physicians said Mrs. Wilson's husband's quick action in cutting a blood vein and drawing out most of the poison saved her life.

Cold Stops Gold Hunt

HAMER, IDAHO, Nov. 21. (AP)—Winter has put a stop to the search for a cache of legendary robbers' gold in the bottom of Mud lake.

Heavy snow and rising waters in the lake caused by reduced irrigation withdrawals have prompted Hanford Turman, Hamer postmaster, and three associates to abandon digging until spring.

The four claim a secret instrument indicated the presence of metal at the spot.

According to legend a robber fleeing pursuit buried gold bars stolen from a stagecoach. The treasure was reported to be valued at as much as $160,000.

Deaths

ROSENBERGER—Along Nazareth R. 2, Nov. 21, 1941, John, husband of Elizabeth, nee Windisch, Rosenberger, aged 66 years, 7 months and 24 days.
Due notice of funeral. Weber.

FABLE—Nov. 20, 1041, Mrs. Sarah (nee Kotz) Fable, widow of the late William Fable, of 169 South Whitehall St., Nazareth, aged 74 years. Funeral services Monday, 2 p. m., from the Bartholomew Funeral home, 211 E. Center St., Nazareth. Burial in Stroudsburg cemetery. Friends may call Sunday evening.
R. J. Bartholomew.

HICKEY—In Allentown, Nov. 20, 1941, John Patrick, husband of the late Margaret (Grey) Hickey, aged 64 years, 2 months and 11 days.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the William J. Weber funeral home, 502 Ridge Ave., Monday 9:30 a.m. High mass of requiem will be offered at 10 o'clock in the Sacred Heart church, and interment will be made in Holy Sepulchre cemetery, Philadelphia. Viewing Sunday 7 to 9 p.m.
Weber.

FRITZ—In this city, Nov. 21, 1941, Meida L., nee Kressly, wife of William H. Fritz, in her 72nd year.
Relatives, friends and members of the Mothers Bible class, Missionary society and Mothers club of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church are respectfully invited to attend services Tuesday at 1:30 p.m. at the Heckroth and Spacht funeral home, 824 Walnut St. Interment in West End cemetery. Friends may call Monday from 7 to 9 p.m. Russell H. Scheirer.

BOWMAN—At Allentown, Nov. 21, 1941, Wesley W. Bowman, aged 92 years, 7 months and 14 days.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited without further notice to attend funeral services Monday at 2 p.m. at the David Heintzelman funeral home, 314 Second St., Slatington. Interment in the Lehighton cemetery.
Viewing Sunday from 7 to 9 p.m.
David Heintzelman.

ROSENBERGER—At Nazareth R. 2, Nov. 21, 1941, John, husband of Elizabeth (Windisch) Rosenberger, aged 66 years, 7 months and 24 days.
Due notice of funeral. Weber.

Governor Delays Sending Troops In Fayette Flareup

Continued from Page 1

pany is a subsidiary of U. S. Steel Corp.

An eleventh picket was slightly wounded by gunfire as he drove past the Republic corporation's Clyde mine near Fredericktown, Washington county, across the Monongahela river from the Edenborn mine.

Other developments on the strike front included:

1—Carnegie-Illinois docked 10 of its fleet of 11 riverboats, which tow coal barges from coal fields to the mills, claiming members of the CIO National Maritime Union in sympathy with the CIO miners had refused to man the boats.

2—Sympathy walkouts in commercial mines—which sell coal on the open market—extended to 86 Pennsylvania pits, employing 50,000 and producing upwards of 250,000 tons of coal daily.

3—As coal supplies dwindled, Carnegie-Illinois shut down 20 per cent of its 1482 coke ovens at its Clairton, Pa., by-products plant, which supplies gas and coke to Pittsburgh district mills. This curtailment forced the closing of five additional blast furnaces, making a total of 11 idle and trimming the company's ingot production by 20 per cent. With the flow of by-product gas reduced, the corporation's Irwin works, employing 4,400 on rolling operations, and open hearth furnaces at the Clairton steel works were slated to close by Sunday.

Hundreds of shots were fired in the pre-dawn darkness as UMW pickets, enforcing the strike for a union shop in the "captive" mines, massed along a road leading to the Edenborn mine.

Three pickets, who claimed they were shot by snipers hiding on slag piles and on hillsides along the valley road, were felled as they stood in front of the brightly lighted company store, a quarter of a mile from the mine entrance.

John Stepanik, 26, of Coal Center, one of the three, related:

"We were ambushed near the company store and shot down without warning."

One bullet shattered a window in the store and another which company officials said was fired from the road where the pickets were stationed, smashed a window in the company's office near the mine opening.

Newsmen and photographers, caught by the intermittent barrages that broke out for more than an hour, took to cover.

As Marben Graham, Associated Press staff man, drove toward the mine he was stopped by an automobile whose driver warned.

"Hell's breaking loose. Well—if your' going, douse your lights. They set up a target."

Graham related that he drove on to the picket line where 200 men were huddled about their cars.

"Suddenly," he said, "Guns blazed from two of three hills overlooking the road * * *. Bullets whistled above."

All drivers were flagged down by pickets who ordered them to shut off their automobile lights. In the confusion, one drived turned on the lights brighter. Shots rattled from the slag piles and hillsides.

Reds Mobilizing

Continued from Page 1

"a whole chain of crucial actions" in Russia.

Authorized quarters estimated meantime—at the end of the fifth month of the eastern war—that 10,000,000 Red troops had been killed, wounded or captured to date.

But desperate Red army resistance was acknowledged, and war dispatch said the Germans still were trying to encircle Leningrad in heavy fighting in the snowy wilderness south of Lake Ladoga after a 3-months siege of that city.

The high command claimed undetailed gains on the central front before Moscow and in the Donets river bend to the south where i twas reported more Russian industrial prizes fell to Axis arms.

One commentator acknowledged bitter Russian counteratacks in the Tula and Kalinin sectors rimming Moscow where the Germans began another big push three days ago.

In the Arctic another German army was driving toward Kandalaksha on the White sea on an effort to cut the Murmansk-Leningrad railway at that point, but a spokesman gave no details of this operation.

In the Crimea the Germans said they had overrun nearly the entire peninsula. The big Soviet naval base and fortress of Sevastopol in the southwest still was uncaptured, however. German artillery and bombers steadily pounded the Red arc of defenses and the city itself.

Whole Nazi

Continued from Page 1

heavy armor and terrific fire power are proving most useful."

"They came through beautifully," another said. "Their maneuverability enabled the British to knock out several German tanks that otherwise might have got away."

Although the plight of the German division around Bardia was critical, as British artillerymen deployed around it and all hope of receiving supplies or reinforcements faded, a British spokesman said there was no chance of its surrender.

"They'll fight," he said. The Panzers held a sector reaching from Gambut to Capuzzo, about 40 miles long, and were aided by the Italian guns of Capuzzo's fort.

The Italians, badly beaten in the first day's fighting Tuesday, were holding a feeble defense line at Bir El Gobi, 60 miles south of Tobruk, and were said to be exerting "no influence" on the main battle.

The two Panzer divisions were the backbone of Tank General Erwin Rommel's North African army, which is said also to include two motorized and one infantry divisions. Italian strength has been estimated up to 10 mixed divisions.

The battle zone was a triangular area extending from Sollum, on the coast at the Egyptian-Libyan frontier, 60 miles south to Madelena, 70 miles west of Bir El Gobi, and north to Tobruk. The Axis pockets were being ravaged by British, South African and Australian air forces, which ranged all the way across Libya to Tripoli and over the Mediterranean to the Italian supply ports of Naples and Brindisi, which were being bombed steadily from six to seven hours in night raids.

The Axis forces also were beset by the British Mediterranean fleet, whose long range guns could sweep the entire stretch of coastal road.

Many of the imperial fighting and bombing planes were American-made—the Tomahawk (Curtiss P-40) receiving special mention in Friday's operations. There also were trucks, guns, shells and numerous other kinds of equipment from America. Many United States Army observers are at the scene and were said to be particularly interested in the performance of the M-3 tanks, which ploughed through a rainstorm and sand storm the first day of the offensive with comparatively few break-downs.

The Germans were reported using transport planes and even glider trains from their bases in Crete in an attempt to move up supplies over their bomber and shot-up communication line. The RAF reported taking a heavy toll of German Junkers-52 transports, and also of Junkers-87 dive bombers, several of which were caught on the ground at a base and bombed.

A military spokesman said the German losses were heavy.

"The battle is going very well," he said. "It was at its height this afternoon. The initiative remains with us throughout. The performance of American tanks is first class. They (the Germans) will be fortunate if they break through."

(Columbia Broadcasting System heard the London radio report that British columns were only two miles from Tobruk.)

It was becoming evident to military observers that the imperial offensive was on a much larger scale than at first was realized and that Rommel must have been caught napping. Several German and Italian garrisons were reported caught in pockets as the offensive swept past them and as many as could escape were fleeing west, possibly for a stand between Tobruk and Derna where, it was believed, Rommel might gather the remnant of his forces and risk everything on one crucial stand.

The RAF reported that South African air force American-made Tomahawk fighting planes had shot up one Axis landing field so badly the planes were unable to take off, and that when imperial land forces arrived Wednesday they captured 19 Axis planes more or less intact. The armored ground forces advanced so fast they caught 50 pilots and maintenance men, who stood by bewildered until trucks arrived to haul them off to prison camps.

One squadron of British Bristol Beau fighters shot down eight enemy planes and destroyed 28 on the ground without loss to themselves, the RAF announced. The RAF squadrons were on numerous assignments, varying from sea patrol to ground strafing, dog-fighting and shooting up airports al lover Cyrenaica.

Italians holding a sector around Bir El Gobi, 60 miles south of Tobruk, were described as "having no influence in the situation, their morale being no higher than it was last year." The main imperal forces raced after the Germans, leaving only a handful of men to deal with the Italians, the spokesman said.

U. S. Makes New Attempt to Settle Captive Coal Strike

Continued from Page 1

with the United Mine Workers of America has any bearing on the provision that membership in the United Mine Workers of America shall be a condition of employment."

"Second, whether the members of your association in accordance with the President's letter of Nov. 19 will in the interest of national defense continue to operate without change under its agreement with the United Mine Workers of America even though the provision which requires membership in the United Mine Workers of America as a condition of employment is inoperative in agreements with operators who have not yet accepted that provision."

With reports current that the Army was getting prepared to take over the mines, if it got the go-ahead signal, the CIO's national convention at Detroit adopted a resolution calling on the President "to direct that the training of selectees and other service men for strike-breaking be immediately stopped."

On capitol hill, a Senate judiciary sub-committee began hearings on a bill by Senator Connally (D-Tex) which would empower the government to seize strike-closed defense industries and would "freeze" working conditions for the duration of the emergency.

From Robert P. Patterson, the Undersecretary of War, the sub-committee received testimony that the Connally bill was a "sensible and rational way of dealing with an evil with which we are now faced." James V. Forrestal, the Undersecretary of the Navy, told reporters that the Navy approved the legislation.

"We do not regard this bill as aimed at either capital or labor," he said. "We regard it as only an exercise of the government's powers to insure production of vital defense articles."

Indiana Launched

Continued from Page 1

a number of Congressmen and many high Navy officials watched as the great vessel started slowly down the ways of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Co. and slid gently into the river. Whistles shrieked and plane motors roared overhead as tugs went forward to tow the battleship to the outfitting pier in another section of the shipyard.

The dreadnaught, carrying nine 16-inch guns and the latest type of anti-aircraft and secondary broadside weapons, will have a complement of 75 officers and 1,000 men when she joins the fleet next year. The $70,000,000 vessel is a sister ship of the South Dakota and Massachusetts, launched earlier this year at other yards, and of the Alabama, now under construction at the Norfolk Navy Yard. The third ship to bear the name, the Indiana is 680 feet long, has a beam of 108 feet 2 inches and a draft of 34 feet. Her designed speed is "in excess of 27 knots." The keel was laid November 20, 1939.

Marriage

Continued from Page 1

said, "physically, mentally, morally and spiritually."

Angered by insistent questioning, he announced that he would talk to reporters no more, then began scribbling answers to their questions on pages of a small notebook.

Asked if they expected to rear a family, Vann scribbled:

"But with God, nothing is impossible—Luke 1:37."

Handing the note to a reporter, he wrote again:

"We are very much in love. God so loved—John 3:16."

And again"

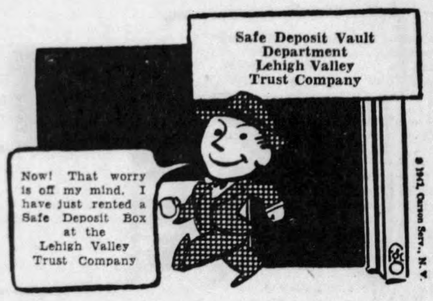
"Remember Sarah."

He wrote one final note, handed it to reporters, and pocketed his notebook:

"Brother, make this hilarious if you please, but treat my wife fairly, don't write anything that a perfect lady wouldn't approve."

Until the Japanese credit-freezing order became effective, approximately 20 per cent of the annual United States tea import came from Japan and Formosa.

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Der Jacob Schaeffer

Uff em Kaerrichhof hawwich en alter Schtee gsehne, wu net viel meh wie die Yohrzahl un der Datem druff waare. Der Jacob muss gschtarwe sei im Yohr 1840. Es hot mich gewunnert was der Kerl mir verzaehle kennt, so hawwich ihm mol gerufe—"Was, bischt du aa so'n Federelischt?" andwart er ebissel verengschtert. "Nee," saag ich, die sin schunn lang all eweck gschtaerwe. Verzaehl mer ewennich vun deim Lewe."—"Well, hald mol bissel—ich will yuscht mei Gaul aabinne," saagt er. Es waar alles ruhich far ewennich, noh fangt er sei Schtori aa:

"Der Michael Schaeffer waar mei Vadder, un mir hen uff 're Bauerei gewuhnt naegscht an Millerschtedtel. Nooch em Freiheitsgrieg, wu der Daadi en Soldaat waar, hen mir en schee ruhich Lewe ghatte bis der Bressident Adams der verflucht Haustax gelegt hot. Denk yuscht mol draa, die Sessor sin kumme un hen die Heiser gemesse un die Fenschder Glesser gezaehlt far en Tax zu lege! Ich saag dir, des hot die Leit uffriehrisch gemacht. Do waar ken Freiheit meh! Mancher Sessor hot sei Ambt uffgschmisse. Ei, der John Romig vun Millerschtedtel hot gsaat, net far 500 Pund daet er meh diene. Der Brobst, wu Sessor vun Lynn, Lowhill un Weissebaerrick waar, hot aa uffgschmisse.

"Wie die Kerl ihre Pflicht nimmi geduh hen, hot's Government Fremme haergschickt die Heiser zu messe un die Fenschder Scheiwe zu zaehle. Der Yarrick Miller hot gewuhnt an der Schtross, wu nunner noch em Schulhaus geht in Millerschtedtel. Wie die Kerl kumme sin far sei Haus zu messe, hot sei Fraa, wu mir immer die Grenndi gheesse hen, en grosser Kessel kochich Wasser vum zwette Schotock Fenschder naus uff sie gschitt. Meenscht du die Kerl waere abgegratzt! Sie waare all verbried.

"An annere Bletz sin die Sessor gedrosche un eigschparrt warre. Versammlinge sin ghalde warre in Township un Schtedtel, un Freiheitsbaem sin an viel Beltz uffgschtellt warre far zu weise, dass die Leit brodeschtiere daete gee-ich den Tax. Daerrich die Nacht sin die Baem widder nunner ghackt warre bei de Federelischte; do hot's viel Schtreit un Gfecht gewwe dewege. Wie die Gschicht vars Gericht kumme iss in Phildelphi, hot der Bressident Adams der Marshal Nickolls gschickt far die Kerl, wu die Sessor ausgedriwwe hen, un die Vorgenger vun denne Versammlinge, wu sie gebrodeschtiert han degege, zu reschte. Uff dr neint Maerz hot er siwwezeh Mann gfange genumme, vun wu sie noch Phildelphi gsollt hen, dart vars Gericht zu kumme.

"Des hot die Leit vun Bucks, Baerricks un Northampton Kaunti schreeklich uffgeriehrt! In Bucks Kaunti an der Sumnytauner Schtross, in me Blockhaus, hot der John Fries gewuhnt. Er waar en Kiefer bei Handwaerrick, hot aa viel Vendu gegroiert. Darrich sei Groiere hot er die Gelegeheit ghatt far mit viel Leit zu schwetze un do sei Hass un Schpeit gee-ich den verhasste Tax auszuiewe. Er hot gsaat, wann die Zeit kaemt, misste mir uns wehre un fechte gee-ich die gross Unrecht, wu die Federelischte uns uffgelaade hette.

"Ich waar mol an 're Vendu un hab ihn heere schwetze un sei Gschpraech hot mich gans uffghitzt. Waar ich net schunn 26 Yohre alt? Hawwich ken Verschtand? Kann ich net sehne, dass der Tax gee-ich die Constitution iss? Graad dart hawwich mir vorgenumme, wann die Not es erfoddert, fecht ich far die Freiheit, graad wie der Daadi hot.

"Wie der Nickolls die Gfangne noch Bethlehem genumme hot, sin die Berichte iwwer's Land wie en wild Feier. Es Wart iss gewwe warre far noch Milford geh, wu der Fries die Mannschaft zamme griege will far noch Bethlehem zu geh um die gereschte Leit mit Gewalt freimache, wann des notwennich iss. Ich hab mei Gaul gsaddelt un bin eegangs nunner noch Milford geridde. Wie ich hiekumme bin, waare schunt iwwer en hunnert Mann dart, all mit Gewehre. Der Fries, mit re Fedder im Hut un en Dege in der Hand, waar der Vorgenger. Der siwwet Maerz sin mir uff der Weg. Darrich Quakertown un all am Weg haer sin noch meh Leit kumme far mit uns zu geh. Menner uff Geil sowie aa Fussgenger. Eb mir an die Brick, wu iwwer die Lecha geht, kumme sin, kumme vier Mann far uns zurick zu drehe, awwer der Fries saagt ihne "Nee!" Die Drupp heemgemachte Soldaate sin iwwer die Brick un noch em Waertshaus, wu die Gfangne waare.

"Der Fries hot en Babier uffgezogge ghatt, dass er em Marshal gewwe hot wolle, awwer an der Drepp vum Waertshaus schteht en Mann mit re Pischtol un hot ihm der weg verschparrt. Eener Henry hot dem Kerl eens neischlagge wolle, un in dem Schtreit iss der Fries ins Haus nei gewitscht. Wie der Marshal gsehne hot, dass do Blut vergosse kennt warre, hot er die Gfangne frei gewwe. Iwwer dem kummt der Fries mit der Fedder im Hut un der Dege hoch in der Heeh mit denne Leit hinnenooch. Was hen mir geyubeliert! Die Drupp Reider un Fussgenger sin widder uff der Heemweg, mit Friede un en Gewisse in ihre Haerzer, dass sie ihre Recht gewunne hette.

"Der Friede hot net lang gedauwert. Die Regierung hot ausgfunne was bassiert iss, un uff der aersch Abrill iss en Drupp Soldaate gschickt warre vun Lancaster far all die, wu en Hand in daere Gschicht ghatte hen, zu reschte un eischtecke. Wie die Soldaate noch Reading kumme sin, sehne sie en Freiheitsbaam, den hen sie graad nunner ghackt. Wie noch viel annere, hawwich des ausgfunne. Do'waar nix far uns, as wie auszufliege. Ich hab mei Gaul gsaddelt un Esse genumme, noh bin ich in der Lecha Baerrick nei geridde. Dart hawwich gewisst vun me alte Kohlebrenner seinre Hitt, do hawwich mich verschteckelt.

"Ich waar kaum fartgeridde, kumme schunt die Soldaate far mich zu suche. Sie hen 's Haus umringt, noh sin sie nei. Der Vadder saagt, er wisst net, wu ich waer, awwer sie meene, ich waer verschteckelt im Haus un fange aa zu suche. Mit Dege un Bayonette hen sie darrich die Schprauseck gschtoche un alles ausgschtiert, awwer sie hen mich net gfunne. Es naegscht sin sie in die Scheier, dart hen sie ins Hoi un Schtroh gschosse, doch waar ich net um der Weg. Wie sie des vernumme hen, griege sie mei Bruder un mache ihm en Schtrick um der Hals un saage, wann er net saage daet, wu ich waer, daete sie ihn henge, awwer der aarm Bu hot net gewisst, wu ich waar. Sie hen ihm net geglaabt, un ziege den aarme Dropp iwwer en Balke in der Scheier nuff, bis er schier verschtickt waar. Des hen sie zweemol geduh. Wie sie nix aus ihm griege hen kenne, sin sie widder uff ihre Geil un fartgeridde.

"Mei Lewesmittel iss all warre. Far heem geh hawwich mir net gedraut, so bin ich noch Trexlerschtedtel ans Waertshaus zum William Hains gange. Der William hot gemeent, es waer net zu gsund far mich bei ihm. Dann bin ich widder uff der weg un geh zu meim Onkel Jacob Haaf in Maxatawny, wu ich verschteckelt waar, bis die Gfaahr veriwwer waar. In sellre Zeit hen sie mei Bruder, der David, gfange genumme noch Norristown, wu sie ihn eigschparrt hen. Dart iss der aarm Bu, wu so leide hot misse far mich, gschtaerwe.

"Viel vun de annere waare net so glicklich wie ich. Sie sin gsucht warre in de Heiser un Scheiere, in de Sump un in de Baerye, wie die Fichs un die Bisskatze. Der Fries hot sich verschluppt ghatte im Sump uff der Bauerei vum John Kichlein naegscht an Bunkerhill. Sie hette ihn net verwischt, wann's net gewest waer far sei Hund, der Wisky, wu ihn verrote hot.

"Es waerd als gsaat, der Hund waer me Mann sei beschter Freind, awwer der bescht Freind unnich gewisse Umschtende kann aa me Mann sei Feind sei. So iss es gange mit em Fries seim Hund, wu er Wisky gheesse hot. Der John Fries waar en grosser Hundsfreind, es hot nix ausgemacht wu er waar, waar sei Hund an seinre Seid. Wie die Soldaate kumme sin, far ihn zu fange un er hot sich verschteckle misse, hot der Fries sei Hund aagebunne. Er iss vun eem Blatz an der anner un es letscht hot er sich verschluppt im me Sump naegscht an Bunkerhill uff em John Kichlein seinre Bauerei.

"Es macht nix aus, was en Mann dutt, es hot immer soiche wu ihm Dreck schmeisse, wann sie kenne, un vun denne hot's aa ghatte im Fries seinre Zeit. Die hen de Soldaate gsaat, wann sie der John Fries fange wotte, sotte sie yuscht sei Hund loslosse, der Wisky daet sie schunt hiefiehre, wu sei Meeschter waer. Des Hundel iss getschumpt far Freede, sei Naas uff der Boddem un eegangs der Schpur nooch zu seim Meeschter. Wie in manchem Fall waar do aa der Wisky me Mann sei Unnergang. Der Fries iss gfange warre.

"Nau wie die Soldaate all die Gfangne eigschparrt hen ghatte, sin sie widder uff der Heemweg. Der Drucker, Jacob Schneider, vum Reading Adler hot ebbes in der Zeiting gschriwwe ghat geeich die Schrecklichkeit, wu die Soldaate gedriwwe hen. Wie sie dann darrich Reading sin, hen sie der Jacob genumme, sei Gleeder vun ihm gerisse, un der Haabtmann hot en Schtrof vun 25 Schtreech uff sei bloser Buckel gelegt. Der Captain Leiper vun 're Phildelphia Kumpani iss zu daere Gshicht kumme un hot en Schtopp dezu gemacht, ob sie all vun de 25 Schtreech gschlagge ghatt hen.

"Uff der 30. Abrill sin der Fries, der Yarrick Getmen un der Friedrich Hainy mit 30 annere vars Gericht in Phildelphi kumme. Die Judge waare Peters un Iredell. Noochdem dass die Lawyer gedischbediert hen bis am neinte Moi sin sie all schuldich gfunne warre. Es iss schpaeter bezeigt warre, dass ebbes net recht waar mit em Zeigniss vum John Roth un noh iss die gans Gschicht umgschmisse warre. Die Gfangne waare awwer noch net frei, sie hen am 24scht Abrill, 1800, vars Gericht in Norristown gemisst, un dart, var em Judge Chase, sin sie widder schuldich gfunne warre.

"Die Schtrof far der Fries, der Getman un der Hainy waar am Schtrick zu henke bis sie dot waere. Die 30 annere hen en Schtrof uffgelegt grickt vun 40 bis nuff zu me 1000 Daaler un noch dezu eigschparrt warre vun zwee Munet bis zwee Yohr.

"Mol ee Daag kummt en Fraa mit ihre zehe Kinner zum Bressident Adams, hot sich gegniet un gheilt, noh bitt sie fars Lewe vun ihrem Mann, der John Fries. Der Bressident waar so gschlagge un die Kinner hen ihn so gedauert, dass er ihre die Babbiere gewwe hot far die Freiheit vun ihrem Mann. Die zwee annere sin aa net ghengt warre.

"Nooch all daere Schrecklichkeit saag ich zum Vadder, "Du maagscht Tax bezaahle, awwer in all meim Lewe bezaahl ich kenner, un ich helf dir aa kenner zu verdiene." Der Vadder waar gschlagge, awwer wie er sehnt, dass ich net eigeb, gebt er mir mei Gaul mit de Saddleseck voll Lewesmittel un so bin ich fart uff der Weg. Vun eenre Bauerei zu der annere bin ich geridde, hab gschafft un so mei Esse un em Gaul sei Fuder verdient. Bin alsemol heem, awwer nie net lang gebliwwe an eem Blatz. Ich hett aa en Famille gegliche, awwer ich hab mich verschwore ghatt so zu lewe, un die Familie hett ich net noochschleefe kenne. Tax bezaahle far die verfluchte Federelischte! Nee, des du ich net!—Kumm, Joe, mir gehne widder uff der Weg" saagt er zu seim Gaul un waar fart!

Lloyd A. Moll, the author of the above, is the popular columnist, whose 'S GEBABBEL IM SCHTOR" appears thrice weekly on the editorial page of the Evening Chronicle.

Conrad Weiser

By ARTHUR D. GRAEFF, Ph. D.

CHAPTER XXI

The Albany Conference of 1745. (Part II)

THE domains of the Six Nations spread fanwise from the upper reaches of the Susquehanna into the province of New York. The Oneidas, Onondagas and Cayugas occupied the middle position while the Senecas were the rulers of the area west of the Five-Finger Lakes and the Mohawks dominated the eastern end of the province, along the Mohawk River Valley, the upper Hudson and the borders of Connecticut and Massachusetts.

Early in 1745 an evil report was circulated among the Mohawks which had caused that tribe to be alarmed. Rumor had it that the English were planning "to cut them all off by surprise." The New England Commissioners learned of this rumor and fearing reprisals from their neighbors, the Mohawks, tried to get to the bottom of the alarm by inquiring among the representatives of the Maqua present at the Albany conference of 1745. Without asking the permission of the Pennsylvania delegation the New England Commissioners engaged the services of Conrad Weiser to act as interpreter during their investigation. On October 8 Weiser obliged the New England delegates by acting in that capacity.

When Isaac Norris and John Kinsey, the Pennsylvania Commissioners learned that Weiser had served the northern provinces they were not pleased with his conduct. They ordered him to confine himself to his duties in the service of Pennsylvania and "if at anytime he should be sent for, not to go without having had an application first to us."

At this point Joseph Murray, a member of the executive Council of New York, representing Governor Clinton, appeared before the Pennsylvania Commissioners to apologize for the oversight and to plead for the continued services of Weiser in the inquiry into the Mohawk alarm. The commissioners gave their consent and Weiser continued to serve the New England provinces. With his aid it was learned that the Mohawks attributed the origin of the rumor to one Andrew Petar "an old Dutchman." But, on oath, Petar denied the charge and his inquisitors believed him. Finally the blame was fixed upon a Mohawk named Indian Henry. (7)

On October 10, Governor Clinton invited all of the delegates from other colonies to hear the speech which he intended to make to the Indians. The tenor of that speech was in sharp contrast to the traditional Penn diplomacy. It was a series of charges against the Six Nations for past transgression and breathed a challenge that only by a declaration of war against the French could the redmen redeem themselves. The tone was haughty and the metaphors ill chosen. In speaking of the perfidy of the Canadians the governor said that he had hoped, in vain, that they would "carry on the war in a Christian like manner." Such words must have sounded like blasphemy to the ears of devout Quakers such as Isaac Norris and John Kinsey!

The Pennsylvania delegates refused to accept the address as an expression of their sentiments. Governor Clinton objected to their attendance at conference sessions with their hats on their heads and the two Friends were insistent upon their right to wear them. The consequence of this clash of opinion was that most of the Pennsylvania delegation absented itself from the conference when Clinton made his speech and Penn's colony was forced to treat separately with the Six Nations.

Clinton upraided the Indians for many isolated misdeeds of their warriors and cited breaches of treaties of which the Pennsylvanians had known nothing. He warned the Iroquois against permitting the carrying place at Oswego from falling into French hands. When the Indians admitted that they had had meetings with Frenchmen at Oswego, claiming that they had met them only in the interests of preserving peace, Clinton scoffed at their explanation and called it "pretence."

On October 14th the Governor of New York, having passed upon the address which the Pennsylvanians wished to make, turned the discussions over to Pennsylvania province. The commissioners instructed Weiser to summon the chiefs of the Nations to the meeting place but the conference was delayed by new complaints from New England. New atrocities had been inflicted by a party of French and Indians at a place called Great Meadows (Saratoga). (8) The New England delegates were impatient, demanding that Clinton urge the Six Nations to an immediate declaration of war. At this suggestion New York's governor lost patience. He refused to act upon the demands of Massachusetts and Connecticut, declaring that the former had been too precipitate in declaring war in the first place. Stubbornly he took the position that he would make no further move until he had consulted his own legislature.

Meanwhile the Chiefs of the Indians became uneasy. Sensing that something was wrong they asked Conrad Weiser to arrange a private conference for them in Clinton's private quarters. There they hoped to explain their position to him through Weiser's interpretation.

Clinton slammed the door in their faces. He refused to receive a delegation of redmen and hurriedly left Albany without attending the sessions of a conference between the Six Nations and the Pennsylvania delegates. This was a complete disavowal of a promise that Clinton had made in his address to the Indians in which he had promised to listen to their side of the story. When James Logan, in Philadelphia, heard of this shabby treatment of Weiser and the chieftains he was "so filled with Indignation against that monster of a Man," that he wrote to Governor Thomas condemning Clinton's rash actions. In using the phrase "Monster of a Man" Logan was quoting from Conrad Weiser's report of the Conference in Albany. (9) In reporting this incident Weiser could not restrain himself from taking sides with the Indians in their hurt pride.

The Pennsylvania delegates did all they could to assuage the wounded feelings of their red brethren when the separate conference finally took place. They had several grave charges to present against the actions of some Indians which were not in accordance with recent treaties but with Weiser acting as interpreter these charges were couched in mild phrases. The chief burden of the address was to urge the Six Nations to call back to their villages those of their number who had joined the French.

Canassatego, speaking for the Six Nations, spoke wisely when he stated the position of his people, declaring their neutrality. They "looked upon this War as a War between English and French only and did not intend to engage on either side; for that the French and English made War and made Peace at Pleasure, but when the Indians once engaged in War they knew not when it would end."

To the Pennsylvanians the Indian spokesman revealed the details of the conference which Iroqu

Russians Claim

Continued from Page 1

tanks were destroyed at the capital's approaches during a nine-day period ending on Tuesday, the radio claimed.

A war communique broadcast by the Moscow radio said that "on Friday, our troops fought the enemy all along the front." Nineteen German planes were reported shot down near Moscow today, while on Thursday "39 German planes were destroyed and our losses were twelve."

A break-through was reported east of the sector around Klin, 51 miles northwest of Moscow, where one infantry division, a motorized division and a tank division forced the Russian lines. But, the radio said, these Germans "failed to penetrate the Soviet defenses to the south," in an apparent attempt to swing down around the capital.

Fierce fighting was reported on the Volokolamsk sector.

In the Mozhaisk sector Soviet artillery was reported to have dispersed several enemy concentrations.

By The Associated Press

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—Admittedly hit in the Black sea corner of the eastern front by Russian counter-attacks of unusual strength, the German armed forces stabbed at the fringe of the Caucasian oil country from the air tonight in the start of new offensive operations.

The Nazi armies of the Crimea also opened a new drive on the Red navy fortress of Sevastopol, which has been holding out in the southwest corner of the peninsula while more spectacular operations unfolded elsewhere.

The Germans said they weakened the stubborn land defenses of the port considerably by breaking through the difficult mountain passes to the east, despite alternating cloudbursts and snowfall.

On the Moscow front, scene of the most prolonged and violent German pressure, the attacking armies were pictured as forging methodically ahead, slowly choking off the Red capital's communications on north, west and south.

IF NOSE DRIES, CLOGS, tonight

Put 3-purpose Va-tro-nol up each nostril. It (1) shrinks swollen membranes, (2) soothes irritation, (3) relieves transient congestion—brings greater breathing comfort. Follow directions in folder. VICKS VA-TRO-NOL

Price Control

Continued from Page 1

followed that action by approving a provision prohibiting the establishment of ceilings for farm prices below their 1919-29 average, although critics contended this clause would permit some farm prices to rise as much as 30 per cent. Cotton was one of the crops specifically benefited, the House was told, but members from cotton states retorted that the nuge surpluses of cotton would prevent any material increase in its price.

The proposed wage control, submitted by Rep. Robertson (D.-Va.), would have prohibited any agency or official of the government from recommending or approving any wage increase which the price administrator deemed inflationary.

Robertson said the amendment had the backing of the American Farm Bureau Federation but Majority Leader McCormack (D.-Mass.) denounced it on the floor as the "most drastic" type of control which could be offered and predicted it would "freeze" wages at their present levels and suspend existing labor legislation such as that guaranteeing collective bargaining.

Axis Libyan

Continued from Page 1

greatest if his striking power, for while Axis forces west of Tobruk are perhaps more numerous than their snared comrades behind them, the Axis mechanized arm is concentrated in this latter area—and that is objective No. 1 for destruction.

The Tobruk-Rezegh zone itself appeared all but cleared of Axis forces, for substantially the whole of the Italian Bologna division holding the eastern side of the Tobruk perimeter was declared already annihilated and only a few of Rommel's remaining tank units still held out near Rezegh.

The main fighting had swept back some 30 miles to the east below the region of Gambut where Rommel's two frontier columns moved up to the showdown—to break the imprisonment or die.

British informants reported the remainder of his mechanized forces had now been widely scattered—two, in the north around Rezegh and west of Bardia, with infantry support and that enveloped in the Gambut area having none.

In the area just beyond Tobruk to the west, however, he still was bringing up reinforcements, for the Royal Air Force announced that big Axis concentrations north and northwest of El Adem had been heavily and successfully attacked.

While there still was no disposition at imperial headquarters to claim a final victory, and much bloody fighting still was clearly ahead, quiet confidence prevailed.

The naval and air arms of the offensive, still in heavy action, reported a series of successes during the day.

British bomber and fighter attacks upon Axis tanks, bases and air fields over a wide area met only "negligible" opposition, the RAF declared in its communique. Bomber assaults were extended as well to Axis shipping in the Mediterranean, where it was reported that a liner and its destroyer escort were squarely hit, certainly badly damaged and perhaps destroyed.

It was authoritatively disclosed, however, that while 139 Axis ships had been sunk or damaged in the Mediterranean by the Royal Navy and the fleet air arm over the last four months as a prelude to the Libyan campaign, British Mediterranean shipping itself was now taking increasing punishment.

The growing power of such German air attacks was attributed to a forced withdrawal of Nazi squadrons from other theatres—presumably including Russia.

No effort was made to estimate how many Axis supply and transport ships have been able to make the hazardous run to Libya since the beginning of the offensive, but the number obviously has been very small.

U. S. Says Peace

Continued from Page 1

Today, from the best available sources of information came a statement that the situation seemed serious. It was emphasized at the same time that the one desire and purpose of this government has been peace in the Pacific and an avoidance of steps which might alter the prospect of peace.

From these same quarters came the following statements:

The United States has definitely and finally ruled out any compromise which would sanction a continuance of the present situation in China, where Japan has already seized control of vast areas and has an army fighting for the subjugation of additional territory.

The United States is working for the removal of present aggression in the Orient and the prevention of any future aggression.

The American flag is flying in the Philippines at the open end of a geographical horseshoe which is dominated by Japanese military might. Through the open end of the horseshoe move quantities of materials vitally necessary to the American defense drive. Beyond that, it is of the utmost importance that Japan not seize the Pacific area and use its vast resources against the United States.

It was recalled that while discussions looking to peace were in progress several months ago, Japan moved into French Indo-China. This action was compared with the methods used by Hitler.

While it was not so stated specifically, the reference to Indo-China left the unmistakable impression that the negotiations have been made more than ever difficult by the fact that officials feel they must attune their actions to what Japan does rather than to what she may promise to do.

Deaths

MOLL—In Easton, Nov. 28, 1941, Harvey E. Moll of Nazareth, aged 67 years, 7 months and 26 days.

Private funeral services will be held Tuesday at 2 p. m. at the Schmidt funeral home at Wind Gap. Interment in the family plot in Jordan Lutheran cemetery at Walberts, Lehigh county. Friends may call at the funeral home Monday after 7 p. m. Schmidt.

DOUGHERTY—At Savennah, Ga., Nov. 23, 1941, John Dougherty, aged 66 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the William J. Weber funeral home, 502 Ridge Ave., Monday 10:45 a. m. High mass of requiem will be offered in the Immaculate Conception church at 11 o'clock. Interment in Sacred Heart cemetery. Viewing Sunday 6 to 10 p. m. Weber.

DUTT—In Allentown, Nov. 28, 1941, Joseph N. Dutt, aged 42 years, 11 months and one day.

Relatives, friends and employes of the Allentown Bobbin Works are respectfully invited without further notice to attend services Wednesday 2 p. m. at the Derr funeral home, 46 E. Susquehanna St. Interment in Greenwood cemetery. Viewing Tuesday 7 to 9 p. m. Wm. H. Derr.

KEMMERER—In Lehighton, Nov. 28, 1941, Theodore Kemmerer, 358 N. 2nd St., Lehighton, aged 81 years 7 months 6 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services at 2 p. m. Monday from the Swartz Memorial home, 3rd and Alum Sts., Lehighton, Rev. Carl S. Leinbach officiating. Interment in the Lehighton cemetery. Friends may call at the Memorial home between 7 and 9 p. m. Sunday. W. D. Swartz, Lehighton.

MILLER—At Wilmington, Del., Nov. 28, 1941, Raymond Thomas Jr., son of Raymond C. and Mabel C., nee Thomas, Miller, aged 13 years, 5 months and 2 days.

Funeral services at Gebhard Funeral home, New Castle, Del., on Sunday at 2 p. m. Brief services at the home of the grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Z. Thomas, 707 2nd St., Fullerton, on Tuesday at 1:30 p. m. Continued services in St. John's Evangelical and Reformed church, Fullerton, at 2 p. m., which relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Interment in Hillside cemetery. Viewing at the Thomas home on Monday from 7 to 9 p. m.

KAMOIE—In this city, Nov. 28, 1941, Oliver S. Burkholder, James Kamoie, aged 68 years.

Due notice of funeral. Heckrotte and Spacht.

MURPHY—In this city, Nov. 28, 1941, David Murphy, late of 2053 W. Broad St., Bethlehem.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Bachman funeral home, 1030 Walnut St., Monday at 2 p. m. Interment at the convenience of the family. C.D.B.

STRAUSS—In this city, Nov. 28, 1941, Christie E., nee Huber, widow of Alfred J. Strauss.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend services at the J. S. Burkholder funeral home, 1601 Hamilton St., at 2 p. m. Tuesday. Interment in Greenwood cemetery. Friends are invited to call from 7 to 8:30 o'clock Monday. B.



Book Review

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE AMERICAN COMMISSARIAT DURING THE REVOLUTONARY WAR—A Dissertation by Dr. Victor LeRoy Johnson of Muhlenberg College, Philadelphia, Pa.—1941.

Napoleon Bonaparte is quoted, saying, "An army moves on its stomach." The account of military campaigns, victories and defeats, charges and retreats, deeds of valor; strategem; ballistic; all of these phases of military history provide exciting reading for those who enjoy such vicarious experiences. But the prosaic account of all of the spade work that must be done to keep an army in the field usually lacks the glamor that catches the interest of the reading public. For the true scholar, however, economic history has its charms and research along these lines frequently results in learning practical lessons from which modern society can benefit.

In presenting his thorough study of the commissariat of the Revolutionary War Dr. Victor LeRoy Johnson has given us a monograph which provides interesting reading. Unlike many works of this type it is not merely a recital of statistics, cold and naked facts. Quite to the contrary there are many points presented in the discussion which glow with the warmth of patriotic fervor and there are quite a number of challenging statements which call for speculation. The author has gone to the sources and has given us an objective, well-documented, comprehensive study of a neglected phase of American History.

It is difficult to evaluate the scope of the contribution which this thesis makes to the general history of the war for independence. Certainly a scholar might have been justified in limiting his field to one or two campaigns or to the winter quarters of Washington's army in Morristown or at Valley Forge. But Dr. Johnson's account embraces all of the campaigns from Boston to Yorktown. In doing this he has, perhaps unintentionally, exposed the need for further study of many similar problems, such as the transportation of supplies by wagoners, the ordnance supply, currency problems and similar unexplored fields of research.

Of particular interest to those of us who find their keenest interest in Pennsylvania's part in the Revolutionary War there is much to capture our interest and to challenge our earlier concepts. For instance we have always maintained, with pride, that the Pennsylvania German counties of eastern Pennsylvania formed the granary from which the army was fed while it was stationed at Valley Forge. Somehow we have always interpreted this statement as an evidence of the patriotic zeal of our early settlers. Some writers have held that Washington chose his position on the Schuylkill in order that he might be near to the rich produce of Lancaster, Berks and Lehigh (Northampton) counties. While Dr. Johnson's studies do not refute that point, as such, they do reveal that there was a marked apathy among the Pennsylvania Germans when it came to selling their produce to the commissioners of the Continental Quartermaster's department.

In speculating upon the possible reasons for the attitude of the Pennsylvania German farmers the author does not leap to the conclusion that they were Tories, preferring British rule. In fact, he is far more charitable in his treatment of the Pennsylvania farmer than he is in portraying the failure of some of the other colonies to meet Washington's needs. For example, he charges that New Jersey Tories kept the British informed about herds of cattle being driven from New England to Pennsylvania, thus bringing about the capture of huge stores by the enemy. The worst word that can be used to crystallize the attitude of the Pennsylvania German farmer may be said to be his cupidity. He preferred British gold to depreciating continental currency in exchange for his commodities. He preferred to rent his horses and wagons to private contractors whenever the rental price was higher than the thirty shillings per day, fixed by Congress for such service. Even when the remuneration for such service was on a par with the prevailing pay the farmers of Berks and Lancaster hesitated to send his wagons to Valley Forge lest they be impressed for military service once they reached the camp.

With a keen insight into the peculiar problem which Pennsylvania presented to the Commissary the author recognizes that one great obstacle confronting the purchasing agents was the language difficulty. These agents could not speak the dialect of the Palatine farmers of the German counties and, even now, it is true that English-speaking agents have difficulty in winning the confidence of the Pennsylvania German farmer. When the organization of the department was changed and native commissars were appointed to make purchases they met with much greater success.

This reviewer wishes that the author had expanded his statement that the cattle industry in Pennsylvania had developed only in the non-German counties prior to the war. He describes the live-stock of the interior counties as withered, lean and scrawny. This statement does not fit the picture painted by the contemporary writer of that period Mr. Benjamin Rush who speaks highly of the animal husbandry of the Pennsylvania German farmer in his "Account of the Manners of the German Inhabitants of Pennsylvania, written in 1789." Also, there comes to mind the speculative thought that perhaps many of the difficulties encountered by Trumbull and Buchanan might have been lessened if they had been more familiar with the produce of the hinterland of Pennsylvania rather than relying upon Connecticut and the Jerseys for the bulk of their provisions. One gets the feeling that the commissary department was ignorant of the rich granary in interior Pennsylvania.

The reader of the excellent monograph is virtually stunned by the size of the problem confronting those men to whom the feeding of the Continental Army was entrusted. Food had to be transported in lumbering wagons, over rutted roads for distances ranging from twenty to seven hundred miles; animals had to be driven to the vicinity of the camp and slaughtered there; baking, cooking, rationing and nutrition all presented difficult problems. After studying this splendid contribution to American historical knowledge it is easier to understand why British armies never were successful in penetrating the interior of the American colonies. They hugged the seacoast where British ships could supply what they needed.

ARTHUR D. GRAEFF.

POLITIKS

Politiks iss nimmi wie 's als waar Yohre zerick. Do waar's alsemol ordlich heess warre. Allewell kumme paar Kandidaate rum ewennich far der 'Lektion un gewwe paar Kaarde, un wann die 'Lektion veriwwer iss, dann iss in e paar Daage widder alles ruhich. Mit Telefon, Radio un alledaags Zeiting, do weess mer schunn, wer elect iss en paar Schtunn nochderhand.

Des waar awwer net so Yohre zerick. Mer hot yuscht eemol die Woch en Zeiting grickt un 's hot alsemol lang genumme bis mer alles ausg'funne hot. Awwer die Leit, meen ich, hette aa meh Indresse in so Sache genumme.

Mei Paepp waar en Schreiner un winders hot er viel im Schopp g'schafft. Wann's en wieschter Daag waar sin die Nochbere als reikumme un hen sich um der Offe rum g'hockt. Giel hen sie aafange Politiks schwetze. Des waar ball nooch em Grieg (Civil War). Ich kann sie noch sehne kumme mit ihre hellbloo-e Iwwerreck aa, mit me Cape druff un geele Knepp mit Aadler druff.

Eener vun denne iss als uffg'schprunge un iss gans zitterich warre. 'S iss alsemol ordlich heess warre. Er waar hart gee-ich der Lincoln un die Abolitioner gewest. Er hot g'saat, all die mit Fliggelreck un hoche Hiet waere Schpitzbuwe, un wann alles recht gange waer, dann waere die Demokraate uff de Siddliche ihre Seit gange.

Es aerscht as ich weess vun Presidents, waar wie der Horace Greely uff em Ticket waar. Mei Onkel hot Waertschaft g'hatte un mer sin zu ihm uff B'such. Er hot mir en Box Candy gewwe un do waar en grosser roder G druff mit em Greely sei Pikter im G drin. Die Box hawwich lang g'halte, awwer 's Candy waar glei all. Wie's g'heesse hot, der Tilden waer elect, hawwich en Flag an unser Deer g'schteckt. Es hot en Republikaaner Hols un Riggel bei uns verbei g'faahre un ich waar dem e bissel schpeitvoll. Er hot mir yuscht fimfundreissich Cent der Daag gewwe fer Schtee lese un en annerer hot mir en halwe Daahler gewwe g'hatt.

In e paar Daag sin awwer die Berichte kumme, der Hays waer elect. Der Mann waar alsnoch am Hols faahre, no hawwich mei Flag awwer widder neigenumme.

Es sin als Parades g'halte warre—Fackel Lichter var der 'Lection un Salzrewwer Parades nooch der 'Lection.

Wie der Beaver es aerscht Mol geloffe iss (1882) fer Governor, hen mer en Fackel Licht Parade g'halte un die Laafer hen Lichter, Besem un aa Flinte gedraage. 'S waar'n aa alle Orde Floats. Uff eem waar en gross weiss Duch mit me Pikter vun me Baam. Owwich eem Nascht waar en gross Loch. Uff em Nascht hot en Beaver g'hockt un unnedraa hot g'schtanne "Beaver can't get in." Es waare aa viel Reider uff Geil. En Bauer hot mir en zwee-yaehrich Fill gewwe fer reide im Parade un hot g'saat er daed em Fill sei Maemm reide un noh daed's Fill schee newe haer geh. Es iss aa, bis die Band kumme iss, noh hot ee Gaul uff de linke Seit vun de Schtross geh solle un der anner uff de rechte Seit, fer die Band in der Mitt darrich marche. Noh iss des Fill unhendich warre. Ich hab's awwer g'halte, yuscht es waar mit em letze End gee-ich de Band.

Wie der Cleveland 's aerscht Mol elect iss warre (1885) fer President, hen mer en Salz Rewwer Parade g'halte. Mer hen widder Floats g'hatte. Uff em Wagge waar en Boat mit me Offe drin un e paar waare eifrich am koche fer der Salz Rewwer nuff. Ich hab widder en Gaul reide wolle un bin zu me Bauer. Er hot sechs Geil g'hatte. Er hot g'saat, er hett noch eener, as net verschproche waer, er gaebt mer die Rose. Des waar en aldi lang-heerichi Schimmel-maerr. Ich hab sie genumme un mer sin ab noch Boyertown. Sie hen die Geil all zamme, hiwwe un driwwe an die Schtross, bis es Parade ready waar. Wie mer all uffgeleint waare, kummt en Mann 's Pavement runner mit me grosse Firecracker un schiesst en ab graad newich der Rose. Die annere Geil sin verschrocke un alle Wege naus. Die Rose hot awwer yuscht der Kopp bissel rumgedreht un geguckt wu 's haerkumme iss. Die Leit hen all gelacht. Ich waar der eensichscht meh dart. Mer hen vier Schtunn ge-parade. Mer sin iwwerall im Land rum. Noh hawwich die Rose noch drei Meil heemgerittte. Die naegschte paar Daag hawwich meh g'schtanne, as wie ich g'hockt hab.

Es sin aa als Liberty Poles uffg'schtellt warre. Mer hen mol eener uff vun 110 Fuss mit me alte Besem owwe druff (clean sweep). Awwer e paar Nachte dernooch hot die anner Party en umgebohrt. Noh hen mer widder eener uff un hen en voll Neggel g'schlagge un seller hot lang g'schtanne.

Mer hen aa als blendi Hot Punch g'hatte. Sie hen en rumgedraage im blechne Eemer mit me gleene Schepp-bowl drin. Wann der Eemer leer waar, iss er widder g'fillt warre. Des waar heess Wasser, blendi Yankee Dramm un Lemons. Die Medizin hot aa gut g'schafft, awwer es hot deel hart aagepackt bis alles verbei waar.

Des waare vun de gute alte Zeite!

Trexlertown, Pa. —J. Y. SCHULTZ.

Conrad Weiser

By ARTHUR D. GRAEFF, Ph. D.

CHAPTER XXII

Light From the Halls of Halle

"THE CERTAINTY OF DEATH and the uncertainty of what should come afterwards must forever have kept their Judgments in Bondage as well as subjected them to perplexing Fears and Apprehensions—a state of Mind very unfit for the discovery of religious Truths, but more so for the proper Behaviour in Circumstances of Distress and Calamity." (1) Thus, in part, wrote Richard Peters to his friend Conrad Weiser, Prior to his selection as secretary of the province Peters had served as an Anglican clergyman in Philadelphia. Early in 1747 Conrad Weiser, still a perplexed Christian, had written to his English church friend seeking guidance. Weiser had quoted a passage from Saint Paul's Epistle to the Romans, and Peters' use of the third person pronouns in the passage quoted above evidently refers to the Roman people.

Conrad Weiser's religious experience was a series of conflicting loyalties to changing concepts of man's relation to God. We have seen how he wavered between orthodox Lutheranism and the worship of the Divine Sophia at the Ephrata Cloisters; (2) how eagerly he sponsored the cause of the Moravians under the spell of Count Zinzendorf and how earnestly he longed for the leadership of a true disciple of Francke and Spener as their philosophy of Pietism was expounded at the German University of Halle.

In 1746 the German editor, Christopher Saur, had written to Weiser asking the interpreter to write an account of religious worship among Indians. To this request Weiser replied: "If by the Word, Religion, people mean an Assent to certain Creeds or the Observance of a Set of Religious Duties as appointed Prayers, Singing, Preaching, Baptism and so forth, or even Heathenish Worship, then it may be said the Five Nations nor their Neighbors have no Religion; but if by Religion we mean an Attraction of the Soul to God or a Union of the Soul with God, from which proceeds a Confidence in, and Hunger after the Knowledge of Him then these people must be said to have a Religion." (4)

In reading this interpretation, translated from the German, one must conclude that Weiser was reading his own religious views into his description of the faith of the Indians.

The irregularities and petty dissension at Rieth's church in Tulpehocken had caused Weiser to sever his connection with that body as early as 1735. For a time he espoused the cause of the Brothers at Ephrata and in 1742 believing Zinzendorf to be a new Moses he had become closely associated with the Unitas Fratrum, commonly called the Moravians.

On November 25, 1742, Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, a young Lutheran clergyman, recently from the halls of Halle University, came to Philadelphia, after spending some time in the newly settled province of Georgia. Within a few days after his arrival in Pennsylvania the 31 year old clergyman visited New Hanover in present Montgomery county. He was installed there as the Lutheran pastor before the end of 1742.

The sad plight of the Lutherans at Rieth's church, near Weiser's home came to Muhlenberg's attention in 1743. The Tulpehocken situation was more confused than it had been when Weiser disassociated himself from it. Now there were three parties, intsead of only two, who were contending for the possession of the church. One faction was led by Reverend John Caspar Stoever, a second by one Reverend G. Buettner who had been installed there by Zinzendorf. Buettner was succeded by another Zinzendorf appointee in June 1742. This man was John Philip Muerer who added fuel to the confusion by attempting to oust Stoever completely. A third party was formed when a Lutheran clergyman, Valentine Kraft, drew a group of followers to himself. This third group withdrew from Rieth's church and built a new church, Christ Church, commonly known now as **Long's**, west of Stouchsburg. The corner stone of the new church was laid in 1743. (5)

At this point in the history of the Tulpehocken Confusion, the Reverend Henry Melchior Muhlenberg was invited to Tulpehocken to give assistance and advice. Taking the situation into his administration Muhlenberg established Reverend Tobias Wagner as the pastor of Christ Church. The young clergyman from the halls of Halle was a welcome guest at the Weiser home. The perplexed Weiser was pleased to hear words of wisdom from the true representative of Pietism.

But Conrad Weiser was not the only member of that pioneer household to be attracted to the young clergyman. The dulcet notes of Muhlenberg's hymn-singing charmed Weiser's eldest daughter, Anna Maria. The romance of these young people culminated in their marriage in April, 1745, thus founding one of the most remarkable families in Pennsylvania history.

The arrival of Muhlenberg did not end the controveries which disgraced the worshippers in Tulpehocken. His arrival did serve to alienate Weiser entirely from his Moravian associations, and the latter's duties as a magistrate plunged him into still greater difficulties in religious matters. Weiser was one of the magistrates whose duty it was to adjudicate the unseemly mess in Lancater in 1745 when a Moravian preacher named Nyberg had fomented trouble in the Lutheran congregation of that young city, ending in a case in litigation for possession of the church. (6)

In the same year a new church was built on the site of the old Reed (Rieth) Church in Tulpehocken and Moravian clergyman posing as Lutherans installed themselves there. The true Lutherans entered suits at law for the possession of the church keys. Weiser acting as magistrate aligned himself on the side opposed to the Moravians. That controversy became so bitter that Weiser once remarked to friends that the Moravians were praying for his death. (7)

At the time when these controversies were at their height Muhlenberg introduced a new clergyman, just arrived from Halle, to serve the newly built Christ Church. The young bachelor, the Rev. Nicholas Kurtz, made his home at Weiser's. With great tact and forebearance and aided by the frequent visits of Muhlenberg to the Weiser homestead, Kurtz succeeded in restoring peace and order among the Lutherans in the Tulpehocken area.

Although Weiser severed his connection with the Ephrata Cloister he did not abandon all of the tenets which he had professed while he was connected with the Brethren. Muhlenberg, his son-in-law, was much concerned about Weiser's soul, and on numerous occasions attempted to persuade him to return to the full communion of the Lutheran church. The old pioneer refused to partake of the Lord's Supper or to attend services, or to observe Sunday as the Sabbath. He continued the Ephrata observance of Saturday as the Seventh Day. He still abstained from eating foods which were proscribed under the dietary laws of the Ephrata order.

Such obstinacy exasperated Muhlenberg. Admitting his own failure and in fear of losing his temper, Muhlenberg in 1748 appealed to his colleague, Brunholtz, to attempt to show Weiser the error of his ways. With circuitous help from Providence Brunholtz succeeded where Muhlenberg had failed. During the conversation Weiser admitted to Brunholtz that the Symbolical Books of the Lutheran Church were dear and precious to him; that he considered them essential to salvation and that he had never found anything better in other religions even though he had tried them all. However, he declared he wished to wait a while longer before taking communion, until he was certain that strife among Lutherans had ended.

This partial conversion was completed during the same evening. After the evening meal Weiser became violently ill. A stomach disorder which was chronic during the last two decades of his life caused intense alarm. His family and all neighboring clergymen were summoned to his bedside. In agonizing pain he participated in a preparatory service and in the presence of Muhlenberg, Brunholtz, and Kurtz he partook of the Lord's Supper. With great effort he climbed from his bed and on bended knees the sarcament was administered to him. (8) Thus Conrad Weiser returned to and was steadfast in the faith of his fathers. He lived twelve years more after his conversion, but religious perplexity had vanished.

Each new page of Weiser's autobiography is introduced by a quotation from the Bible aptly chosen to punctuate some phase of his own experiences. One of these quotations from Lamentations V: 19-22 will serve to sum up his religious life.

"Thou O Lord remainest forever; thy throne from generation to generation. Turn thou us unto Thee O Lord and we shall be turned; renew our days of old."

Thru the bitter trials of his experiences he had found peace and contentment for his soul after many years of perplexity and confusion. His last years found two great contrasts in his life. In temporal things most of his early life had been devoted to pacifying and protecting the Indians but death came while he was helping to crush them. In spiritual matters he had engeged in many battles throuout his early career but as the shadows lengthened toward the evening of life he found solace and contentment in the bosom of the Faith of his Fathers. (9)

NOTES

1.—Peters MSS II:72. **Richard Peters to Conrad Weiser,** Feb. 25, 1747.
2.—See Chapter VII. **'S PENNSYLFAWNISCH DEITSCH ECK,** Dec. 28, 1940.
3.—See Chapter X, Ibid: Feb. 8, 1941.
4.—**Weiser to Christopher Sauer:** Society Collection. Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Also, for German version, see **PENNSYLVANISCHE BERICHTE,** Jan. 16, 1747.
5.—Schmauck, Th. C. Pennsylvania German Society Proceedings. Vol. 12, passim.
6.—Mann, William J. **LIFE AND TIMES OF HENRY MELCHIOR MUHLENBERG.** Philadelphia, 1888. p. 176. See also various issues, numbers 70 to 87 of the Pennsylvanische Berichte, 1746-1747.
7.—Mann, William J. Supra, pp 180-181.
8.—Ibid.
9.—Portions of this chapter were extracted from Graeff, Arthur D., **CONRAD WEISER, A PERPLEXED CHRISTIAN,** Exile Herald, 1938.

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3 in Family Attacked By Hatchet Wielder

OIL CITY, PA., Dec. 5. (AP)—Using the blunt end of a hatchet, an intruder early today bashed a sleeping baby girl, her mother and her grandfather as they lay in bed at their home.

Victims of the attack, all reported in a serious condition from head wounds, were 18-month-old Barbara Martina, Mrs. John Martina, 24, and John Idzi, 54, at whose home the attack occurred.

The assailant fled as the victims' screams awakened other members of the Idzi family.

Police Chief J. S. Daman said Mrs. Martina's estranged husband, John Martina, was sought for questioning, adding that Idzi's 15-year-old son, Chester, had identified Martina as the hatchet wielder. Martina is a laborer at a foundry.

Young Idzi reported, Daman said, that as he awoke he saw Martina beating his father with the hatchet. The boy and five others in the Idzi family were not harmed.

Hunter Searching for Deer Confronted by Bear Family

PROCTOR, PA., Dec. 5. (AP) — George Brobst, Proctor merchant, was on watch for deer when the brush opened and five animals came trudging through—but he couldn't shoot them.

The visitors were Pop, Man and three cub bears, trailing one after another and acting as though they were quite aware that the four-day season on them was over for another 12 months.

Brobst said he never witnessed an equal sight in 35 years of hunting. He suggested the spring-like weather had kept most bears from hibernating, at least in Cove Hollow of the Loyalsock Valley.

Soldier Killed, 3 Injured Motoring Home on Leave

HOLBROOK, ARIZ., Dec. 5. (AP)—Ralph Toothamn of Fairview, W. Va., was injured fatally and three other soldiers attached to the 97th Bombardier Squadron at Fresno, Calif., were hurt today in an automobile accident.

Sgt. William Berry, Bridgeport, Ohio, suffered a crushed knee.

Myron L. Musser Jr., Lancaster, Pa., and Stanley Pearlman, Pittsburgh, were cut and bruised.

The soldiers were going home on leave.

Home-going Cavalryman Killed Near Paoli, Pa.

NORRISTOWN, PA., Dec. 5. (AP)—Private Robert Block, 22, of Troop C, 101st Cavalry of Fort Devens, Mass., was killed today when thrown from a truck-trailer on Route 202 two miles north of Paoli.

The truck was near the end of a convoy of about 1,600 trucks enroute to the home post from maneuvers in the south.

Private John King, driver of the trailer-truck which carried eight horses, told Montgomery County Coroner W. J. Rushong that Block was riding on the front of the trailer.

Descending a slight grade of the wet highway, King said he jammed on the brakes which locked. The jolt apparently threw Block under a wheel.

He was pronounced dead by Lieut.-Col. William K. Rodgers, a physician with the 101st Cavalry. The body was taken to the Boyd funeral home at Norristown.

Atlantic Ship Losses Lowest in 18 Months

LONDON, Dec. 5. (AP)—Naval circles expressed belief tonight that November shipping losses in the Atlantic were probably the lowest since the fall of France, perhaps less than 100,000 tons compared to the 180,000 tons a month officially declared lost from July through October.

Girl Scout's Training Saves Life of Brother

URBANA, ILL., Dec. 5. (AP) — Twelve-year-old Peggy Cuppernell's quick thinking and the skill she acquired in her Girl Scout training were credited today with saving the life of her 17-year-old brother, Buddy.

Her brother, suffering from an infected throat, had almost stopped breathing. Her father ran for a doctor. Her mother and older sister stood by helpless.

The girl decided that only artificial respiration could stave off death. She went to work with practiced hands. She was still at her task when the physician arrived 45 minutes later.

Then Peggy returned to bed with a severe cold.

Man Is Electrocuted While Installing Flagpole

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 5. (AP)—Raymond Ganther, 21, of Sharpsburg, was electrocuted today when a flagpole he was helping to install at the municipal water works contacted a high tension power line.

Ganther was standing on a roof with Michael Dukovich, 40, who was thrown against the coping and burned about the hands. Dukovich also lost several teeth.

Costa Rica Is Shaken By Violent Earthquake

SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA, Dec. 5. (AP)—An earthquake violently shook the central plateau region of Costa Rica and the southern area bordering Panama today, causing considerable property damage and some injuries.

The tremor, felt throughout virtually all of Costa Rica, sent panic-stricken residents fleeing into the streets in the most sharply affected areas.

Huge U. S. Bond Sale Heavily Over-subscribed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5. (AP)—The Treasury announced tonight that preliminary reports showed a heavy oversubscription of the record breaking $1,500,000,000 bond sale offered yesterday.

Investors over-subscribed the $1,000,000,000 in 2½ per cent bonds with 1967-72 maturity by 6½ times, a spokesman said, and the $500,000,000 in 2 per cent bonds by five times. The latter mature from 1951 to 1955.

ALCOA Strike Ends

CLEVELAND, Dec. 5. (UP)—The management of the Aluminum Co. of America announced settlement of a strike that had stopped ingot production in its local plant which has $60,000,000 in defense orders.

A spokesman said that strikers decided to go back to work on "company terms."

Cookies for Rookies

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 5. (AP)—Syracuse university co-eds, fearing the boys at Army camps might miss the "home touch," organized today a "Cookies for Rookies" campaign with student volunteers doing the baking.

British Repulse

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ern Libya "where conceivably another British offensive is in the making.")

The RAF reported widespread attacks over the entire battle area as far west as the Gulf of Sirte south of Bengasi, and north across the Mediterranean to San Giovanni in southern Italy where their bombs "burned out a train of 24 gasoline tankers."

This air action coupled with British naval raiding has destroyed or damaged at least 60 per cent of all Axis supplies sent to Libya, Commodore J. H. Edelstein, chief of staff for naval operations in the Eastern Mediterranean, said in an interview aboard his flagship Queen Elizabeth.

Meanwhile 1,000 more Axis prisoners arrived here enroute to Nile valley internment camps where 7,000 others have been sent since the British began their invasion Nov. 18.

Nazis Attacking

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mans claimed to have reached there Nov. 24.

—

LONDON, Dec. 5. (AP)—The Soviet air force is pounding retreating German forces massed for a further retreat across the Mius river in southern Russia under the eyes of Red army advance troops which have rolled the Nazis back upon a 70-mile front and swept the invader from 4,000 square miles of Soviet territory, the Moscow radio announced tonight.

An endless stream of high explosives was declared raining down on 1,500 Germany army trucks concentrated around pontoon bridges for a crossing of the Mius, which flows into the Gulf of Azov west of Taganrog.

It was reported previously the Germans probably would attempt to make a stand there.

—

BERLIN, Dec. 5. (UP) — Biting cold again has slowed down the fighting around Moscow and the oil port of Rostov, a military spokesman said today, while admitting a powerful Russian counter-offensive in the Tikhvin sector designed to relieve pressure on the capital and besieged Leningrad.

For the second straight day, the high command failed to mention Moscow where, the spokesman said, there were new but small German advances. Generally, he said, the icy weather has caused a "sharp slackening off" of Field Marshal Fedor Von Bock's drive and the cold severely is hampering operations of both armies "so that there is nothing of particular interest to report."

A heavy snowfall accompanied the temperature drop on the Moscow front where the weather is 13 degrees below zero but that "will not have a noticeable effect on the German advance," the official news agency DNB said.

Japs Hear of Plan To Name Commission On Pacific Stalemate

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his press conference with statements made by Secretary Hull in the latter's Wednesday press conference at Washington.

"We are amazed to find the existence of a big misunderstanding on the part of the United States government regarding our policy in the Far East," he said.

"The Hull statement seems to allege that we are following a policy of force and conquest in establishing a military despotism. . .

"They have misunderstood our fundamental policy. . .the negotiations will continue in an effort to correct this misunderstanding."

The spokesman was asked if he thought that the United States was stalling.

"I do not think she is delaying purposely," Hori replied, and then added the belief that both Washington and Tokyo would try to reach agreement but that the effort was doomed unless both sides negotiated with sincerity.

The government announced that the liner Tatuta Maru, which sailed from Yokohama on Tuesday, to pick up Japanese in the United States and Panama, also would call at Manzanillo, Mexico.

The Japanese minister of Mexico, Yoshiaki Miura, who has been ordered home for consultation, has obtained transit visas to Los Angeles for himself and staff so it was assumed that the Tatuta Maru would pick up other Japanese at Manzanillo.

Another repatriation announcement said that the liner Asama Maru would sail at an undisclosed time to gather up Japanese at Singapore and Sandakan, North Borneo.

Japanese Troops In Indo-China as 'Precaution:' Tokyo

Continued from Page 1

anese troops, with the object of mainly taking precautionary measures, have been reinforced to a certain extent in the northern part of French Indo-China.

"As a natural sequence to this step, certain movements have been made among the troops stationed in the southern part of the said territory.

"It seems that an exaggerated report has been made of these movements.

"It should be added that no measure has been taken on the part of the Japanese government that may transgress the stipulations of the protocol of joint defense between Japan and France."

The Japanese reply was delivered to Secretary Hull by Tokyo's two envoys here, Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura and Saburo Kurusu.

No official information has been made public by either the French or Japanese governments concerning the number of troops which may be based in Indo-China under the pact, but authoritative information here is that, originally at least, 40,000 was the top figure to be permitted.

President Roosevelt said early this week he had information the Japanese had more troops there than specified in the pact. The best available information here is that at least 100,000 Japanese troops are now in the colony and that many thousands more are on transports hovering off the Indo-China coast under naval escort.

House Approves

Continued from Page 1

pending bill carried some "body blows for Mr. Hitler."

Rep. Woodrum (D-Va), sharply criticized those who, while opposed to war, are "unwilling to make an economic contribution" to stop the Axis forces "before they get here."

"Do you want to avoid war?" he demanded heatedly. "Then sustain the hands of those opposing Hitler."

Earlier in the day, the House also beat down an amendment by Rep. Edwin A. Hall (R-NY) to add $15,000,000 to pay the transportation home of soldiers furloughed for Christmas.

It was defeated by a teller vote of 127 to 80 after Woodrum appealed to the House not to "make this a mushy-soft proposition.

"We could work up mushy sentiment on this," the Virginian said. "We might have a little Christmas tree here and perhaps sing a few Christmas carols."

He added, however, that the Nation's armament and defense program was "a grim business" and said the boys don't want "rattles" but training and equipment.

In one of the few changes made in the bill, a provision which would have lifted the legislative ban against employment of David Lasser, former head of the Workers' Alliance, with relief funds was stricken out on a point of order.

3 Axis

Continued from Page 1

eign office statement followed within an hour.

News reports from Bucharest and Budapest said Rumania and Hungary were formally sticking by Germany in the war on Russia.

Finland's attitude was expected to be the same. A dispatch from Helsinki said Field Marshal Baron Mannerheim, commander of the Finnish army, had prepared an order of the day to his troops on the subject.

DNB dispatches relayed through Berlin tremed the British note an ultimatum which had demanded that the Rumanians quit fighting beside Germany and withdraw Rumanian troops to the old Dniester river border. The note of rejection was handed to the United States Charge D'Affaires in Bucharest, but was not released for publication.

Reliable British sources said that Britain might not formally declare war "for perhaps two or three days." They also said the note, despite its time limit, was not an ultimatum.

However, Axis advices from Budapest said Hungarian premier-foreign minister Laszlo De Bardossy had told parliament the government was ignoring "the Britih ultimatum." He said Britain had informed Hungary, through the American legation in Budapest, that unless Hungarian troops were withdrawn from the Russian front at midnight Friday Britain would consider herself at war with Hungary.

Similar action was expected from Rumania, close Axis satellite.

Good Food

Continued from Page 1

us with tasty tomato juice, eggs, bacon, ham, jam and jellies. You can get a nice chocolate bar for 75 cents.

I have personally seen at least one church open and attracting large congregations.

Hotel rooms, which are cold to Americans used to central heating, are generally good. Hot water is available for the asking. Portable wash basins are provided in some rooms.

There are adequate public baths, which you reserve ahead of time.

Deaths

WILLSON—In Allentown, Dec. 5, 1941, Margaret (Blankfard) Willson. Services and interment at Baltimore. Please omit flowers. C. D. B.

MARCHANT—At Alton Park, Dec. 5, 1941, William E. Marchant, aged 81 years. Funeral cortege will leave Monday for Mathews, Va., where services will be held and interment will be made. Friends may call at the Reinsmith funeral home, 32 N. 4th St., Emmaus, Sunday from 7 to 9 p. m. Reinsmith.

STRAHLER—In Fountain Hill, Thursday, Dec. 4, 1941, George F. Strahler, 50, 833 Carlton Ave., Bethlehem, husband of Myrtie Cronce Strahler. Funeral on Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1941, with private service at the late home at 1:30 p. m. and public services at 2 p. m. in the First Moravian church. Interment, family plot, Fountain Hill cemetery. Viewing Monday evening at the late home. Calvin F. Miller.

SCHWARTZ—In this city, Dec. 4, 1941, Ulysses S. Schwartz. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend services Monday at 2 p. m. at the Luther D. Grim funeral home, 136-38 N. 12th St. with interment in Fairview cemetery. Friends may call Sunday from 7 to 9 p. m. Grim.

HOUSER—In Allentown, Dec. 5, 1941 Anna E., nee Berger, Houser, aged 63 years, 8 months and 3 days. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services Tuesday at 2 p.m. at the Ernest B. Zimmerman funeral home, 1124 Walnut St. Interment in Arlington Memorial cemetery. Friends may call Monday from 7 to 9 p.m. Ernest B. Zimmerman.

LEIBY—At New Ringgold R. 2, Dec. 5, 1941, Kiddiann, nee Wertman, widow of Nathan Leiby, aged 93 years, 1 month and 18 days. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited without further notice to attend the funeral from the home of her granddaughter, Mrs. Mahlon Gerber, New Ringgold R. 2, Tuesday 1 p.m. Regular services will follow in Zion church, West Penn, and interment will be made in the adjoining cemetery. Viewing Monday evening. F. J. Greenawalt.

FATZINGER—In Allentown, Dec. 5, 1941, Lewis Fatzinger, aged 74 years, 7 months and 5 days. Relatives, friends and members of Fairview Fire Co. No. 11 are respectfully invited without further notice to attend the funeral from the Derr funeral home, 46 E. Susquehanna St., Tuesday 2 p.m. Interment in St. Mark's cemetery. Friends may call Monday 7 to 9 p.m. Wm. H. Derr.

LANDIS—In Allentown, Dec. 5, 1941, Daniel M. Landis, aged 62 years, 3 months and 2 days. Brief services will be held at the Derr funeral home, 46 E. Susquehanna St., Wednesday 1 p.m. Regular services, to which relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, will follow in the Mennonite church, Royedale. Interment in adjoining cemetery. Viewing Tuesday 7 to 9 p.m. Wm. H. Derr.

SCHWOYER—At Mertztown, Dec. 5, 1941, Eliza, nee Long, Schwoyer, widow of Allen C. Schwoyer, aged 88 years, 9 months and 1 day. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited without further notice to attend funeral services Wednesday at 2 p.m. at the DeLong funeral home, Topton. Interment in Longswamp church cemetery. Viewing Tuesday from 7 to 9 p.m. DeLong.

BEERS—At Allentown, Dec. 5, 1941, Leander H., husband of Lottie, nee Kern, Beers, aged 65 years, 9 months and 6 days. Private funeral services to which relatives are respectfully invited will be held Tuesday at 2 p.m. at the Ziegler funeral home, 177 Delaware Ave., Palmerton. Interment in Towamensing cemetery. Friends may call Monday from 7 to 9 p.m. Kindly omit flowers. J. S. Z.

COLLINS—At Allentown, Dec. 5, 1941, Cora, nee Rinker, widow of Ambrose Collins, aged 56 years, 11 months and 19 days. Requiem high mass, to which relatives and friends are respectfully invited, will be held Tuesday at 9:30 a.m. in the Church of the Assumption, Washington St., Slatington. Interment in the cemetery adjoining the church. Viewing Monday from 7 to 9 p.m. at the David Heintzelman funeral home, 314 Second St., Slatington. David Heintzelman.

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HEAD COLDS
Put 3-purpose Va-tro-nol up each nostril. It (1) shrinks swollen membranes, (2) soothes irritation, and (3) helps clear cold-clogged nasal passages. Follow complete directions in folder. VICKS VA-TRO-NOL



Christmas Club members can shop early



★ People who joined our Christmas Club a year ago have a foretaste of Christmas cheer on receipt of checks mailed to members for 1941. They can do their shopping early, with ready cash for every gift on their lists. Membership in our Club assures a paid-in-advance Christmas, free from financial problems.

Look Ahead One Year ★ Join Our Club for 1942

ALLENTOWN NATIONAL BANK
ESTABLISHED 1855
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
Deposits in this bank are insured in the manner and to the extent provided under the terms of the Banking Act of 1933, as amended

$100.00
In Merchandise Orders
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AND
72 FREE
THEATRE TICKETS
See Pages
20 AND 21



A TUBE OF MERCURY AND AN OLD BOOK

By RUDOLF HOMMEL

To get for a few pennies a box full of odds and ends at a public sale is a delight to the inquisitive and yet it is apt to pose problems now and then and disturb your peace. Among the nails, in such a find, among the screws, and nuts, buttons, clips, coins and what not, I picked out a two-inch piece of goose quill, closed at both ends with sealing wax and filled with mercury. It ran merrily up and down, as you turned the goose quill, but no amount of guessing produced a plausible explanation for what or how the tube was used.

It is probably wrong to guess in such a case, I figured, and started to ask questions here and there. Nobody seemed to know, nor could I learn whether mercury was ever sold in such small quantities and this was perhaps the mode of handing it to the customer.

An unsolved problem is a worry, so I put the worry in a drawer of my desk and tried to forget it.

After some years another country auction finally brought the solution. This time a bundle of old German books became my own, and that night, in the quietness of my study I sorted my acquisition. Outstanding among the books was a horse-doctor book in splended condition which I had not seen before. "Wohlerfahrner Pferde-Arzt" was the title, a collection of remedies, for treating all manner of diseases of horses, compiled by Isaac Leib, horse-doctor in Lancaster county, Pa., and printed at "Libanon," by Jos. Hartman in 1842. In the preface Isaac Leib thanks his clients for having favored him for 25 years with their custom and naively adds that advancing age preventing him to pursue his calling, he has now set down all the remedies he used in his long practice in this book and that anybody following closely his prescriptions can cure his sick horse himself. The old doctor probably did not believe in smoothing the way for his successor. A quaint woodcut, a groom holding a horse, signed with the initials F R, heads the book as frontispiece. The initials probably refer to F. Reiche who had made the pictorial woodcut front cover of the "Neuer Hauswirthschafts Calender" issued in Lebanon from 1808 to 1814. This is signed: "F. Reiche, fecit Ph."

Further study showed that Dr. Leib made a condensation of George Simon Winter's book: "Wohlerfahrner Pferde-Arzt," Nuernberg 1804, and published it under his own name. In Winter's book, then, we find the same remedy described, the quill filled with mercury, to hang in the ear of a recalcitrant horse to make it stand still for shoeing.

On the Pennsylvania "Bauerei" a horse-doctor book was an asset, too costly for most to own, especially an imported one as George Simon Winter's was, adorned with many copper-plates. But five enterprising Pennsylvania farmers got the use of it in their own clever way. The copy before me explains on the fly-leaf how they did it: "Dieses Buch ist gekaufft worden ihm Jahr 1808 und gehoeret Isac Kolb und Jacob Kolb jung und Dilman Kolb und Henrich Kolb und Henrich Meyer: es hat ein jeder drauf bezahlt drey Schilling. Es soll in Bertnershib gehalten werden." The translation of which is: This book was bought in 1808 and belongs to . . . (here follow the five names). Each one paid three shillings as his share. It is to be kept in partnership.

ES MOS VUM LEWE

'S iss net in de Muschter vun Kleeder,
Odder's Duch aus was sie gemacht;
'S iss aa net der Preis mer bezaahle,
Un wie mer im picke geacht.
'S iss aa net die Ziffer im Bankbuch,
Odder Greess vun der Bauerei;
Net die Kraft in Aarm odder Kaerper,
Odder Macht odder Klass mer drin sei;
'S iss net in Zaahl vun unser Knechte,
Net in de Sache mer hewe,
Iss es viel, gaar nix, odder bissel
'S iss Dienscht, iss es Mos vum Lewe!

Un 's macht nix aus, was der Naame,
Wie weit z'rick Ureitre gehne;
Un 's macht nix aus, wieviel Kopplaerning,
Eb Leit uns bei "Vier Hunnert" sehne;
Un's macht nix aus, Busch odder Schtedtel,
Glaawe odder was die Lehre;
Un's macht nix aus, bischt in Ruhm g'halte,
Odder wieviel Leit uns ehre;
Awwer der, wu macht ebber herrlich,
Un laaft net an Not denewe,
Findt Befriedichung beschte Bezaahlung—
'S iss Dienscht, iss es Mos vum Lewe.

Nooch 'me englische Gedicht vumme unbekannte Schreiwer.
Allentown, Pa. —R. S. FUNK

Immer Contrary

Es hot viel Leit in unsrer Welt
Mit Kopp un Haerz so sehr verschtellt;
Die meene, sie wisste alles besser
Wie Parre, Doktor un Professor.

Un schnscht en Foggel uff deim Platz
Un saagscht "Sell iss gewiss en Schpatz",
Dann saage sie "O nee, kumm, kumm,
Sell is ken Schpatz, du schwetscht yuscht dumm!

Un waarscht im Feld un g'sehne hoscht
En Haas der g'schprunge un gerushed,
Dann saage sie, "Ach Gott! des waar
Gewiss nix as en schwarzer Schtaar.

Hoscht Rummadis un Schmaerze gross,
Un witt vum Doktor en guti Dose,
Dann heesst's "Yuscht ruhich in deim Bett,
Nix helft as wie Bisskatze Fett."

Un witt uff B'such die Graemmaem sehne,
Die dich willkummt mit Lieb un Draene,
Dann lache sie un schpotte noch
Un wolle geh noch Deiwels Loch.

—H. HORACE ROMIG.



Der Emil Hausmann

Naegscht am Keck seim Graab, der vun de reiche Kecke, waar en Grundhiwwel, das yuscht en Backeschtee am Kopp un Fussend ghatt hot. Zu der Zeit wie ich die Gschpichte gemacht hab, waar die Regel uff de Kaerrichheef noch net so schtreng. Viel vun de Graewer hen miseraawel ausgsehne, zugewildert mit Darne un Graas, Dischtle sin uff edeel gewachse un uff dem Graab mit de zwee Backeschtee hen Halme Karn gschtanne. Es hot mich oft gewuhnert, eb des en Bedeiting hett, odder eb verleicht yuscht die Veggel die Karne verzottelt hette. Den Owed hawwich mol ausfinne wolle. Hab zu mer selwert gedenkt, die wu der Verschtarwne hinnerlosse hot, misste net viel gedenkt hawwe vun ihm, weil er ken Graabschtee hett, die Backeschtee waare net mol vun de harde, sin all vergrimmelt gewest.

Mit dem dass der Kerl ken Schtee ghatt hot, hawwich sei Naame net gewisst, hab awwer mei Gschpichte gemacht, gerufe un bissel gewaart. Glei heer ich, "Kannscht's uffsetze?" Des hot mich gekitzelt. "Was witt drinke?" frog ich. "Ochs! Brandewei. Awwer ken so gfarbt Waaser. Wann er ken Grefte hot, dann sauf'n selwert," hot der Kerl recht gschnarrt. "Saag mir mol wie du heesscht?" hawwich gfrogt. "Emil Hausmann" waar sei Andwart. "Emil, verzaehl mir vun deim Lewenslaaf. Wu waarscht gebore, was hoscht gschafft un hoscht 'n Familie ghatt?" "Huh! Du witt aa net viel wisse! Wu's die Boddel?" frogt er. "Verzaehl mir was ich dich gfrogt hab, mir warre noh schunn drinke," saag ich, wie ich gesehne hab, dass ich den Kerl bissel tittelere muss. Noh fangt er aa haerzhafdich zu lache. "Ho ho! Hi hi! Ich denk mir misse der Keck ellaade zu der Boddel. Ich hab gheert wie er sich begraemt hot, dass er do leie misst bei so nidderdrechtiche Leit, Marder, Dieb un Sauflodel. Huh! Der hot bissel ebbes sei wolle uff der Aerd. Was gewwe die, wu do leie, drum, eb er sei Bruscht naus schiebt, dass die Jacketgnepp greckse, do gewwe mir ken Hunsbambumbel drum!" saags er. "Kumm, kumm—verzaehl mir ebbes un vergess mol dei Sauferei," saag ich.

"Well, ich waar gebore—ya, ich muss gebore gewest sei, schunscht hett ich yo beidemmt net schtaerwe kenne. Wu—well, was macht's dir aus? Wann des waar, kann ich aa nimmi saage, hab's vergesse. Do duhne mir ken Zeit halde, Daage un Yohre meene nix meh. Was ich gschafft hab? Huh! Ich hab all mei Lewe net gschafft. Was hett's mich gebatt, wann ich mich abgschunne hett, gschpaart, gegnappst, verleicht en Eckschtee gerickt un bschisse—wie der Keck, ho! ho!—bis ich graad so grundreich gewest waer wie der Keck. Der leit graad do in der Roi, wu ich aa duh. Zu de Graabmecher gucke die Dode all gleich. Reich odder aarm, sie misse ennichau in der Grund. Wann ich aa gschafft hett, ich zweiwel, eb ich genunk aaschaffe hett knene, so dass mei Noochkimmlinge fechte hette wolle dewege. So waer der Laadmacher der eensichscht gewest, wu sei Maul schlecke hett kenne, sell iss, wann noch genunk iwwerich gewest waer far en deieri Laad. Hett ich mich schinne solle far den? Nee, so dumm waar ich net. Sie hen mich verscharrt, graad wie der Keck, wann ich aa yuscht in 're Beindbox waar.—Wu 's die Boddel?" saagt er widder. "Halt mol dei Maul vum Saufe, saag mir ebbes," hawwich bissel schtreng gsaat.

"Huh! well dann! Mei Vadder hot uff 're Waertschaft gewuhnt, wu,—ach! was macht des dir aus?—Ich waar's eensichscht Kind un hab immer mei Weg ghatt. Du daetscht saage ich waer'n verhauster Yunger gewest. Hett ich meh aus meim Lewe grickt, wann ich en so genennter schmaerder Bu gewest waer, der Maem am Scharzbendel g'hanke un der Daume gsuckelt? Ich zweiwel. Es Lewe iss en bewogter Handel. Der Mensch iss am vergniechschte, wann er duh kann, was er am liebschte dutt, maag es gut odder schlecht sei in annere Leit ihre Aage. Ya, uff der Welt hawwich mei eegner Weg ghatt, awwer do biet's der Deiwel! Wu's die Boddel?"—Ich hab ken Andwart gewwe, hab schunn vernumme, was far'n Kerl, das ich var mir hab. "Ich bin in der Barschtubb uffgezogge warre. Wie ich mol gross genunk waar, dass ich nuf an die Graahne lange hab kenne, hawwich schunn aafange de Mannsleit var'm Barr abwarte. Do hot's Gschpass un Gschpichte gewwe. Es Waertshaus waar naegscht am me Meindloch, un was hen die Meindegraewer saufe kenne! Mir hen heifichweis Geld gemacht. Der Daadi hot der Brandwei grickt bei de grosse Fesser un vum allerbeschte. Unser Waertschaft hot der Naame g'hatt far guter Brandewei, awwer, hette mir den gute Brandewei denne Hammel un Lausbuwe gewwe solle? Nee, so dumm waare mir aa net. Mir hen e paar Boddle ghatt. Wann en Mann neikumme iss far eens zu drinke, hen mir die Boddel hiegschtellt, wu guter drin waar. Wann er mol bissel in der Naas ghatt hot, iss die, as gut Reggewasser drin ghatt hot, var ihn gschtellt warre. Desde mehner, as er in der Schwindel kumme iss, desde mehner Waser hen mir'm verkaaft. Waar der Daadi net schlau? Hett er dem Lammis lauder guter verkaaft, waer der Kerl viele gschwinder gsoffe warre un hett net naegscht so viel Geld iwwer der Bar in die Schubblaad gebrocht. Ach! Kennt ich yuscht eemol selli gut Boddel an der Hals griege! So verdeiwelt Schtoft!—Well, wie ich mol gross waar, hawwich die Waertschaft genumme. Waar noch yung un leddich. Du witt mir saage ich hett doch gschafft, awwer des waar ken Aerwet. En ganser Daag zu drinke mit de Kerl, wu beikumme sin, des waar mei Blessier. Ich hab 'n schmaerdl, Zweegeilsfuhr ghatt, blendi Geld, waar net wieschtguckich, far all, dass ich bissel uffgedrosse waar un wie yunge Kerl waare an so 're Elt, hawwich aa die Luschde grickt far heiere. Hab aa glei en Maedel ghatt, wie's mer mol aernscht warre iss. Die Eltre waare awwer mechdich verdrosse, dass ihre Dochter me Waert sei Bu heiere daet, awwer 's Geld hot schunn manchi Gschicht gewunne un so hot's aa do. Mir hen 'n grossordichi Hochzich ghatte un nooch der Hochzich hawwich mei Fraa mit heem gebrocht. Noh isss der Druwwel aagange. Es iss net yedes Weibsmensch en guti Waertsfraa; meini hot net gebasst. Die hot gscholde vun maryets bis oweds! Mir saage wolle, ich daet zu viel saufe! Hawwich net all's Geld selleweg gemacht? un ich hab ihre gewwe graad, was sie hawwe hot wolle, hab nie net abgsaat, hot sie ee Daaler odder 'n hunnert hawwe wolle. Es aerscht hawwich sie gebrowiert zu dischdre, awwer wie ich gsehne hab, dass des nix batt, hawwich far Schpeit noch meh gedrunke. Es letscht hot sie mir gedreht far mich zu verlosse.

"Wie gsaat, mir hen heifichweis Geld gemacht. Mol ee Daag kummt so'n Kerl, der hot em Daadi Benner verkaaft; die hen gute Indresse bezaahlt. Wie mol die Indresse aafange zu kumme sin, hen mer alle Cent in die Benner gschteckt. Der Fraa ihre Eltre waare aa so eigenumme. Die Zeite sin aafange schlecht warre, die Meindlecher hen zugemacht, die Meindegraewer hen ken Geld meh ghatt far zu verzehre, un bis die Gschicht zum End kumme isss, waar alles verlore. Der Daadi un die Mammi sin gschtarwe un ich hab die Waertschaft verlosse misse. Mir sin in en glee Heisel gezogge un glei waar des bissel Geld, das ich noch ghatt hab, verlebt. Noh iss die Hell recht aagange! Die Fraa will mich an die Aerwet dreiwe. Aerwet! Do hawwich nix devun gewisst, hab aa nix wisse wolle devun. Wann sie als zuviel gscholde hot, bin ich fart geloffe noch der Barschtubb, wu ich mol der Haahne im Karreb waar, dart gewaart bis ebber kumme iss, wu eens kaafe hot wolle. Ich hab die Glaffier zimmlich gut schpiele kenne, do hawwich gschpassiche Lieder gsunge dezu. Wie ich mol ken Geld meh ghatt hab far Drinke zu kaafe, hawwich's so verdient an de Waertsheiser. Alsemol hen mich so reiche Kerl vun der Schtadt mit vun eem Waertshaus zum annere. Do waar ich oft vun heem far Woche lang. Mol ee Daag, wie ich zerick kumme bin vun so 're Schprie, hot die Fraa mir die Dier var der Naas zugschlosse. Was hawwich gewollt? Ich bin noch em Waertshaus un hab in der Scheier gschlofe. Naegschte Daag waar ich hungerich un hesslich daerschdich. Der nei Waert hot mir nix gewwe, wann ich ken Geld ghatt hab, un des hawwich gewisst. Ich hab en rechti Hell im Ranse ghatt, so hot mich mei Maage gebrennt. Der Hassler hot en Schtibbche in der Scheier ghatt, wu er sei Farb un so Sache drin ghalde hot. Ich hab gedenkt, do hett er verleicht en Boddel verschteckelt, so bin ich mol nej un hab drin rum gsucht. Ich hab en Boddel gfunne, das mir geroche hot wie Alkohol. Die hawwich an der Schlund ghenkt un sell iss es letscht, das ich weess vum aerdlich Lewe. Bin schpaeter zukumme in daere Beindbox. Do iss nau net vielzu glaage, ich hab ganse Fesser Brandewei, awwer denkscht ich kennt mer en Kischt aasaufe? Nee, net wann ich ee Fass um's anner uff eemol der Hals nunnergriege kennt. Der iss so gewessert, un iss so schwach, dass er schier net genunk Grefte hot far aus em Graahne laafe. Wu hoscht die Boddel?" frogt er. Ich hab ken Andwart gewwe, bin fart geloffe iwwer ali seim lammediere far en Brandewei. Der Kerl muss en hesslich Lewe ghatt hawwe. Doch, er hot geduh, was er am beschte gegliche hot, wann er aa der Welt ken Nutz waar. Es scheint graad as wie's Ungraut unnich de Frichte vum Feld wachse daet, so daet's aa unnich de Mensche.

DER DEZEMBER

Dezember, uff der Bauerei,
Do kann's yo recht gemietlich sei.
Mer hot aa g'schafft bei aller Hitz,
Nau sucht mer sich en weecher Sitz.

Doch hot der Bauer Zeitverdreib,
Schunscht greecht er gaar zu'n dicker Leib.
Versaerrigt die Geil un Kieh un Sei
Un holt die frische Oiyer rei.

Fer Holz zu hacke muss er naus,
Un setzt en Haufe dicht an's Haus;
Ya, grosse Aermvoll bringt er rei
Un setzt sie in die Holzkischt nei.

Un wann die Mammi kocht un backt,
Do sehnt ihr, wie's dem Bauer schmackt;
Dann hinner'm Offe 's Peifel g'schmokt
Un weiter sich aa net geblokt.

* * * *

Dezember, uff em Pocono,
Dart reisst der Wind so kalt un roh;
Des macht die Backe rot wie Blut
Un macht dem Yaeger frischer Mut.

Was sin die wilde Haersch so g'schwind!
Sie fliege wie'n Dezember Wind.
Fer dreffe nemmt's en guder Schitz,
En ruhichi Hand un kiehler Witz.

'S Gewilbert macht en wilder Schprung,
Vum Maul do henkt en rodi Zung;
En Kuggel daerrich's zaarte Haerz,
En schtolzer Yaeger fiehlt der Schmaerz!

* * * *

Dezembernacht un Schtaerneschein—
Gebore iss en Kindelein;
Gebore imme rauhe Schtall
Un bringt der Sege uff uns all.

Dezembernacht un kalter Wind—
Gebore iss en Keenichskind;
Soll Keenich sei fer Aarm un Reich,
Bei dem sin alle Mensche gleich.

Dezembernacht mit Kling un Klang,
Un iwweraalich froher G'sang!
Wer schtimmt net selwer do mit ei?
Uff daere Welt soll Friede sei!

—JOHN BIRMELIN

No Madri Gras For Next Year

New Orleans Famed Carnival Season Called Off Because of War

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 12. (AP)—War today rang down the curtain on the world-famed New Orleans Mardi Gras and carnival season for 1942 and put into mothballs more than a million dollars worth of frivolity and tinsel that characterizes the celebration.

Cancelled by official decree of the carnival groups themselves were a record list of 39 balls—some costing up to $50,000—and eight outdoor parades held when the abandon of carnival reaches its zenith before the advent of Lent.

Mardi Gras in 1942 falls on Feb. 17, and the elaborate and costly social season that precedes it, during which the year's debutantes make their bow already was in full swing with invitations issued for the first balls during the Christmas season.

The official announcement was surrounded with the full protection of the secrecy that cloaks identity and membership of all carnival groups.

Thus the flare of war throughout the world dims the nearly century old flare of Mardi Gras for the third time. In 1862 and until peace came in 1865 Mardi Gras was officially blacked out in Union-occupied New Orleans, and again in 1918 and 1919 during the first World War.

Sayre Appeals

Continued from Page 1

ing five of them burning. Only then, with his gasoline running low, did he turn for his base.

(This communique made no mention of the immediate situation as to Japanese land forces. In Washington during the day, however, the War Department announced that the Japanese were attacking Luzon from several directions, in a series of concentric thrusts, and that enemy concentrations were reported at Legaspi and off the west coast of Zambales.

(Legaspi, the major Philippine port on the Pacific side, is about 250 miles from Manila. The province of Zambales, northwest of Manila, extends southward toward the fortress of Corregidor, which stands guard before Manila bay.

(It also was stated that the enemy was augmenting his forces at Aparri and Vigan, respectively, along the northeast and northwest Luzon coasts.)

The official announcement of Japan's first and timorous brush with U. S. fleet units disclosed only that the invader had run away sheltering the intervening darkness, and had remained in this shelter to escape going into action.

It was accompanied by a declaration of Admiral Thomas C. Hart, commander in chief of the Asiatic fleet, that while there had as yet been no word of the activities of submarines "when the news comes it should be big news."

"Our submarines pack a big punch," he added. "When a torpedo hits anything it stays hit. But a submarine is like a big game hunter with an elephant gun who sits hour after hour, day after day, awaiting his prey. Sometimes it takes a long time to get results."

The admiral disclosed frankly that the Japanese air raid of Wednesday on the Cavite naval yard off Manila had wrought "very great damage" and had damaged some small ships tied up at the docks. Others, he said, were moved away and escaped damage.

"There was considerable loss of life, more among the civilians in the city of Cavite than among the naval personnel," he added.

"We are still attempting to determine the total casualties. The list will be sent to the Navy Department. The naval men killed were for the most part on duty."

A single direct bomb hit, he said, destroyed a Navy dispensary in Cavite, killing all in the building. He added that the Japanese had not been bombing hospitals as such; that the dispensary was in the center of a legitamate military objective.

The Japanese, he remarked, were using two sorts of bombs: Incendiaries—"and they work"—and fragmentation bombs.

The admiral cited a naval flier who trailed the second battleship to be knocked out by American forces—the Kongo or a similar ship—off northwest Luzon, staying on her trail until other planes could come up and seriously cripple her.

Another flier — Captain Colin P. Kelly Jr., of the Army—was saluted posthumously by General MacArthur for his gallantry in scoring three direct hits on the Japanese battleship Haruna, "leaving her in flames and distress." (It has been confirmed in Washington that she subsequently sank).

Whether the young flier had died under Japanese fire before observing the results of his action—the first great naval victory obtained by the United States—was not known.

Along with these evidences of the flaming will to conquer of American troops there were many manifestations of high Filipino morale, among both civilians and military.

General MacArthur's communique told of a group of mountain natives who "brought in three Japanese aviators trussed up like animals"—the survivors of a Japanese plane shot down in the Clark field area.

And he continued:

"In Batangas six Filipino pilots, undaunted by the tremendous odds against them, attacked two enemy formations of 27 planes each as they roared over the air field. Before the enemy aircraft broke formation and disappeared in the clouds the Filipino pilots accounted for two ships."

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GLASSES ON CREDIT
SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION by REGISTERED OPTOMETRIST

Blackouts, to Be Effective, Must Be Enforced Rigidly, Impartially

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following recollections of London's first blacked-out nights for comparison with America's new experiences with air-raid precautions were written by a member of the Associated Press cable staff who was on the London staff when war broke out in 1939 and later was chief of the (AP) bureau in Amsterdam when that city was an important listening-post in Europe.

By FRED VANDERSCHMIDT

NEW YORK, Dec. 12. (AP)—The dark business which American coastal cities are practicing in these first nights of war—the blackout—was completely satisfactory in London from the standpoint of blackness from the first night of September, 1939, when Hitler struck at Poland.

These are the reasons:

1—It was a full-time job and it never was relaxed in any important degree.

2—It was the result, with other air precautions measures, of more than a year of careful planning.

3—It was enforced with the utmost rigidity and impartiality.

London's blackout was not popular and it was definitely unsafe from the standpoint of pedestrian and motorist simply because it was so black.

Most of the credit for its success from a military standpoint goes to the London county council. This council and that of other English cities worked in closest cooperation with the home office of the British government.

From the start of the war no glow whatsoever—to say nothing of a direct gleam of light—was permitted from windows or doorways. No blue light was allowed as in Paris. Automobiles traveled with heavy lights painted black. A thin cross scratched through the coating with a nail provided the only light permitted.

Curbings, fireplugs, telegraph poles and roadside trees were whitewashed. If you took your car out at night you were supposed to whitewash fenders and bumpers. There were no street lights whatsoever. Traffic lights were thin crosses of green, red or amber, heavily cowled.

In many cases business buildings with large windows solved the blackout problem with black paint smeared over the windows plus heavy black curtains. Student's desk lamps took the place of overhead lights.

As for the blackout in private homes, my stone cottage at Bromley, Kent, just outside London, was typical.

At first we tried an elaborate arrangement of curtains and blankets pinned up over the living room windows and a single well smothered bridge-lamp inside.

We thought it was fine but the air raid warden didn't. Every night he banged on the door and every night he grew testier.

Finally we hit upon the arrangement which proved best of all: Light wooden frames exactly fitting the inside of the windows, covered with heavy black paper, these could be held tight to the glass with moveable nails or screws and taken down quickly at bed time or in daylight. Some others used corrugated paper, with half a broomstick tacked to the end, which could be rolled up when not in use.

One thing we never solved—ventilation. We finally decided you can't have fresh air and light at the same time.

You Got Something, Kid!

PUEBLO, COLO., Dec. 12. (UP)—A belligerent 10-year-old showed up at the naval recruiting office here and offered to enlist in the Navy.

"Can you fight the Japs?" asked Chief Recruiter Thomas B. Guynn.

"Look, chum," said the boy. "You got a lot of men that can lick the Japs. But the Japs have got kids, too. And I can lick their kids."

Millions in Silver Bullion Is Seized By Japs in China

BERLIN, Dec. 12. (Official Radio Received by AP)—A Japanese announcement tonight said that several million dollars worth of silver bullion had been seized by Japanese troops occupying the British and French concessions at Tientsin, North China.

Part of the money will be given to Chinese banks to cover payments to the (Japanese controlled) federal reserve bank and the remainder will be used to strengthen its reserves, it was said.

This silver bullion, backing for 55,000,000 yuan notes of the Chinese republic, was on deposit in British and French banks at Tientsin when the Japanese took over Tientsin early in the Chinese-Japanese war.

The Japanese demanded the silver on behalf of the North China puppet government which they established as a forerunner to the present Nanking regime.

British Driving

Continued from Page 1

fering hetvy casualties. Remnants of the regiment, first cptured by New Zealanders and subsequently freed by German tank counter-attacks, were forced to participate in another German counter-assault Dec. 2, although inadequately armed, and without tank or air support.

The Italian divisions which were cut off today were trying to withdraw from positions on the northwest corner of the Tobruk perimeter, under heavy pressure from poles of the garrison. British foces meanwhile rolled in from the South and reached Gazala, blocking the Italian retreat.

VALLETTA, MALTA, Dec. 12. (AP)—RAF bombers based on this Mediterranean island fortress dropped 50 tons of bombs on Tripoli and Bengasi in North Africa Wednesday and Thursday mornings, it was announced tonight.

At Tripoli the attacking airmen reported starting a fuel dump fire visible for 100 miles. Warehoses, wharves and shipping were targets at Bengasi.

Grange Asks Suspension Of Labor Union Activity

UNIONTOWN, PA., Dec. 12. (AP)—Strikes in defense industries were called "un-American activities" by the Pennsylvania State Grange, which recommended here last night that labor union operations be suspended for the duration of war "if the stoppage of vital work cannot be prevented in any other way."

Concluding its 69th annual meeting, the Grange also declared, in a resolution, that it "has no patience with any labor leader who says the work of organizing the unorganized must stop even for the present national emergency."

Veteran Explorer Weds

NEW YORK, Dec. 12. (AP)—Vilhjalmur Stefansson, 61-year-old Arctic explorer, said today he was married last April to the former Evelyn J. Baird, 27, at Nine-Mile Creek, Tenn. Mrs. Stefansson is a native of Manhattan. It was the first marriage for both.

From 1913 to 1918 Stefansson was commander of the Canadian Arctic expedition, exploring land and seas in Canadian and Alaskan sectors of the Arctic region. Previously he had made several exploration trips to Iceland under the sponsorship of Harvard university, from which he was graduated in 1904.

Filipino Specialty

MANILA, Saturday, Dec. 13. (UP)—Filipinos are fighting for their freedom with all their might.

When the Japanese landing party put in an Aparri they were met by both civilians and troops. Charging with bolos, the natives beheaded many of the invaders before the guns even had a chance at them.

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Razor Blades for Tanks

CHICAGO, Dec. 12. (UP) — Frank Aliotta, head of the Master Barbers Assn., proposed a war aid plan today that would solve that age-old problem of used razor blades.

He said if shavers would save their old blades, bringing them to the barber shop each time they come for a haircut, the result would be enough steel to build 56 tanks a week.

Ford and G. M. On 7-day Week

Two Huge Corporations Move to Cooperate in All-out War Effort

DETROIT, Dec. 12. (AP)—The Ford Motor Co. and General Motors Corp. tonight announced plans to put all war operations on a seven-day week twenty-four-hour basis.

The Ford plans, announced by Edsel Ford, president of the Ford company, effective immediately, did not refer to compensation for extra time.

The General Motors plan was made contingent upon the United Automobile Workers-CIO yielding in its demand for extra compensation.

"We have taken this action in response to the government's declaration of all-out effort in the war," Ford said. "We have asked employes in the present defense operations to volunteer for a seven-day week until we can train additional men so that the seven-day schedule can be maintained for the shop while the individual employe puts in only the normal week. The response to this request has been unanimous."

New work schedules went into effect immediately at the Ford airplane plant where Pratt and Whitney airplane engines are built and at Willow Run, where Ford is erecting a bomber factory.

Also affected by the new work schedule are tool departments at the Lincoln plant, tool and die plant, the magnesium foundry and all tool departments in the Rouge plant where defense operations are in progress.

Will Recommend Probe Of Pittsburgh Election

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 12. (AP)—Judge Frank P. Patterson said today he would recommend a grand jury investigation of the election last Nov. 4, in which Mayor Charles Cornelius D. Scully won re-election.

During a hearing on a Republican petition challenging the mayoralty election, Judge Paterson gave Attorney Charles Prichard, who has been acting on behalf of Harmar D. Denny, defeated Republican candidate, until Tuesday to finish presenting testimony in support of the petition.

The judge told Assistant District Attorney Earle T. Adair he then would certify the record to the district attorney's office for the proposed grand jury investigation.

Dismiss Indictments Against 3 in Stabbing

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Dec. 12. (AP)—Judge Albert H. Holland dismissed today indictments against Mrs. Mary Lucas Crawford and Miss La Junta White, both of New York, and Alfred Sachtleben, chauffeur for Frank Erickson, New York bookmaker, in connection with the Untermeyer stabbing case.

The judge acted on a nolle prosse motion submitted by Prosecutor William A. Hegarty, who said that, in view of the acquittal of Erickson on charges of atrocious assault and battery by a jury on Nov. 18, he was willing to drop prosecution of the others on the same charge.

Erickson was indicted after an investigation of the stabbing of Milton Untermeyer, wealthy New York stock broker, at his Kinnelon home early the morning of May 25.

French Sailors

Continued from Page 1

He emphasized that they are in no sense enemy aliens.

A French source here said meantime that the French flag will continue to fly over the vessels. The truth, he said, is that the crews simply were taken off so they could be registered with the immigration service.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12. (UP)—The French merchant fleet has "received instructions of a military character" as a consequence of repeated British naval attempts against it, a Vichy dispatch of the official Italian news agency Stefani stated tonight. The broadcast was received by the United Press listening post in New York.

ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, Dec. 12. (AP)—A considerable amount of French equipment such as motor transport, guns and tanks is being used by the hard-put Axis forces in Libya, a British spokesman said today.

"But I can not say where they got it," he added.

Commenting on reports that the Axis may get use of Bizerte and other French North African bases, he said "I wouldn't be surprised."

14 Found Guilty

Continued from Page 1

a superior race and that the world was created so that Germans might dominate it, so long as he does nothing to carry those views into effect to the detriment of the United States of America."

Trial of the two-count indictment—alleging conspiracy to avoid registering as German agents and to deliver American defense information to the German reich—began 14 weeks ago. Conviction carries a maximum sentence of 22 years.

Nineteen other defendants, including three women, pleaded guilty; and 20 others, mostly in foreign countries, were unapprehended. Two of the 19 entered pleas during the trial.

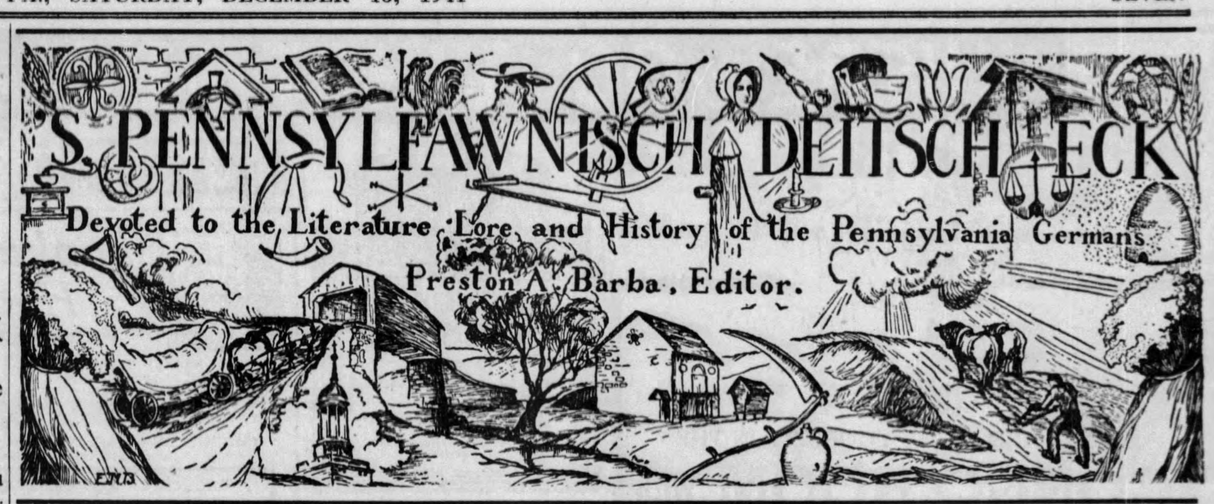
The government contended that the ring, operating in all parts of the world and covering all metropolitan centers and hundreds of whistle stops throughout the United States, delivered all kinds of military, commercial and industrial intelligence to Germany.

Witnesses testified that among the secrets sought by Germany were the Norden bombsight, rays which guided bombers to their objective and automatically released bombs over their targets, elevator pill boxes which sank into the grounds and blasted tanks as they passed overhead, trench crushers, "electric eye" anti-aircraft shells, and a vast variety of data on land, air and sea weapons.

Deaths

PARSONS—At Detroit, Mich., Dec. 12, 1941. Elizabeth, nee Campbell, Parsons, aged 51 years, 7 months and 7 days. Due notice of funeral.
Elwood Heintzelman

OPLINGER—At Palmerton, Dec. 12, 1941. Lucy, nee Marsh, Oplinger, widow of Cyrus Oplinger, in her 77th year. Due notice of funeral.
Harvey R. Saylor.



WANN DER WINDER KUMMT

Wann die kalte Schtarrem peife
Bidderlich am Haus verbei,
Un die Deer hockt voll mit schdeife,
Darre Micke far g'schwind nei;
Wann die Hunder un die Haase
Hen en harter Race un tough;
Un die Mammi fangt aa raase
Far en nei Bisskatze Muff;
O sell's die Zeit far schinne
Far die gut ald Fedderdeck,
Un die lang alt Holsbox hinne
Dart am waarme Offe-eck;
Un sell alt hart-seider Fessel
Des waerd ordlich oft gemelkt,
Un mer watcht der alt Teekessel
Singe darrich alle Kelt.

Wann mer daags e bissel loafe
Frei vun Politiks un Bums,
Wann mer nachts mol solid schlofe
Unne 'n Sarye odder n' Wans;
Wann die raasend Blizzard blaerre
Wie en wild Gedier do draus,
Un an alle Riss un Gnarre
Schluppt der Winder graad ins Haus;
O sell's die Zeit, du liewer,
Wann mer in die Hosse schpringt—
Grickt mer 'n kalt Conniption Fiewer
Mit em Zero in de Schtrimp;
Un mer yaagt wie all 240
Far die waarm Kich unnedraus,
Dann find mer—Holy Moses!—
Ei, es Feier iss yo aus!

Alle Feld iss blott abg'schore
Wann die Reife schleiche bei,
Un mer grickt die Schnut verfrore,
Un die Heese zimmlich glei;
Wann der Busch guckt daerr un nackich,
Un die Wolke schwarz un gro,
Un die Welt guckt rau un schlappich,
Un mer fiehlt e wennich blo;
O sell's die Zeit die Lizzy
Will en neier Beaver Hut,
Un die Betz die halt em bizzy
Figgere uff en seidni Suit;
Un so far die Bevvy seef ich
Far en grie un roder Frock,
Un Schtrimp geelbrau un schdreefich,
Wie en bleecher Tschaa-duwack.

Far die alt Hausbutze-gichter
Gebt mer ken Rumbumbel drum,
Un die Mammi hockt un schtrickt,
Un mer hocke uns drum rum;
Wann mer Zeiting lest un Bicher
Un die Mammi hockt un schtrickt
Un es scheint mer iss net sicher
As mer net Haern-fiewer grickt;
O sell's die Zeit, dog-gone-it,
Nemmt's en nei Ragoone-Schwans
Far en Collar un en Bonnet,
Mit de Fliggel vun re Gans,
Far die Mabel un die Maggie
Un die Julli un die Jane
Un die Annie un die Aggie,
Un sechs annre noch deheem.

Ya, der Bizzard iss am brumme,
Un der Gripp iss in der Luft,
Wann die Winder-Fashions kumme,
Un sie breche em schier uff;
Wann der Jecky kreischt far Schtiffel
Un der Simmy will en paar,
Mit Eisbappe an seim Schniffel
Un Latwaerrick in de Haar;
O sell's die Zeit mer bleche
Wie der gut alt Sandy Klaas,
Un die Knoche all verbreche
Do rum schkeede uff de Naas;
'S iss en Zeit far Huschtedroppe,
Pulfer, Pille un Linimend,
Englisch Salz un Peffer schnuffe
Graad vum Aabeginn zum End.

SOLLY HULSBUCK
(Harvey M. Miller, 1871-1939)

DIE ALDE HARDE ZEITE

In alder Zeit, var siwwezich Yohr,
Dann waare aa die Zeite hard.
Mer gleicht es net, doch iss es waahr,
Es scheint as wann's nau aa so waerd.
Viel Leit hen dann ken Aerwet g'hatt.
Doch deel hen g'schafft far ann're Leit;
En gleener Loh, des waar ihr Lot,
In all dem waar Zufriedeheit.

Es Geld waar raar, kens schbend net viel;
Deel Leit hen dann so hard browiert,
Hen doch net grickt die Hill un Fill,
Wie's karzlich waar, wu viel verfiehrt:
Yuscht fufzich Cent der Daag waar dann
Gezaehlt recht aagenehmes Geld,
Fer Grumbiere lese in Lynndown.
Un Welschkarn baschde dart im Feld.

Mer denkt: wie lebde dann die Leit,
Wann public Aerwet waar so raar?
Wer bargt 'ne in der harde Zeit?
Wer kaaft fer sie was needich waar?
Sie lebde dann vergniecht un gut,
Hen nix verhaust, hen alles g'schbaart;
Es waar ken Druwwel mit Hochmut,
Mit Movies un mit Autofaahrt.

Die Leit hen dann viel Schdenner g'hatt
In ihrem Keller roiheweis,
Un drin waar Essach bei der Lot;
Hen aa viel Sach gedarrt mit Fleiss,
Viel Sauerkraut hen sie eweck
Fer winters, un's waar gut, ich wett,
Hen oft g'saat, "Sauerkraut un Schpeck,
Des macht die alde Weiwer fett."

Eig'salse Welschkarn, gansi Lot,
Eig'salsne Bohne gleicher Weis:
Eig'salsne Gummere hen sie g'hatt,
Un all versargt mit Mieh un Fleiss.
So waar der Keller voll gemacht
Mit Essach fer die Winterzeit;
'S waar dann ken Mangel Daag un Nacht,
Besonders bei de aarme Leit.

Wu hen sie yuscht die Sache grickt,
Fer uffzuschdore bei der Lot?
Sie hen sich in die Zeite g'schickt,
Schier yedes hot en Gaarde g'hatt,
In sellem Gaarde hen sie g'schafft,
Geraised viel Sach, un's waar so gut,
Hen aagewend ihr beschde Kraft,
In Zeite, wu mer schunscht nix dutt.

In so 'me Gaarde raised mer viel,
En hunnert Dollar wert, ich rod,
Was en Familie hawwe will
Es Yohr rum zu ihr'm Fleesch un Brod,
Sie schaffde, schbaarde 's bescht mer kann;
So waar der Weg in alder Zeit,
Ken Bettle waar fer miessich Leit,
En yeder helft sich selwer dann.

Walnutport, Pa.,
Nov. 4, 1941. REV. J. J. REITZ.

Conrad Weiser

By ARTHUR D. GRAEFF, Ph. D.

CHAPTER XXIII

Standing "Newter" 1746

"CAN A MAN of your Interest and warm Heart sit still at Tulpehocken?" Conrad Weiser was nearing his fiftieth birthday when Secretary Peters wrote the above plea to him on July 9, 1746. The circumstances which prompted the appeal did not grow out of any reluctance on Weiser's part to perform the duties imposed upon him as magistrate and interpreter. Quite to the contrary he, and only he, remained steadfast in his efforts to avert inter-Indian wars and to secure the safety of the British colonies from the horrors of Indian massacre and French invasion. Richard Peters turned to Weiser when it appeared that all else had failed and implored the aging Tarachawagon to keep his hold upon "the reins of the universe." (1)

Intercolonial Indian diplomacy had almost come to an end after the shabby treatment that the visiting delegates had received from Governor Clinton at the Albany Conference of 1745. (2) This breach in the united front which the colonies tried to show in their earlier dealings with the red men threatened the loss of the Indians' frindship at a time when alarms were being heard on every hand. The winter of 1745-1746 had brought accounts of huge bands of French Indians being collected along the southern shores of the Great Lakes and as far west as the Mississippi river. The treason of Peter Chartiers was frequently mentioned as an underlying cause of the widespread redskin uprising. (3)

In Philadelphia three companies of volunteer troops were raised to defend the province. Two English companies and one German company were inducted. The Captain of the German company was one Dr. Diemer, whom we shall meet again. An attempt was made to raise an additional German company at Tulpehocken. Governor Thomas issued a proclamation urging enlistments and Conrad Weiser was requested to translate the proclamation into German. The settlers of Tulpehocken were indifferent to this appeal and Conrad Weiser himself declined a Captain's commission offered by the Governor in a letter addressed to Capt. Conrad Weiser Esquire. Weiser declined the post after discussing the matter with his "neighbors and others." (4)

Secretary Peters' appeal to bestir himself did not grow out of Weiser's failure to raise a miltiary company. Diplomacy had broken down. Desperately Clinton of New York had called for another conference at Albany and his call had met with cool reception in the Pennsylvania assembly. That body declined to send delegates but indicated that it was willing that Governor Thomas should attend if he wished.

Governor George Thomas was a sick man, and affairs of state to him, were subordinate to his failing health. Increasing "pains in his chest" as Weiser described the Governor's ailment finally forced him to resign his position. John Penn, one of the proprietors, died in 1746. James Logan was a chronic sufferer from the ague, his letters written during this period showing the effects of palsy in the uneven script of his handwriting. "I am in the midst of all these troubles and a very hot spell of weather" added Richard Peters to the letter in which he begged Weiser to aid him. (5)

Meanwhile the pugnacious governor of Virginia, Col. Gooch, was directing his attentions toward fitting out a military expedition against the French. He had wearied of his attempts to bring about a peace between the Catawbas of the South and their ancient enemies, the Six Nations. On most of his long journeys into the wilderness Weiser had carried a commission from Virginia, but, after the collapse of negotiations at Albany in 1745, Gooch had lost patience, and, in a letter to Governor Thomas washed his hands of any further part in the role of peacemaker decalring "it would be a good Policy to leave them (the Indians) to determine their Differences between themselves" and then in bitter sarcasm he added "and then they (six Nations) may want leisure to travel to Canada and Montreal." (6)

Governor Thomas gave vent to his disgust at Gooch's retreat from the peace plans. "Thus all Mr. Gooch's Humanity is ended in a politick permisson to the People to cutt one another's Throats as fast as they can" wrote Thomas to Weiser. It remained for Pennsylvania alone to prevent the annual excursions of Six Nations braves in quest of Flathead scalps.

The Catawbas had informed Gooch that they would treat with the Iroquois if the latter sent presents and were willing to come to Williamsburg in Virginia. Thomas instructed Weiser to employ Shikellimy to carry this message to the Six Nations Council at Onondaga. Even if Virginia was negligent in her duty Pennsylvania must not be remiss in hers. (7)

Even though Governor Gooch had put Indian affairs out of his mind there was one man in Virginia who was sensible of the danger involved. That man was Colonel Thomas Lee of Stratford, the founder of the remarkable family which brought so much distinction to the name of Lee during the early days of the republic. Colonel Lee had met Conrad Weiser at Lancaster, at the time of the Tri-colony Treaty of 1744. At that time these two men had become fast friends and a correspondence between them had continued without interruption. Lee sought information from Weiser on Indian marriage customs, copies of Indian folk songs, delivery of vines of Rhenish grapes to be planted at Stratford and many related subjects. Weiser supplied the desired information as the exchange of letters continued through the years intervening between 1744 and the crisis of 1746. (8)

In one of his letters to Lee, Weiser warned of the dangers of Indian wars. The Virginia colonel still held his office as Commissioner of Indian affairs and he took up the problem of arranging a conference between the Six Nations and the Catawbas, after Governor Gooch deserted the cause. Lee urged Weiser to prevail upon the Iroquois to send delegates to Frederick in Maryland as a midway point between the long houses of the contending tribes.

When Clinton of New York called for Pennsylvania delegates to attend a conference at Albany his invitation was spurned. The Pennsylvania Assembly refused and the Governor was ill. An Indian Conference with the Six Nations involving the momentous question of taking up the hatchet called for the presence of some Pennsylvania representative. With no one there the Indians would feel that Onas had deserted them when they needed his counsel most. This was the state of affairs when Peters wrote to Weiser pleading that he should go to Albany to represent Pennsylvania. Weiser agreed to go.

Once again he carried a message from Virginia this time at the request of Colonel Lee. The Virginia assembly had voted Weiser a reward of thirty pounds for his services on former occasions. Forty ounces of gold were sent to the Six Nations in the name of the governor of Virginia, with the promise that more would be given at the conclusion of the treaty which was planned to be held at Frederick. (9)

In a letter to Lee April 16, 1746, Weiser stated that he had just returned from Shamokin where he had learned something about the attitude of the Indians toward participating in the war against the French. "I, for my Part, allways thought it would be a (sic) very Difficult for us to Engage them against the French, but much more Difficult for the French to Engage them against us as they seem to be obsolutely resolved to stand newter, but as we live in an age where the Steadfast of mankind is not to be Depended on and most Nations are guided by Self Interest it would not be a great Wonder if the poor Indians would look out for gain and more so as the French are Ever busy about them" . . . (10)

The neutrality of the Six Nations was wearing thin. The New York authorities were bringing heavy pressure upon them to take up the hatchet against the French. On August 28, 1746 Sir William Johnson, aged only thirty-one years, was appointed "Colonel of the Forces to be raised out of the Six Nations." Johnson's close associations as a trader at Oswego and a favorite among the Mohawk Nation placed him in a strategic position. (11)

On the other hand the French were using every ruse possible to win the Six Nations to their cause. Mohawk braves captured at Crown Point were sent home with French presents. These Indians told their people that the French would not disturb Mohawk country if the Six Nations remained neutral. They, the French, would attack only New England as revenge for the loss of Cape Breton. The effectiveness of the French inducements to the young braves of the Six Nations was proven by the discovery of some Oneidas who had fallen in battle against the English at Saratoga. These evil portents Weiser communicated to Richard Peters in a letter sent from Albany on Sept. 27, 1746. (12)

The same letter reported, dejectedly "I wish I was able to write a agreeable letter to you, but I find nothing at all agreeable in the affair of the Expedition (and Elsewhere). It appears to me very dismal. Our friends the Six Nations have promised to fight but . . . it was only their Lipps that spoke and not their Hearts. So many Accidents happened which are looked upon by the Indians as bad Omens. Soon when they came down (to Albany) they were soon catched by the Small Pox and the other Distemper called the Long Fever. Both Distempers carried off above 200 Albany people and makes sad Work among the Indians, most of them fell sick before they came home and a great many died." This statement must refer to the Indian visit of 1745.

There was no conference at Albany in 1746. The convergence of troops upon that city was in the form of military expedition. Col. Gooch planned to take his Virginia battalions to Albany and Colonel Lee had informed Weiser that Gooch would meet him there. But Virginia's governor, like Pennsylvania's became very sick at the last moment and did not make the journey. In commenting on his disappointment in Gooch Weiser quoted Scriptures in writing to Peters "The Fool has the Rod in his hand which in Justice ought to be on his Back."

Conrad Weiser, as the peace emissary from Pennsylvania and Virginia was the only person at Albany interested in securing any form of peace in 1746. The outskirts of the city were converted into a military camp. Weiser's description of the encampment and the provisioning of the provincial troops will be of interest here:

"Now for our own People—a Sett of Man that can Damn Gott and swear are the Head of the Affair (Expedition against Canada) who suffer no Body about them that does not agree with them and the very Counsellors of the King . . . are not heard. . . . The Soldiers that are quartered on both Sides of the River, up and down killed many Cattle and Sheep and play the Mischief. . . . Drinks and Damns and the cursing Albany labours under is Unexpressable, and no Expedition is expected nor intended by G. C. (George Clinton), who is now made a colonel, if he can help it this Fall.

Waggons are now making to carry the Canons and Orders will be sent to Mr. Livingstones (Livingstone Manor) Furniss to run some Canon Balls. . . .

The four Pensilvany Companies are posted about 13 miles above Albany on the west Shoer (Shore) at a place called the Half Moon. They have no Blankets yet, no Great Coats, their Stockings hangs over the Shoes of some of them . . . I advised Captain Diemer to go to the Governor for some Blankets . . . ."

From these remarks we gather that Weiser was not a warlike man in 1746.

NOTES

1.—Tarachawagon was Weiser's Indian name. It means "He who holds in his hands the reins of the universe."
2.—See Part II of Chapter XXI, S. PENNSYLFAWNISCH DEITSCH ECK for Nov. 22, 1941.
3.—Weiser MSS. Vol. II. P. 50. Thomas to Weiser, Dec. 31, 1745. See also, Logan to Weiser, Nov. 29, 1745, and Thomas to Weiser, p 49 supra.
4.—Peters MSS. Vol. II. p. 58. By "neighbors and others" Weiser may have meant his father John Conrad Weiser, who visited him in Tulpehocken in 1746. Weiser informs Col. Lee that he has declined the Commission as Captain in a letter dated July 5, 1745. Weiser MSS. Vol. I. p. 15.
5.—Weiser MSS. Vol. I. pp. 15½ and 16.
6.—Peters MSS. Vol. II. p. 44. Gooch to Thomas, September 12, 1745.
7.—Ibid. p. 43. Thomas to Weiser, October 30, 1745.
8.—Weiser—Lee Correspondence in two volumes of Weiser's Letters, Historical Society of Pennsylvania.
9.—It is not clear whether Weiser regarded himself as a delegate to the Six Nations commissioned by Virginia, or a representative of official Pennsylvania in the planned Expedition against Canada.
10.—Weiser to Lee, Weiser MSS. Vol. I. p. 14.
11.—Pound, Arthur: JOHNSON OF THE MOHAWKS, pp 98-113, New York, 1930.
12.—Weiser MSS. Vol. I, p. 13. Weiser to Peters, Sept. 27, 1746.

12 U. S. Agencies Will Be Located In Other Cities

FDR Order Part of Program to Streamline Government Functions for Defense

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19. (UP)—President Roosevelt tonight ordered 12 Federal agencies—or sections of them—transferred to other cities as part of a program to streamline certain Federal and state government functions to bolster the war effort.

The order, affecting 10,000 Federal employes, was issued by the budget bureau.

The bureaus to be shifted, their new locations and the number of workers involved, follow:

Philadelphia, Pa. — Securities and Exchange Commission, 1,400; bureau of old age and survivors insurance of the Social Security board, 1,750; and the alien registration, certifications, and the research and education division of the Immigration and Naturalization service, 950.

New York City — Patent Office, 1,400.

Chicago—Fish and Wildlife service, 375; National Park service, 175; Office of Indian Affairs, 300; Employes Compensation Commission, 500; Railroad Retirement Board, 1,600.

St. Louis—Rural Electrification Administration, 1,100; Farm Security Administration, 900.

Pittsburgh—Wage and Hour division and part of the office of the solicitor of the Labor Department, 545.

Budget Director Harold D. Smith said other bureaus may be shifted in the overall drive to provide working and living quarters for 40,000 additional war workers expected in the capital before July 1, 1942.

"The whole government will be studied for possible transfers," he said.

He did not reveal the future street locations of the transferred agencies.

Another German

Continued from Page 1

by storm the town of Ruza, 60 miles due west of the capital, and cut west of the important rail junction of Kaluga, 90 miles southwest, taking several villages. Ktarussa, 65 miles south of Moscow and 40 miles northeast of Kaluga, and the town of Kanino southeast of Kaluga also were reported captured.

The Russians said seven Nazi divisions of perhaps 105,000 men had put up desperate resistance south of Ruza but that Red forces got the upper hand in one mighty assault after another.

Kaluga is an important rail junction on the line running south to Bryansk and Kiev. It was here that the Germans had concentrated one of their strongest forces in their now thwarted drive upon Moscow. Moreover, German troops retreating from Tula had fallen back toward Kaluga, now partly encircled.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 20.—The Russians have opened a major offensive along the entire Finnish front, taking advantage of weakened opposition caused by the German army's withdrawal of three-fifths of the troops it originally deployed there, British reports said today.

"Dense waves" of Russian cavalry and ski troops were reported thrown into the assault with the support of guns and tanks especially designed for rigorous warfare on this frozen front.

Other dispatches said the Germans left the Finns ill-prepared to meet the slashing Red army offensive and that the Nazis remaining there "are feeling the anger which has reinforced Finnish contempt as the Finns realize to what extent the German high command has been using them as a puppet power."

Labor-Industry

Continued from Page 1

said to have agreed that any mediating board which the conference might recommend should be authorized to pass upon the union shop question whenever it arose in war-time disputes. The industrialists were said to be insistent that the union shop question be set aside for the duration, except in instances where such a shop already is in existence or in cases where it could be agreed upon by direct negotiation between employers and unions.

The labor people were reported to favor establishment of a mediation board somewhat similar to that in operation during the first world war.

In talking to reporters after today's conference, Davis emphasized that failure to comply with the President's request did not mean that the discussion's have broken up permanently.

"My own opinion," he said, "is that the longest way around is the shortest way home in this situation. We make hay slowly some times."

He expressed disappointment that an agreement had not been reached by the deadline, but said that the President "didn't kick me downstairs" for it. "He is not that kind of a boss," he said. "He merely asked that the discussions continue."

Best Christmas Dinner in Army's History for Boys Staying in Camp

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19. (AP)—The "best Christmas dinner in Army history"—with turkey and everything from soup to nuts—is in store for soldiers who must remain at their camps and posts over the holiday.

The Quartermasters Corps estimated today that Army chefs will cook about one and a half million pounds of the festive bird—a pound per man—for the service's 12,000 mess halls and cafeterias throughout the Nation. And the whole meal figures down to 70 cents a man and "a balanced diet."

Here's the menu, which the Corps says is flexible enough to permit substitutions and changes to meet individual tastes and local marketing conditions:

Celery and Olives
Fruit Cup Tomato Soup
Roast Turkey with Sage Dressing
Giblet Gravy Cranberry Sauce
Mashed Potatoes, Buttered Peas
Mashed Hubbard Squash
Lettuce with Russian Dressing
Hot Rolls and Butter Mince Pie
Coffee and Ice Cream
Assorted Fruits, Nuts, Mints, and Hard Candy

After the meal, there's to be "an informal entertainment session that will be spontaneous and carefree," with army songs and Christmas carols.

Decorated Christmas trees, crepe paper, ribbons, holly leaves and poinsettias will deck the banquet halls of the camps and special Christmas services will be conducted in army chapels.

Martinique Deal Worries Berlin; Vichy Gets Note

Official German Reaction Is Withheld Until Note Is Answered

STOCKHOLM, Saturday, Dec. 20. (UP)—German newspapers reported that Germany has demanded in a note that the French government explain the agreement which the high commission of the French West Indies island of Martinique has reached with the United States. It was said that Berlin expects strong action by the Vichy government.

It was not known, however, whether the note constituted an ultimatum, demanding that France repudiate any commitments entered into by its officials in the West Indies.

Wilhelmstrasse circles, the newspapers reported, said there would be no official German reaction to the Martinique agreement before Vichy answered the note. The reply was expected to arrive today.

The newspapers made no editorial comment on the Australian-Dutch occupation of Portuguese Timor, but authoritative German sources denied reports that troops were concentrating on the Franco-Spanish border, whence they might move into Portugal.

Senate Confirms

Continued from Page 1

py duty to chase the bonus marchers out of Washington during President Hoover's administration. He did that job with a characteristic thoroughness which brought considerable criticism, but when he retired in 1937 President Roosevelt told him, "your record in war and peace is a brilliant chapter in American history."

That was a sentence with which to close the book, but retirement was not for MacArthur. President Quezon of the newly-formed Philippine Commonwealth asked him to organize defense forces for the islands.

MacArthur was busy at that job when war clouds formed in the Far East and President Roosevelt recalled him to active service and placed him in charge of the Far Eastern Army command into which all Philippine forces were inducted.

The rest is a new chapter—brilliantly started but not yet finished.

As a full general, MacArthur would have equal rank with any military officer Britain or other Allies might assign to the Far East.

Although Pershing is the only field officer to hold this rank heretofore in wartime, nine others have received it in peacetime, either in active service or after their retirement.

In recent years the rank has been enjoyed temporarily by the war department chief of staff while he held that post. General George C. Marshall, the present chief of staff, is the only other general.

British Fighting

Continued from Page 1

Japanese to pause "for rest and reinforcement" short of the new British defense lines along the Krian river.

Along this stream, running from the coast about 40 miles south of Penang, in a northeasterly direction across Malaya, it appeared the first full-scale battle for Singapore would be fought.

Every effort was being made to strengthen the defenses of the base itself as the British were believed prepared to hold it at all costs, even at the risk of losing other eastern outposts one by one.

Keep 'Em Singing

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19. (AP) —"Keep 'em singing!"

A 16-year-old refugee English girl—who wants to remain anonymous—suggested to school authorities today that the United States adop that slogan for controlling children during possible air raids.

During the severe attacks on London, she said, children bolstered their morale by singing—"even when we didn't want to."

OCD May Ask Federal Funds For Gas Masks

Would Be Given 50,000,000 Civilians Near Three Coastal Areas

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19. (UP)—Director Fiorello H. LaGuardia of the Office of Civilian Defense said today Congress soon may be asked for funds to purchase 50,000,000 gas masks for civilians residing near the three coastal areas—East, Gulf and Pacific.

LaGuardia told a press conference the budget bureau has the matter under consideration and a definite request for the funds will depend "on the specific recommendations of the Army."

The masks, he said, would be of five sizes.

They would include masks for babies, "Mickey Mouse" masks for children from two to three years old, small child's masks for ages 3 through 12, masks for small adults and masks for "universal" adults

LaGuardia said he believed the OCD has sufficient assurances from the Army "to proceed with this project." The masks, he added, probably could not be purchased for at least six months after the appropriation is approved.

Asked whether orders would be issued for children and adults to carry them, he declared:

"Certainly we will require people to carry them—they aren't souvenirs."

The masks would cost approximately $3.75 each and would be given to the public without cost, being distributed first to people in the so-called "target areas" which extend approximately 200 miles inland from the three coasts.

LaGuardia outlined the following rules and practices to be followed by civilians and OCD officers in the present war emergency:

1. No air raid alarm is to be sounded until the Army actually gives the signal. Then the alarm will be given by the OCD.

2. Air raid wardens must be trained "an hour or two each night" to get them accustomed to working on real problems and not just listening to lectures.

3 The general rules issued from OCD headquarters must be modified to meet local conditions.

4. All citizens must give their "full and complete cooperation" by complying with rules and instructions which are being sent out as fast as possible.

Italians Claim Attack On 5 British Cruisers

ROME, Dec. 19. (Official Broadcast Recorded by (AP))—The Italian high command claimed today that five British cruisers had been attacked by Axis torpedo planes in the Mediterranean but did not state whether any were sunk.

Three were declared hit Wednesday by successive waves of Italian squadrons in Libyan waters where "important British naval forces" were present.

A fourth, it was asserted, was attacked yesterday near the British fortified island of Malta.

The fifth was said to have been hit and set on fire by German planes. Just where was not stated.

FDR Thanks Scouts

NEW YORK, Dec. 19. (AP)—In his annual Christmas message to the Boy Scouts of America, President Roosevelt today expressed appreciation of the Scouts' contribution to "our national strength and morale by helping to keep alive the manly virtues of truthfulness, loyalty, courage and helpfulness."

Mr. Roosevelt is honorary president of the Boy Scouts.

Dual Destroyer Launching Today at Charleston, S.C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 19. (AP) —Two sleek warships, side by side in the building ways at the Charleston navy yard, will slide down the ways tomorrow in the first dual launching of destroyers in the South.

The new 1,700 ton destroyers, the Tillman and the Beatty, will be the fourth and fifth destroyers launched at the Charleston yard this year. Two more destroyers are now in advanced construction here.

FDR Formally Sets Up Office Of Censorship

Price to Have Absolute Discretion in Handling of Communications

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19. (UP)—President Roosevelt today formally established an Office of Censorship to be directed by Byron Price, who will have "absolute discretion" in censoring all communications between the United States and any foreign country.

In an executive order setting up the Office of Censorship, Mr. Roosevelt instructed Price to censor "communications by mail, cable, radio, or other means of transmission . . . between the United States and any foreign country, or which may be carried by any vessel or other means of transportation," in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the President.

The order also created a censorship policy board consisting of the vice president, the secretaries of treasury, War and Navy, the attorney general, postmaster general, the director of the Office of Government Reports and the director of the Office of Facts and Figures with the postmaster general as chairman.

The board will advise Price on "policy and the coordination and integration of the censorship."

The director was ordered to establish a censorship operating board consisting of representatives of government departments and agencies.

The censorship powers set forth in the executive order will extend to all the territories and possessions of the United States, including the Philippine Islands.

The scope of the order included all foreign countries except those hereafter expressly excluded by regulation.

The director also was authorized to use existing Federal personnel, as well as hire new employes to carry on his duties.

The executive order was made public by the White House shortly after Price concluded a conference with the President, saying that one of his first duties, so far as voluntary censorship within the United States was concerned, would be to summarize and clarify many requests already made by the Government for voluntary withholding of certain facts and types of information by press and radio.

Price pointed out that some of the Government requests for voluntary censorship to newspapers and radio stations had been contradictory but that an effort would be made to coordinate the Government requests for voluntary censorship as soon as possible.

OPA Asks Price Freezing On Rubber Soles, Heels

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19. (UP)—The Office of Price Administration today asked 72 manufacturers of rubber soles and heels not to increase prices above present levels pending an OPA price study of the industry.

Annapolis

Continued from Page 1

burst into spontaneous cheers when Knox handed Kidd his parchment and spoke these words:

"Remember that your father did not lose his life. He gave it."

The youth, pale but composed, listened gravely, then smiled, shook the secretary's hand and strode resolutely to his seat. A fortnight hence, this young man will carry on in the footsteps of his brave father. He will report for active duty and, at his request, will be assigned to a submarine.

In the audience, dressed in deep mourning, sat a grief-stricken but proud mother—the widow of Admiral Kidd.

Her son was one of a handful of graduates cited for "special officer-like qualities."

He and 494 classmates will receive an ensign's commission immediately. After a 10-day Christmas leave they will report for active duty. Twenty-four others will be commissioned as second lieutenants in the Marine Corps; 26 will be honorably discharged, but probably will be called to active duty soon as naval reserves; two other commissions are being held up.

This, technically, is the class of 1942, but the exigencies of war necessitated that the scheduled spring graduation be advanced.

Knox, just returned from Hawaii where he made a personal survey of the death and destruction wrought by the Japanese, cautioned his listeners never to underestimate the strength of the enemy; its combined military and naval power.

The enemy forces, he said, include "a huge and highly efficient army which, until very recently, carried all before it on the continent of Europe"; a "large, well-trained air force" and—

"They include a very considerable fleet—at present, by far the largest naval force in the Western Pacific, where most of the sea fighting will be done."

He did not elaborate on this statement of Japanese naval superiority in the Western Pacific, but it was assumed he meant in the area west of Hawaii, probably in the vicinity of the Philippines where this country's Asiatic fleet—one of three units—is based. The other two units are the Atlantic and Pacific fleets.

"But formidable though our enemies may be," Knox said, "you can be sure that victory—eventually and inevitably—will be ours."

Nazi Air

Continued from Page 1

crisis they could probably establish an operating base in Argentina and cause considerable difficulty."

7. German agents concealed a complete shortwave broadcasting unit in a diplomatic pouch seized by agents of the Argentine government.

8. Merchant vessel departures from the United States across the Atlantic have been communicated in code to Mexico City and then by short wave transmitted to Nazi authorities in Germany."

9. A German air force reserve officer has established an airport possibly with a radio station in the western end of Colombian plainland near Boa Vista; there are about 30 recogized airplane landing strips in the area.

10. Nazi agents hatched a revolt in the Argentine air force in a Buenos Aires cafe known as Diese's cafe.

11. Extensive aerial photos of northern South America were taken by German airline pilots.

The report was signed by Chairman Jack Nichols, D., Okla., and Reps. Richard M. Kelberg, D., Tex., Harron Pearson, D., Tenn., Everett M. Dirksen, R., Ill., and Carl Hinshaw, R., Calif.

The committee recommended the State Department take counter measures at once.

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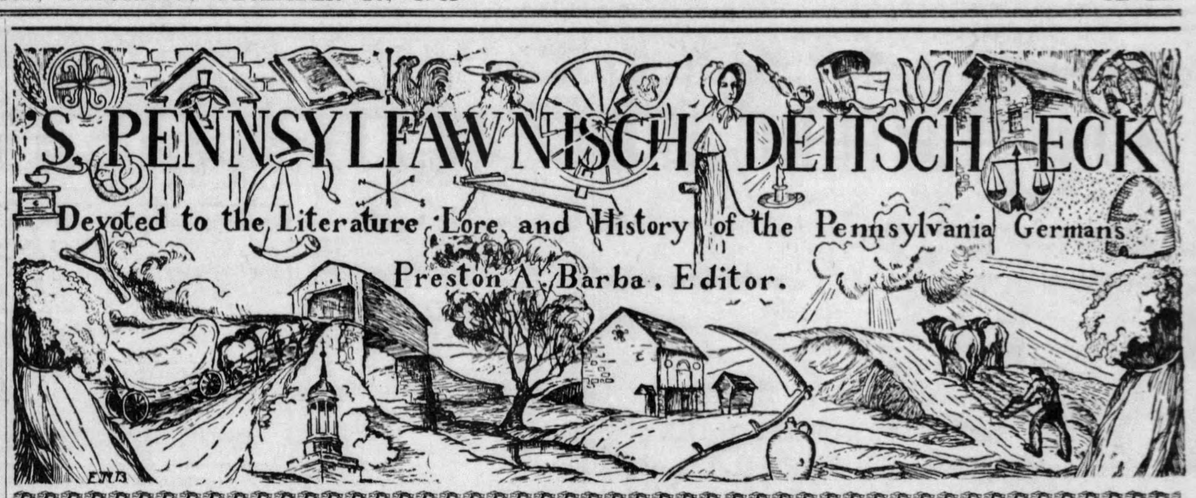
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The response has been most gratifying, but the need is so urgent that every effort must still be made to put this community's American Red Cross drive "over the top."

The committee would like to publish the name of every contributor, but lack of space necessitates that donations of $10 and over only, will appear in print.

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Die Nacht Vor De Chrischdaag

'S waar die Nacht vor de Chrischdaag und darch es gans Haus
Verregt sich ke' Thierli, net emol en Maus;
Die Schtruemp warre schnock im Schornschtee gehunke,
In der Hoffning der "Nick" daet graad runner tschumpe;
Die Kinner so schnock waare all schee im Bett,
Vun Zuckerschleck draame un was mer doch wett;
Die Mammi im Schnuppduch un ich in der Kapp,
Hen uns yuscht hiegelegt far'n lang Winters Nap—
Dann draus in 'm Hof waar so 'n dunnerse Yacht,
Dass ich uffg'schprunge bin zu sehne waer's macht.
Ans Fenschter graad schpring ich so schnell wie'n Flasch,
Die Laede uffg'risse, uffg'schmisse die Sasch!
Der Mond uff die Bruscht dem neug'fallne Schnee
Macht Helling wie Mitdaag iwwer alles so schee.
Imme Aageblick kummt yetz, un rund wie e Kersch,
E Fuhrmann im Schlidde un acht kleene Hersch—
E Maennli in Pelze, so freindlich un frei—
Hab graadeweck g'wisst, 's muss der Pelznickel sei!
Wie Aadler, so schnell, sin die Herschlin zusamme,
Un er peift un 'r ruft un 'r nennt sie mit Naame:
"Yetz Dascher! yetz Danzer; yets Pranzer! yets Vixen!
Un Komet! un Kupid! un Dunder! un Blitzen!"
An der Porch isch er nuff, um die Mauer gefalle—
"Yetz schpringt eweck! schpringt eweck! schpringt eweck alle!"
Wie Laab vor 'me Windschtarm—der wildscht das mer seht,
Wann ebbes im Weg isch un's himmelwerts geht,
Zum Hausgiwwel nuff sin die Herschlin wie g'floge,
Mit 'm Schliddli voll Sach un der "Nick" mit gezoge;
Imme Aageblick heerscht uff'm Dach—owwedrowwe—
En Geschaerr un Gedanz wie mit hoelzene Glowwe.
Mei Kopp zieg ich nei, guck um mich im Haus—
Un im Schornschtee, do kummt 'r waahrhaftig schun raus!
Mit Pelze verwickelt vun Kopp bis zum Fuss,
Un alles verschnuttelt mit Aesche un Russ!
Uff 'm Buckel en Bindel voll allerhand G'schpiel—
'S hot geguckt wie 'm Kraemer sei Kramm artlig viel.
Sei Maul, wie 'n Kersch, un sei Dimple die lache—
Sei Aage, die blinzle, un wie Rose sei Backe.
Gans rund waar sei Meili un rot wie der Klee,
Un's Schnurbaerdli weiss wie Woll odder Schnee;
En schtumpiges Peifli, fescht zwische de Zaeh,
Un der Schmok schteigt in Ringlin so schee in die Heeh.
Sei G'sichtli so breed un sei Beichli e bissel
Iwwerm Lache hot g'schittelt wie Dschelly in der Schissel.
So dick un so rund waar des luschtige Elfge,
Muss lache, graad aus, un kann's gaar net helfe.
Sei Keppli waar eifrig un schwetzig mit Nicken—
Sei Aage, gaar freindlich mit Blinzele un Blicken;
Die Schtruemp hot 'r g'fillt, un mit freehlichem Braus,
Da schpringt er inschtendig den Schornschtee hinaus;
Schpringt uff sei Schlitte, zu sei Fuhr geht 'n Piffel,
Dann fliege sie fart wie Dunn vun der Dischtel:
Doch eb er gans fart waar, sei Gruss hot er g'macht—
"En herrliche Chrischdaag! un zu alle, Gut Nacht!"

—Translated by COL. THOMAS ZIMMERMAN.

Col. Thomas C. Zimmerman (b. in Lebanon County, January 23, 1838; died in Reading, Pa., Nov. 13, 1914) was for many years the editor of the Reading Times. He won acclaim as a gifted and skillful translator. His metrical translations from German poetry as well as his translations from Irish, Scotch, English and Greek writers into the Pennsylvania German dialect became a regular feature of the Reading Times. Notable among his translations from the German are Luther's "A Mighty Fortress Is Our God" and Schiller's "Song of the Bell."—The above translation of Clement C. Moore's well known poem appeared in 1876.

IM BUSCH WANN'S SCHNEED

Was iss doch alles so ruhich un schdill!
Mer heert ken Laut net im ganse Busch hie,
Net 'mol es Gebiebs vum mee glee Tschikadie,
Kee Grapp, un kee Schquaerl, mer harcht wie mer will.
Ken Lifdel riehrt sich; un 's gebt em en G'fiehl
As wann die Welt mit allmechdicher G'walt
Uff eemol nau sich der Odem halt.
Noh kummt der Schnee! Awwer net im me G'wiehl;
Die Flocke kumme wie Feddre so leicht,
Un eenseln zuerschd; awwer ball im me G'waerr,
As die Luft demit wimmelt. Dart drowwe nau schleicht
En Nachteil darch die dick Luft, as eb's waer
En G'schpuck, so weiss un so schdill. Un im Schnee
Waerd alles im Busch wie'n Geischder-welt schee.

—J. MAX HARK

'M Captain Jones Sei Chrischtkindel

Captain Joseph Jones of Pineville was head over ears in love with pretty Mary Stolling. He knew that he stood well in her favor, yet he was too timid to "pop the question" to her and ask her to become his own. More than a score of times he had resolved to speak of the momentous matter at the very next opportunity; but strange to say, as soon as he was alone with the dear girl his tongue seemed made of lead and he could not utter a word on the subject. After considering long and carefully how to go about this thing, a bright idea suddenly struck him and he formed a plan, the carrying out of which we will now let him relate in his own words.—

'S waar oweds var Chrischtdaag. Ich hab mich schee sauwer gebalwiert g'hatt, hab en funkelneie Suit aag'hatt un hab so schlick ausgeguckt wie en Biggeleise. So geh ich niwwer zu der alte Wittfraa Stolling. Sie waar'n allzamma deheem; die Mammi un ihre Maed hen all um der Offe rum g'hockt. Wie ich in die Schtubb kumm, do fange die Sally un die Kitty aa zu lache wie all nix Gut's.

"Well nau," hen sie g'satt, "do iss meiner Sechs der Joe! Hen mer's net g'saat, er daet noch kumme den Owet?"

Ich war gans verschtaunt. "Was iss los, Sally? Was hett ihr vun mir zu schwetze g'hatt?" hawwich g'frogt.

"Ei, die Mary hot en Hinkelbee iwwer die Dier gelegt, Joe, un do bischt du glei druff reikumme. Ich will doch wette, sie hot gewisst, dass du kumme witt."

Die Mary iss feierrot im G'sicht warre. "Schwetz doch ken so Dummheete, Sally," hot sie g'saat. "An so eppes hawwich yo gaar net gedenkt."

"Legel's yuscht net, Mary," hot die Kitty aag'fange. "Ich hab's yo selwer g'sehne wie du's geduh hoscht. Der Joe iss 's erscht druff reikumme, un der gebt dei Mann nau, so schur as eppes."

Nau hett ich en Chance g'hatt far graad raus zu plumpse mit der Frog, eb sie mich dann wott far en Mann; awwer die Mary hot sich so g'schemmt, dass ich sie gedauert hab, un ich hab aa werklich 's Haerz net g'hatt, far eppes zu saage. Ich grick mer awwer 'n Schtuhl, hol's Hinkelbee runner vun der Dier un schetck's in der Tschaecketsack.

"Was der Bettel witt du dann mit dem alte Knoche im Sack, Captain?" frogt die Mary.

"Uffhewe will ich en so lang ich leb, as en Chrischtkindel vum schenschte Maedel in gans Pineville." Wie ich des g'saat hab, iss sie als noch roter warre.

"Nau, Captain, schemmscht du dich dann net, so eppes zu saage?" Un do hot sie mich so schelmisch aageguckt, dass 's mer gans waarm um's Haerz warre iss.

"Joe," saagt noh die Sally, "nau musscht du der Mary awwer aa en Chrischtkindel gewwe, dass sie uffhewe kann so long as sie lebt."

"Wie ich yung waar," hot noh die alt Fraa aag'fange, "do hen mer als uff Chrischtdaag Owed unser Schtrimp uffg'henkt—"

"Ei, Mammi" saage die Maed, "wer werd dann so bei me Mannskerl vun Schtrimp schwetze?" Sie hen gemeent, des waer arg impolite, un sin gans rot warre.

"Ach, fiddlesticks!" saagt die Mammi, ungeduldig, "geht mer doch weg mit eiere dumme Notions vun was mer schwetze darf. Was iss dann do letz drin, wann mer vun Schtrimp schwetzt? Awwer heitzudaag wolle die Leit so fei sei un so polite, dass sie sich schemme, eppes beim rechte Naame zu heesse, un sin doch ken Dreck besser wie sie var alters waare. Wie ich so yung waar wie du, Mary, do hawwich als oweds mei Schtrimp uffg'henkt, un maryets waar'n sie als voll Chrischtkindelcher."

Die Maed hen widder gelacht, dass 'ne die Aage iwwergeloffe sin.

"Never mind!" saagt die Mary. "Der Captain waerd mer schun eppes gewwe far'n Chrischtkindel."

"Gewiss," saag ich. "Was ich verschprech, des halt ich, do kannscht dich druff verlosse. Ich hab dei Chrischtkindel schun reddi, Mary, awwer 's iss so gross, dass 's 'n Dreibuschelsack nemmt far's halte. Wann du mer nau verschprechscht, dass du's dei Lewelang uffhewe witt, dann sollscht's marye frieh hawwe."

"All right, Captain! Do iss mei Hand, ich verschprech's."

"Nau, Sally un Kitty," saag ich zu de annere Maed, "ihr sein Zeige. Ihr hen unser Barye g'heert."

"Sell iss recht," saage sei. "Mir sin Zeige." Die Mary waar awwer doch wunnerfitzich.

"Ich will's gewiss gut uffhewe, awwer—was iss's dann?" frogt sie.

"Never mind," saag ich, "henk yuscht 'n Sack naus uff die Portsch, eb du ins Bett gescht un marye frieh waerscht's schun ausfinne."

"Iss es dann schur, dass du eppes in der Sack duscht, wann ich 'n uffhenk? Du witt mich verleicht yuscht fuhle."

"Gewiss net. Ich duh eppes nei, awwer du musscht's noh b'halte so lang as du lebscht, wie du verschproche hoscht."

"Well, ich bin so gut as mei Wart. Ich denk, du daetscht mer nix aabiete, was net Uffhewes wert waer."

So hen mer noch 'n bissel weiter geblaudert. Iwwerdem iss die alt Fraa uff ihrem Schtuhl eig'schlofe, un wie's neine g'schlagge hot, hawwich "Gut Nacht" g'saat un bin graad heem gange.

Ich hab gewaart bis noch half Nacht, bis ich schur waar, dass sie ans Stollings nau all im Bett waere; dann geh ich widder nuff un schleich gans sachte darch's hinner Gaardedierle nuff noch'm Haus. Schur genunk, do henkt en grosser Mehlsack uff der hinnere Portsch. Er waar mit me Schtrick am me Balke feschtgemacht un hot so hoch g'hanke, dass mer net hendich hot neikumme kenne; awwer ich waar ge-determined mich net ausduh zu losse. Ich nemm en paar Schtiehl un schtell sie uff die Bank, graddel nuff un loss mich noh gans sachte am Schtrick nunner in der Sack. Wie ich awwer drin waar, fangt er aa hie un haer schwinge un schlaggt die Schtiehl vun der Bank runner. Sell hot en faerrichderlichi Zucht gemacht, doch iss scheint's niemand wacker warre as yuscht der gross Hund. Der hot aag'fange im Hof rumschpringe wie net g'scheit un hot ge-act as wann er alles verreisse wott. Er hot iwwerall rumg'schnuffelt, un ich hab mich im Sack zammegedrickt un so ruhich g'halte wie en Meisel. Ich hab net getraut mich zu verrege wege dem alte Schwaerneeter; 's waar mer aa bang, der Schtrick daet verreisse un ich daet runner falle—noh hett er mich g'hatt. Iwwer e Weil hot er sich gedischtert, awwer mir iss die Zeit ball gaar schtaerns lang warre. 'S waar 'n wieschti kalti Nacht, un wann ich net so heess in die Mary verliebt gewest waer, dann waer ich meiner Sechs verfrore, eb der Daag kumme iss. Ich bin's letscht ganz kalt warre un's waar ken Blacke an meim ganse Leib meh waarm as yuscht graad mei Haerz.

So iss about 'n Schtunn druff gange. Wann ich net als an die Mary gedenkt hett, dann hett ich's gaar net aushalte kenne. Dann fiehrt der Schinner den alte Mingo ruff uff die Portsch. Der fangt nau aa um mei Sack rum zu schnuffle un 'n Yacht zu mache, as wann er 'n Fuchs uffg'schpiert hett. "Wau! wau! wau!" iss 's Gebiaff widder abgange. Glei fangt er aa gege der Sacke nuff zu tschumpe. "Pack dich, Mingo!" hawwich gegrische, frellich gans leis, dass mich yo niemand im Haus heere daet; awwer er hot yuscht noch aerger gebrillt. "Witt du nau ruhich sei, du Schlinge!" greisch ich noch later, far 's waar mer dodbang er mecht beisse un verleicht aryets haltpacke an mer, wu ich's net gleiche daet; awwer 's hot nix gebatt, er hot in eem Schtick fart gedobt. Ich hab's noh mit gute Warte gebrowiert un hab 'm gans feischtiehlich gepiffe; awwer's waar all far ewweviel. Er iss uff der Wacht gebliwwe un hot die gans Nacht fart g'haust. Ihr kennt mer's glaawe, dass ich froh waar, wie ich der Haahne mol hab kraehe heere, un wie der Daag endlich kumme iss. Wann ich en Schtunn lenger in sellem Sack bleiwe hett misse, ich glaab waahrhaftich net, dass ich meh lewendich rauskumme waer.

Die alt Mrs. Stolling war's erscht, wu uff die portsch kumm iss. Der Hund hot sie geweckt g'hatt.

"Was der Deihenker hot dann der Joe in der Mary ihre Sack g'schafft?" sagt sie. "'S muss eppes Lewendiches sei, schunscht daet der Mingo net so wiescht aageh."

Sie iss noh widder ins Haus un hot de Maed gerufe. Ball kumme sie all uff die portsch un begucke den Sack hinne un varne, hen sich awwer net gedraut en aazurege.

"Was der Dickens kann do drin sei?" frogt die Mary.

"'S iss schur eppes Lewendiches," saagt die Sally.

"Kumm, Sally," saagt die Kitty, "mer wolle den Sack mol losmache un langsam runner losse."

"Awwer basst uff, dass ihr 'm net weh dutt, un dass es net raus schpringt!" saagt die Mary. "Gehscht zerick, Mingo!" Der Hund iss all diewell drum rum gekantert un's war mei Glick, dass sie'n net beigelosst hen. Vum Rausschpringe waar ken G'faahr, ich waar gans schteif g'frore.

Die zwee Maed schteige uff die Bank, mache der Schtrick los un losse der Sack gans sachte runner. Noh hen die Weibsleit awwer die Aaage uffgerisse, wie ich aus 'm Sack gegraddelt bin. Ich waar vun Kopp zu Fuss mit Mehlschtaab gepudert un die Zaeh hen mir g'schnattert var Kelt.

"Mei Lebdaag nochemol!" greischt die Mary un schlaggt die Hend iwwich 'm Kopp zamme. "'S iss yo der Captain selwer."

"Ya, ya, Mary," saag ich, "ich bin 's selwer, dei Chrischtkindel, was du b'halte witt, so lang du lebscht." Ich hab all iwwer g'schittelt un schier nimmi schwetze kenne.

Die Schweschtre hen sich gans bucklich gelacht iwwer mei Schtreech un gemeent, nau wotten sie aa yede Chrischtdaag Owet 'n Sack uffhenke, dass en Mann far sie neischluppe daet. Die Mary hot aa mitgelacht, noh saagt sie gans freindlich: "Well, Joe, ich schtick zu meim Barye!" iss awwer doch widder gans rot warre. Sie hot so hibsch geguckt, dass ich widder uffgedaat waer, wann ich zu me Eiszappe g'frore gewest waer.

Ball noch sellem Chrischtdaag Marye hen mer g'heiert, die Mary un ich, un sitter sellem sin mer die glicklichschte Leit. Es hot mich noch ken eemol gere

Hull Endeavors To Restore Two Isles to Vichy

Confers With King, Henry-Haye on Seizure by De-Gaulle's Free French

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26. (UP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull conferred separately tonight with French Ambassador Gaston Henry-Haye and Canadian Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King on joint efforts to restore St. Pierre-Miquelon to the Vichy government.

No definite decision was reached in the delicate diplomatic situation created by Free French occupation of the tiny islands off the southern coast of Newfoundland.

Further conferences were in store, however, and it was believed an amicable solution would be worked out by "all parties concerned," particularly in view of American, Canadian and British concern over the presence of a wireless station on St. Pierre.

DeGaullist Free French headquarters in London contended, in justification of the Christmas eve coup, that data of value to enemy raiders in the North Atlantic was being transmitted through the station.

It was indicated that U. S.-Canadian control of the station would figure in any settlement which might be arranged with Vichy.

Observers believed such a move might prove a satisfactory solution to all concerned. They theorized it would remove Anglo-American fears that the station could be used for sending information helpful to the enemy and thus obviate one of the chief reasons advanced by the Free French for occupying the islands. Withdrawal of the Free French, in turn, would restore the sovereignty of the islands to Vichy.

Hull and King conferred for 45 minutes after the secretary met with Henry-Haye this morning.

For the moment, at least, the Free French move—"contrary to the agreement of all parties concerned and certainly without the prior knowledge or consent in any sense of the United States government"—became this government's No. 1 diplomatic headache.

The United States has been anxious to avoid any situation that would threaten already slender relations with Vichy and drive that government into closer collaboration with Germany.

It was feared that the DeGaullist action at St. Pierre-Miquelon might jeopardize last week's naval accord with the governor of Martinique. The accord, said to include American guarantees that Martinique's neutrality and status quo would not be disturbed, was believed to apply to St. Pierre-Miquelon, as well.

This conclusion seemed borne out by Hull's reference to the Free French action as being contrary to "the agreement of all parties concerned," and by a Vichy communique today which described the DeGaullist move as in conflict with American assurances.

Further complicating the situation was the fact that the coup came at a time when negotiations were underway for sending observers to St. Pierre—site of a wireless station—to ascertain that nothing helpful was being sent from the station to Axis raiders in the Atlantic. The United States, Canada and Britain had been concerned for some time over activities of the station.

It was indicated U. S.-Canadian control of the station would figure in any settlement which might be arranged with Vichy.

She Couldn't Hear Speech But Talks to Churchill

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26. (AP)—Winston Churchill, leaving the capitol after his address today, was introduced to Senator McFarland (D.-Ariz.) who remarked that Mrs. McFarland was ill in a hospital and was disappointed at not seeing the prime minister.

At Churchill's request, a telephone connection with the hospital was made and the British leader told Mrs. McFarland he hoped she would have a speedy recovery.

Deaths

CHRISTMAN—At Nazareth, Dec. 26, 1941, Mrs. Ellen, nee Barlieb, Christman, aged 64 years, 4 months and 14 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services Monday at 2 p. m. at the Kunkletown Reformed church. Interment in the cemetery adjoining the church.

Viewing Sunday afternoon at the Bartholomew Funeral home, Nazareth.

J. S. Bartholomew.

BARNA—At Northampton, Dec. 26, 1941, Preston, husband of Stella, nee Fanok, Barna, aged 56 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral Monday at 9 a.m. at his late home in North Coplay. Brief services at the home will be followed by high mass in St. John the Baptist church, Northampton. Burial in the parish cemetery. Viewing Sunday afternoon until the time of the funeral.

Swallow.

GEHMAN—At Coopersburg, Dec. 26, 1941. Ida L., nee Musselman, widow of Alvin O. Gehman, aged 74 years, 4 months and 5 days.

Brief funeral services will be held at the Willard L. Gruver funeral home, Main and Oxford Sts., Coopersburg at 1:30 p.m. Tuesday. Further services will be held in the Mennonite Brethren in Christ church at Coopersburg and interment will be in the adjoining cemetery. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services. Friends may call from 7 to 9 p.m. Monday at the funeral home.

Willard Gruver.

TROXELL—In this city, Dec. 26, 1941, Mary Alice, nee Erich, widow of Alfred Troxell, aged 81 years, 9 months and 10 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend services Monday at 2 p.m. at the Trexler funeral home, 116 S. 8th St., with interment in the West End cemetery. Friends may call Sunday from 7 to 9 p.m.

Trexler.

RINKER—In this city, Dec. 26, 1941, Robert B., husband of Edna M., nee Rice, Rinker, aged 45 years, 10 months and 12 days.

Due notice of funeral.

Trexler.

BEHLER—At Washington, D. C., Dec. 26, 1941, Alfred Behler of Palmerton, son of Abbie, nee Peters, and the late Fulton Behler, aged 51 years.

Due notice of funeral.

Mrs. C. C. Buck.



AH! UM-M UM-M-M! NEW YORK STATE Widmer's Wines and VERMOUTHS
WIDMER'S WINE CELLARS, INC., NAPLES, N. Y.

Battle of Tanks

Continued from Page 1

had seen the performance of their Japanese pupils.

The rear echelon of General MacArthur's headquarters left the USAFFE headquarters in the walled city this afternoon, abandoning the site where the Philippine army, under MacArthur's direction, was first created. Soldiers, once numerous in the streets, were all gone as Manila assumed the humble position of an "open city." Only the black-outs remained.

The governmental and military evacuation of Manila was no retreat. An Army spokesman said it was ordered in hopes of sparing the civil population from further air attacks and that the situation on the fronts had "improved." United States Commissioner Francis B. Sayre said in his evacuation message that "we will fight to the last man."

A check-up of the waterfront showed that the day-long raids had resulted in the sinking of a government-owned dredger; slight damage to the prow of the cutter Banahaw; that the cutter Apo had been the target of nine bombs, all of which missed, and that two wings of the famed pier 7, largest covered pier in the world, had been slightly damaged. Casualties were small, including two unidentified American soldiers.

An American mining engineer, B. A. Kerns, who arrived from Baguio with a party of Balatoc Gold Mining company miners, said a Japanese patrol was sighted near Baguio, the Philippine summer capital 120 miles north of here, on Wednesday, and that they had probably reached that city by now. Baguio is the most Americanized city in the Philippines, a popular summer resort. Kerns said most Americans had left there for Manila but he understood that from 30 to 50 American women were still there.

—

ROME, Dec. 26. — (Official Broadcast Recorded by (AP)—The Stefani news agency reported tonight from Tokyo that the Japanese had announced occupation of Baguio, in northern Luzon, the summer capital of the Philippines.

—

(A Washington communique reporting on Far Eastern operations said Manila was declared an open city under Hague convention (IV) of 1907 annex, article 25, and that "our forces have complied with the stipulations of that convention." It repeated claims made by Admiral Thomas C. Hart, U. S. Far Eastern fleet commander at Manila on Wednesday, that U. S. submarines had sunk another transport and a seaplane tender.)

(A War Department communique issued in Washington said Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Philippine troop commander, reported that he was "reorganized and strengthened the positions held by our troops in the general vicinity of Lingayen gulf"—the northern front commanding a broad avenue to Manila. "Repeated enemy assaults in this sector have been successfully resisted," the communique said. "Indications point to heavy reinforcement of Japanese troops in this area. Brisk fighting also is reported from other fronts on the island of Luzon. Heavy enemy air activity in the Philippines continues."

Russians Claim

Continued from Page 1

uga-Mozhaisk-Rzhev line but Red armies were declared pressing forward unchecked despite repeated Nazi counter-attacks.

The Nazis in the Orel sector, 210 miles south of Moscow at the lower end of the line, were declared under immediate Soviet threat while Red forces steadily were throttling Mozhaisk, 57 miles west of Moscow.

Prisoners captured on the west bank of the Oka told the Russians they had been ordered to halt the Red armies there at all costs and Red officers said this was substantiated by a German order of the day dated Dec. 19, captured in another sector of the Moscow front.

This order, signed by Col. Gen. Helmesterbert, commander of the 23rd German infantry division, said:

"General conditions of the war require imperatively that the present retreat cease now.

"The division must clean up its entire rear line and bring back to regiments the soldiers who remain at the rear.

"In the future it is necessary through energetic action of all personnel to keep one's own and collect other abundant arms and munitions x x x.

"I expect the division, despite great weariness of soldiers and officers, to be able to stand up under these critical days. After close study of this order it is to be destroyed."

Another order by the commander of the Seventh German infantry division was reported to have instructed officers how to act under conditions of "temporary enemy superiority of the air, how to face a munitions shortage and how to maintain discipline of troops."

In a review of the campaign on the Arctic front, Vice Admiral A. Golovko, commander of the Soviet northern fleet, said the German plan to take Murmansk and the Kola peninsula had failed and that the Axis now are entrenched on the defensive.

Axis Prisoners

Continued from Page 1

and retreating machines, it was announced.

Radio Rome, admitting the fall of Cirenaica, of which Bengasi is the capital, said that "our troops reconquered Cirenaica (after the last British drive across Libya) in nine days, in April, 1941, while the British have now occupied Cirenaica after 40 days of combat and at the cost of terrific losses." The broadcast was heard in New York by the United Press listening post. The Libyan campaign started on Nov. 18 and only 38 days elapsed between then and the British capture of Bengasi yesterday.

Isolated Axis bodies were reported in "various stages of disorganization" around Barce, 60 miles northeast of Bengasi where, the communique said, "some German and Italian aircraft" were found abandoned along with considerable amounts of equipment.

(A military commentator in London said that although German Gen. Erwin Rommel had lost much war material he still possessed a certain number of tanks "and might possibly escape.")

Churchill

Continued from Page 1

campaign, and above all, because of your help in the Battle of the Atlantic.

Here we are together, facing a group of mighty foes who seek our ruin. * * * Twice in a single generation the catastrophe of World War has fallen upon us. * * * If we had stuck together after the last war, if we took common measures for our safety, this renewal of the curse need never have fallen upon us.

Telegraphic News Briefs

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 26. (AP)—A disabled veteran of the First World War has relinquished his $30 monthly government pension as a contribution toward winning the present conflict.

In a Christmas Eve letter to President Roosevelt, John R. Carrow said:

"I hereby forfeit my pension to Uncle Sam in this most grave crisis that it may add to our triumph. To hold forever our freedom my $30 per month is yours."

Carrow will be 54 New Year's Day. He was declared "permanently disabled" of arthritis in 1934 when his pension began. Carrow is a part time engine service man for the Missouri Pacific railroad.

—

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., Dec. 26. (AP)—The new city jail, with electrically-controlled cell locks, has been called escape proof. Patrolman Franks Monds is convinced of it today.

The door clanged shut behind him when he entered a cell on the second floor of police headquarters and he was a prisoner for an hour and a half before another officer came along to release him.

—

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Dec. 26. (AP)—John Hardy, a 28-year-old taxi driver, got the thanks of an Army general and a $10 reward as one of his Christmas presents.

Major General William Haskell of Washington, former commanding officer of the 27th division at Fort McClellan, Ala., and Mrs. Haskell left money and jewelry worth about $1,000 in his cab while spending Christmas here.

Hardy promptly returned the valuables.

—

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 26. (AP)—Another supply of soft, pliable workmen's gloves today was enroute to Washington for Winston Churchill. Lester C. Bush, glove manufacturer, wrote the British prime minister the gloves could be used "when the time comes that you can again devote yourself to your hobby of bricklaying."

Mr. Churchill while helping lay brick at his Wenham, Eng., home several years ago ordered a dozen pairs of the gloves from Bush's London representative.

—

NEW YORK, Dec. 26. (AP)—Subway riders were startled to say the least today when pistol-like sounds came from a small, black bag which also emitted yellow smoke.

Custodians of the satchel could only mumble apologies and then explanations when subway guards and police reached them.

The bag was to carry payrolls, its custodians, two private detectives said, and was equipped to fire four blank cartridges and throw off smoke if tampered with. Something went wrong with the mechanism.

—

NEW YORK, Dec. 26. (AP)—Some rare species of hummingbirds never before seen alive in New York, which will be exhibited at the Bronx Zoo tomorrow, were caught by putting gum on their wings.

Charles Cordier, a Swiss bird collector, captured them in Colombia by using a sticky gum on the tip of a 30-foot bamboo pole. The gum was tipped onto the birds' wings as they hovered over flowers.

Some have white pantalettees and long racket-tipped tail feathers.

1400 Americans

Continued from Page 1

in the fight nor if any were killed or injured. It was doubted here if air raid shelters had been installed on the small island.

It was known, however, that Japanese attacks damaged the power plant and destroyed the Diesel oil buildings. Civilians undoubtedly were employed in those two buildings.

At the outbreak of war, work was nearing completion on most of the building projects. The men were dredging a deep-water channel in the island's lagoon and were removing coral heads to lengthen seaplane runways.

Land plane runways and parking area were complete and usable when the Japanese struck at the island on Dec. 9. Work was in final stages on such structures as Marine barracks, power plant, storehouse, and shop buildings. A good road system had been constructed.

Dutch Raiders

Continued from Page 1

the raiders one bomber. No Dutch personnel were killed or wounded.

In an interview with this correspondent, Admiral C. E. L. Helsrich, Netherlands East Indian navy commander-in-chief, voiced the determination of the fighting forces to defend the islands at all costs and called for Allied naval and aerial aid as quickly as possible.

"There will be no weaklings in such a resistance," he said, "if the Dutch have torpedoes for their submarines, airplanes for their fliers and a minimum of Allied naval cooperation, to which we feel we are entitled if only because of the strategic importance of the Indies and their products."

Churchill Loudly

Continued from Page 1

But as the car wheeled past the massed throngs, Churchill's hand appeared from a window, fingers extended in the V-for-victory symbol. A second time the crowd roared.

He had produced the same effect among senators, representatives, cabinet members, Supreme Court justices, diplomats, generals and admirals of the British-American War Council at the conclusion of his address.

On that occasion, little more than an hour before, an answering hand had been raised—that of Chief Justice Harlan Fiske Stone of the Supreme Court. And the cheers of the people's representatives had reverberated almost as loudly in the crowded chamber as did those of the people later.

Comment on Address

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26. (UP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill's address to a joint session of Congress today was praised warmly by former non-interventionists as well as ardent administration supporters.

Sen. Burton K. Wheeler, D., Mont., former critic of President Roosevelt's foreign policy, said it was a "clever speech—one which will appeal to the average American."

Sens. Robert R. Reynolds, D., N. C., and Ernest W. McFarland, D., Ariz., described the address as "wonderful." Sen. Millard E. Tydings, D., Md., thought it "forthright, accurate and inspiring." It was "inspiring and eloquent" to Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney, D., Wyo.

There was cautious acceptance of Churchill's proposal that the United States and Britain police the post-war world to guarantee a lasting peace. Sen. William J. Bulow, D., S. D., said "That's what we ought to do, if it can be done." Sen. Frederick Van Nuys, D., Ind., declared "We have to do something like that to scotch these things before they set the world on fire."

Tells Congress

Continued from Page 1

us to assume the initiative upon an ample scale.

"Some people may be startled or momentarily depressed when, like your President, I speak of a long, hard war," Churchill said. "Our peoples would rather know the truth, somber though it be; and after all, when we are doing the most blessed work in the world, not only defending our hearths and homes but the cause of freedom in every land, the question of whether deliverance comes in 1942 or 1943 falls into its proper place in the grand proportions of human history.

"Sure I am that this day now, we are the masters of our fate; that the task which has been set us is not above our strength; that its pangs and toils are not beyond our endurance, as long as we have faith in our cause and unconquerable will power, salvation will not be denied us."

He dwelt at some length on the difficulties of deciding where available supplies of war materials should be sent.

Points to Libyan Victory

"The onslaught upon us, so long and so completely planned by Japan, has presented both our countries with grievous problems for which we could not be fully prepared," he said. "If people asked me, and they have a right to ask me in England, 'Why is it that you have not got an ample equipment of modern aircraft and army weapons of all kinds in Malaya and in the East Indies?' I can only point to the victory General Auchinleck has gained in the Libyan campaign.

"Had he diverted and dispersed our gradually growing resources between Libya and Malaya, we could have been found wanting in both places.

"If the United States has been found at a disadvantage at various points in the Pacific ocean, we know well that that is to no small extent because of the aid which you have been giving us in munitions for the defense of the British Isles and to the Libyan campaign, and above all because of your help in the Battle of the Atlantic, upon which all depends and which has in consequence been successfully and prosperously maintained. * * *

Japanese 'Irrational'

"The choice of how to dispose of our hitherto limited resources had to be made by Britain in time of war and by the United States in time of peace, and I believe that history will pronounce that upon the whole—and it is upon the whole that these matters must be judged—the choice made was right."

Despite the losses suffered and "the further punishment we shall have to take," the Japanese attack seemed irrational. He attributed it to secret sets of societies in the Japanese armed forces which have "enforced their will" upon successive Japanese governments, assassinating statesmen who did not sufficiently back their policies.

"It may be," he said, "that these societies, razzled and dizzy with their own dreams of aggression and the prospect of early victory, have forced their country into war against its better judgment. They have certainly embarked upon a very considerable undertaking.

"After the outbreak at Pearl Harbor and the Pacific islands, in the Philippines, in Malaya, and the Dutch East Indies, they must now know that the stakes for which they decided to play are enormous.

"When we look at the resources of the United States and the British empire compared to those of Japan, when we remember those of China, which have for so long valiantly withstood invasion of tyranny, and when also we observe the Russian menace which hangs over Japan, it becomes still more difficult to reconcile Japanese action with prudence or even sanity. What kind of people do they think we are?

"Is it possible that they do not realize that we shall never cease to persevere against them until they have been taught a lesson which they and the world will never forget?"

Average Motorist

Continued from Page 1

terpreted here as affecting such services as delivery of newspapers by automobile to suburban and rural subscribers—although newspaper delivery trucks within a city would not be involved since they carry a "finished product" to a dealer or distributor.

No other exemptions other than those specified in the seven classifications of eligibles are provided for persons who use their automobile in the daily conduct of their business.

Motorists and truck owners on the eligible list who seek new tires must fill out application forms. These forms then must be taken to an "inspector"—dealers or garage men appointed by the local rationing boards—who must inspect and report on the condition of the applicant's tires. If the inspector finds the tire or tires are unsafe and cannot be repaired, reconditioned or retreaded, he will certify the need for a new tire to the local board. The board must then review and take final action on the application.

The Office of Price Administration will establish six quotas on the number of tires which may be sold within a state or county.

Henderson estimated recently that the Nation's supply or new tires was sufficient to last about two months under normal, unrestricted demand. All production as well as sale of new tires and tubes has been halted temporarily, except to fill defense orders, and today's announcement said that only a "very small" supply of tires would be available for civilians after rationing begins.

"Few tires will be manufactured for civilian use until the rubber supply situation is cleared up," it added.

The war in the Pacific has cut off crude rubber imports from the Far East which annually accounts for nearly 98 per cent of the entire United States supply.

This May Be

Continued from Page 1

ufacturing, as compared with that of other plants."

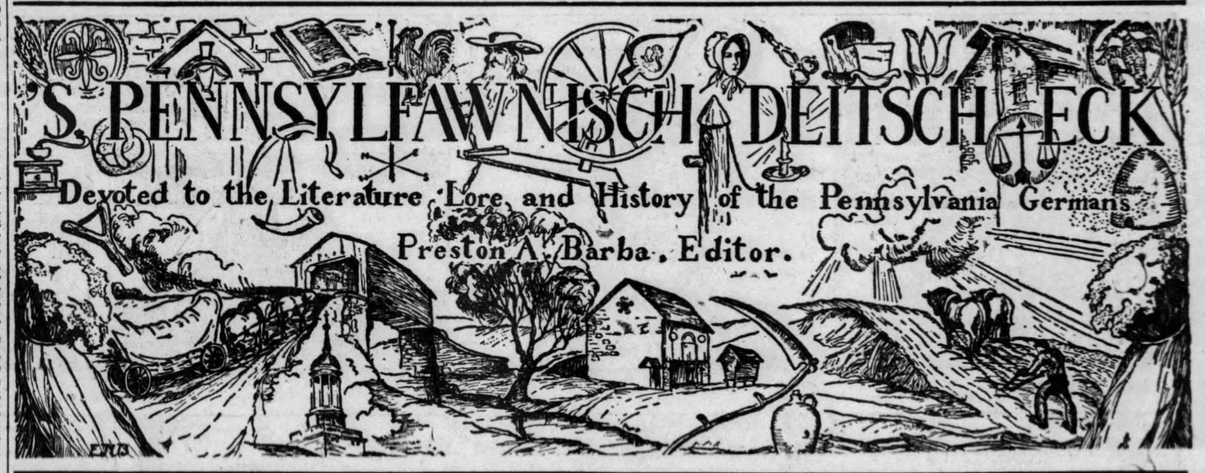
Roots from which the milky latex juice is derived can be harvested at the end of the first or second year. They yield 150 to 200 pounds of crude rubber per acre. Guayule produces about 300 pounds per acre, but only after four or five years of cultivation.

Kok-sagyz develops a maximum yield on highly structural black soil in localities with at least 20 inches of rainfall yearly distributed heavily in April, May, July and September.

The United States, which uses half the world's rubber supply, will increase synthetic rubber production to about 70,000 long tons next year, far below the normal consumption of nearly a half million tons.

Farm researchers said the U. S. undoubtedly could cultivate the dandelion plant and produce crude rubber for a considerably less than the 40 to 50 cents a pound production cost for synthetic rubber.

"Unlimited acreage of 30,000,000 farmers are available to us," added Dr. Kolachov. "A comparatively small fraction of these resources is required to secure a domestic supply of rubber for war and peace requirements. The means has been found; the application is vital."



NEIYOHRS WINSCHE

The custom of ushering in the New Year by going about from house to house and presenting New Year's wishes, often accompanied by "shooting in" the New Year, was an ancient one, which had taken various forms in the land of our Pennsylvania German forefathers. Here in Pennsylvania the custom was continued for well over a century. Various forms of such "Neiyohrs Winsche" are extant. These which appear here were given us by Arthur D. Graeff, who got them from Mr. David Moyer, who in turn had got them from a very old resident of Berks county, one Davilla Marderness. They were handed down from memory and have errors and omissions as the meter would indicate, and the rime also. The original High German shows dialect discolorations, which the editor has tried to retain in remoulding the spelling. Some of the material, some few lines, are common to other "Winsche," but all in all it is original and we have not met with it before.—The lines referring to Napoleon are quaint and are apparently a later insertion. We are inclined to think that the general body of these verses antedates the time of Napoleon, but this passage would at least indicate when it was used among the Pennsylvania German people.—ED.

* * * *

Ich winsch eich en glickliches neies Yohr!
Ich hoff der Herr waerd eich geben
Gudi Gesundheit un langes Leben.
Wir gehen do heem un wandern
Vun einem Yohr zum andren;
Wir leben un gedeihen
Vum alden bis zum neien.
Darrich zo viel Angscht un Glaagen,
Darrich Zittren un darrich Zaagen,
Darrich Krieg un grosse Schrecken,
Die die alde Weld bedecken.
Die Kindlein hier uff Aerden,
Die mit Fleiss bewaahred waerden,
Also auch nicht minder.
Losst Gott uns, seine Kinder,
Wenn Not und Triebsaal blitzen,
Auf seinen Schossen sitzen.
Dass abermal ein Yohr verflossen,
Naecher zu der Ewichkeit;
Wie ein Peil waerd abgeschossen,
So vergehet unsere Zeit.
Napoleon war en grosser Held,
Er fiehret Kreig darrich alle Weld;
Er fiehret Krieg darrich Russland nei,
Mit seinen Soldaaten verfroren sei.

Zum aerschten winsch ich eich was mir auch gefellt—
Ein grosses Backebuch, des voll mit Geld.
Zum zweiten winsch ich eich ein grosses Haus,
In der Schtupp eine Katz,
Un im Keller kein einsichi Maus.
Zum dritten winsch ich eich das schenschte in der Weld,
Ein goldni Watch un Millione vun Geld.
Zum vierten winsch ich eich, was des Haerz begehrt,
Eine grosse Scheier un viel andre Sache mehr;
Viel Weize, Karn, Hoi un Schtroh,
Des macht eier Haerzen schuldich froh,
Zum finften winsch ich eich
En grosser Schtall voll Vedder Vieh,
Viel Rinder un viel gude Kieh;
Die Kieh sin awwer am menschte wert,
Wie die Erfaahring eich daeglich lehrt,
Sie geben iech Millich, Butter un Kaes;
Des schmeckt oftmols besser as des beschte Gemies,
Fiedert awwer fleissich eire Kieh schunscht fehlt's
Am Budder un der Millich, des glauben wir.
Der Haahne schteht uff dem Reggeboge;
Er macht in der Nacht en gross Geschrei;
Er ruft un schreid, "Es iss ball Taag";
Dutt mit seinem schenschten Weg
Vun seinem Bettlein auf zu schtehen,
Un maahnet an die Arbeit gehen.
Lernet ihr den Haahne kennen.
Das ist eire Pflicht—
Noh waerd ihr eich verschlofe nicht.

Ich winsch eich was ich winsche kann;
Nau dutt die Brodwarscht in die Pann.
Drachtet awwer zu de lengschte
Un loss die kaerzschte henke.

Ich winsche eich so wohl wie mir.
Ich hoff ihr "treated" mit Whiskey odder Lagerbier.
Wenn daet ess eich awwer nicht verdriessen,
So welle mir es geniessen.

Hier sin ich un meine Brieder
Hergedreten auf eier Land.
Die Gewehre hen mer in unser Hand.
Alldeweil wir heeren kein Verdruss,
Dann losse mir unser Frieden Schuss.
Den Haahne wolle mir ricken,
Des Pulfer sett ihr sehnen blicken.
Ihr Brieder, zeigt eier Haahne auf
Un losst ein heller Schuss do raus.
Noh meege sie heile odder lache,
Dann losse mir unser Bichse un Pischtole krache.

IN DER NACHT

Ebmols kann mer net schlofe,
Un die Nacht, die scheint so lang;
Mer denkt an allerhand Sache,
Un's waerd em angscht un bang.

Mer denkt an was mer vergesse,
Un was mer hot zu duh,
Un ye lenger mer denkt, ye lenger
Fliegt aller Schlof un Ruh.

Un wann mer ebbes verletzt hot
An Nochbere odder an Vieh,
Mer meent mer kennt net schlofe
In alle Ewichkeit nie.

Mer daet verleicht bessser denke
Im helle Daageslicht
An Sache die uns schaffe
En unleidlich Traumgesicht.

Noh kennt mer verleicht besser schlofe,
Wann's Esse aa net verdaut;
Dann's iss Gewisse, was battert,
Un sell iss yuscht about.

—LOUISE A. WEITZEL

Conrad Weiser

By ARTHUR D. GRAEFF, Ph. D.

CHAPTER XXIV

"We, the English"

THE ANGLICIZATION of Conrad Weiser was complete when in 1747, he counted himself among "We, the English." It is true, of course, that in choosing this phrase the sturdy Pennsylvania German pioneer was merely distinguishing between the two nations then at war, and the term "English" was used in opposition to "French." The seven-year-old War of the Austrian Succession was reaching its climax in Europe and its full impact was being felt on the American continent.

The Mohawk Indians, easternmost nation of the Iroquois Confederacy, had declared war against French Canada. Encouraged by Colonel William Johnson and John Lydias, New York agents, these Indians had taken up the hatchet in the British interest and a few straggling warriors, belonging to the Oneida and Onondaga tribes, had joined them. Governor William Shirely of Massachusetts informed Pennsylvania authorities of this declaration of war in the spring of 1747. Massachusetts province, already at war with the French, quite naturally welcomed their new allies, and Governor Shirely wrote to the other English colonies hoping to prod them into joining in the struggle. If Pennsylvania did not choose to go the full length of declaring war, the governor hoped that the province would see fit to send supplies to aid the Mohawks who were one of the Six Nations, in alliance with Penn's province.

Shirely's letter reached Pennsylvania at a time when there was no established executive authority functioning in the province. Governor George Thomas, ill and discouraged, had departed for England; John Penn had died during the previous year and James Logan, tottering under his four-score-years, had retired from active patricipation in the affairs of state. Only Richard Peters remained to guide Anthony Palmer, the President of Council, who assumed the executive authority of the province. In dealing with the problems which Shirely's request presented the Pennsylvania Assembly and Council were forced to rely upon Conrad Weiser's advice and counsel.

A copy of the Shirely letter was sent to Weiser, asking him to express his views. Accompanying the letters there were instructions sending the interpreter to Shamokin with a message to the Indians informing them of the death of John Penn and the departure of Governor Thomas. The instructions also exhorted Weiser to make extensive inquiries among the Indians at Shamokin concerning the state of affairs at Onondaga.

Before setting out for Shamokin Weiser wrote to Peters expressing his reactions to Shirely's request. He disapproved of the actions of Johnson and Lydias in enlisting only one of the Six Nations in the campaign without the general approval of the other Five Nations. While he would not know whether the Iroquois Confederacy, as a whole, had declared war against the French until after his projected visit to Shamokin, he would advise against sending presents and supplies to the Mohawks only, lest the other five nations interpret such an act as a show of preference or an inclination on the part of Pennsylvania to treat separately, when all treaty obligations required that transactions should be carried on only with the Confederacy.

In June 1747 Weiser set out for Shamokin, by way of Paxtang. He was fortunate in meeting a group of Shamokin Indians at the home of Joseph Chambers, a trader whose house was south of the Indian capital. Shilkellimy was one of the group he met and there were enough members of the tribe present to conduct the conference at the Chambers house.

During this conference Weiser learned many facts, some of which he included in his official report to the Council, others he wrote in a separate letter to Richard Peters, and still others which for reasons best known to himself, he did not divulge.

The Six Nations had not declared war against the French. The Cayugas and Senecas were definitely opposed to such an act. The latest news from Onondaga reported that some members of these nations were in Niagara in response to a French invitation to come there to receive presents. The wily French had induced them to come by declaring that the Mohawks and Onondagas had always appropriated the larger share of presents which the English made to the Six Nations, cheating the two western nations out of their just dues. Now, said the French, they would even matters by making a special present to the two defrauded peoples.

This bit of information might have been disturbing to the English had it not been toned down considerably by Shikellimy's expressed opinion that the Six Nations would "stick together, notwithstanding the Presents received from the French." In a personal letter to Peters, Weiser sttaed, however, that he was far from certain that the Six Nations would join the British cause. The Indians were taking advantage of the state of affairs to court both sides of the war in the hope of gaining the best advantages for themselves. Very bitterly, Weiser condemned the inactivity of the British armed forces, charging that the Indians chided him about the cowardice of the English. The charge was made that the English were trying to push the Indians into the brunt of the battle "and think we, the English, will leave them in the Lurch."

Notwithstanding all of these sentiments it was Weiser's conviction that even though the Six Nations would strive to remain neutral they would never join the French against the English.

At Shamokin Weiser learned of two tribes of Ohio Indians whose warriors had come to the English trading Post at Oswego, offering to fight against the French. These tribes were in rebellion against French control which they claimed had become unbearable and they hoped for their independence. Information on the point was rather vague at Shamokin.

A few days before Weiser made his report on the Ohio Indians, Richard Peters had received information from George Croghan, a fur trader, that a group of Indians on the South side of Lake Erie had expressed a desire to join the English cause and he recommended that a present be sent by Pennsylvania to encourage them. Weiser was asked to suggest the articles which should be included in this present.

Weiser's advice was that a small present be sent through Croghan at once, along with the promise of a much larger present to be delivered next summer. Weiser intimated broadly that he would deliver the larger present himself. A journey to the Indian villages on the Ohio and Lake Erie would afford him an opportunity to "see with my own eyes" the Indian settlements in the western portion of the province.

In October 1747 Weiser made a second trip to Shamokin. This time he went to minister to his sick friend Shikellimy. A plague had befallen the Indian settlement on the Susquehanna and death had claimed at least three members of the ageing Chieftain's immediate family. Equipped with medicine furnished by Dr. Graeme of Philadelphia Weiser prevailed upon his red-skinnned friends to take the white man's medicine. In describing Shikellimy's ailment to James Logan, Weiser said it was a combination of "Fever and Ego." Very kindly the venerable Logan took time to correct Weiser's spelling pointing out that the word was "ague" and not "ego." "Doctor" Weiser ministered to the stricken Indians at Shamokin and his concoction cured all of the surviving members of Shikellimy's family. Allumpies, the drunken king of the Delawares, had succumbed before Weiser arrived with his medicine, but Shikellimy and others were on their feet again in a few days.

During this visit Weiser learned that the struggle for neutrality among the Indians had encountered new obstacles. The French governor had called upon all Indians in the region of the Great Lakes, to take up the Hatchet against the English and two of them had accepted while two other western tribes had sent belts of black wampum to the Delawares and Shawnese on the Susquehanna urging these Pennsylvania Indians to join in a war agaist the French.

At the home of the trader, Thomas McGee, Weiser reported having seen a human scalp alleged to be the scalp of a Frenchman. Some Ohio Indians had brought the scalp to McGee's house with the intention of requesting the trader to take it to Philadelphia as proof that the western Indians were attacking the French. McGee was not at home when the scalp was delivered. The messenger who brought the scalp tried to prevail on Weiser to accept it in the name of Pennsylvania. This Conrad refused to do, declaring that Pennsylvania had not "given the Hatchet or employed any body to kill Frenchmen." The scalp was taken "in time of Peace . . . all white People would look upon such Action with Contempt."

In his report of his second Shamokin journey Weiser included an appeal for a present for Shikellimy who was impoverished by the costs of sickness and death in his family. "In his Sickness the Horses have eat all his Corn; his Cloaths he gave to Indian doctors to cure him and his Family all in vain; he has nobody to hunt for him, and I cannot see how the poor old man can live."

In November 1747 Weiser was summoned to Philadelphia to pass upon the goods purchased for presents to Shikellimy and to the Lake Erie Indians, whose loyalty was attested by George Croghan. Just before answering the summons to come to Philadelphia Weiser was in Lancaster attending to some of his duties as magistrate. While there he met ten Ohio Indians who were on their way to Philadelphia to inform the authorities there concerning the state of affairs in the distant Ohio country. This information made Weiser's presence in Philadelphia more urgent than before.

In the conference with the Ohio warrior Weiser was given a free hand in dealing with the western emissaries. From these warriors it was learned that the Six Nations had urged western tribes to "stand neuter" while the English and French destroyed each other. Message after message had come from Onondaga to the tribes living on the branches of the Mississippi counselling neutrality. The older men in these tribes were inclined to defer to the council of Onondaga, but the younger warriors had decided "to take up the English Hatchet against the will of the old People, and to lay their old People aside as of no use but in time of Peace."

In characteristic metaphors these warriors spoke of "building a Fire under the Kettle and putting Frenchmen's Heads in it." They had observed that the English fire "was almost out." They presented a string of wampum "to encourage you . . . to put more Fire under your Kettle."

Before answering the Indians the Pennsylvania Council asked Conrad Weiser to inquire into many detailed matters concerning these western Indians. Their history, their sincerity of purpose, their future designs, their numbers and locations. Also Council desired to know what James Logan thought about the matter. Weiser and Peters were instructed to visit Logan and learn his "sentiments."

The results of these inquiries and interviews were presented to Council by Weiser in the forenoon of November 16, 1747, prior to the conference with the Ohio Indians which was scheduled for the afternoon of the same day.

An act of Providence, said Weiser, brought the Ohio Indians to Philadelphia. One Ohio tribe of Indians had listened to the French and had taken up arms against the English. This act was a signal for the young warriors of the more powerful tribes to declare in favor of the English lest other small tribes desert to the French. It was the custom among these tribes that in time of war the older men put the management of affairs in the hands of warriors, and therefore the warriors in Philadelphia at the moment were empowered to speak for the tribes. Weiser recommended that a handsome present be given these warriors and held out the hope that securing their friendship might serve to gain the friendship of all of the Indians of the area west of the mountains.

Council accepted Weiser's recommendations, and, in the conference with the Ohio Indians that followed, the newly formed alliance of friendship was sealed with one hundred and fifty pounds worth of presents. At the same time Council, acting upon Weiser's advice, purchased goods to be given to the Lake Erie Indians and also a present for Shikellimy.

Em Billy Bixler sei Ge-butcher

Ich un die Polly hen em ledschte Dunnerschdaag em Billy Bixler helfe butchere. Em Billy sei Sei hen's Abnemmede g'hatt un er hot sie schlachte misse, so as sie net gans zu nix gehne. Sie sin ihm edliche mol zum Schtall naus g'schluppt, dann endlich iss er draa un hot ihne Gnepp in die Schwens gebunne un wann sie als darrich die Gnarrelecher g'schluppt sin, dann sin sie an de Schwens henke bliwwe. Mer hen frieh maryets aag'fange butchere, un hen die Sei g'schosse mit ere Hollerbichs, dernoh hen mer sie in ere Tomats Can gebried un sie an die Weschlein g'henkt far ausnemme. Em Billy sei Fraa hot weider gedenkt g'hatt as ich odder der Billy un hot der ald Shenkelmoyer g'frogt far sei Waerschtschtopper, weil er schunt g'schmiert waar, un es iss iwweraus gut zu Not kumme, weil em Billy sei Sei net genunk Fett hen g'hatt far der Drechter schmiere, awwer de Sei ihre Darrem waare zu glee far iwwer der Drechterhals schtrippe un hen ihn am End dervun net yuse kenne. Mer hen dernoh die Waerscht g'schtoppt mit me Fedderkeidel. Owets hen mer der Hollerheck un sei Fraa eigelaade far an die Metzelsupp kumme. Er hot en Gwaart Kefferbrieh mit gebrocht un mer hen so en guter Abbedit grickt, as mer zwee ganse Sei gesse hen. Die anner hen mer nunnerg'salse in en Essence Box far der Winder. Mer hen en bummeraalische Zeit g'hatt, un wann's schunn net so viel Fleesch gewwe hot, der Billy hot yuscht so gut g'fiehlt wie mer heem sin, as wann sie nein hunnert g'schlacht hette. Er will uns aa helfe schlachte, awwer ich muss aerscht mei Sei aus em Krebsgang griege odder sie gehne mer beim Deihenker alles zum Grund. Sie sin gruschtlich un gretzich