

Gromyko Expected to Pull Walkout From Jap Treaty

TIMES MARKS 75th BIRTHDAY

Chester Daily Times

Vol. 1, No. 1. CHESTER, PA. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1876. PRICE ONE CENT.

CHESTER DAILY TIMES

TABLE TIME, AUGUST 14, 1951

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON & BALTIMORE RAILROAD

TIME TABLE

UPWARD

Train from Philadelphia to Wilmington and Baltimore via New Castle and Delaware River.

Train from Philadelphia to Wilmington and Baltimore via New Castle and Delaware River.

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OUR FIRST ISSUE, SEPTEMBER 7, 1876—PAGE ONE

How It Happened

202 Pages 'Snowballed' in Summer Heat

By GEORGE H. NORTHRIDGE
Managing Editor

An express wagon army moves out from the Times and distribution points throughout Delaware County this afternoon to write fairs to "operation 75th anniversary."

Backed up by an augmented fleet of trucks the young men like Harry Schlipp — he has 156 customers in his Highland Gardens area — are distributing what is by far the largest single issue of a newspaper ever published in Delaware County.

It was quite a summer. Converting almost three freight carsloads of newsprint into today's paper didn't happen overnight. Everyone in the newspaper "family" from Jerry Phillips who arrived in 1893 to Shirley Forrest who began work only this week, felt the atmosphere.

By a curious coincidence it is Jerry's 75th birthday too. When the oldest Times employee pressed the button this morning to start presses rolling on the final section, there was a gleam of satisfaction in his eye that was duplicated in every department.

When I have finished reading today's paper, I hope that you will feel of satisfaction in the obvious omission of this

size, there are thousands of words and pictures about your area collected for the first time.

Peak work on the paper was done during the hot summer months, but the idea originated a full year ago.

At that time the words "74th Year" became "75th Year" in the volume number which appears each day in the top left corner of page one. Beginning of the 75th year of publication last September was a signal — and today's pages are the result.

Every person in the newsroom, the advertising department, the mechanical departments, circulation and others have contributed. From the germ of an idea has snowballed the history of our oldest city in Pennsylvania; the story of our industrial might, the new water supply, and the hundreds of other features along with the story of this newspaper.

But before a definite decision to go ahead could be made there were problems to overcome.

Newsprint was a major one. That scarce and increasingly expensive product presented the first major hurdle. Five sources were contacted and those results together with strict economy measures on the regular supply, made it possible to stockpile the 60 tons required. Additional storage space had to be found.

Early in the year an advertising layout man moved into an

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Today's Chuckle

The shoemaker was explaining to a complaining customer the reason for the poor quality of his shoes. "All the good leather," he said, "is going into steaks."

Edgmont Av. Widening, 7th To 9th, Asked

Merchants Say Narrower Sidewalk Would Provide Space

Chester Business Men's Association will request city council to widen Edgmont avenue from 9th to 7th streets and institute two-way, traffic along those two blocks.

The merchants' group will also ask the city fathers to reroute Red Arrow buses to permit their more direct approach to the central city area.

With the widening of Edgmont avenue from 12th to 9th streets to permit two-way traffic still in the "nine-day wonder" category, why not continue the good work and bring shoppers even more directly into the central city shopping area, said the merchants at a meeting Thursday.

Suggestions Made

It can be done by narrowing the sidewalk on the eastern side of the 9th to 7th blocks of Edgmont avenue, said the merchants, and by eliminating parking in that area. At present, meter parking for 11

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Issue Dramatizes Vital Resources In Chester Area

The Chester Times is 75 years old today. To mark the occasion, this 202-page anniversary issue is published to dramatize the amazing resources of Chester and the Chester area.

In addition to the newspaper's birthday, 1951 marks two other highly significant events:

(1) The 250th anniversary of the signing of the Charter for Chester, oldest city in Pennsylvania, and

(2) The completion, scheduled by Christmas, of the city's new \$14 million inland water supply overcoming what has been a critical problem for years.

Today's issue includes major stories on all three events as well as hundreds of pictures and write-ups on all phases of community living. A comprehensive index on both stories and pictures is published on page two.

Action Seen Either Today Or Saturday

Russian May Make Last-Ditch Fight To Derail Conference

By PIERRE J. HUSS

San Francisco (INS)—The Japanese peace conference enters its climax today amid high-level predictions that Andrei Gromyko may pull a walkout after a last-ditch fight to derail the treaty drafted by America and Britain.

Secretary of State Dean Acheson, president of the parley, set the stage in consultations with non-communist delegates for speedy conclusion of the past—possibly Saturday—despite any eleventh-hour Soviet maneuver.

Accordingly, Acheson's principal aid, John Foster Dulles, forecast a protest walkout by Gromyko and his satellite Czech and Polish delegates before the momentous peace treaty is signed by the other 49 nations at the conference.

"I assume that Russia will walk out of the conference," said the chief architect of the pact in a radio interview Thursday night.

He added:

"I doubt they will sign the treaty and they won't want to be spectators to the signing."

The ambassador-at-large said he had learned from experience "not to predict the precise hour" of anything the Russians might do.

Has One Card Left

Though the odds were overwhelmingly against him, Gromyko was not yet through. He still had one card to play — Poland's chief delegate, Stefan Wierzbowski, who is listed for a one-hour address at the close of debate late today.

That the Soviet deputy foreign minister may spring a surprise through the Polish diplomat's Turn to Page 2, Number 3

Allied Troops Strike Violent Counter Blows

By LEROY HANSEN

Eighty Army Headquarters, Korea (UP)—Allied troops lashed back with a violent counter-attack today against tank-led Chinese forces on Korea's western front and drove the enemy into retreat with an estimated 2000 casualties.

The surprise Chinese thrust down the ancient war road to Seoul cut off three advance United Nations patrol bases before the Allies uncorked their own drive. The trapped Allied units fought their way back to their own lines with the dead and wounded and then turned to join the counter-attack.

Allied troops regained a hill north-west of Yoncheon and west of that city 1100 Chinese Reds were reported in retreat.

The surprise Red assault may have been a softening-up blow before a full-scale offensive. But the Reds found no soft points in the Allied lines.

Far to the east, defeated communist troops who gave up bloody ridge and the hills above the hotly-contested "punchbowl" valley streamed northward and an Allied officer there were reports of many communist desertions and assassinations of Red officers.

The exact amount will vary from company to company, but informed sources said it will average about 1 1/2¢—or about \$64 to \$200 at the factory level. Since the new controls law guarantees retailers their traditional percentage mark-ups, those increases would mean a price rise of about \$30 to \$250 in the dealers' showrooms.

The auto price action was only one of a series of government moves hitting the civilian markets. The Defense Production Administration already has ordered further cuts in supplies of metals for consumer goods like automobiles, refrigerators, washing machines, household appliances and hundreds of other products.

Many Cuts in Steel

DPA said steel for those consumer items will be cut to 58 of the pre-Korean level, instead of 70, at present, copper from 60 to 54 pct, and aluminum from 50 to 46 pct.

The steel cutback was even steeper than had been expected. DPA officials had been figuring on lowering auto steel supplies to 60 pct of the pre-Korean level and other consumer industries to about 65 pct.

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MacArthur Raps U.S. Dictatorship Drift

Cleveland (INS)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur charged the Truman administration today with a "steady drift toward totalitarian rule"—a trend which would strip the U. S. of the liberties we are giving Japan.

The deposed UN supreme commander told a Cleveland audience that Japan now is following closely Thomas Jefferson's views on the virtues of economy in government and the evil of public debt. He declared:

"If Japan continues to heed this far-sighted warning and our own leaders who pretend to be disciples of Jeffersonian teachings continue to ignore it, the time may well come when the Japanese people will be firmly established within the protective folds of our own cherished liberties while we ourselves shall have lost them because of the assumption by our

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Bicycle Rider, 76, Shrugs Off Brush With Automobile

Being hit by a car doesn't keep 76-year-old Louis Green from mowing lawns.

Green, who lives at Maple and Cedar avenues, Springfield, was riding his bike Thursday while going his rounds as a handyman mowing lawns in Swarthmore.

As he pedaled along Swarthmore avenue near the railroad tracks, a car passed and knocked him from his bike.

The driver of the car, Harry Johns, 2411 Basting ter., Philadelphia, told police he heard something strike the side of his car, got out, but saw no injured persons lying about.

Saw Man Peddling

Only thing in motion on the road that he recalled seeing was a man pedaling on down the road. Anyway, he reported the incident to police.

Swarthmore police started a tour of the area and finally saw the handyman mowing a lawn and a bike lying on the ground nearby. The man had a slight limp as he pushed the mower.

Sure, Green told them, he was hit by a car, but what of it? So police persuaded him to take a ride with them to Chester Hospital and there it was learned the left leg had been bruised in several places.

Lloyd AC Elects Turk Long President

Clyde (Turk) Long was elected president of Lloyd Athletic Club on Thursday.

A former Sun Oil baseball star, Long has been active in Chester's Little League and this season directed Radio Station WPWA's team. Others elected were:

Jack Degan, vice-president; Walter Sidner, recording secretary; C. H. Pomplini, financial secretary; Lawrence Doran, trustee for two years; Lem Carter, trustee for one year; Thomas McNamara and Steve (Teedy) Ryan, directors for two years; H. W. Woodward, director for one year.

Long and other officers begin one-year terms in October.

The elections committee was composed of Chairman Clarence Todd, retiring president; Clarence McDonough, George Fulton, Bruce Borland and Joseph R. McGinnis.

Civilian Goods 'Pinch' Just Around Corner

By ROBERT F. LOFTUS

Washington (UP)—Automobile prices were scheduled to shoot up about \$80 to \$250 today.

Big shortages in many civilian markets are just around the corner. The Office of Price Stabilization was set to issue a new regulation permitting automobile manufacturers to hike their prices enough to make up for most, but not all, of their cost increases since the start of the Korean War.

The exact amount will vary from company to company, but informed sources said it will average about 1 1/2¢—or about \$64 to \$200 at the factory level. Since the new controls law guarantees retailers their traditional percentage mark-ups, those increases would mean a price rise of about \$30 to \$250 in the dealers' showrooms.

The auto price action was only one of a series of government moves hitting the civilian markets. The Defense Production Administration already has ordered further cuts in supplies of metals for consumer goods like automobiles, refrigerators, washing machines, household appliances and hundreds of other products.

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Employment In Area Firms Is Up 39.43%

Employment in Delaware County factories during July of this year was 39.43 per cent higher than July a year ago, according to indexes of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

Total factory payrolls in July were 66.14 per cent above July of 1950.

As the nation's defense activity stepped up, local factories reflected the government spending program with steady increases in both total employment and aggregate payrolls, month after month.

For Pennsylvania as a whole, factory employment in July had increased 8 per cent over July of 1950, compared with 39.43 per cent for Delaware County. Aggregate factory payrolls for July were up 9 pct., compared with the increase

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Today's Chuckle

The shoemaker was explaining to a complaining customer the reason for the poor quality of his shoes. "All the good leather," he said, "is going into steaks."

Melrose Home Project Hits Another Snag

The Melrose Homes development in the first was struck another snag on Thursday.

Chester Planning Commission, meeting at city hall, discovered it has never approved plans for the 70 row houses in an area bounded by 15th and 16th streets, Washington and Melrose avenues.

Work on the homes has been under way for about two weeks, and a number of excavations are completed.

The commission recommended that Director of Public Safety Clarence G. Smedley deny the builder, Benjamin Steinman, of Philadelphia, permission to link the houses with the city sewage system until such approval is granted.

Detailed Plans Required

Chairman W. Charles Hogg Jr., said it will be necessary for Steinman to present detailed plans of the project to the commission.

He added that tentative approval was given a set of plans several weeks ago, but Steinman failed to return with the completed plans.

The approval that was given, Hogg said, hinged on acceptance by Delaware County Planning Commission. This unit refused to approve the plans and urged city council to order changes.

Even with county acceptance, Hogg stated, Steinman would still have to obtain city approval of the final plans.

Fears Depreciation

Council held a public hearing on the issue. Clarence L. Conner, a county planner, contended that inadequate provision for drainage of surface water had been made and expressed fear the homes would depreciate property values.

Conner suggested a zoning change to make Steinman erect semi-detached houses.

A few days later Steinman obtained a building permit. Building Inspector James A. Devlin found his plans conformed with city regulations.

Later, Smedley announced that council would not enter the case as the project complied fully with zoning and building laws.

The Chester planners learned from Morton Lustig, staff consultant, that the state's origin and destination traffic survey is nearly finished.

Lustig said data should be available in about six months, but expressed belief a finished report will require about two years.

Chester Times
Founded 1878
PUBLISHED BY
ALFRED G. HILL & J. G. HILL
"First of all the Home News"
Published Every Evening Except Sunday
TIMES BUILDING, CHESTER, PENNA.
15th and East Eighth Streets
Telephone
Chester 3-6161 Media 6-0377
Swarthmore 6-3599 Ridley Park 1291
Media Office, 114 West Front St.
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Member of
Penna. Newspaper Publishers Association
American Newspaper Publishers Assn.
Audit Bureau of Circulations
Entered as second class matter at the
Postoffice at Chester, Pennsylvania,
under Act of March 3, 1879
Subscription Rates by Mail
1 Year \$15.00; 6 Months \$8.00;
3 Months \$4.50
By Carrier 30c per week

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Tuesdays, Saturdays 9 to 12
Wednesdays 9 to 12

There are four main sections to today's 75th Anniversary Issue of the Chester Times.

The first section consists of 26 pages, numbered but unlettered, and is the regular news section.

Following this are three anniversary sections: Section A, of 48 pages; Section B, of 64 pages; and Section C, also of 64 pages. With the 26-page daily section, there are a total of 202 pages in the entire edition.

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OBITU

Janice Daniels
11-Month-Old Child
Janice Daniels, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniels Jr., of 405 1/2 B. Thursday morning in hospital, after being stricken with illness, was buried Wednesday night. The parents are natives of Roanoke, Va., and have lived in Chester for about five years. Mrs. Daniels was the former Miss Elsie Walker of Roanoke. Survivors in addition

TODAY WEINBERG'S PAYS ANNIVERSARY TRIBUTE TO CHESTER AND THE CHESTER TIMES!

FASHIONS FOR SCHOOL LASSIES

Scot plaid suit
beautiful by Glenhaven
22.95

Endlessly wearable . . . a Scotch clan plaid suit in a classic cut . . . tailored in that wonderful GLENHAVEN manner! Stunningly detailed with curved, dipping pockets, turn-back cuffs. In superb, crush-resistant rayon suiting . . . ideal for college, campus or streetwear. Misses sizes 10 to 18.

BROWN CLAN PLAID
GREEN CLAN PLAID
RED CLAN PLAID



WEINBERG'S—second floor

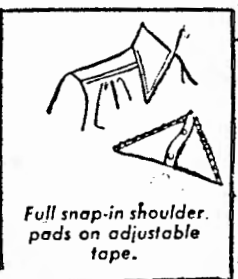
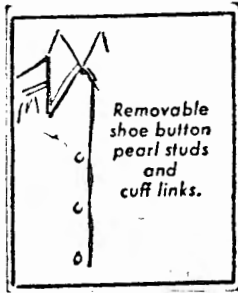


"Bryson miss" . . .
perfect tailored blouse
7.00

Exclusively at Weinberg's . . . the beautifully tailored shirt blouse with all the fine details that spell elegance! Its five important special features make this the outstanding blouse buy of the year! Impeccably created in finest washable rayon tissue faille in your choice of twelve perfect - for - fall colours! Sizes 32 to 38.

WHITE
PINK
BLUE
NAVY
BLACK
GOLD
PURPLE
RED
BROWN
MAGNOLIA
COCOA TAN
JOCKY GREEN

WEINBERG'S—street floor



Corduroy junior jumper
9.00

Win compliments when you wear your "wings" . . . our new, excitingly styled fine wale corduroy jumper with the provocative wing pyramid shoulder! Looks pretty with a blouse or jersey for classes, flattering without for dates! Zip back, button front, full skirt. Gold, red, brown, dark green or dark grey. Junior sizes 7 to 15.

WEINBERG'S—street floor



New bib-top jersey
3.00

A striking cotton jersey sweater by "Tish-u-Knit" that looks for all the world like wool! Wonderfully washable, too! The striped bib top is gay under a jacket or cardigan. Grey heather, camel heather, wine, green, small, medium and large.

WEINBERG'S—street floor



Jacket gem . . .
fur collared and warm
9.00

A toasty warm jacket of water-repellent rayon gaberdine with wool quilt lining . . . complete with zip front, elastic back, Timmy fur collar plus sleeve wristlets to keep out the cold, cold wind. Grand for campus wear, town or country. Misses sizes 12 to 18 in three wanted colours.

RED! **NAVY!** **GREEN!**

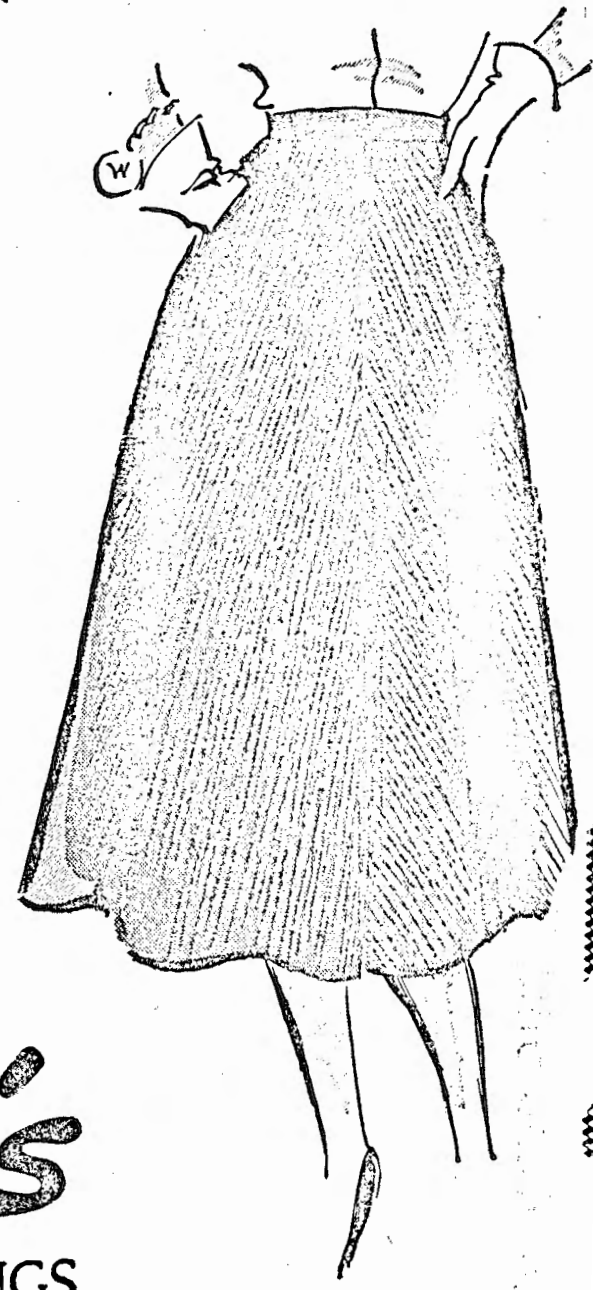
WEINBERG'S—street floor



Corduroy flare flair
6.00

Most important for fall '51 . . . your fine pinwale corduroy skirt with the modified swing . . . suitable separate for tailored or dressy affairs. Will go to classes, games, dances, dates! Choice of four rich autumn flavored colours! Sizes 24 to 30.

RUST **GREEN**
PURPLE **BLACK**



Weinberg's
FOR BETTER THINGS

Primarily Politics

County Represented By 57 Legislators in 75 Years

This being the 75th anniversary of the Chester Times, it is interesting to review the names of Delaware Countians who have been members of the Pennsylvania general assembly during those years.

From the historical list of members, compiled by State Archivist Henry W. Shoemaker, comes the following members, with their dates of service:

State Senate

Thomas V. Cooper, 1874-89
John B. Robinson, 1889-91
Jesse M. Baker, 1893-96
William C. Sproul, 1897-1919
Richard J. Baldwin, 1919-20
Albert Dutton MacDade, 1921-27
John J. McCleure, 1929-35
Weldon B. Heyburn, 1935-48
G. Robert Watkins, 1949-52

House of Representatives

William Cooper Talley, 1874-76
William Worrall, 1875-76
O. Flagg Bullard, 1877-78
Y. S. Walter, 1877-79
Nathan Garrett, 1879-81
Robert Chadwick, 1881-83-85-88
William C. Powell, 1883
Isaac P. Garrett, 1889
Jesse M. Baker, 1889-92
W. B. Bliss, 1889-1899-1905
Albert Magnin, 1890-92
George E. Heyburn, 1893-94
Thomas H. Garvin, 1893-1900
Richard J. Baldwin, 1895-1900, 1911-18

Thomas V. Cooper, 1901-09 (also 1870-72)
Robert M. Newhard, 1901-02
Fred Taylor Pusey, 1903-06
Crosby M. Black, 1905-06
Samuel D. Clyde, 1907-08
Milton J. Lutz, 1907-08
William D. Jones Jr., 1909-10
William Ward Jr., 1909-11
V. Gilpin Robinson, 1911-12
Harry H. Heyburn, 1913-20, 1923-24

William T. Tamsie, 1913-20
Henry F. Miller, 1913-22
John K. Harty, 1921-22
Howard Metcalf, 1923-24
Walter H. Craig, 1923-25
Edward Nodding, 1926-35
William Cloud Alexander, 1919-27

Grover C. Talbot, 1924-33
Ellwood J. Turner, 1925-42, 1943-48
Thomas Weldemann, 1929-38
Adie S. Rush, 1936-38, 1941-42
T. Jay Sproul, 1935-38, 1947-48
Benjamin F. James, 1938-46
Arthur P. Brecherick, 1938-43
Thomas A. Curran, 1938-40
William M. Hunter, 1942-44
Thomas W. Linn, 1943
William F. Milliken Jr., 1945, 1946

George F. Dougherty, 1945-46
Walter F. Lyster, 1947-48
Louis A. Bloom, 1947-52
James N. Robertson, 1949-52
Robert J. Clendenning, 1949-52
William C. Leonard, 1951.

"You might think the court house was non-political, you hear so little talk about elections and politics," said a Media observer this week. "The machine feels pretty safe in its control, and with more than 180,000 Republican registrations in the county, to less than 24,000 Democratic registrations, there's no apparent planning for the November election," it was added.

Pennsylvania will have 70 delegates to the 1952 Republican National Convention, which opens Monday, July 7, 1952, in Chicago, according to preliminary reports from the Republican National Committee.

There will be nearly 1200 delegates to the convention, or 100 more than in 1948.

Pennsylvania is to be given three fewer delegates than in 1948.

There will be fireworks over congressional reapportionment when the general assembly reconvenes Sept. 17.

Sen. G. Graybill Diehm's committee on reapportionment is reported to have put together a congressional district of seven counties from Sullivan and Locoming almost to the New York State line on the north, to Fulton on the Maryland State line, which when colored on the state map of counties stands out like some prehistoric monster.

Pennsylvania loses three districts in the next congress, and the committee has the task of absorbing those three into the remaining 30 congressional districts.

Doubts About Duff

By Frank C. Hanigan in Not Merely Gossip, Washington: "Recent developments in Pennsylvania GOP politics have stimulated doubts among politicians that Senator Duff of Pennsylvania can really exert much influence in behalf of Eisenhower and against Taft in next year's convention. The Senator has strongly backed the General for President, and is known to be an active opponent of the nomination of Senator Taft. In 1950 he decisively defeated his opposition in the Pennsylvania GOP, led by Grundy and Owlett, won the nomination for Senator and was elected. That achievement until now has led many observers to think that he could control and deliver the 73 votes of the Pennsylvania delegation to the GOP convention in Chicago next summer. But, on the other hand:

"(1) In the county GOP primary elections, held in Pennsylvania on July 24, the candidates supported by Duff did not do well in comparison with those backed by the Grundy-Owlett group. A number of personalities known to be Duff men are defeated. The results of these contests will be felt in the court-houses and cannot fail to have effects on the complexion of the delegation to the National Convention next year.

"(2) It is very likely that the Senator has lost some of his former grip on affairs in Harrisburg. He no longer controls the state bureaucracy which numbers more than 40,000 employees. Governor Fine (originally a Duff man) is said to have turned against the Senator, for various reasons. Fine reportedly wants "to run his own show," resents Duff interference

Voting Information

In order to be eligible to vote in Pennsylvania elections, a citizen must be enrolled on the permanent registration lists at the county court house.

To be eligible to vote at the Municipal election, Tuesday, Nov. 6, Chester and Delaware County residents have until Monday, Oct. 1, to register at Media court house.

The Registration Bureau is open from 9 a. m. to 4.30 p. m. each weekday; from 9 a. m. to 12 noon on Saturdays. No roving registrars will visit county neighborhoods during the current registration period.

After registration, unless he changes his residence, a citizen, or elector, is not required to register again so long as he votes at least once during the two immediately preceding calendar years.

This means that a person who failed to vote at either the primary or general elections in 1950 and 1949 is ineligible to vote at the November election, and should go to the Media court house and re-register.

For the information of many new residents of Chester and Delaware County, there follows the qualifications of voters as outlined by the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania:

1. Persons must be 21 years of age.
2. They shall have been citizens of the United States at least one month.
3. They shall have resided in the state one year (or if previously a qualified voter or native born citizen of the state, moved therefrom and returned; then six months), immediately preceding election.
4. They shall have resided in the election district, precinct or division where they offer to vote, at least two months (not 60 days) immediately preceding the election.
5. They shall have registered under the permanent registration law.
6. A voter becomes of age on the day before his 21st birthday. In 1951, a person born on Nov. 6 can vote on election day, Nov. 6, if registered and otherwise qualified.
7. The Registration Commission may now register any person whose birthday falls on Nov. 7, which is the day after the next election.

and is not happy about the fiscal situation he inherited from Duff. Already, he has to play ball with the Owlett-Grundy group who hold the balance of power in the Pennsylvania Senate. Finally criticism of Duff is rising, because of the large debt which he created during his terms of office. "It is the absent who are always wrong."

"(3) But the most persuasive argument raised by the Senator's enemies and former friends is a bit of history. At the 1948 GOP convention, Duff controlled only 28 members of the 73-member Pennsylvania delegation on the first ballot. At that time Duff was Governor, with all the great power and influence thereof. If he could deliver only 28 votes in 1948, why should he expect to control the whole delegation in 1952? It's not an easy question to answer—and other backers of Eisenhower are not too much impressed by Duff.

In addition to being defeated in Duff's home county of Pittsburgh, and is his home borough of Carnegie, Duff followers who were candidates in the July primary lost overwhelmingly in Lawrence County, near Pittsburgh, in Erie and Clarion counties, all in the western part of the state.

The Philadelphia sheriff, Austin Meehan, whose debate with Dillworth in 1949 is said to have cost more than 50,000 GOP votes, recently announced that he would stick with Duff to the end.

Too Expensive Legislation

From the Philadelphia Dispatch: "The Legislature, through the powers given it by law, does quite a bit of wasting taxpayers' money on its own."

"The legislators themselves focused attention on their extravagance last week in a feeble economy move. Following the shuffle, it was revealed that 46 secretaries in individual senators were feeding at the public trough at the rate of \$3 a day, and most of them have never appeared in the State Capital during the 1951 legislative session.

"This is unconscionable waste. Those senators need secretaries like Columbus needed salt water. "Although both branches of the Legislature authorized the dropping of per diem employees during the four weeks recess, which comes to an end Sept. 17, House officials got down to real business, while Senate leaders took a broad view of the picture.

"The House dropped 86 of its 108 per diem employees, to save \$16,250 during the recess. The Senate suspended 23 of its 95 per diem employees, to effect a \$3850 saving. "Senate attaches said 15 of the 23 employees suspended, including six messengers and six assistant sergeants-at-arms, may not be restored to the payroll after the recess. Messengers receive \$7 daily and assistant sergeants-at-arms \$8.

Reports of gambling activity in a joint at 9th and Central avenue keep coming in. The neighbors are concerned about it, apparently. Gambling activity in the neighborhood of 6th and Butler and 7th and Deshong, reported two weeks ago in these columns, continues as usual.



STATE AUDITOR GENERAL Weldon B. Heyburn, of Concordville, was elected to the constitutional office in statewide balloting after serving three successive terms as state senator from Delaware County.



STATE SECRETARY of Public Assistance Eleanor G. Evans, of Havertown, is the only woman named by Gov. John S. Fine to serve in his cabinet. She is a former recorder of deeds of Delaware County.



STATE SECRETARY of Health Russell E. Teague, of Radnor Township, is a former U. S. Public Health Service doctor who was named to serve in the cabinet of Gov. John S. Fine.

Glen Providence Park Attracts Many Visitors

One of Media's naturalists, spent three delightful hours the other day, seated beside the lake watching the ripples upon the water, the ducks and geese swimming so gracefully, several small boys fishing in Glen Providence Park, Media.

A family motored up from the shore, sought a requested spot and had lunch. There was the father, mother and four children; the mother Shepherd dog, and three of her pups, and a pet kitten. All appeared to be happy and content.

The Media resident said "You are teaching your children to love animals and nature."

The parents replied, "We are, we all love the out of doors and this park is full of wonderful natural beauties, the grand stately trees, the hills, wild flowers and shrubbery, growing as nature would have it."

A gentleman and his wife, retired who had been for a number of years connected with the University of Pennsylvania, came out to enjoy lunch in one of the quiet spots, on the ideal day.

The wife said so soon as her husband awakened he suggested we go to Glen Providence Media today.

The woman added, "This is one ideal spot for any who enjoy a quiet peaceful time, and so much lovely nature, the hills, streams, wild flowers and then the conveniences, fire places, tables, in such pretty spots and good drinking water."

There are residents of Media, who acknowledge they have never been to Glen Providence Park.

People come miles to watch the magnificent sun sets, that can be seen from the Glen.

Several mothers accompanied by their children had lunch and supper in the Glen.

Media Personals

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Estes, of Baltimore pike, have returned from their summer home at East Falmouth, Mass.

Miss Betsy Crothers, of Plush Mill road, Wallingford, returned on Thursday night from a visit of several days with friends in Washington. Miss Crothers will leave on Saturday for Mt. Pocono with a group of girls from Drexel Institute to attend Miss Appleby's hockey camp for a week.

Mrs. Charles R. Miller, of 42 E. 2d st., came home on Monday after visiting for a month in Spokane, Wash., with her son and daughter in law, Staff Sgt. and Mrs. Allan F. Miller, Sgt. Miller is at present recuperating from an operation at Farchild Army Air-base hospital, where he is stationed.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Darlington and daughters, Joanne and Suzanne, of 63 Blackthorn road, Wallingford, arrived at home on Monday from Brant Beach, N. J., where they had been vacationing for six weeks at the summer home of Mr. Darlington's father, H. Saulnier Darlington.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Gibson, of 200 E. 5th st., returned on Monday from a ten-day vacation at Wildwood. Their daughters, Joan and Kate, accompanied them. Mr. and Mrs. Gibson celebrated their wedding anniversary on Monday, and it was also Mrs. Gibson's birthday.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mills, of 7 Preston road, Rowland Park, and Mrs. Mills' mother, Mrs. A. G. Hill, of Green Ridge, have returned from a vacation in Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. Mills were the guests of Mrs. Mills' cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Milton Farlow, of Stockton; and Mrs. Hill visited her sister, Mrs. Ben Barnes, of Girdle-tree.

Mr. and Mrs. Vance A. Pierce, of 5th and Lemon sts., returned home on Tuesday after a weekend visit with Mrs. Pierce's brother and sister in law, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Coleman, of Great Barrington, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. John Scott and sons, John and Billy, of 317 Valley View road, returned on Monday from a two-week vacation at Kansas City, Kans., where they were the guests of Mr. Scott's brother and family, Mr. and Mrs. William Scott.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace D. Gifford and children, Ruth, Merle and Malcolm, of Indian lane, are at home after a two-week vacation in New York state. They visited Mrs. Gifford's mother, Mrs. Reba Maltby, of Little Falls, and Mrs. Gifford's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Thayer, of Lockport.

Drive In Hook

Marcus Hook Fire Co. recently distributed contribution envelopes through the borough. Tonight they will again canvass the town with the assistance of their ladies' auxiliary to collect the envelopes. The siren will sound two long blasts at 6.30 p. m. to let residents know the drive is under way.

Clyde E. Dalton, supervising principal, at the Marcus Hook School, has announced the following schedule for local students.

All next week the first grade will only have morning session. Grades 2 to 9 will begin full sessions on Monday.

Kindergarten classes will begin on Monday. The morning group will have session from 8.45 to 11.15, while session for the afternoon group will begin at 12.30 until 3.

The "woman's class," of the Marcus Hook Missionary Church, taught by Mrs. Sara Smith, met Thursday evening at the home of Mrs. Elwood Sakers, of Opal street, Boothwyn.

The Young People's group of the Missionary Church will go to Chesapeake City, Md., on Saturday, where they will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thurman Short. The group will leave from the church at 1 p. m. Mrs. Short is the leader.

Rev. Joseph Wooten, pastor of the Missionary Church, will speak on the "Background of a Wrong Choice," at the Sunday morning service at 10.45. His topic for the evening service at 7.30 will be, "The Before and After of Salvation."

The Young People's meeting will be held in the church at 6.45 p. m. on Sunday.

Alex (Buddy) McClure, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alex McClure, of Delaware avenue, enlisted in the Navy and left Thursday for Bainbridge, Md., for basic training.

Mrs. Helen Morgan, of Chestnut street, and Mrs. Catherine Voshell, of Ogden, have returned after spending a week in Boston at the home of Mrs. Morgan's daughter, Mrs. Betty Stovall.

Visitors at the home of Mrs. Mary Hill, of W. 9th street, on Thursday, were Mrs. Janet Peters and Mrs. Richard Peters, of West Chester.

Mrs. Chester Rand, of W. 8th street, with her infant son, Keith Henry, returned from the Philadelphia Naval Hospital on Wednesday.

Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas, of Green street, is a patient at Crozer Hospital.

Jane Heacock, of 614 Market st., returned Wednesday from Crozer Hospital.

Atwood Hoskins Spencer, of "Oakhurst," Rockdale, has joined Mrs. Spencer, who is at Wildwood.

A woman much interested in animals called a Media reporter for the Times and asked why "BB" guns were allowed in Media. There is a state law she said, where they are not permitted to be sold. She found a beautiful robin which had been injured by a "BB" gun. She is nursing the bird and reported it is responding nicely to the care she is giving it.

Another woman, a frequent visitor to Glen Providence Park, was much surprised to see three lads in the park with rifles.

It is impossible for those in charge of the park to be all over the grounds.

Mrs. Elizabeth Young of Old State road, Elwyn, will today, receive congratulations from her friends. She is observing an anniversary of her natal day.

Charles V. Austin Jr., 102 Manell road, Media, has returned from his vacation, spent on the farm of his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. John Abernathy, at Nottingham, Pa.

Clarkdale, Miss. (UP)—Henry Jefferson Davis, 82, remembers when citizens here petitioned him to keep his automobile off the streets because of the "dangerous speed." It was 1902 and his car would go 20 miles an hour.

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Teachers Report At Rutledge On Monday

Teachers of the Rutledge School report for duty Monday at 9 a. m. for the purpose of accepting registrations of new pupils. Parents are reminded that children entering school this year must have a birth registration and certificate of vaccination.

All other pupils report to school on Tuesday at 8.45 a. m.

Mrs. Marjorie Coronway has been retained as the new teacher for the fifth and sixth grades. Mrs. Elizabeth H. Corson reports again as the school principal and teacher of the third and fourth grades. Miss Anne Pettinati will continue as teacher of the first and second grade pupils.

Many improvements have been made in the school equipment, necessary repairs completed and the playground has been resurfaced during the summer.

Mrs. Charles Zensen of Sylvan avenue, chairman of the Community Chest Drive for Rutledge, held an organization meeting at her home Tuesday. William F. Beam, division chairman of Central Delaware County gave instructions for the drive which will begin Oct. 22.

Mrs. Zensen enlisted the services of the Junior Women's Club of Rutledge to help with the collections.

The Rutledge rug club met Tuesday. Members present were Mrs. Ida Runyan, Mrs. Louise Sales, Mrs. Helen Aull, Mrs. Gertrude Peterson, Mrs. Laura Moran.

Dillman Furey, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Dillman Furey of Sylvan avenue, returned to his home on Thursday after a period of training at Parris Island with the United States Marine Corps. He has received a grade of private first class.

Mr. and Mrs. William Kendrick, of Philadelphia, were dinner guests of Professor Walter P. Bodine, and Mrs. Bodine last evening at their home on E. Sixth street, Media.

Mrs. Nelson Henry, of Rosemont, called Thursday, upon relatives at the county seat.

There will be a communion service Sunday morning at the Media Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Raymond K. Powell and Mrs. Powell have returned to their home in Rosemont from Fairlee, Vt., where they have been on a vacation.

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Dr. Blanton Sees Dearth of Ministerial Candidates

In welcoming first year men to sylvania: "Your lot has been cast Crozer Theological Seminary on in a very green and pleasant land Thursday, Dr. Sankey L. Blanton, — Pennsylvania." He advised the president, bluntly told them that students to get along with people. "by and large, the Church of Christ is rather poorly prepared for these times — particularly our own denomination."

He told the student body, assembled in the chapel of the Up-land institution for the first meeting of the 1951-52 term, that too few men are prepared for the ministry.

"But," Dr. Blanton added, "there is renewed determination on the part of our people in America to provide competent leadership for our churches, but it will take time."

The seminary head urged the new students to "get the very best education possible before you undertake the responsibilities of being a minister in the Church of Christ."

For out-of-state students, Dr. Blanton had this to say of Penn-

It's Fun to Do Good Deeds Media Rotarians Are Told

With the idea of service to others in the community as the foundation of Rotary, men of Rotary find it "fun to do good deeds together." Also, that A. F. Ottey, chairman of the Media Rotary Club on Thursday were told by Henry V. Scheirer, governor of the 265th district.

Addressing the meeting at Howard Johnson's, Scheirer said it was his first official visit to a club in the district since his election. He expects the end of next spring he expects to visit all of the more than 30 clubs in the districts.

"Rotarians enjoy working together for the club, the community and the world," said the district governor, giving this as one of the reasons for the growth of the Rotary idea, originated by Paul Harris in 1905, until it embraces 350,000 men in 7300 clubs throughout the world.

Emphasis is being placed on international understanding, Scheirer declared. "International understanding and peace is the drying need of this generation," he said.

Over a six-year period Rotary International will spend \$1,500,000 on Rotary Foundation Fellowships, the speaker said, enabling graduate students to study for one year in countries other than their own. Since 1947, more than \$700,000 has been spent on 284 fellowships, he said.

"How much do you want a better community and a better world?" the district governor asked at the end of his talk. "How much are you willing to work and fight for them?"

To Invite European Here Reporting for the board of directors, John K. Barrall said that it is

Two Bands to Play In Media Park Concert

Chester Elks Band and Lukens Co. band of Coatesville join forces to present a concert at 2 p. m. Sunday at Glen Providence Park, Media.

Thomas G. Leeson, Elks director, will lead the combined 60-member band.

The concert, financed through the recording and transcription fund of American Federation of Musicians, is the final of the season. It has been presented at the request of adults unable to attend evening concerts during the summer.

The Elks Band will provide two soloists. They are John Saunders, trumpet, and Joseph Emeneo, baritone horn. The Lukens soloists will be Charles Gates, saxophone, and James Miller, baritone horn.

The vocals will be handled by Willis G. Broadhead, popular baritone. Robert B. Keel is to serve as master of ceremonies.

Atwood Hoskins Spencer, of "Oakhurst," Rockdale, has joined Mrs. Spencer, who is at Wildwood.

A woman much interested in animals called a Media reporter for the Times and asked why "BB" guns were allowed in Media. There is a state law she said, where they are not permitted to be sold. She found a beautiful robin which had been injured by a "BB" gun. She is nursing the bird and reported it is responding nicely to the care she is giving it.

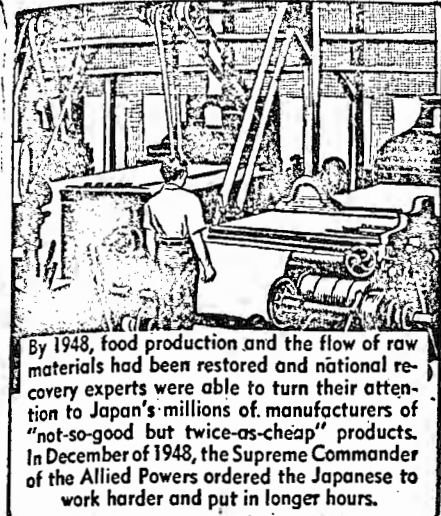
Another woman, a frequent visitor to Glen Providence Park, was much surprised to see three lads in the park with rifles.

It is impossible for those in charge of the park to be all over the grounds.

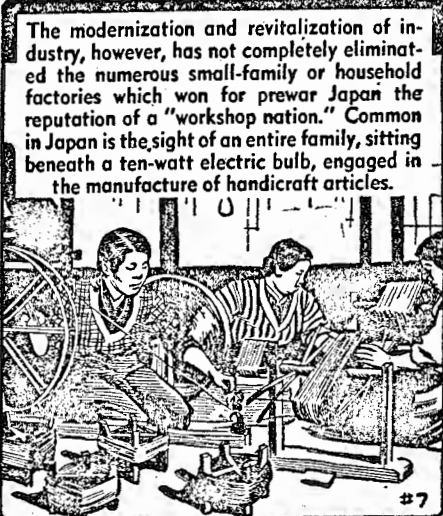
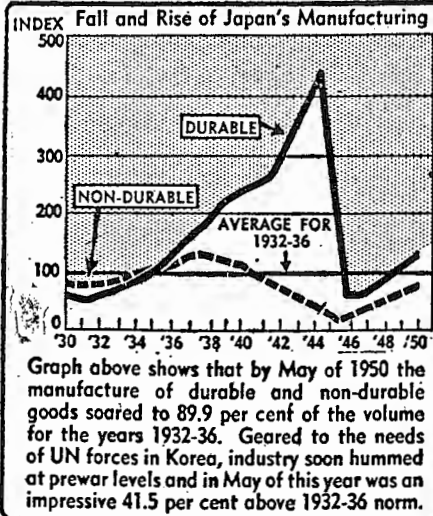
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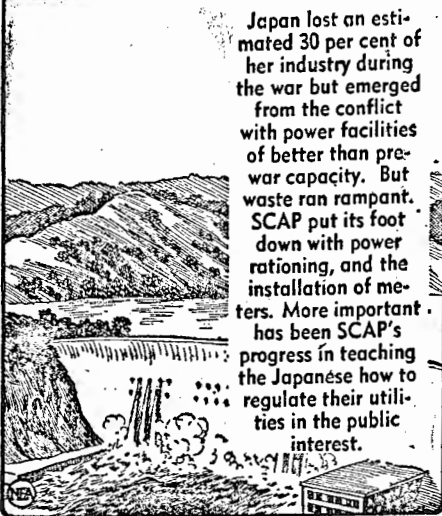
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By 1948, food production and the flow of raw materials had been restored and national recovery experts were able to turn their attention to Japan's millions of manufacturers of "not-so-good but twice-as-cheap" products. In December of 1948, the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers ordered the Japanese to work harder and put in longer hours.



The modernization and revitalization of industry, however, has not completely eliminated the numerous small-family or household factories which won for prewar Japan the reputation of a "workshop nation." Common in Japan is the sight of an entire family, sitting beneath a ten-watt electric bulb, engaged in the manufacture of handcraft articles.



Japan lost an estimated 30 per cent of her industry during the war but emerged from the conflict with power facilities of better than prewar capacity. But waste ran rampant. SCAP put its foot down with power rationing, and the installation of meters. More important has been SCAP's progress in teaching the Japanese how to regulate their utilities in the public interest.

Prospect Park Resident Fetes Bridal Attendants

Miss Margaret Jane Howe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Irving Howe of 16th avenue, Prospect Park, whose marriage to Lt. Lawrence Rush Atkinson, 3d, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence R. Atkinson, Jr. of Moorestown, N. J., will take place on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock in Olivet Presbyterian Church, entertained her bridal attendants at luncheon on Wednesday.

Guests were Mrs. T. Irving Howe, who will serve as maid of honor; Jean Glenn of Prospect Park and Mrs. Joseph Kershaw of Ridley Park, who will serve as bridesmaids. Also guests were Mrs. T. Irving Howe, Mrs. Harry D. Glenn and Mrs. Thomas Finlayson of the borough; Mrs. Lawrence R. Atkinson, Jr. of Moorestown, N. J. and Norma Lee Randall of Chicago. Announcement has been made of the appointment of William P. McConnell, 651 11th av., as second assistant chief of Prospect Park Fire Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles K. Sigel of Maryland avenue will spend the weekend as guests of Mrs. Sigel's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hardy D. Wilbank of the borough at their summer home in Stone Harbor. During their stay Mrs. Wilbank will observe her birthday anniversary.

Mrs. W. W. Wood of Hempstead, L. I., who has been visiting her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Harris of 13th avenue, has left for a visit with a sister in Washington.

Recent guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harris were their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Garland Harris and daughters, Nancy Kay, Linda Carol and Margaret Crislen of Baltimore. Plan Church Tea.

The Women's Society of Christian Service of Prospect Methodist

EXTRACTIONS
Asleep or Awake
● FILLINGS
● X-RAY
BROKEN PLATES REPAIRED WHILE YOU WAIT
EASY CREDIT
Dr. A. M. Hirsch
614 EDMONT
PHONE: CHESTER 2-8281

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You see our famous Stetson Whippet at sporting events, in office buildings and theatre lobbies, everywhere. And in every situation it seems to bring out the best features and individuality of the wearer. It's America's favorite hat.

the **STETSON whippet**
\$10
STETSON HATS McCOY'S ARROW SHIRTS
H. M. McCOY CHESTER

Ridley Park WSCS Meets Sept. 12th

The Woman's Society of Christian Service of Ridley Park Methodist Church will hold its first meeting of the fall season, on Wednesday, Sept. 12, in Fellowship Hall, starting at 10 a. m. with a quiet hour in charge of spiritual life chairman Mrs. Charles Meeks.

There will be sewing at 10:30, directed by Mrs. Samuel Burke. At noon, luncheon will be served by a committee; and at 1 p. m., the devotional period will be conducted by Mrs. Charles Meeks. A business meeting at 1:30 will be led by the president, Mrs. Harry deMoya. The program will include a talk by a special speaker from the Good Will Industry.

Mrs. William Kimber and Mrs. Alexander T. Bird, of the WSCS will represent as delegates the Ridley Park society, on Wednesday Sept. 12 at the Philadelphia Conference WSCS meeting to be held in the First Church in Germantown, Philadelphia. The theme for the year, as planned by the Philadelphia Conference WSCS, is: "The Earth is the Lord's". The mission study for the year will have as the topic, "Latin America."

Mrs. Blanche Hunter Nelson will resume her teaching, at her home studio, 406 Cresswell st., on Monday, Sept. 10. Registrations are being made on Sept. 6, 7, and 8. She will begin her work in Bryn Mawr and Philadelphia, on Sept. 26. Mrs. Nelson has been conducting residents, have returned following a vacation spent in Atlantic City. Mr. and Mrs. Bower and children, Shelley Lee and Randy; Mrs. Florence Baile of Collingswood, N. J. and Mrs. A. Steinbuch of West Collingswood, were dinner guests on Wednesday evening of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph P. Bower of Pennsylvania avenue.

Mrs. John M. Davidson of 15th avenue, has returned home via TWA to New York City, where she was met by her family and friends, following a tour of California, Mexico and Catalina Island. Completes Course.

Mrs. Raymond Fitzsimmons of 10th avenue, has completed a leaders' training course in Girl Scout and will be invested at the first meeting of the fall season of Girl Scout Troop 127 in Prospect Methodist Church on Sept. 12.

Mrs. Fitzsimmons assisted Mrs. R. E. Watterson and Mrs. Charles Ball, leaders, during the past season, and this summer served as leader at Indian Orchard Day Camp. She is well qualified to serve as a leader of the troop. Members of Troop 127 are reminded a choral rehearsal will be held at Christ Lutheran Church, Upper Darby, on Saturday at 10 a. m. Members of the choral group who will participate in the dedication services at Camp Sunset Hill on Sept. 30, will attend. Mr. and Mrs. Ralph P. Bower, Jr. of Glenolden, former borough

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Legion Post Sponsors Dance At Sharon Hill

The Sharon Hill American Legion Post 193, is planning a busy fall season. Tonight will be the first night of dancing and refreshments at 8 pm in the post home in Folcroft. Edward F. Cunliffe will be in charge.

Installation of officers for 1952 with William Davis as the new commander, will take place on Oct. 22. The defense bond will also

be awarded on the same night. erans' Hospital Thursday night.

Post 193 Auxiliary sponsored a ward party at the Coatesville Vet-Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kennedy, are in Lancaster where Mr. Kennedy will be a member of the Lancaster Junior High School as Physical education instructor.

Kennedy graduated from Sharon Hill High school, and then from West Chester State Teachers College. He went to Ridley Park as a substitute for Dr. Cornog, while he was ill.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Delno Kennedy of Marshall road. Mr. and Mrs. Gerald McCoy, of Reese street and Barbara Kopp of Colwyn, will spend the weekend at Penn State.

Gerald McCoy, Jr., of Reese street, William Warner of Barker avenue and Raymond Myers of High street will report at Penn State on Sunday. The boys graduated from Sharon Hill High School in June.

Gerald and William will be roommates and will be at Hamilton Hall. James Algeo, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Algeo of Reese street, left on Tuesday for Holy Cross College, Ind.

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Famous "Kay McDowell Special"

The Junior Century Club of Norwood has completed plans for an annual bazaar to be held on Tuesday, Nov. 13, in the Norwood fire house. The same evening, a fish dinner will be held. A hand-made afghan will be awarded.

There will be several tables, with articles for sale, such as aprons, fancy work, baked goods, white elephant table, hand painted items, baby table and Christmas table.

The chairman is Mrs. E. M. Davies.

The regular executive board meeting was held on Monday evening in charge of the president, Mrs. Howard Heath, at the home of Mrs. Paul Benson of Park avenue. Plans were made for a bazaar sale on Saturday morning, Sept. 22, at Winona avenue and Chester pike. Plans were also discussed for a regular meeting to be held on Tuesday evening, in the firehouse. Mrs. Walter Bayer is program chairman.

Those present were Mrs. Howard Heath, Mrs. Fred Hardman, Mrs. John Dougherty, Mrs. Carl Engle, Mrs. Robert Long, Mrs. Arthur

of Laurel road have returned home after spending the summer at Seaside.

Henry Ederle of Bartlett avenue, has left to attend Franklin and Marsha College, Lancaster.

Elizabeth Schwalm of Gravin boulevard, has returned home after spending eight weeks at a girls camp in the Adirondack Mountains.

Miss Schwalm is a member of Lower Merion High School faculty.

Margaret Fell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Russell Fell, formerly of Kenny avenue was married at Newton, to John McKim Yardley on Aug. 29.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Peterson of Gravin boulevard, had as guests recently, Mr. and Mrs. James Walsh and children Tony and Linda of Harrisburg; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Post and sons Gary and Donald and Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Atchison of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Dorothy Elmedorf of Pine street, will celebrate her birthday today.

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3 miles from 24th & Edgmont Ave.

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What Chester Makes Makes Chester

Today's 75th Anniversary issue was conceived with the basic thought that such a production is the most effective means of dramatizing the amazing resources of Chester and the Chester area.

Regular employees of the Chester Times have prepared this edition. Our readers can judge the degree to which they may be complimented. (As editor, the writer admits a sense of pride in an association with those who have worked for weeks and months on today's paper.)

Our heart is full of gratitude to hundreds of other persons. For this issue of the Chester Times has been developed with the whole-hearted cooperation of both advertisers and those furnishing material for the editorial and picture content. Certainly the carefully prepared advertisements have their permanent historical value as well as the material coming from the news room and the photographic studio.

Prior to the writing of this comment, it has been our privilege to study the content of the two 64 page sections printed in advance of the present week. Our emotions are mixed. We know that those who read and reread this edition as a document of permanent historical importance will find many omissions which may be regarded as shortcomings. But also, we are confident they will feel a sense of awe at what we have termed Chester's resources.

The word "resources" is all-inclusive. It means the people of Chester and Delaware County (past and present) and what they have done over the years with the natural advantages which surround them.

The first permanent white settlement here was made more than 300 years ago. This autumn the City of Chester has been chartered 250 years. The Chester Times at 75 years is a mere sprightly upstart, except for the fact that it carries on a press tradition dating back into the 17th century.

The evidence found in the Chester Times today is overwhelming as to what we have. It is no accident that the nine mile front along the Delaware River extending from the Westinghouse plant to the tip of Marcus Hook contains a startling industrial concentration furnishing gainful employment responsible for the Chester area. These industries have the advantage of the deep sea port facilities of the Delaware river together with trunk line freight connections furnished by the Pennsylvania, B & O and Reading railway lines.

The building up of the "Chester area" represents the accomplishment of courageous persons. No one book or issue of any newspaper is able to do justice to them. However, a sincere "try" has been made.

The year of the Times' 75th birthday is a notably hopeful one due to the fact that by December Chester will have wonderful water from its inland Octoraro source in palatable contrast to the present supply. To say that this accomplishment is significant in the future of Chester is putting it mildly indeed. The new water supply is a shot in the arm with lasting beneficial effects.

One particular characteristic in today's issue has been the emphasis upon the human side. Take for example the pictures of all of Chester's mayors. What a lot of history could be written concerning these men—some good, some bad, but all stood on common ground in their inherent love of their city. Sometimes the Chester Times is criticized (and any newspaper worth its salt, should be) because of what some consider a too plain spoken attitude. "You will give our town a bad reputation by printing such things," is one complaint.

Well, the Chester Times has had its job cut out through the years. Certainly it should boost and promote. But, it should also call attention to shortcomings with the idea of future betterment.

The oft-repeated philosophy put into effect during the nine years of the present management may be outlined briefly.

It is our responsibility, we feel, to support good leadership, rather than attempt leadership or dictation. The Chester Times is a medium both of information and of inspiration. It is a servant (we hope a capable one) dedicated to the best interests of our community. This newspaper is an institution of far greater consequence than any individual. Those who have it in charge are passing custodians to whom is given a sacred trust.

The accounts found in the paper today are appreciative in their attitude toward our public schools. However, that doesn't change one iota our opinion that the people of Chester have been unbelievably remiss in permitting the overall physical plant of our school system to drag years behind the times. We cite the need of future planning, to urge

support of our school authorities in executing an extensive building program which will give our children the best in modern facilities.

After all, our youth and their adequate development represent our most important objective in life. And today, as we look over these pages with appreciation for the past, let us also look forward to the future and the obligations which definitely are ours.

We take the occasion to suggest a friendly challenge, not critically but rather with hope of acceptance. Chester is known throughout Pennsylvania, and to some degree throughout the United States, as the home of one of the most potent political machines in the nation. The Chester Times has raised the question as to whether this type of control has brought results redounding to the benefit of our citizens.

Why doesn't this political organization dedicate itself not only to its present successful maintenance of control but also to a constructive program of school plant betterment?

A recent check-up as to problems of greatest import to this section showed that an overwhelming proportion of concern was concentrated upon highway traffic. So in this matter of planning for the future it is well to mention that our city and surrounding townships and boroughs are on the right track in working closely with the state highway officials. We hope Chester adds still more to its parking facilities. And certainly the hope of a depressed highway along the B & O tracks with bridges crossing overhead, is no idle dream.

We are proud to point to examples of accomplishment in Chester which may be cited as examples for other communities to follow. Where is there a better demonstration of unified effort than that which exists between labor and industry in behalf of the Community Chest? Again, that has been the result of unselfish leadership over the years.

An indispensable part of the Community Chest campaigns has been the inspiring part played by the women's divisions. This brings to mind the part which women of Chester Hospital's Junior Board have played in their increasing annual contribution to hospital needs which would not otherwise be supplied. Such examples match the best group efforts which cities anywhere in the United States can produce.

A daily newspaper such as the Chester Times is closely associated with the retail community. The fact that Chester has an exceptionally fine array of stores is responsible for merchandise news which is most important to our readers, day in and day out. On the occasion of its birthday the Times management takes occasion to express its sincere appreciation for the cordial relationship with the retail stores over the years.

Obviously no community summation would be complete without a recognition of the churches of all denominations. What would Chester have been, and what would it be today without the too much taken for granted influence of our religious agencies? In this troubled world they represent a force needed more than ever.

Again we point to the fact that today's Chester Times is history recounting the loyal efforts of thousands in building their community. But we cannot rest on our laurels! —AGH

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Congressional Quiz

From CQ News Features:
Q—Do veterans and non-veterans in Congress have different attitudes toward U. S. preparedness?
A—Not according to their voting records, a Congressional Quarterly analysis indicates. The for-and-against division of veterans on ten issues involving military defense at home and abroad was about the same as that for non-veterans.
Q—Why was it that Republicans, instead of members of his own party, responded quickly when President Truman recently asked Congress for tighter controls?
A—Sen. Homer Ferguson (Mich.), one of the three Republicans who Aug. 23 introduced a bill to amend the controls law, said the three wanted "real enforcement," but had "grave doubts" that the Administration "really wants to hold down inflation." The others were Richard M. Nixon (Cal.) and Herman Walker (Idaho), who said that now "the ball is in (the Democrats) court."

Thought for Today

Remember me, O my God, concerning this, and wipe not out my good deeds, that I have done for the house of my God, and for the officers thereof.—Nehemiah 13:14.
He that loveth God will do diligence, to please God by his works, and abandon himself, with all his might, well for to do.—Chaucer.

SEPTEMBER 7th IN OTHER 'TIMES'

FIFTY YEARS AGO

(The Chester Times is 25 years old today.)

A bulletin issued at 10 o'clock this morning adds fresh hope that the wounds of the President will not prove fatal. The physicians say that there are still no unfavorable symptoms in the case. Two or more doctors are constantly on duty in the sick room.

The Sunday afternoon services for boys over 12 years of age will begin at the Young Men's Christian Association next Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Secretary W. N. Wilmerston will have charge of the opening service and would be glad to greet a large number of the members and their boy friends. All boys are invited to these meetings.

Miss Lydia Esrey, Mrs. H. B. Birtwell, Miss Margaret Birtwell, Miss Margaret James, of Chester, and Miss Bessie Birtwell, of Washington, D. C., were entertained at luncheon on Thursday by Mr. and Mrs. Rufus M. Ingram, Jr., of Wallingford.

These well-known young people of the Seventh ward spent a very pleasant day with friends at Williamston School; Misses Mary and Catherine Logan, Miss Elizabeth Anderson, Miss Viola Sidwell, Miss Nellie Blakeley, and Miss Carrie Halsey, of Boothwyn.

Miss Jennie Booth of 2704 W. 4th st., has returned home after spending her vacation with relatives in Germantown and brought her cousin home with her.

Dr. Hannah J. Price, who has been spending the past three weeks in Maine, has returned home, very much benefited by her trip.

THIRTY YEARS AGO

(The Chester Times is 45 years old today.)

The vanguard of cadets for the coming year at the Pennsylvania Military College will arrive today when twenty-five members, candidates for the football team will take up quarters at the college and begin preliminary practice for the coming season. S. F. Pautis, directors of athletics at the college will return next week to officiate Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Hoffman, of E. Hinckley av., Ridley Park; and their daughter, Miss Betty Hoffman, have returned from Holden, Maine, where they have been spending the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Beatty and family, of 111 Swarthmore av., Ridley Park, have returned home from Ocean City, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. James Y. Glisson, of 705 Prospect avenue, Prospect Park, are spending a week in Atlantic City, N. J.

Miss Elizabeth Watson, of 435 E. Broad st., has returned home after spending a few days with Mrs. S. R. Crothers, at her bungalow at White Point, Md.

Miss Kathleen Cowan, of the Aberfoyle Service Department, has been spending her vacation at Avalon, N. J., accompanied by Miss Mattie Houpt.

Miss Edith Quillen, of 332 E. 15th st., has been spending some time at Bowers Beach, Del.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Harrington and daughter, Josephine, of E. 4th st., and Mrs. Mrs. James E. Hicks, of Buckman Village, motored to Bowers Beach, Del. on Sunday.

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO

(The Chester Times is 60 years old today.)

With ears ringing with repeated well wishes of hundreds who gathered at the Sixth Street station on Saturday afternoon, Miss Elaine Miller, of 19th and Walnut streets, recently chosen as the city's fairest to bear the title of "Miss Chester" in the beauty pageant at Atlantic City, was speeded on the first leg of her shoreward journey.

Miss Miller left on Saturday for Philadelphia to be entertained with other contestants from all sections of the city until departure for the shore and its many contest activities.

Mrs. B. Hillyard Sweney, of 1237 Potter st., Mr. and Mrs. Hendry G. Sweney and their children, of 515 E. 22d st., Mrs. E. Lawrence Conwell and her son, Ned, of E. 21st street, Miss Mary Hinkson and J. C. Hinkson, of 126 E. 4th st., will be supper guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Beatty at their home in Beverly, N. J.

Miss Mercede Charnock, of 911 W. 9th st., Miss Bernice Cass, of 10th and Walnut streets, and Miss Helen Schriener, of 922 Kerlin st., have returned from a visit to Wildwood, N. J.

Miss Louise Ward, Miss Myrtle Snyder, Miss Miriam Snyder, Miss Bess Sutton, Miss Doris Duke, and Mrs. Barrett Duke, of this city, left on Saturday by motor for Mt. Pocono, where they will remain until Tuesday.

Edward E. Chandee, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mark Chandee, of Moylan, who has spent the summer at a camp in Colorado, has returned to his home.



JERRY PHILLIPS AND FRIEND START 76TH YEAR

TURNABOUT

One-Time Ally Blocks Former Enemy in Unique Peace Parley

By CONSTANTINE BROWN
Washington — The San Francisco conference is unique in history. The conferees are ready to sign a peace treaty with their former foe, who has become a friend, while the delegates of the USSR, who now have become the enemy, are trying to sabotage the agreement.

What is worse, at the doors of Japan, in Korea and in Siberia, feverish preparations are being made by the puppets of Moscow to continue the war against the United Nations and possibly spread it to Japan.

In this tense atmosphere speeches praising the blessings of peace will be heard, while the communications lines with the State Department will keep our delegates

posted on the newest developments on the battlefields.

General Ridgway, the Supreme United Nations commander in the Pacific, has already informed the world that in addition to some 700,000 combat troops, gathered on or behind the Korean front, a number of Caucasian troops have been identified. What the word Caucasian actually means is not clear.

It may indicate the presence of actual Soviet troops from Prime Minister Stalin's homeland, Georgia, in the Caucasus, or it may mean that while "volunteers" from the European satellites now are present in the Korean front. But whatever they are, there can be no doubt that they have been ordered and transported there by the government of the USSR.

As such they must be regarded as further proof of Moscow's direct intervention in the Asiatic war. Moreover, they presage what has been suspected by many American officers for some time—that as soon as the necessary time has been gained by the enemy in the present futile armistice negotiations suggested by Moscow itself, the fighting will be renewed with a better advantage for the enemy than in the past.

The peace treaty with Japan is as good as a treaty as can be expected. There is no vestige of revenge in that document. The Japanese have paid a terrific price for the blunder they committed in 1941 and most of their former enemies realize this.

INSIDE LABOR

Men Building Air Bases Abroad Victims of Racket at Home

By VICTOR KIESEL

The key men whose hands are building a circle of defense bases around the U. S. and who are willing to leave their homes, their families and their country to live frozen lives on Arctic fields or in tropical swamps and African deserts to construct air fields and military camps, are bitter, angry and unhappy because they are being robbed by dollar-hungry, profiteering operators right around the world.

And what's more, most of these men, without whose skills we wouldn't have an air base or outlying fortification on our strategic defense lines, would leave their

foreign jobs tomorrow if they could afford the fare home and were sufficiently unethical to break their contracts.

This not only delays our supposedly speedy creation of a series of vast defense areas around our world but is also costing the Defense Dept. hundreds of millions of wasted dollars. For many of these skilled working men finally do leave their Alaskan, Greek, Icelandic, African and Near Eastern jobs and it costs the government \$2000 to process a new worker to replace the disillusioned one.

Just figure it—in some areas there is a 50 pct. turnover on bases which employ 5000 men. That's a pretty steady \$2000 tab for doctors' examinations, immunization, transportation and indoctrination of each construction worker or engineer who replaces one of the 2500 men quitting the foreign area. Right there you have a waste of \$5,000,000.

And why do they quit? First, they're angered at being forced to pay as much as \$600 to certain employment agencies for the privilege of working on our foreign defense projects. I've just seen scores of bitter letters from such men, gathered by the Construction Men's Assn. of New York. These documents, many of them sworn to, reveal that the employment agencies harass the worker on his job with dunning letters, charge him interest for falling behind in his payments, and even exact a

5 pct. "commission" on his vacation pay.

This practice of "selling jobs to American workers at these exorbitant rates is another form of slavery," Congressman Usher Burdick, R. N. D., said the other day. And while the practice is "universal," he told me that it is "at its worst in the big cities where there are naturally higher concentrations of York, Los Angeles, and San Francisco."

He disclosed he had "thousands of letters" from skilled working men protesting this gouging.

And what do they find in foreign fields after they've paid from \$300 to \$600 for jobs which should have been theirs for the asking from the various State Employment Services, or from federal agencies? They're frequently housed in hovels. They're overcharged for food. They're warned not to complain to congressmen or such organizations as the American Legion. They're without the simple facilities, such as laundries. They're living in hock, either to the profiteering employment agencies, or to the government for railroad fare or to privately run beaneries and supply joints which scalp their

So morale is low. There is no real interest in the vital defense work. Here, for example, from Ft. Richardson in Alaska, is what one skilled worker, a veteran of the Aleutian Campaign of the past war, reported to the Construction Men's Assn., the other day:

"Most of the stateside recruiting men make verbal promises to single men that they will have good quarters and board for \$75 a month. And that married couples can have apartments for \$35 a month. There are no such apartments. Even \$100-a-month apartments are seldom available.

"We single men live in filthy huts, six to a hut. There is no means of securing (protecting) valuables from theft. Most of the men cook in the huts to beat the high cost of meals at the cafeteria.

"There is no such thing as board. Meals at the cafeteria cost from \$1.25 to \$2.50. This is the main reason for the rapid turnover of men, as this prohibits the savings usually connected with foreign work.

"Some recruits are told to start out with \$75. This is not enough as the per-diem pay, which is promised in a few days, is not received for two or three weeks. Nor is a pay check. As a result most of the men arrive broke and disillusioned and want to go home, but can't, because they are in debt to the government for travel fare.

"Why are we making miserable the lives of those who cross the world so our own lives can be comfortable and safe?

'Voice' Results

By FULTON LEWIS, Jr.

Paris — One of the most serious handicaps afflicting American efforts to weld Western Europe into a cohesive anti-communistic bloc is the lack of any effective propaganda program.

American taxpayers have poured untold hundreds of millions into the state department's vaunted "Voice of America program." The results, if any, are computable in nickels and dimes. From seven weeks of my own observations, they appear to be nonexistent.

Bluntly, we are making virtually no headway in the propaganda war with the communists. This is particularly true in Italy and France, the two countries where communists have their strongest footholds outside the Iron Curtain.

In both countries and to a lesser degree in other Western European countries—the communists have succeeded in making a marked impression upon the minds of the people with their strictly phony "peace campaign." And unfortunately, our propaganda campaigns have been completely inadequate in exposing that phoniness.

The word "propaganda" has a bad connotation in the minds of most Americans, and I dislike using it. But that's what it amounts to—our efforts to present to the world the real truth about the con-

lict between communism and freedom, as against the dummed-down version offered so vocally by communists. "Propaganda" covers the field better than any other word.

The communists are, of course, past masters at the art of propagandizing peoples throughout the world. We obviously are not, and the widely tattered and shabby of our American advertising and sales technique. In this case, our task should be the easier, because we have a top product to sell. The job is to present the truth, as opposed to the communists. But it isn't being done.

The communists have a knowledge of reaching down to the peasants themselves. Mr. Acheson's lack of perfume brigade does not help. We've spent fabulous millions of radio transmitters, modernistic displays, Voice of America programs, plush offices, and huge staffs of tea-sipping intelligentsia. But neither perfume nor tea gets the story across to the people. I've found multitudes of people over Western Europe who are regular and enthusiastic listeners to the music and news broadcast by the armed services network, with its little coffee grinder transmitter patch, together with baling wire and hairpins. I have yet to find anybody who listens to the Voice

TODAY'S TALK

To The Daring

By GEORGE MATTHEW ADAMS

To the daring and venturesome do we owe our civilization. The pioneers, inventors, and builders. They who had vision and who were not afraid to try the untried. People

beautiful cities in all America. Little do we realize how much we owe to the stalwarts who dared to venture. We are all debtors to them.

Because of the venture daring of Henry M. Flagler, who built a railroad over the wastes of Florida, that region has since blossomed into a paradise of beauty, now spotted with thriving cities and Winter homes that are among the most beautiful in all America.

The electric light, the automobile, the telephone, the radio, the TV, the deep freeze, and an endless number of other inventions and discoveries have changed the way of life in this world. People who know little of the pioneering spirit should read that Canadian classic "Maria Chapdelaine," by Louis Hemon. It was written about thirty years ago and translated from the French into English. It is "Canada's most lasting contribution to English romantic literature."

My first visit to Salt Lake City was an event in my life, for I kept thinking of the vision of those Mormons who tracked their way across uncharted territory, experiencing hardships of the direct character, yet who founded on an outstanding spot one of the most beautiful of all war!

Look about you. On every hand are examples of the venturesome spirit of endless numbers who were not afraid to risk and dare. It was the daring to venture that created the remarkable career of the late William Randolph Hearst who created an empire of newspapers, mines, estates, and works of art. But the greatest venture yet remains to the world—the venture into universal peace, and the outlawing of all war!

MEANING

Larger Airforce

By PETER EDSON

Washington — Increase of the Air Force to 150 wings or more may not necessarily mean an increase in size of the Navy, though it would mean a bigger Army, though expanded air base defenses.

Reason that the US Navy may not have to expand is that the communist countries haven't much navy to fight. Red powers have far less naval forces than Japan, Germany and Italy had at outbreak of World War Two. Red powers have much less merchant marine to sink.

Navy Secretary Dan Kimball has just revealed that Russia may have over 15 times as many submarines as Hitler had when he started World War Two. The ratio is 20 to an estimated 350.

Chief role of the US and British navies in another war would be to destroy this Red sub pack. Chief of Allied subs will be as killers, to hunt and destroy Russian subs. In World War Two, Allied forces destroyed 1100 enemy submarines. Secretary Kimball denies that Russian subs are better than American. For one thing Red subs can't refuel at sea or operate far from bases.

When new Secretary of the Navy Dan A. Kimball was looking around for some one to succeed him as under-secretary, he went to Defense Secretary George Marshall for advice. Did he have any suggestions about what type of man should be picked for the job?

General Marshall said he did. Get some one, he told Secretary Kimball, that you can work with. General Marshall recalled that when he himself had become Army Chief of Staff, before World War Two, the then Secretary of War Harry Woodring wasn't on speaking terms with his assistant secretary, Louis Johnson. It was a pretty frustrating time.

Secretary Kimball chose Francis Whitehair, Florida lawyer and former Office of Price Stabilization counsel as his under-secretary. The two men had known each other for a long time. Before making the appointment, however, Kimball took Whitehair in to present him to General Marshall.

"Can you two men work together?" asked Marshall. "They said they could. That," said the General, is all I want to know."

FAIR ENOUGH

Party Speech

By WESTBROOK PEGLER

New York—Do you want to hear about the time I was invited to shoot off my big mouth to the alumni of Phillips Exeter and the chairman of the committee was John Harlan Amen, a Republican, who was running one of those periodical "crime must go" galas so he invited me to his apartment on Park Avenue, before the commotion began, and there was a Mrs. Stewart there, dropping a lip over a saucer of grog and so I was presented and I said, "How do you do, I'm sure" and we all flitted about bandying witty sayings until after awhile her husband came in and who do you think he was? When I tell you you will say it's a pity I didn't trip the—didn't trip him into the open grate, Her, too.

Well, her husband was a big slob called Donald Ogden Stewart who had been quite the thing in the New York log-rolling set around the Algonquin in the days when those precious pets from the Herald-Tribune and the Times and Old World were plugging one another's plays and books and wolfing after every fugitive from a kitchen range who landed in a Broadway show of social significance with a mighty message to mankind. Elea-

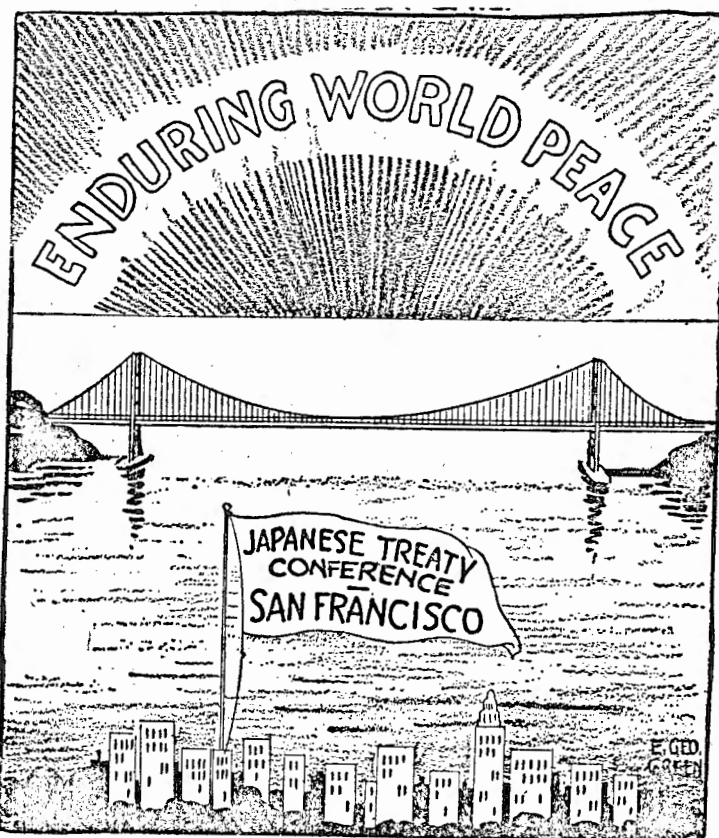
nora Duse came to this country about that time to recoup the money that she had squandered on the oh-what-a-bum D'Annunzio, the hetrolop with the golden soul, and she was just learning to count in that vulgar American money when she got pneumonia out in Pittsburgh and died. So, as I say, my babe with a handy tongue for dirty words which were a novelty in our drama then, was the American Duse to hear the Algonquin tell it and this Donald Ogden Stewart was the funniest fellow since Mark Twain, who was, if you will excuse my candid opinion, the most over-rated humorist in history until Donald Ogden Stewart came along.

Questions and Answers

Q—What city was the first to pass a compulsory pasteurization law?
A—Chicago, in 1908.

Q—At what art did Samuel F. B. Morse, the inventor excel?

A—Morse was a painter of dis-tinction and was first president of the National Academy of Design at New York.



THE GOLDEN GATE?

in Oaks and Jottings

and Mrs. Alfred E. Shiver on Roger of Washington, will the weekend with Mrs. Shiver's brother-in-law and sister, and Mrs. Vernon Sacher and family on Meetinghouse road, Twin Oaks.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Whelan, of the home of Mrs. Whelan, and Cookie Gaster, Paul Jerry Gaster of Meetinghouse road, spent a few days on their trip at Georgetown, Del., and also at Betterton, Md., and Still Pond, Md.

Michael and Joseph Sacher returned to their home on Meetinghouse road following a three weeks vacation with relatives at Wheeling, W. Va., and Columbus, O.

Mrs. Charles Rutter of Twin Oaks road is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Margaret Lester and family of Marcus Hook.

Billy Carpenter of Twin Oaks road, celebrated his seventh birthday on Thursday. Callers were Thomas Milhouse, John McQuillan, David Milhouse and Edwina Lester of Marcus Hook.

Gertrude Harris of Meetinghouse road visited friends in Chester.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Navin and children Gerald Jr. and Dottie, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Linsinbiger of Twin Oaks road and Mr. and Mrs. Peter Fayes of Brookhaven, have returned after a week's vacation at Wildwood and Cape May.

Sandra Bartholomew, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Bartholomew of Bethel road, recently celebrated her fourth birthday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Bartholomew

of Bethel road, attended the beauty pageant at Atlantic City.

Mildred Pulcher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Pulcher of Cherrytree road, will celebrate her second birthday on Sunday.

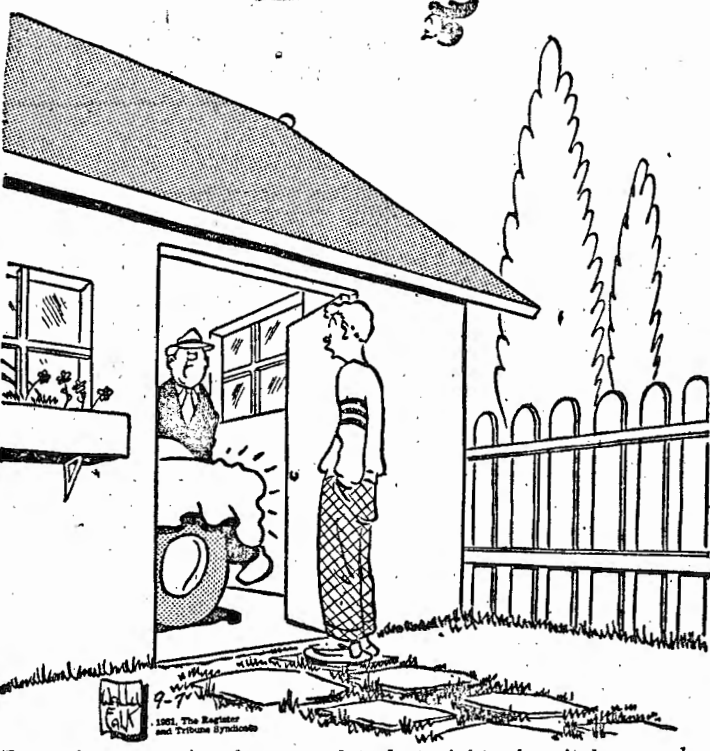
The Pollyanna Class of Chichester Memorial Church will meet Tuesday evening at the home of Mrs. E. Dutton on Meetinghouse road.

On Monday, Miss Elma Zebly of Twin Oaks road will resume her studies at Havertown Bible Institute.

Audrey Blaine of Chicago, is spending the week with her cousin, Miss Judy Dutton of Meetinghouse road.

Guests at the Fenimore home on Bethel road were Mrs. Fenimore's sister, Mrs. Mary McGhee and niece Miss Esther McGhee of Wilmington.

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CONVERSION-UNIT CHARLIE—converted to a fuel he wasn't designed to burn.

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Replace YOUR OLD FURNACE NOW

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Marple Civic Unit Staging Member Drive

A drive to enroll new members in the recently formed Marple Township Civic Association was announced today by John J. McMullin, president.

Mrs. Michael McGarry, 2202 Mary lane, Rose Tree Woods, was named chairman of the membership committee. McMullin said the organization is battling a move by "lame duck" supervisors to rezoned, downward, a portion of Sprout road for a shopping center.

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Trainer Girls' Club Meeting

The following members attended the meeting of the Trainer Girls Club at the home of Florence Fisher of 1228 Anderson avenue, Lennox Park: Kitty Blaler, Betty Brabson, Florence Fisher, Shirley Rostrom, Nancy Pontillo and Ruth Thomas.

Mr. and Mrs. Linwood Andrews and children Edward and James of 1008 Langley avenue, Lennox Park attended the family reunion of the E. W. Favinger family of Milford, Del., held at Tolchester Beach, Md.

Trainer Boy Scout Troop 1 will meet tonight in Block Hall.

Mrs. Charles Simpson, Ann Simpson, Verna Longhurst, Mrs. Sadie Grier, and Howard Ash of Maple avenue, spent a few days at Ocean Grove, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Boyanek and children of 1033 Anderson avenue celebrated Mrs. Boyanek's birthday anniversary at Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. William Nealy and William G. Nealy of 4 Maple avenue, have returned after spending a few days at Ocean Grove.

Mrs. Ruth Arthur of 4120 Center avenue, and Norman Rayburn, spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Ginegaw of Woodbine, Md.

Olin Plummer of 9th street has returned home after a vacation at Ocean Grove.

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Marvian and daughter Shirley, have moved to their new home on E. Maple avenue. Mrs. Marvian is the niece of Curtis Webb of Maple avenue.

Rev. and Mrs. Theodore Pavle and children have returned to the parsonage of the Trainer Methodist Church, after a vacation.

Mrs. Esther Downes of Baltimore has returned home after visiting Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Boulden and other relatives in the vicinity.

Judith Lee Clements of 904 Sunset avenue, celebrated her sixth birthday on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Anderson and son John of 3401 W. Third street, spent a day at Wildwood.

Mrs. Gladys Langrell and Wilson Coale of 20 Ridge road, spent a

Secane Pastor Lists Services

Rev. Ralph A. Boyer, pastor of the Secane Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Spirit, has announced that services to be held on Sunday, in the Morton fire house on Kedron avenue, include Sunday school classes for all ages at 9:30 a. m., and church service at 11 a. m.

Dr. Earl S. Erb, secretary of benevolence for the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, will preach on "Stewardship". Also at the church service, the presentation of incorporation papers by James Stephens to Fred Houck, president of the church council will take place.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Branca, of Green lane and Ashland road, entertained a group of friends at their home for an annual picnic. Both lunch and supper were cooked outside, and a number of games were enjoyed.

Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Louis Medlen, and daughter Doris, of Sharon Hill; Mr. and Mrs. Frances Branca and daughters Terry and Andrea, of Springfield; Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Porto and daughter, Helen, of Morton; Charles Miller, of Colwyn, Mr. and Mrs. Lester Fray, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Lewison, Mr. and Mrs. Frances Chapman and Mr. and Mrs. Paul Pitts, all of Secane.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph C. Matsner, Jr., and daughters, Sunny and Joy, of 204 Edgerton road, have returned to their home after a two week vacation spent in Ocean City.

Norman Field, son of Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Field, of 896 Quince lane, was the holiday weekend guest of Miss Anna Cromie, of

week with Mr. and Mrs. William E. Austin of Townsend, Del.

Mr. and Mrs. John Anderson and son John, of 3401 W. 3d street, spent Thursday with Mrs. Anderson's brother, Henry Christopher of Camden, N. J. Mr. Christopher has been a patient in a New York Hospital.

Aerial color pictures are much more effective than black and white shots in helping military intelligence "see through" the disguise of enemy camouflage, says the National Geographic Society.

HOPE

ARTHRITIS, STOMACH AILMENTS, NEURITIS, RHEUMATISM, HEADACHES, WEAK KIDNEYS, DIZZY SPELLS, NERVOUSNESS, BLOATING, Colon Illustrations

Stop Suffering

NO MATTER HOW LONG YOU HAVE SUFFERED, or what drugs you have put in your body, you can now hope for MIRACULOUS RELIEF with natural HOPE MINERAL TABLETS. In just a few days, you will see results. The black poisonous waste will begin to leave your body and you will feel a wondrous change. Mother Nature has blended traces of FIFTEEN DIFFERENT MINERALS in Hope Mineral. Perhaps your body is craving just one of these to start your lazy organs working again.

Nature Heals

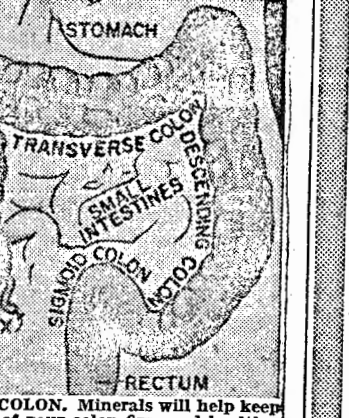
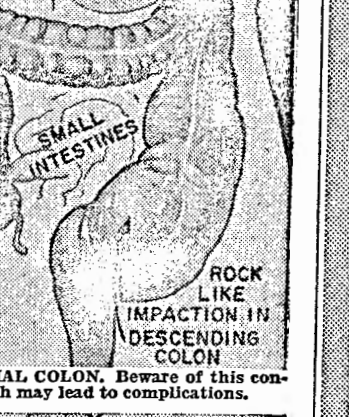
More and more doctors are turning back to nature for cures. Penicillin was discovered in a natural mold growth; raw onion will kill bacteria; and, a new substitute for blood plasma has been found in Oka Plants. NATURE PROVIDES! HOPE MINERALS come from the earth, manufactured in nature's own laboratory. There is absolutely NO ALCOHOL in Hope Mineral. It will not give you that false lift which wears off when the alcohol wears off.

The intestine is the most important organ in your body—and it is also most abused. When You Feel and Look Old Before Your Time, lose that sparkle and feel dead tired, maybe your body is craving something.

New Life

Not only will you FEEL results with HOPE MINERAL, but you will SEE the results. Watch your elimination a few days after using HOPE MINERAL. You will see the waste—BLACK AS NIGHT—begin to leave your body and you will realize the minerals are doing their work. The years will begin to slip away and you will want to tell your friends and all the world about these wonderful minerals.

SOMETIMES we suffer so



Guaranteed

Don't Suffer Another Day. We urge you to try a bottle of HOPE MINERAL TABLETS. Use it and if you are not wonderfully satisfied, we will gladly refund your money.

PRICE \$1.50

Legion Installs At Glenolden

Installation of officers of Murray-Stuart Post 566, American Legion, was held at the post home on Glenn av. on Tuesday evening. They were inducted by the 40 and 8 degree team.

Officers for the coming year are: Commander, Edward Trippier; senior vice commander, Donald Love; junior vice commander, David Martin.

Finance officer, Robert Grainger; adjutant, George Woerner; chaplain, John MacCallister; historian, Ralph Barker; sergeant-at-arms, Thomas Ryan; service officer, Raymond Coghlan.

District Commander McDonald spoke on "Americanism and Membership". Deputy District Commander

Glenolden. Miss Cromie was dinner guest of Mr. and Mrs. Field on Monday.

Robert C. Pawloski, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred C. Pawloski, of 206 Edgerton road, has returned home after a short vacation in Wildwood. Mr. Pawloski will leave on Saturday, for Penn State College, where he is entering his junior year in journalism.

der Robert Hagarty spoke on "Cooperation and Service".

After installation ceremonies, which was attended by the ladies' auxiliary and friends, a buffet lunch was served.

The legion officers granted the use of the hall to the members of the Glenolden Fire Co. and the Ladies' Auxiliary while the new fire house is under construction.

Friday of this week will be the final meeting to be held in the old firehouse.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Raymond Shisler and children Estelle and Charles, were weekend guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Shisler of Mt. Hope.

Circle 5 held its first meeting of the fall season on Tuesday evening in the primary room of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Charles Atterton and Mrs. George Reeves were the hostesses. Other members

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Big 16-inch tube television at a sensational saving! Handsome mahogany-veneer cabinet. Built-in antenna. Reduced from \$249.95!

GENERAL ELECTRIC 24-Pc. Washer Set

- New "G-E" Wringer Washer!
- Large Drain Tub on Stand!
- 24 Pkgs. of "Super Suds"!

ONLY \$2 A WEEK \$134

New "G-E" model 161 washer with safety-wringer and gears sealed in oil. Drain tub, on movable stand, and 24 packages of Super Suds included!

GENERAL ELECTRIC 6-Cu. Ft. Refrigerator

\$209.95

Brand new "G-E" refrigerator with 6-cu. ft. capacity and plenty of room for bottles. 5-Year warranty on sealed-in Model #NC6H.

ONLY \$3 A WEEK

"Florence" Heaters

NEW "LITTLE GIANT" MODEL!

Heats from 800 to 1600 cubic feet. Powerful 12" wickless type burner. Removable 1-gallon bromine-feed tank. Brown duo-tone enamel finish.

\$21.95

No Money Down

Whitehill

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Uncle Wiggily's Corner

Mr. Fox at School

By HOWARD R. GARIS

Little Fox may have thought that he was a good ball catcher, but this time he missed. He put up his paws to catch the baseball which Uncle Wiggily threw, but Little Fox missed. He didn't have a catcher's glove, that is true. But when he

Fox was catching the ball, there would be a chance to run away before Mr. and Mrs. Fox could get there.

"And if Little Fox misses the ball, that will be all the better," thought Mr. Longears as he threw. "For he will run back in the woods to get the ball and I can run away." Little Fox caught the ball, but on his nose instead of in his paws. And as the ball dropped to the ground, the unpleasant small fox howled:

"I'm going to run home and tell my father on you! Then you'll see what will happen. Yan! Yan! Yan!" "Go on! un home and tell your father," said Uncle Wiggily. "I'm not afraid of him. It was an accident. You said you were going to catch the ball but you didn't." "Yes I did," howled Little Fox. "I caught the ball on my nose and I'm going to tell my father!" Yan! Yan! Yan!

"Never mind about that!" tried to catch the ball in his paws, he missed.

The ball went right through the paws of Little Fox and then the ball banged him on the nose very hard.

"Oh, wow! Scow! Wow!" howled Little Fox. "You did that on purpose, Rabbit Man!"

"No, truly I didn't," said Uncle Wiggily. "You said you were the best ball catcher in the world and I was giving you a chance to prove it. Why didn't you catch the ball?"

"Never mind about that!" howled Little Fox. "Oh, my nose! My nose! It hurts terrible!"

"I am sorry about that," said Uncle Wiggily. "I did not intend to hurt you." The rabbit spoke truly. He thought that while Little

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No longer be annoyed or feel ill-at-ease because of loose, wobbly false teeth. FASTER, an improved alkaline (non-acid) powder, sprinkled on your plates holds them firmer so they feel more comfortable. Soothing and cooling to gums made sore by excessive acid mouth. Avoid embarrassment caused by loose plates. Get FASTER today at any drug store.

"Just then Mr. Rufus Coke, the rat gentleman janitor, came into the room and said:

"Excuse me, but Mr. Fox is here to see you, Uncle Wiggily."

"What does he want, Rufus?" Mr. Longears asked.

"He says he wants to talk to you about a baseball," the janitor answered. "Shall I bring him in?"

"Oh, no! No!" squeaked Miss Mouse. "Don't bring Mr. Fox into the classroom. The Kindergarten

OUT OUR WAY

By J. R. WILLIAMS



children might not like him."

"I will go outside and speak to him," said Uncle Wiggily. "I wonder why Mr. Fox has come to school?"

"I don't know," answered the rat gentleman janitor. "But if he tries any funny tricks, I have this for him."

What did Mr. Coke have for Mr. Fox? I will tell you tomorrow if the baseball bat doesn't fly up in the air like a real live bat and try to catch mosquitoes for the tennis net.

Hallstones once destroyed 80 square miles of wheat in Canada in a quarter of an hour.

Notre Dame Adds Six Lay Teachers

Six new lay teachers, all of Delaware County, have been added to the staff at Notre Dame High School, Moylan.

Dorothy A. Siehr, of Springfield, a graduate of Immaculata College, succeeds Betty Bissinger, of Milmont, as physical education instructor.

Muriel Bove, of Bywood, a graduate of Rosemont College, is teaching history, and Rosalind DiGiacoma, of Upper Darby, a Trinity

College graduate, is teaching English.

Gertrude Hoffner, of Strafford Village, has been hired as a sewing instructor in the home economics department.

School Nurse Mrs. Mary E. Broadbent, R.N., of 113 W. Parkway, is serving as school nurse and will teach home nursing. She is a graduate of Mercy Hospital School of Nursing, Pittsburgh.

Two lay teachers have returned this year. Rosalie Belfi, dean of the lay faculty begins her seventh year as French teacher, and Theresa McTaggart has returned to the English department.

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1951 ★ CHESTER (PA.) TIMES 9

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NUT	\$21.25
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No Extra Charge for Carrying or Wheeling

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150 DOWN

AND YOUR OLD WASHER

OPEN FRIDAY NIGHT TILL 9

40c A DAY

for this deluxe ~~209.95~~

EASY

SPINDRIER with automatic spin-rinse and swing faucets

179.95 WITH YOUR OLD WASHER

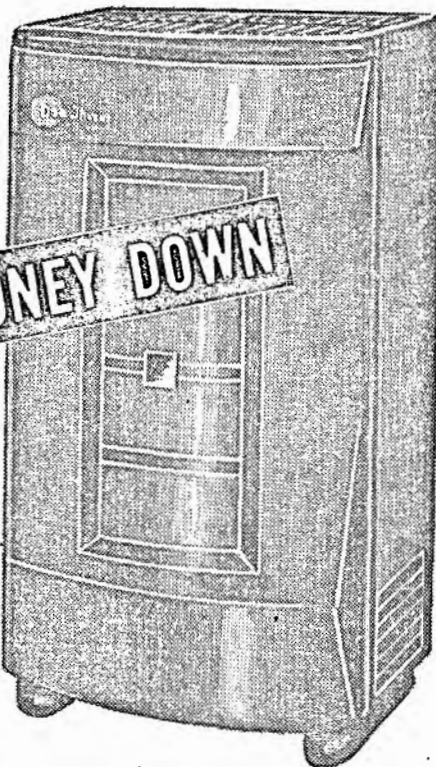
The NEW automatic spin-rinse and "Cleanflow" filter make the new EASY Spindrier faster, more efficient than ever! Swing faucets work to make washday easier! Use the Spindrier in the kitchen, utility room or basement. Fully guaranteed. Model 30-SS.

new low cost DUO-THERM "IMPERIAL"

fuel oil circulator

HEATS 3 TO 5 ROOMS 74.95 PLUS TANK

Here is the luxury look in fuel oil heaters. Yes, it's a genuine Duo-Therm heater in a new design at an old-fashioned, low price! Smart new glossy brown finish, recessed panel design and contrasting brass door pulls. Provides clean, quiet warmth at a new low cost. Heats 3 to 5 rooms. Model #718.



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here's how to have

COLOR TELEVISION

Some Day... and in the meantime not miss the enjoyment of today's TV entertainment

BUY ANY 1952 Emerson NOW! GET FULL REFUND AGAINST ANY MAKE

COLOR TV SET YOU MAY PURCHASE AT STERN'S IN THE NEXT TWO YEARS!

249.95*

17-inch rectangular table television with pictures sharp and clear, edge to edge. Model #696.

*Plus Tax and Warranty

15% DOWN 18 MONTHS TO PAY

You can't lose! There isn't the slightest reason to put off the purchase of that 1952 model Television Set any longer! For, if you buy a new 1952 Emerson TV Set at Stern's you get a guarantee in writing that you will be refunded the entire purchase price in the form of a trade-in allowance toward any Color-Television Set you may buy at Stern's up till August 31, 1953. The Color-TV you may buy doesn't even have to be an "Emerson"... that's how liberal this offer is! For a limited time only... act fast!

BUY OF STERN pay as you earn

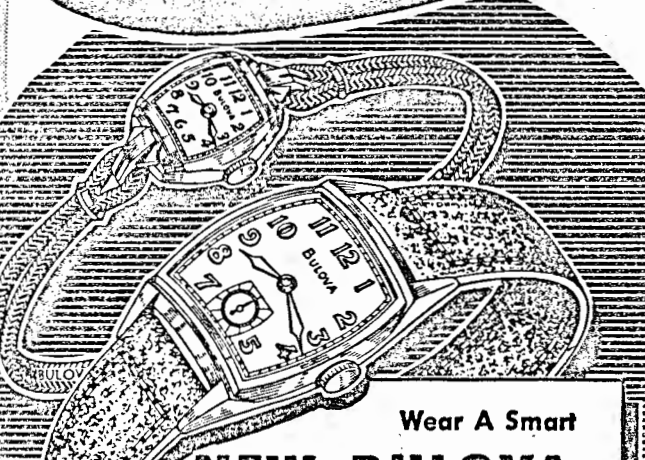
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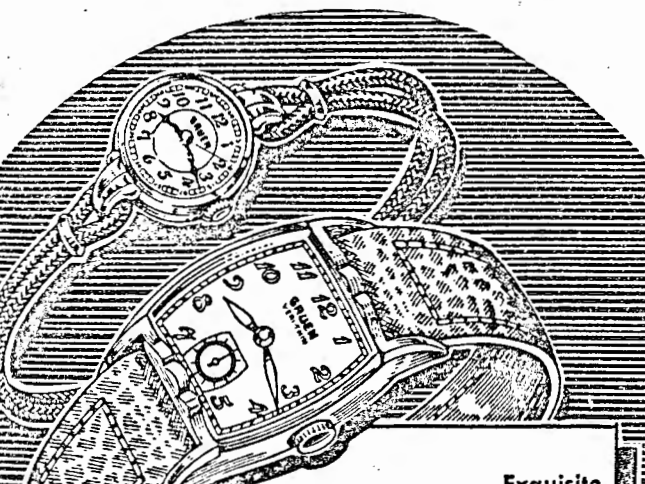
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NEW BULOVA Back-To-School Your Choice

World famous watch. Smart modern styling and superb craftsmanship at a very thrifty cost. **\$27.50 UP**



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Supreme accuracy and modern beauty. Ruggedly built for action. A "best buy" at this low, low cost. **29.75 UP**

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620 EDMONT AVENUE

OPEN FRIDAYS TIL 9 P. M.

AS LITTLE AS \$1 A WEEK

News Dealers Have Had Colorful History

Newsboys Have Long Service

When log cabins went out of style as the place where future successful citizens had to begin their careers, the next traditional step was to be a newsboy.

Political candidates were not worth their salt unless they had yelled "Hextra" at some home town intersection. This was the proper way to become a prominent citizen.

The early days of serving papers were hectic and adventuresome. Right here in Chester some 45 or 50 years ago Joe McMaster of the West End used to serve a route from Highland avenue to Market Square on horseback.

Few Serves

Theodore H. Otley, a newsdealer for the Times for almost a quarter century, remembers Joe telling him that he would have relatively few "serves" in the long hike uptown, and it was no fun with a saddle bag full of papers, battling

winter snow and ice to get the papers where they belonged.

The Chester Times started small back in 1875, and only a few local newsdealers appreciated the lusty future of the newspaper.

Actually there was little house-to-house serving in the very early days. People went to the store for their newspapers, just as prior to July 1, 1887, they had to go to the postoffice for their mail unless it was a special delivery.

One of the early newsdealer pioneers was William R. Trainer, father of William N. Trainer, of Garden City, one of the prominent Times carriers of today.

The senior Trainer was brought up in his father's shoe store at 34 W 3d st., where James Trainer made shoes for Stephen Cloud Jr., (father of Orlando H. Cloud) who had the first shoe factory in Chester.



WILLIAM N. TRAINER
Has Largest News Agency



LEO LEBERAK
Served Times 33 Years



HILBERT C. RHOADS
Newsdealer Since '85

Later Trainer opened a stationery store on 3d street east of Concord avenue. Many residents collected to get their Chester Times.

Gradually Trainer extended his service to their homes, and there he laid the beginning of his route. At the same time there were other dealers active in the city.

Lead by the name of Hilbert C. Rhoads was serving papers 66 years ago when his father, Alfred Cook Rhoads, was made jobless by a labor dispute at the Eddystone Print Works.

"Why don't you buy a paper route, father, and let me work for you?" young Bert Rhoads asked, and thus was born another successful city news agency.

Tough Business

It was a rather tough business then, however. Little care was given to the property rights or franchises in various sections of the city. One dealer would have a flock of isolated "serves" in the heart of the other's territory.

Finally Trainer and the elder Rhoads decided to arrange a district plan for the city. They swapped interlocking customers, lined out areas, and decided to stay inside the boundaries. Other city dealers like the Volkart brothers, George and John, fell in with the scheme.

This did not iron out all the difficulties but it was a step in the direction of quick, regular service.

Bert Rhoads, now enjoying retirement at his home at 607 E. 13th street, while sons Hilbert and Elwood carry on his business, remembers stamping through huge drifts of the blizzard of '88 and subsequent storms, seeing that the Times was delivered.

News carriers usually establish family businesses. Today the third generation continues the Rhodes agency. Trainer's son wanted to go into YMCA work, and he graduated from the Y college and became a general secretary at Ruthersford, N. J., Waynesboro, Pa., St. Louis, Mo., before an illness forced him to return to Chester.

Here he took over his father's store-based route, and decided to give the local Y his spare time and make a living with the paper route. Today he is treasurer at the Chester Y as well as a newsdealer.

He has one of the largest routes in the city and nearby sections.

The story of the Otleys down in the West End runs a similar course. Young Ted Otley was serving papers when the depression struck his father, and put him out of work. With Ted's urgings, Theodore Otley bought the West End route that John Heffelfinger had operated for seven years.

Today "T. H. Otley & Son" serves from the Delaware River to Forwood street, Highland Gardens, and from Jeffrey street to the Marcus Hook boundary.

Early newsdealers in the game remember when newspaper owners used to hand out the papers to their dealers. Frank Wallace, a former Times publisher, counted and tied bundles at the old Market street home of the Times.

Soon, through legal interpretations, the districts became assets, and were considered transferrable property. There were many changes of ownership; many that have slipped out of the record book.

Thousands of boys, many of today's successful business and professional men of the city and county, worked for the local dealers, making their first dollar as newsdealers.

There were headaches for circulation managers. When trolley cars came into existence in 1893, and the horse car ended its 11-year

reign, bundles of the Times would be thrown on cars at 5th and Market streets.

Later the motorman would lick off the bundle after taking his own copy the only remuneration he got for assuming the extra responsibility of newsboy.

Back in 1910 Lawrence Kelly was responsible for the Times circulation department.

Kelly Worked Hard

Kelly was a whirlwind. He counted and bundled papers, tied them, rushed out and threw them on cars for Hook and Media, mailed other copies to distant points, collected bills, and ran the business office.

Then there was Dan Flenner who ran circulation at the 5th and Market streets office. Dan set down a rule that newsboys who wanted papers had to go by the office and call in their names before the papers were ready.

The first boy or dealer to yell in on any one day was given the position of number one . . . this meant he got his papers first. Naturally there was a great deal of rivalry.

Harry W. Cullis, for 20 years circulation manager and plant superintendent of the Times, remembers when the then young Charlie Booth used to be first boy day after day.

Apparently Charlie got up before 7 a. m. to run past the Times and yell in his name. Then the inside story of how astute a businessman Charlie really was came to light.

It appeared he had a close friend on the police force. As the officer reported early he merely went by and yelled "Booth" through the window from city hall alley.

Cullis said Dan would be so busy he would never raise his head but would merely put down Charlie in the choice spot.

The three trucks that the Chester Times uses to deliver papers to Stetis in Marcus Hook, Wolfe in Linwood, York in Prospect Park, Farrell in Eddystone and the Media News Agency were preceded by a push cart operated by one of the most interesting persons to be employed by the Times, Australia Watts.

Watts pushed his big cart all over the city, and met the Pennsylvania Railroad trains with the latest editions. He became such a character in the city that he almost had to take a vacation over Halloween. Then the boys of the town would manage to steal his cart and it would end up the next morning perched in some precarious spot.

Cart was usually Gone

The circulation of the paper was in jeopardy; that day until the cart was found and Australia was persuaded to get back to his old task again.

Today the circulation department represents the peak of efficiency, getting 31,466 newspapers a day out into the city, county, nation and foreign countries in a matter of a few hours.

Through news dealers and boys, you get your paper as promptly as possible. Raymond S. Noden, who succeeded William Schuler (now plant superintendent), Charlie Buck, Harry Cullis, Mart McLaughlin, Alex Finley, Dan Flenner, Lawrence Kelly and others through the years, utilizes all the improvements and innovations of his predecessors to make things hum.

Present Districts

The dealers in the city and their districts today are as follows:

Theodore H. Otley and his son Ted, from the Delaware River to Forwood street in Highland Gardens, and from Jeffrey street to the Marcus Hook line.

Leo Leberak, a dealer for 33 years who came here from Philadelphia, from 20th street to Mowry street and from Washington street to the Upland line.

William N. Trainer News Agency, (with George (Bud) Wright as manager,) from the Delaware River to McCall Heights, and from Chester River to Lamokin street, including the boroughs of Parkside and Upland.

Rhoads' Route

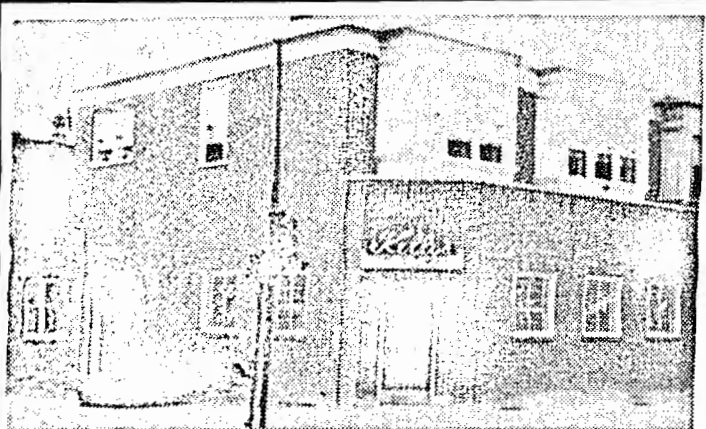
Hilbert C. Rhoads & Sons, from the Delaware River to 19th street and from Ridley Creek to Crosby street.

D. (Bobo) Nelson, from the Delaware River to 12th street and from Concord avenue to Jeffrey street, plus Flower Hill section.

Mrs. Tenola Hunt, down in the West End has 300 "serves."

Then there is Herman Smith's famous newsstand, (once Roders then Sapovits), at the intersection of Edgmont avenue and 7th and Welsh streets, celebrated as the "only newsstand that covers an entire city block," and the Smith News Agency opposite the PRR tracks on 6th street. The Union News Agency in the railroad station is another vital outlet.

The Times also has special modern newspaper vending machines all over the county, at bus, train and trolley stops.



A Festive Occasion

75th Anniversary Greetings to the Times

Whether or not you are planning a festive occasion in the near future you'll find the congenial atmosphere at Kelly's pleasing to you. Bring your party to Kelly's . . . or just drop in for a visit with us.

MUSIC NIGHTLY
on our
HAMMOND
ORGAN

"Chester's New Bar Beautiful"

KELLY'S CAFE

7th & Lloyd Sts.



"Try SCHLITZ, Old Boy!"

Speaking of Anniversaries . . .

There's no better toast than a glass of cool, mellow Schlitz Beer to honor golden memories.

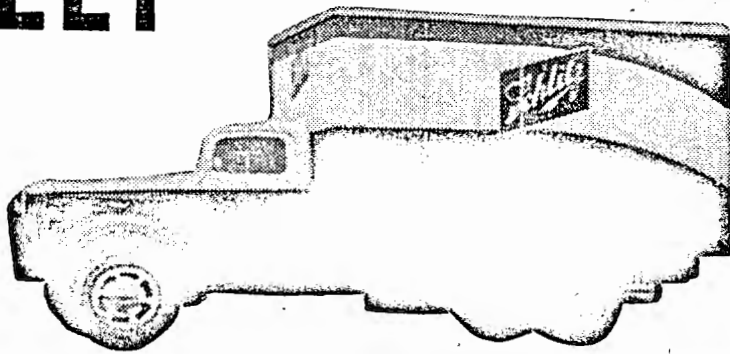
Our toast to the Chester Times is figurative, but if you are having a small group in to celebrate a wedding anniversary, a birthday, or a raise in salary, there's a REAL pleasure in a Schlitz "saludos."

Whatever the occasion, celebrate with a tall, cool glass of SCHLITZ! It must be fine to be America's Number One selling beer!

John J. Kelly has been servicing restaurants, hotels, clubs, and taverns in Delaware County for 16 years. Call us and ask for a case of Schlitz. Quick delivery service.

JOHN J. KELLY
BEER WHOLESALER

Sixth and Barclay Streets
Chester, Pa.



Congratulations to The Chester Times On Your 75th Anniversary

"Morris Brings Prices DOWN LOWER Than Last Year!"



All over the country prices are going up! At Morris, prices are going down! . . . and I'm determined to keep them down! You'll find magnificent diamond rings, fine watches and all types of stunning jewelry AT PRICES LOWER THAN LAST YEAR! Morris leads the parade now, as always, with the finest quality jewelry at the lowest possible prices . . . and on the easiest terms in town!

Edward Morris President

You Save \$20.62 On These Magnificent Watches Set With Brilliant Diamonds! Both With Accurate 17 Jewel Movements!

Your Choice

28.88

\$1 Weekly

Diamonds Set in Case

14K Gold Case

Diamonds Set in Case

Stunning Diamond Watches Regularly Priced At \$49.50!

Last year you would have paid \$49.50 for these watches! The dainty lady's watch has two gorgeous diamonds set in the solid 14 karat gold case. The man's watch has three big diamonds in the dial and a handsome, modern case. Hurry in for this great value.

Every Watch 100% Guaranteed!

Last Year's Price Was \$300!

Save \$141 on This 1/2 Carat Diamond Engagement Ring!

Compare the cut, color and clarity of this diamond with others costing much more! You'll see it's a real outstanding value. Plus tax.

\$159

PAY ON EASY TERMS

Just \$1 reserves your diamond ring for Xmas! Buy now and save!

Morris
SQUARE DEAL JEWELERS
519 MARKET STREET • CHESTER, PA.
OPEN FRIDAY 'TILL 9, SAT. 'TILL 10

'Mother Jordan' Lived In Pusey House

By MARY WATSON PEDLOW

When one sees with sorrow and no little misgivings, the tearing down of one historic landmark after another in this great state and particularly in Delaware County, it is an occasion for real joy that at last the Pusey House has been rescued from the wreckers.

Everyone who cares about our historic shrines and traditions will give thanks to the Delaware County Historical Society and those who worked so diligently to bring about the acquisition of this old, historic landmark, "down - at - the - heel" though it may be.

Aside from the historical value in the fact that William Penn was a frequent guest there, there must be a thousand incidents adding value to this shrine, if it were possible to record them.

For as long as I can remember, the Pusey House has intrigued and fascinated me; to explore its interior and uncover the old fireplace was more than curiosity. Many times, in imagination, I have planted hollyhocks against its old, mellowed walls.

Was Tidy Soul

The "old retainer" of the Crozer family who occupied the house for many years was a tidy soul herself. Her meager resources, however, must have been taxed to the utmost in the rearing of her family. The pride she may have felt in treading the same boards that William Penn had trod could not be satisfied; her only tools were the washboard and tub—not even a wringer. But she could and did take care of her family. There was no girl in school more neatly dressed than her daughter, Missouri.

One day an incident occurred which, modesty being what it was in those days, caused her no little embarrassment. The bell rang for her class, and Missouri arose from her seat, and took two steps, when a look of horror crossed her face. She stopped and glanced down at her feet, and there lay a billowing circle of beautifully buffed starched and ironed petticoat!

She stepped out and back to her seat, and bowing her head on her arms, sobbed heartbrokenly. In these days, proud of a mother so concerned with her daughter's neat appearance, Missouri would have picked up the garment, giving it a flourish and jauntily draping it over her arm, would have blithely gone on to her class.

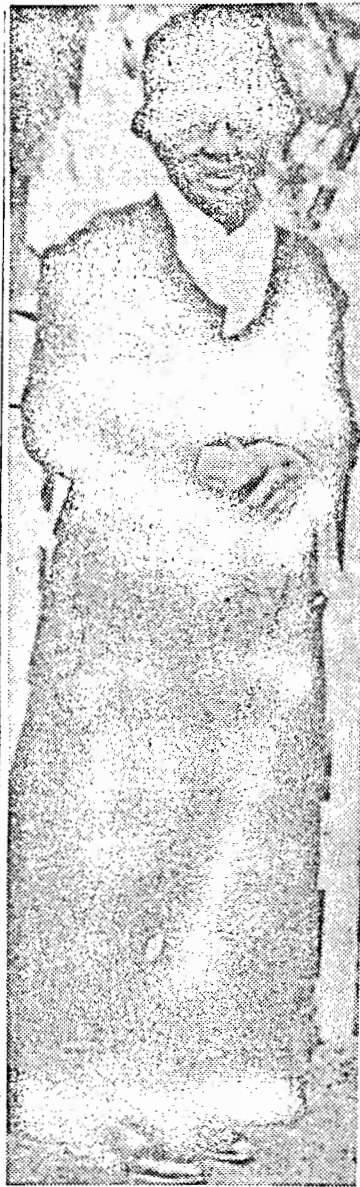
Came to Wash Clothes

What relevance has all this to the acquisition of an old landmark? Perhaps none, really, except that Annie Jordan once lived there.

She came to our house to wash the clothes. When the last piece had been pinned to the line, she would take the empty basket and happily place in it a tiny girl, who squealed with delight and ever thereafter held a warm spot in her heart for this humble, lovable, respected woman, whose home was the Pusey House.

I was the little girl who was placed in the basket.

Mrs. Mary Watson Pedlow, widely-known Lima artist, was born in



ANNIE JORDAN
Loved by a Community

Upland and as a child lived not far from the Pusey House she relates that this oldest building in Pennsylvania, built in 1682 by Caleb Pusey and occupied many times by William Penn, has always fascinated her.

For more than 60 years, until her death in 1931, Mrs. Anna Jordan lived in the Pusey House. Perhaps no Upland citizen has ever held the love and respect of so many people as "Mother" Jordan. Although her name was Anna, she was known by most Upland residents as Annie, or simply Mother Jordan.

This quiet, hard-working mother of 11 was born in Edgemoor County. But she never knew what

Folcroft Doings

The Orris Parks family of Shalcross avenue, Folcroft, have returned from a stay at Dayton, Pa. Mrs. Lucy McCloy is celebrating her birthday today.

Lillian Ann Krumm and Rida Davis have returned from spending a week at Ockanickon, Medford Lake, N. J., where they were attending a Christian Endeavor conference.

Mrs. M. Upmal, of Elmwood avenue, has returned after spending two weeks with her daughter at Jamison, Pa. While there, her daughter entertained at a family dinner in honor of the 86th birthday of Mrs. Upmal.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Unruh and son Raymond, have returned from a two week vacation at their cottage at Neshaminy.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ehrenzeller spent the weekend at Wildwood. Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Pierce and family of Broomall, spent the weekend with the William Smyth family of Woodland avenue.

Mrs. James Hamm, of Glen avenue, is confined to her home with illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCormack, of Astoria, L. I., have returned to their home after spending several days at the Edward Powers home.

Harry Schenk, daughter Harriet and son Harry, have returned from a two week vacation which they spent at the Fred Bilman home at Elysburg, Pa.

William Dawson of Elmwood avenue has returned from two weeks at a camp in Delaware with his Anti-Aircraft National Guard Unit.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wise have returned from a trip to California. They spent the weekend at their summer home at Wildwood.

The Jack Noel family have returned from a two week vacation at Wildwood.

year. That was in the days of slavery, although she never was a slave. Her family recalls that she told of nursing troops during the Civil War.

Married in Elkton

She came north as a young girl and was married when she was about 16 in Elkton, Md. Her husband, John, for many years was a coachman for Robert Crozer.

The Crozers had the Pusey house then, and as an employee, John Jordan and his family lived there. Here the Jordans reared 11 children.

However, to oldtimers in Upland, the old dwelling was always called the Penn House—and is to this day.

The Jordan children were Mary, Martha, Missouri, Susie, John, Emma and Ida. Today, only Emma, who is Mrs. Emma Strand, is living. She lives at 218 W. 2d street.

Died 20 Years Ago

Mother Jordan is believed to have been almost 100 when she died in 1931. Her funeral was attended by scores of prominent people from Chester and the county who had come to love this woman who delighted in her care of the "Penn" House.

Mrs. Strand recalls that her mother was midwife for many Upland families, for in those days nurses and doctors were scarce.

Old Upland residents say that Providence seemed to guide the destinies of Mother Jordan. More than once she was instrumental in saving a life.

It is recalled that once the late Samuel R. Bell, Chester realtor, was skating on the old mill race near the Pusey House, when the ice broke. Only a small boy, he was about to drown when Mother Jordan, running ahead of him as he was carried toward the creek by the swift waters of the race, plunged through the ice and saved him.

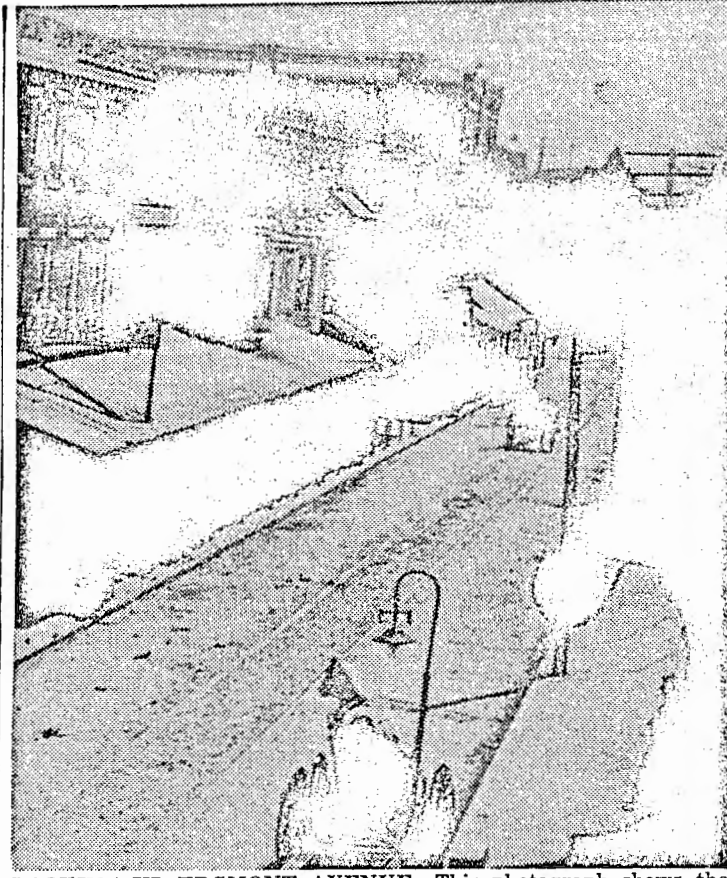
Used Buggy Whip

Mrs. Eleanor Waddell Lindauer, who now lives in Philadelphia, recalls that when she was a tiny girl, a "dandy" in a snappy carriage and with a well-groomed horse, tried to coax her to ride with him.

Mother Jordan, ensing something wrong, told him to let the child alone. When he persisted, she grabbed his buggy whip and lashed him until he released the child and hurried off.

Even during her lifetime, Annie Jordan became almost a legend. Perhaps some of the stories now told about her are apocryphal, but there are many that are not.

Although this fine woman, beloved by a community, has been dead 20 years, she still lives in the hearts and minds of countless men and women.



LOOKING UP EDMONT AVENUE—This photograph shows the 600 block Edgemoor avenue around the turn of the century, with the Mundy furniture store on the left. The camera is pointed up the avenue, toward 7th street. Tracks apparently were for horse cars, as there are no trolley wires visible. Picture is one of several contributed to this edition by Florence Lego, of Chester.

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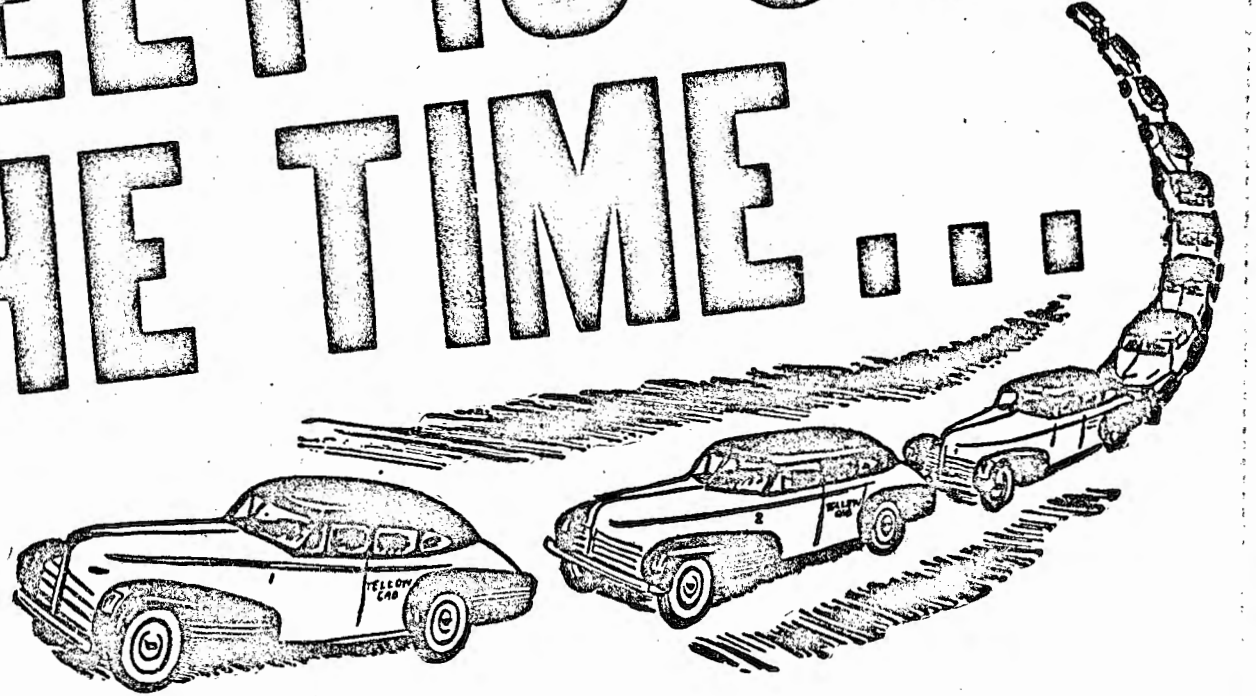
THE CHESTER TIMES

on their 75th Anniversary

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Best Wishes
to the

CHESTER TIMES
On Its 75th Anniversary

The Chester Times has passed through many momentous occasions of world history in the past 75 years.

We sincerely hope we will soon embark on an era of World Peace in the very near future.

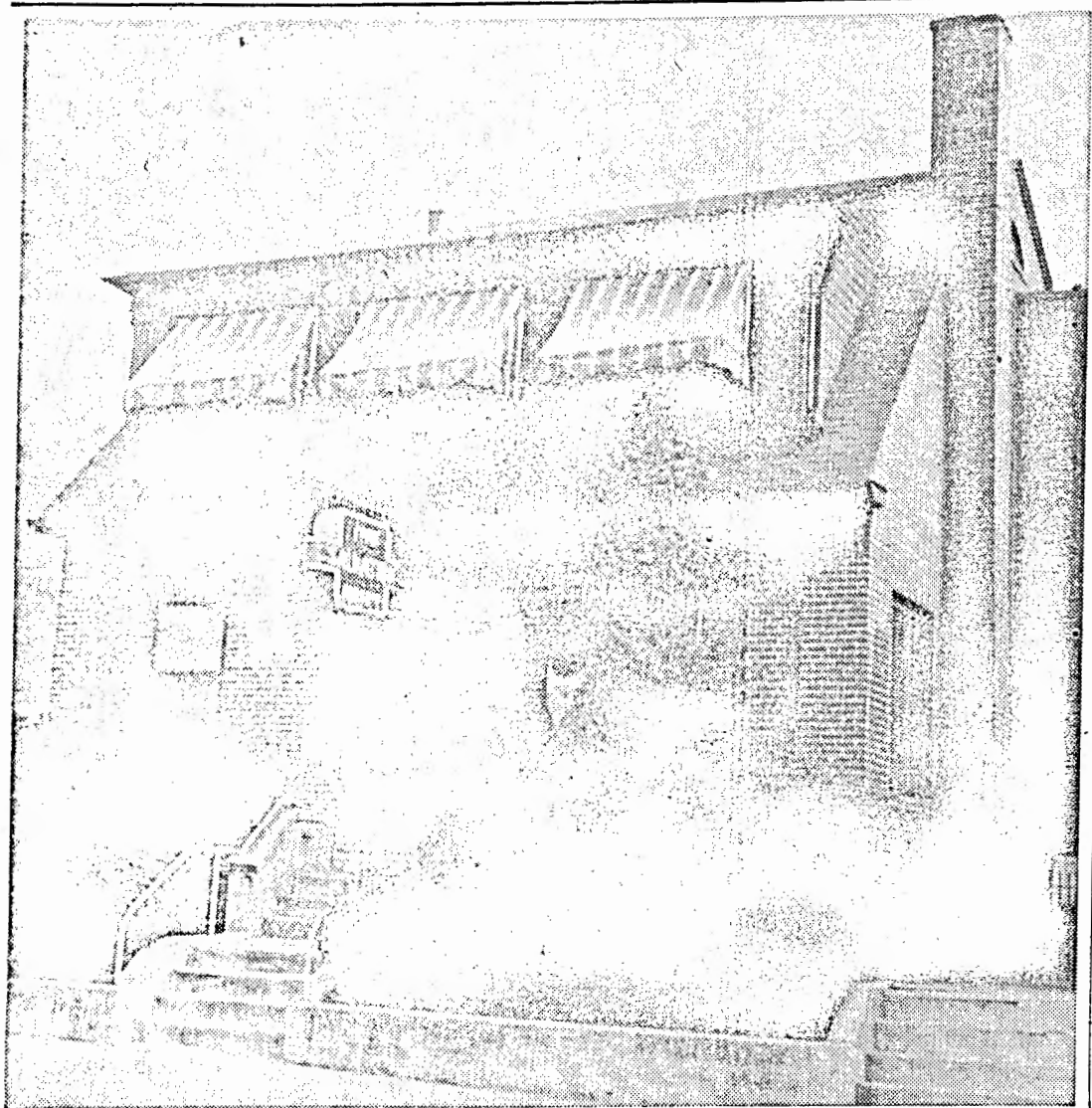
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Chester

Open Mon., Tues. and Wed. to 8 P. M., Thurs. to 9 P. M.
Fri. and Sat. to 10 P. M.



SALVATION ARMY CITADEL—This building is the hub of all Salvation Army activities in Chester and has been the center of the Army's program since its erection in 1925. Now in its 50th year in Chester, the Army finds the Citadel too small for its needs. Since coming to Chester, a number of local residents have been attracted to the Army's work and have become "soldiers" for good.

Salvation Army Here For 50 Years

First Headquarters Located At 6th Street and Market

The blue bonnet, the red shield and the tambourine are symbols of charity and mercy throughout the world—trademarks of that world-famous organization, the Salvation Army.

The history of the Salvation Army in Chester goes back 50 years to 1901 when it located at 6th and Market streets. It was tough sledding in those early days. Finances were skimpy and some members of the Army were tossed into jail for holding open air meetings.

Among those who suffered through those early years were the late Mrs. Rose Ernster and Walter (Happy) Evans.

Maj. Edith Wenlock came to the city in 1902, the second in command in Chester. She has been retired for 17 years and lives in New Jersey. During her years of Army service she commanded the largest corps in this division. She has been most successful in advisory board and women's clubs.

Commandant and Mrs. Wilson were in Chester from 1905 to 1907. They have since died, but their daughter, Grace—Mrs. Brigadier Albert Morrill, also retired, is living at 804 Glen ter. Both she and her husband are active despite being retired. He does a great deal of work in the finance department of the division and both have been directors at Camp Upland for two years.

They were stationed here with horses hitched to a sled were unable to make coal deliveries through the drifts, so Williamson sent out small quantities to people really in need by a man on horseback.

The square which contained the old and much smaller courthouse was planted with many varieties of trees and plants, Williamson recalls, "which were cared for by Grace Anna Lewis, attired in her big straw hat, trowel in hand."

Planes Flew Over
A top memory of Frank Williamson is when army planes, on their trip around the world, made their only detour to fly over Media. The event was arranged by Williamson, then president of the Media Business Men's Association, through his friendship with Gen. Mason M. Patrick, then chief of Army Airforce. When 50 acres belonging to Elwood Allison, on the Baltimore pike east of Media, was set aside as an airfield, Patrick sent 28 planes and a dirigible to Media.

In October, 1892, Williamson married Miss Elizabeth Wilson, of Williamsport. He gives his wife and a careful diet credit for his continued health. A continued interest in his town and its people helps, too. The couple have three children, eight grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

Although Media's outstanding citizen says that "horse and buggy days were interesting," today he delights in television instead of radio, which he considers "gone by."

Times Family



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Specializing in
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Former Burgess of Chester



STEPHEN CLOUD JR., who was burgess of Chester in 1858 when the city was still a borough. Mr. Cloud, who was born in 1823 and died in 1903, was a shoe manufacturer and retailer here. He also was a member of the first city council and served on the school board in the 1880s.

... FOR THE LAST 22 OF THE
CHESTER TIMES' 75 YEARS

The School In Rose Valley

Rose Valley Rd.
(Moylan, Pa.)

**HAS FOSTERED
PROGRESSIVE EDUCATION**

COMPLETE ACADEMIC AND EMOTIONAL
TRAINING MEANS GOOD CITIZENS

Start Your Child at 3 Years of Age

Call Media 6-1088 or ME 6-3570

Register Now

School Starts Sept. 17

Williamson Is Oldest Median

One of the early advertisers in the infant Chester Times, C. Frank Williamson has the distinction of being the oldest native Media man.

Born at the southeast corner of Front and Orange streets on Feb. 23, 1861, less than 11 years after the borough was chartered. Mr. Williamson has lived in Media all of his 90 years.

The Media man has had many distinctions in his lifetime. When Media celebrated its first 50 years, on May 19, 1900, he was general chairman of the semi-centennial committee.

When the draft came in World War I the county commissioners put him in charge of the departure of draftees from the Media section of the county. After the war, when the homecoming veterans were welcomed, Williamson was county chairman for the event.

Handled Dedication

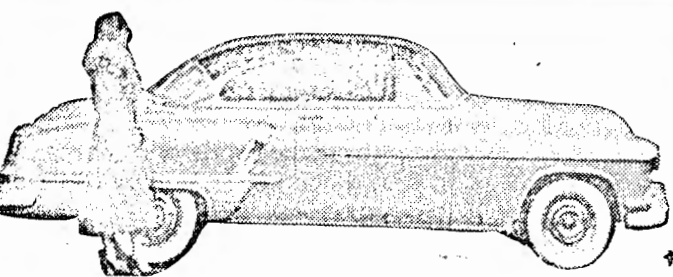
Again, in 1926, when Maj. Gen. William G. Price Jr., general chairman of arrangements for the dedication of the county's memorial bridge on Baltimore pike, had to go to Europe for his health, the



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THE CHESTER TIMES

All Praise on Its 75th Anniversary

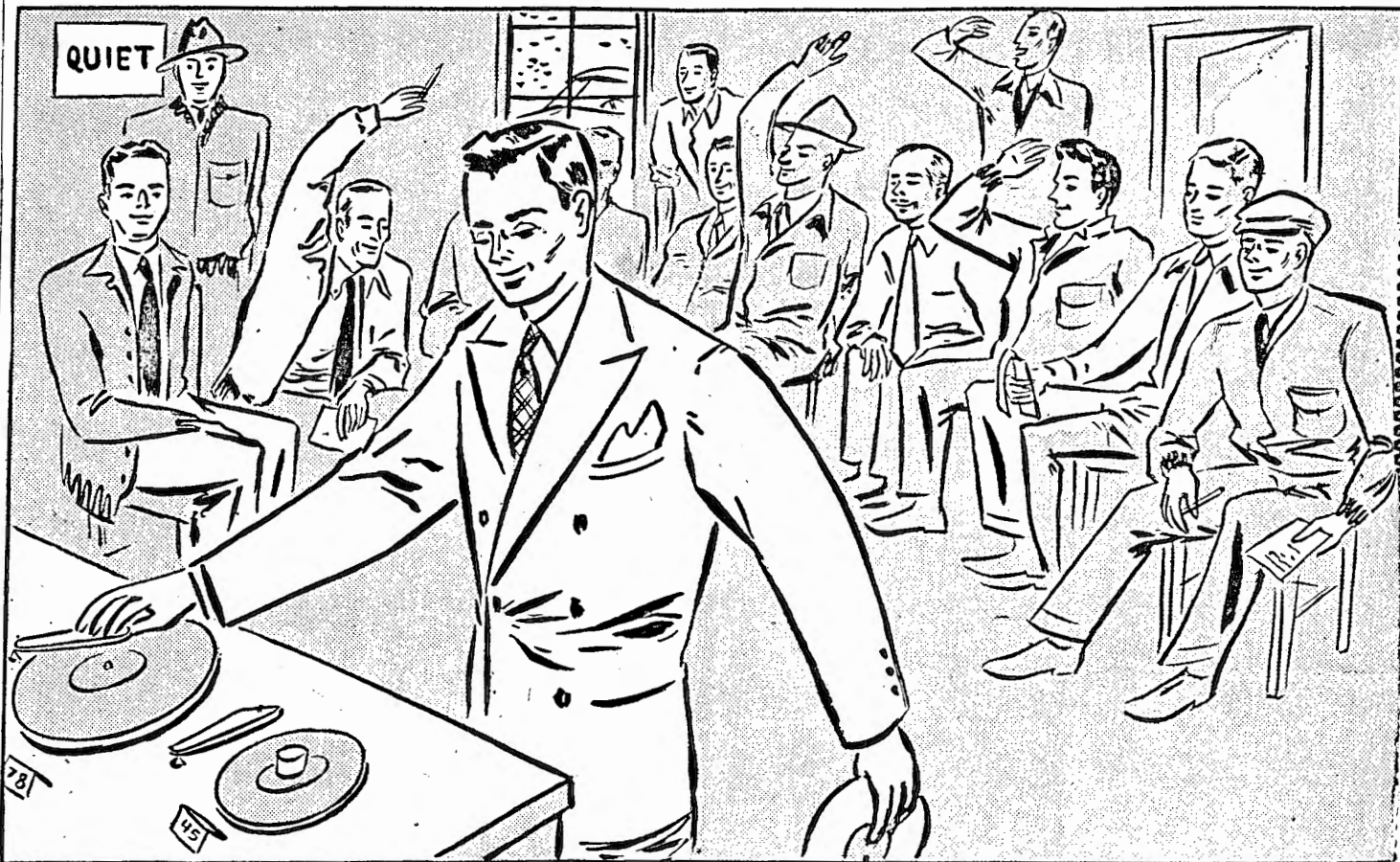
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MORE ENJOYMENT FOR YOU!

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The 15 men who service the record playing machines in your neighborhood get together in our office once a week to listen to the 50 or so new record releases. Now some of these new records become hit tunes, others are "sleepers" and some are just plain duds.

For several hours these service men of ours become "music critics." They VOTE for the records that will be played in that favorite

spot of yours. They know what records have been enjoyed in your neighborhood over the past weeks and months and are guided accordingly.

The owner of your favorite establishment also votes in this popularity contest. He has postcards he may send us, requesting as many as five specific records. Thus, the coin you drop into an Automatic music player gives you the music of your choice.

AUTOMATIC VENDING CORPORATION

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• CIGARETTE DISPENSING SERVICE

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New Member For Ridley Twp. Board of Health

The Ridley Township Board of Health did not hold formal meeting during July and August. However, the report indicates that very few communicable diseases were reported. For the month of July, there were only four cases of measles and one of scarlet fever. For the month of August, there was one polio case reported.

The next meeting of the board will be held Thursday Sept. 27 at 7 p.m. at the office in the Folsom Firehouse. The new member of the health board, selected by the commissioners, recently, Mrs. David Simpson, a registered nurse, will attend this meeting. The former president, Solomon Hoffman, resigned, because of moving to Chester.

Hoffman had served on the board of health for 31 years and for the past 17 years was the president. The family moved to 126 W. Elkinston av., in Chester and this necessitated his resigning from the board, after seeing so many things accomplished during his reign.

Hoffman had lived in Ridley Township 41 years and has seen the community grow and has well as hold a session. It was re-

CUTIES

By E. SIMMS CAMPBELL



“—And then after he turns down the light, he shows me his tie that lights up in the dark!”

ported that the work on the new cabin is progressing, the foundation now being complete and the back fill having been placed. The scouts hope to place the floor during the coming weekend.

All former scouts and present scouts and anyone else interested, is invited to come out to help the group on this cabin construction. The troop committee will meet Monday evening at the cabin site at 8 p.m.

Circle 5 of the Women's Association of Folsom Presbyterian Church will meet at the home of Mrs. William Patterson, Folsom avenue with the leader, Mrs. A. J. Sereno, in charge.

The Young Adult Group of YAGS of Folsom Presbyterian Church will hold a meeting Saturday evening at 8 at the church.

The teachers of the Ridley Township School District have completed the pre-school institute and on Monday will be ready for the beginning of the fall school program. The institute started Tuesday evening with a general faculty meeting in the auditorium, which was to be in charge of the superintendent of the district, Robert V. Donato.

However, due to illness, Mr. Donato asked Ralph B. Sharer, principal of the high school and Norman B. Ferguson the assistant principal, to take charge of this session.

School board members were introduced and new teachers were recognized. A social period followed in the cafeteria, sponsored by the PSEA and the student council.

Faculty Meeting

Wednesday activities began with a general faculty meeting in the auditorium. The elementary teachers then met with their principals in various classrooms. First and second grade teachers heard James N. Martin of the Scott, Foresman Co. and Horace L. Millikin, school psychologist and director of special education, conducted a session.

An address was given by Miss Isabel Epley, vice president of the Pennsylvania State Education Association. At another session the group were addressed by Orren R. Wagner, adviser of elementary education for the department of public instruction at Harrisburg.

Thursday first grade teachers assisted with completing registrations of their pupils. In the after-

noon in the elementary school buildings, meetings were held to arrange class lists due to the double session.

Wednesday, the high school teachers had a homeroom teachers meeting in one classroom and those teachers without homerooms had a meeting in the library. At 10 a. m. they assembled in the auditorium for a general meeting and heard Mrs. Erma Bergin, school nurse and Miss Virginia Coleman the librarian. They joined the elementary teachers to hear Miss Iphely and Orren Wagner.

Thursday morning there was a program of orientation for the new students at Ridley Township High School. High School Teachers were addressed at 11 a. m. by Dr. Ira Kraybill, executive secretary of the Middle States Association. A general faculty meeting for this group was held in the high school library in the afternoon in charge of Miss Dorothy Hampton, director of the school cafeteria, Mrs. Mary Zimmerman, director of the school

bank and Ralph B. Sharer and Norman Ferguson, principal and assistant principal.

In the afternoon following this session, department meetings were held. Miss Helen Hoffman was in charge of English; Mrs. Frances G. Walton, social studies; William S. Parkes, vocational - industrial arts; Hugh Wynn, physical education; Leonard Smith, mathematics and George E. Thompson, science.

Monday, high school pupils from 7th grade to 12th report at 8.25 a.m. Elementary pupils report according to assignment today.

First time spectators were charged admission to a baseball game was on July 20, 1899.

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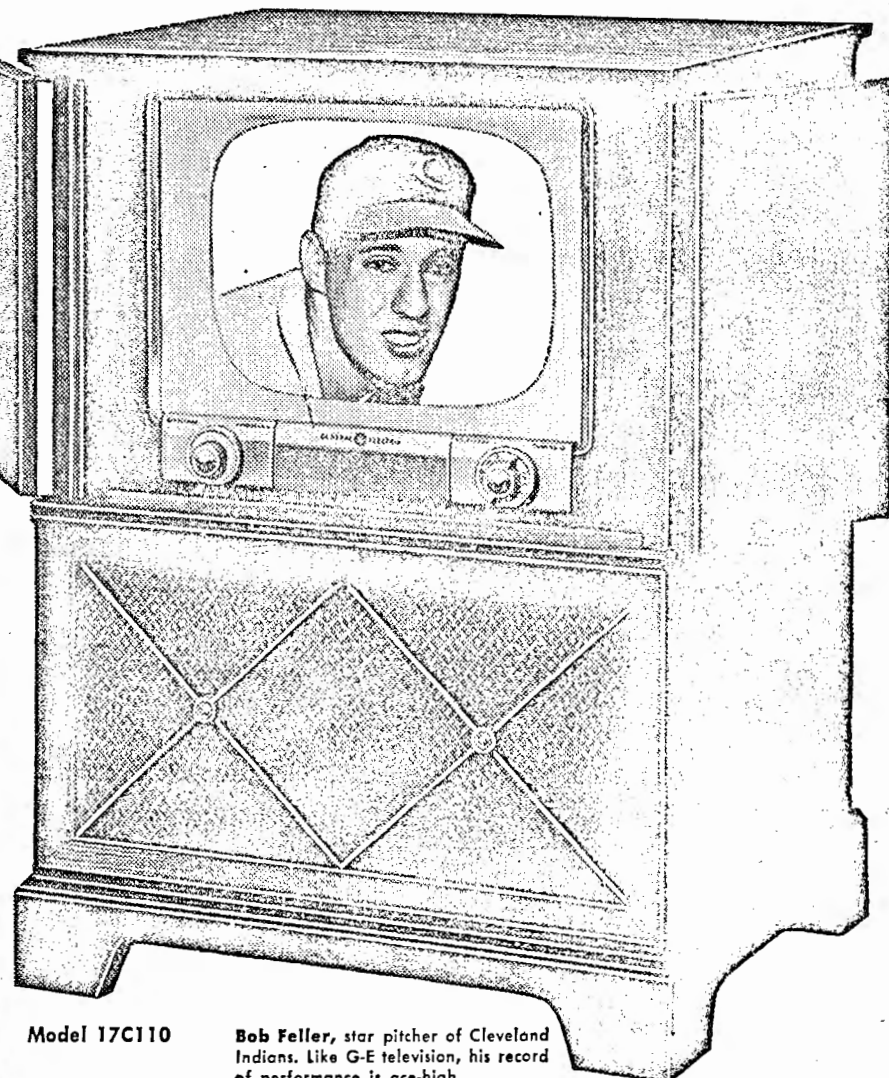
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17" Table Model	17T2	\$289.95	\$249.95*
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up to 78 WEEKS to pay!
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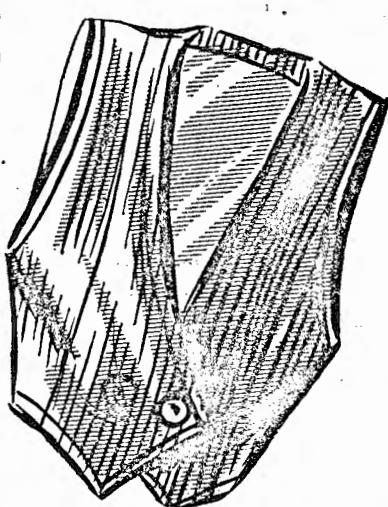
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All new fall shades.
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... gold, green,
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A wonderful, wearable fine pinwale corduroy suit that will make a terrific hit with the young crowd! Purple, green, rust.

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All bright plaids.
Sizes 22 to 28.



MISSSES' SPORT POLOS

Sizes
S-M-L

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SLIPS 88c

Lester Lutherans Plan SS Affair

Sunday school teachers of St. Johns Lutheran Church, Chester, held a meeting at the parsonage Tuesday evening when it was announced the Sunday school winter roast will be held at the parish hall Sept. 22.

Cards will be distributed to the Sunday school pupils to be returned on or before Sept. 16 marked with the number of children to attend in each family so the plans will be made accordingly.

Those attending were, Nancy Hughes, Donna Sawson, Harlene Martin, Mrs. Eleanor Jones and Mrs. Robert Bonsall.

A meeting will be held next week for the bank collection committee of St. Johns Lutheran Church and a time set for the fall collection.

Those working on the committee are, Mrs. William Woolston, Mrs. C. M. Muchsam, Mrs. Evelyn Kaster, Mrs. Helen Billig, Mrs. Fred Vincent, Robert Smith and Mrs. Robert Bonsall.

The church council meeting will be held Sept. 18.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Clupp of Glenolden, spent an evening visiting Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Clupp of Seminole street.

Mr. and Mrs. William Woolston Jr. of Wyandotte street spent an evening visiting Mr. and Mrs. Guy Phillips of Morton.

Mrs. Jeanette McDonald of Wyandotte street spent Tuesday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Paul Swavely of Glenolden.

Mr. and Mrs. Hershel Watkins of Osceola street spent Wednesday visiting relatives in Glenolden.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Stief and daughter Sharon of Ridley Park, spent Wednesday visiting Mrs. Margaret Stief of Wyandotte street.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Fife of Seneca street entertained relatives from their home.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wilson have moved from First avenue and Osceola street to Penn Hills.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Dix and family, have returned to their home on Iroquois avenue from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. William Bauman of Iroquois avenue and their guests Mr. and Mrs. J. Hayworth of Pittsburgh, left Wednesday for a week's visit in Fortescue, N. J.

Mrs. Olga Schoppe has returned to her home on Iroquois avenue from her summer home in Wildwood Villas.

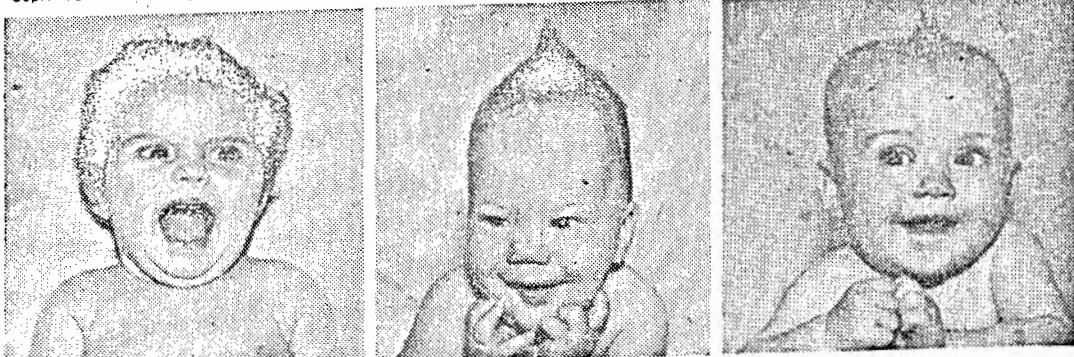
Mr. and Mrs. William Bonsall have returned to their home in New York, and are at home in Drexel Hill. Mr. Bonsall is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bonsall of Iroquois avenue. Mr. Bonsall is the former Alice Cavanaugh of Media.

GOP Women Meet

The Tinticum Township Republican Club held its first fall meeting at the Republican Club Wednesday evening.

SMALL TALK

Cor. 1951 Mirror Enterprises Syndicate, Los Angeles



"Ha... ha... ha... ya look just like a French poodle..."

"How d'ya like it...?"

"It's called the new mohican look..."

CONCERNING A NEW HAIR STYLE

by Syms

day evening with the president, Mrs. Edward Smith, presiding.

It was agreed the members will give a convalescent card shower and flowers to Mrs. Gertrude Peoples who has been ill for some time. Mrs. Peoples attended the meetings and contributed gifts for the flower committee so long as her health allowed.

Mrs. Esther Conrad was elected treasurer and Mrs. Mamie Scherler and Mrs. Marie Dunderdale of Essington, Mrs. Ada James and Mrs. Gladys Watkins were appointed on membership committees.

Mrs. Fred Vincent and Mrs. Lucy Schofield are chairman of the sick committee. Mrs. Marie Wood of Essington, a member, is a patient in the Taylor Hospital.

Next month's hostesses will be Mrs. Anna Goodwin, Mrs. Ada Burns and Mrs. Maggie Rouse. At the close of the meeting, Mrs. Fred Vincent, Mrs. Freda Schwartz

and Mrs. Olga Woolston were hostesses during the social hour.

The guests were, Hannah Hoffman, Mrs. Mamie Sherler, Mrs. Edward Smith, Mrs. Marie Dunderdale, Mrs. Lucy Schofield, of Mrs. Joanne Osle, Mrs. William Mrs. John Conrad, Mrs. Agnes Kuhar, Mrs. Gladys Watkins, Mrs. Freda Schwartz, Mrs. Ada James and Mrs. Mary Rively of Lester.

Mrs. Ada James and Mrs. Mary Rively of Wyandotte street, spent a day visiting upstate.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kuhar have returned to their home on Wyandotte street from their vacation in Wildwood.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kuhar returned Wednesday from a vacation with relatives in Wisconsin.

Mrs. Ferd Erbe of Wyandotte street and Mrs. Fred Dinnese of Powhatan avenue attended a banquet in honor of Mrs. Ethel Mitchell

of Chester, at the Drexelbrook Inn Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Emma Koenig of Powhatan avenue accompanied by friends spent Wednesday evening in Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Otis McDonald of Wyandotte street, spent an evening visiting Mr. and Mrs. Tilden of Chester.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Middleton and children of Chester, spent Wednesday visiting Lester relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. John Senkow of Second avenue entertained relatives from Wilmington.

Mrs. Helen Swavely of Seminole street, will observe a birthday anniversary on Saturday.

The condition of Walter Parker Jr. of Linwood, a former Lester resident, is improved.

Streets Improved

Many improvements are being made by the Tinticum Township commissioners on Lester streets. First avenue from Osceola street through Seneca street, has been opened and improved, and Wyandotte street off the highway between First and Second avenues, has been finished. Low places throughout the township have been ordered filled, especially on Manhattan street above Fourth avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Washinski and family have returned from Long Island where they attended the funeral of Mr. Washinski's brother.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Bachynsky of Osceola street, spent a day visiting relatives in Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Kozur of Osceola street, entertained Chester relatives during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Pavoni entertained Philadelphia relatives at their home on Seminole street, Wednesday.

Lester Girl Scouts and their leader, Leda Elcenko, with the girl scout mothers, held a get-together meeting at the parish hall. Meetings are held each Thursday evening.

Among those from Lester observing birthday anniversaries this week are Edward Autenrieth, Caroline Arsenieth, Betty Achey, Richard Bernard, Mary Kerrigan and Raymond Pasternack.

Lester Brownie mothers attended a wiener roast at the home of Mrs. Amella Robertson of Concordville, where it was announced by Miss Helen Wendeler, Brownie leader, that any Brownie or mother wishing to attend the dedication of the girl scout camp at Chadds Ford on Sept. 30, send their reservations to the meeting not later than Monday evening.

Mothers are also invited to attend a wiener roast at the Robertson home on September 19 and to make reservations for the mothers frolic at the Municipal Stadium for Sept. 25. Attending the wiener roast were Mrs. Ralph Mattiford, Mrs. James Williams, Marie Kaefer, Helen Wendeler of Lester and Mrs. May Strain of Essington.

Firemen's Banquet

Plans are being completed for the anniversary banquet at the Lester Hall on Osceola street, for the Lester Fire Co. by the members of the Ladies' Auxiliary. Those wishing to attend are asked to contact any member of the Ladies. The date has been set for Sept. 27 at 7 p. m.

Mrs. Margaret Vanier of Osceola street, spent Thursday visiting with friends in Media.

Mrs. Bowen Carpenter of Leedom Estate spent an evening visiting Mrs. Albert Linnebaugh of Powhatan avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerhardt Stahner of Essington, spent an evening visiting Mr. and Mrs. William Stahner of Osceola street.

Mrs. Stewart Ruark and son David, of Chester, spent a day visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Conrad of Second avenue.

Mrs. Ralph Mattiford and son Billy, of Osceola street, spent a day in Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Budinavich of Third avenue spent an evening visiting friends in Ridley Park.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Onischuck of Ridley Park, spent a day with Samuel Onischuck of Third avenue.

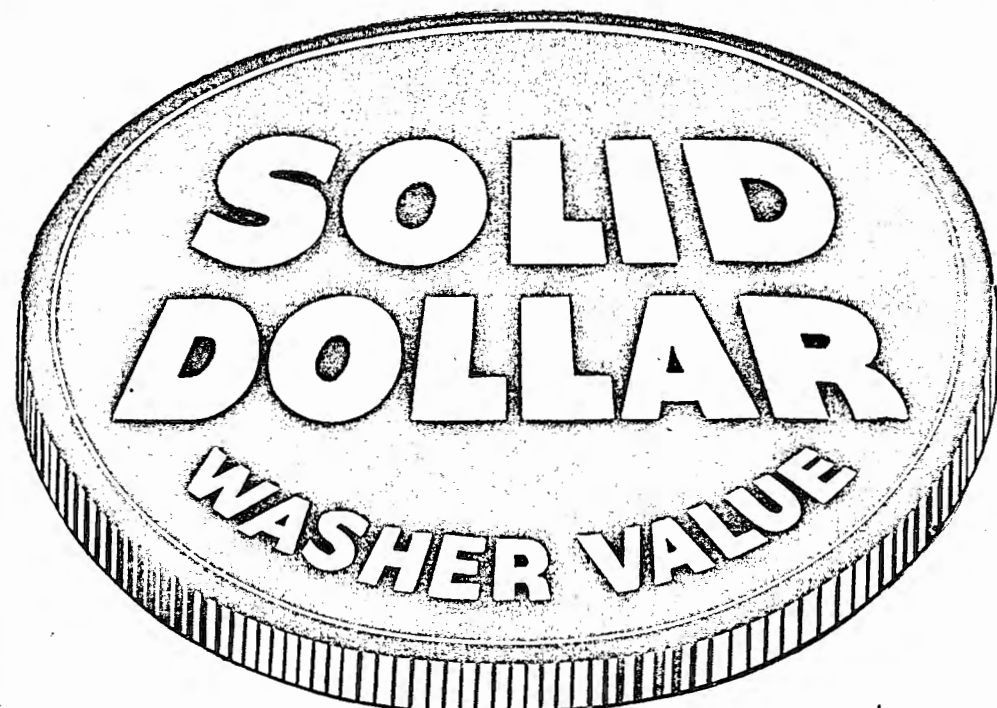
The word "diamond" originally was derived from the Greek "admas," meaning adamant.

WORD-A-DAY

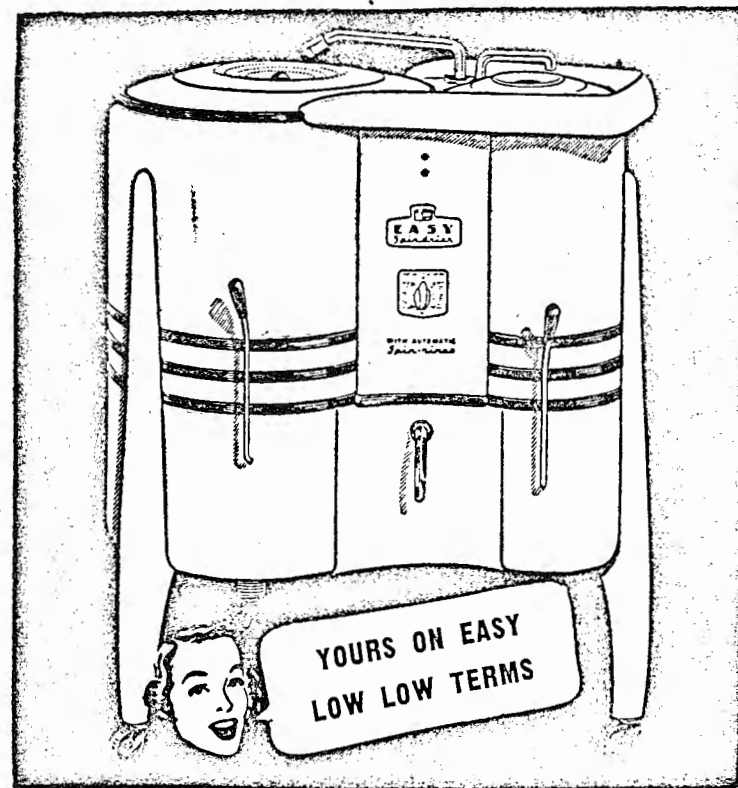
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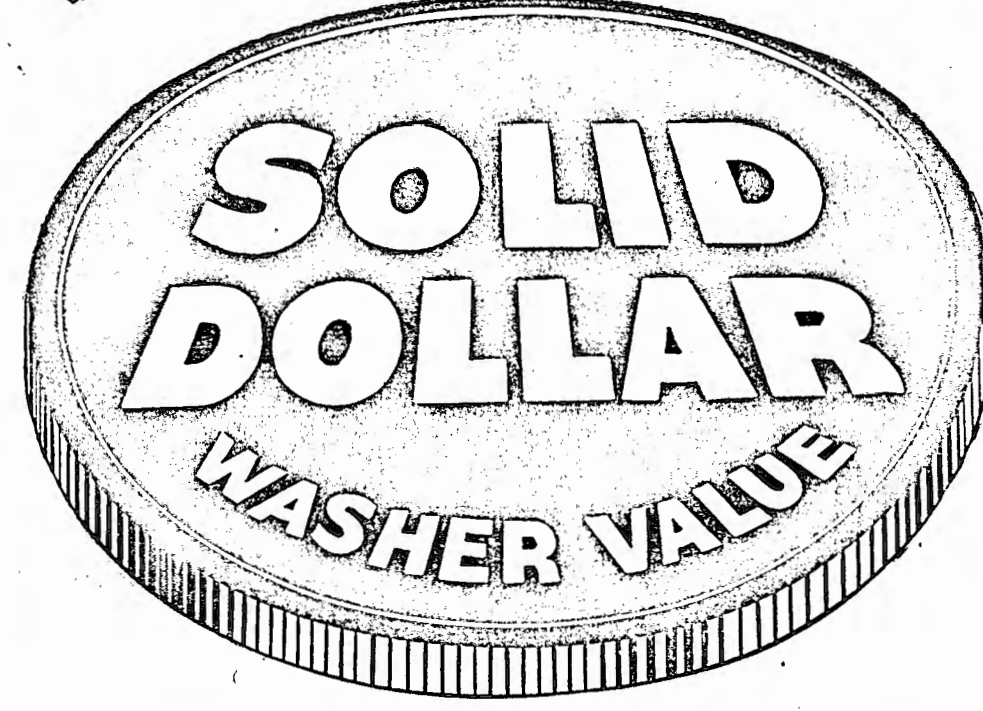
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The Buy of the Week \$179

Make the Buy of the Year THIS WEEK

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This Week's Specials!

BLACK PERSIAN LAMB \$106
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4 Ways to Buy
1-CASH
2-CHARGE
3-LAYAWAY
4-BUDGET

Baldwin's Eddystone Plant Goes All Out In Current Scrap Drive

By GEORGE T. HAYES

When steel is a company's business, that company is aware of its importance. That's the story out of Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton Corp. in Eddystone.

Practically every item made at the big, 500-acre plant calls for steel. With more and more of its capacity being converted to defense work, steel for other products has become increasingly critical at Baldwin, according to Herbert W. Coy, scrap mobilization director at the Eddystone division of B-L-H.

Routine scrap salvage at Baldwin is carried on by Otto Heller, scrap supervisor. He continually processes inactive stock material which has become obsolete because of minor engineering changes or because of complete product change.

In addition, a revolving subcommittee of the safety policy committee, on which every supervisor serves at one time or another, conducts monthly inspections of every workshop and reports items for salvage or scrap as machine shop turnings and borings, unprepared steel scrap and No. 1 heavy melting scrap amount to as much as 100 tons a month.

Realizing that the national defense program requires that even greater effort be made to recover steel scrap, J. R. Weaver, vice-president of manufacturing, has designated Coy, assistant superintendent of defense products, as the scrap mobilization director for the division. And definite results have followed.

Immediate appraisal of the old machine tools and equipment removed from one shop to make available 15,000 square feet of floor space for a new defense product resulted in the scrapping of 80 items of machine tools and equipment amounting to 603 tons. Given "Going Over"

Then the die yard was giving a thorough "going over" and yielded about 1000 flanging dies amounting to 1050 tons. The boys out Baldwin way also found three large experimental locomotives built some years ago for C&O. They recently were dismantled after undergoing exhaustive engineering tests. The dismantling project resulted in 120 tons more of scrap.

So far, 2853 tons of much-needed scrap has been uncovered through this intensified program. And more is to come, Coy promises. Abandoned railroad trackage is being moved and an entire building consisting of 579,000 square feet of floor space will be evacuated within the next three months. All production machinery and equipment as well as other material stored there will require immediate appraisal as potential scrap by the program's director.

As material is scrapped, proper orders are issued to the yardmaster, H. D. Thompson, who is in charge of all railroad cranes, cars and locomotive crews as well as the railroad scales. His department completes the job by taking the scrap to the foundry drop pit where it is prepared for melting in the ladles at Eddystone or to the siding for shipment to scrap dealers.

Life Inside Industry

The secret of striking while the iron is hot is to keep your head cool.

Frequently a necessity is a luxury one of your neighbors bought recently.

The greatest labor-saving device of the age still is a full-time maid.

Quotations by O. A. Battista (Copyright)

It's a big program, but it's moving smoothly, and Baldwin should be one of the county leaders in the all-out campaign for scrap.

Sun Ship

Charles H. Doyle, controller for Sun Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co., has an article, "Controls for Defense," appearing in the September issue of "Systems for Modern Management," a controlled circulation magazine published by Rem-



MORE SCRAP FOR DEFENSE—Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton Corp. at Eddystone dug into old machine tools and equipment taken from a shop to make available 15,000 square feet of floor space for the production of a new defense item. The result was 603 tons of scrap badly

needed by America's steel mills. The scrap, pictured above, is being moved to the drop pit in railroad cars. Herbert W. Coy is scrap mobilization director at the Eddystone plant, and through his efforts, Baldwin is setting a fine example among heavy users of steel.

ington Rand, Inc., and which has a circulation of more than 60,000 among business executives. Doyle says in his article that "eight years ago an administrative change was made in the payroll procedure... which saved us 9000 manhours a week. By a simple changeover to punched-card procedures and paying by check in-



stead of cash, our payroll department gave back to our management 9000 productive manhours. "Under our prior system the entire shipyard... stopped work 15 minutes before quitting time on paydays. Now we pay the men right on the job."

ICS "Industry"

A leading "industry" in upstate Pennsylvania, International Correspondence School of Scranton, has its cooperative training plan in half a dozen county industries.

Scott Paper Co. has an arrangement which began in 1927 whereby employees can obtain individual training at a cost below regular tuition charges. A similar plan has been in effect at Sun Ship since 1925. Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton began its ICS program in 1942. General Steel and Irving Worsted have employee discount plans, and Sun Oil used its courses in the marine department.

H. H. Ward is the most unique locally, according to ICS, for it conducts a full-scale apprentice training program. In all, more than 300 workers in local plants are learning through ICS.

Twin Oaks Hero's Body Returned to U.S. Today

The body of a Twin Oaks soldier killed in Korea was returned to this country today. The soldier, Pvt. William D. Jones, 19, son of William and Estelle Jones, 40 Broadway, Twin Oaks, was reported dead, June 27, 1951.

He entered the army in May, 1950 and after basic training at Ft. Knox, Ky., was shipped to Korea. He was first listed missing, in April, 1950. He had attended Upper Chichester High School before entering the army.

He is survived by his parents, his grandmother, and two brothers. His brothers are both in the army. Harry Lee, 29, is also in Korea. James W., 23, is stationed in this country.

Pvt. Jones' body was one of 520 returned to San Francisco aboard the SS Alamo Victory.

FROM NINE TO FIVE

By JO FISCHER



I'm awfully late for work this morning. Will you please take out those black curlers while I find some change?



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will burn low priced
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General

MURRAY'S SALUTES THE CHESTER TIMES ON THEIR 75TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION



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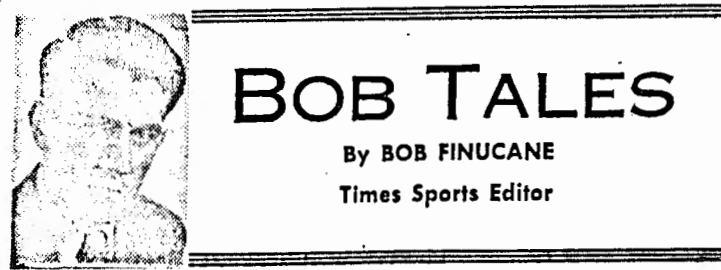
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BOB TALES

By BOB FINUCANE
Times Sports Editor

Where Is Slick Willie Sutton?

The idea I had in mind for today was to discuss the possibility that perhaps Slick Willie Sutton is buried under widened Edgmont avenue—somewhere between 9th and 12th streets.

If he is, those merchants along there, who are just now getting readjusted to the sights of customers, are going to be terribly disturbed when police authorities order the street ripped open again in an effort to locate the body disposed of, allegedly, by Willie's confederates.

But I've decided to let sleeping dogs lie, to give Willie the best of it, and discuss a gentleman who is as little known as Willie is notorious. Bill McKniff is the gentleman's name. Never heard of him? Maybe not. But mention the name to any young man who has played football at Collingdale High during the past 15 years and it will register quicker than the brother-in-law of a council candidate before the primary.

McKniff has been trainer-chaplain-water boy-booster for the Colls since way back when the Republicans could remember what the inside of the White House looked like.

Every year, the Collingdale gridders go off to camp for a week before opening football drills on their home grounds. And every year, McKniff times his vacation from Edgmont Print Works so that he can make the trip, too.

It's not much of a vacation for McKniff at Camp Thompson, Harry Mercer's outdoor lounge near Carlisle. Because from the time he arrives until he leaves, he's caring for his boys, buying the food, taking charge of the mess hall and, yes, keeping the grounds in shape.

The 12th Man on the Eleven

McKniff is just one of those hard working guys who gives up almost all their spare time in an effort to help others.

A Collingdale resident all his life, Bill picked up his belongings last year and moved to Chester—with his wife, of course.

But the change in residence hasn't changed McKniff's feeling about his Collingdale boys. As a matter of fact, he's only just returned from his 15th annual trip to camp with the Coll footballers.

In addition to all his work-day chores at Camp, Bill umpired the softball games and refereed the volleyball games in the cool of evening.

Naturally enough, McKniff never misses a Collingdale game. Before each tilt, he wanders about the locker rooms taping bad ankles, redressing old wounds—even soothing damaged pride.

Coach Lou Bonder considers Bill the 12th man on his football team, he's that valuable a man.

Look around on the night of Sept. 14 when the Colls open at home against St. John's. Look around the Collingdale bench, I mean.

That man there... With the bucket... No, now he's fixing that kid's shoulder pads... See him?... See Bonder giving him a grin?... Yeah... That's him... Bill McKniff.

Bonder Sees Series of Blue Weekends As He Readies Colls For Grid Campaign

Saturdays, not Mondays, are going to be blue this fall for Lou Bonder, Collingdale High School football coach.

Sez who sez you? Mr. Bonder himself, boys and girls, is the authority for that statement.

We'll have a fairly good team this season," Bonder confesses, "but it won't be in the same league with the ball club we had out here last year. (Record: 8-1-1). And I hear Ridley Township and Edgmont are loaded. Yes, we have some rough Saturdays ahead."

That's just the way he put it.

Down The List

And then Lou went down the squad. Two ends, a tackle, a center, a halfback and a quarterback were lost through graduation. Two good guards quit school; an end decided to give up the sport and a good defensive fullback is out with a compound fracture.

The guy has trouble, alright. "But we have some experienced boys back," Bonder pointed out, indicating that all is not gloom in the Colls' camp.

Don Natale, 155-pound quarterback will return to action. Co-captain Jack Raffaele, 135-pound scabbard, will cause enemy tacklers plenty of grief. Dick Johns, 190-pound punter, will be at fullback while Bruce Beddow is expected to fill the shoes of Charley Riis, All-Delco halfback last season.

Share the Job

Johns will probably share the fullback duties with Herb DiLuzio, a more experienced back but who was late reporting for practice.

All the offensive backs except Johns will be spelled by second-division men when the Colls are on the defense. The three firemen reserves are Frank Kelly, Ronnie Slener and Lou Cinelli.

Ed Savage will be at right end while Jim Devers, a reserve center last year, will hold down the right flank. Devers will be rested when the Colls are on the defensive with Billy Ashton, a converted fullback, filling in for him.

Joe Baker, a 225-pound youth, is back at left tackle while the tackle slot on the other end of the line is being fought over by Jerry Ketter and Bob Leinhausen.

Co-captain Bud Marsh (Bonder: "A real good guard") is back at left guard while the other guard will probably be Jack Force, at 175. The center post is a tossup between Larry Walters, a junior who



LIKE THIS, BUD—Coach Lou Bonder, in T-shirt, teams with assistant coach Dave Williams to show Co-captain Bud Marsh, of Collingdale High School's football team, the correct way to open holes in opposing lines. Marsh, a crackcracker, is co-leader of the Colls with halfback Jack Raffaele.

when he last played was a fullback in junior high, and Alan Smuckler, a junior high tackle last year.

From last year's Class "A" championship eleven, the Colls have lost Riis, now in the airforce; Tom Magness, tackle, at Ft. Union Military Academy in Virginia; Mike DeVito, end, attending St. Joseph's College on a basketball ride; Jim Kaut, quarterback, now at West Chester; and Hugh Fearon, in the army.

The guards who dropped out of school are Jack Evans and Bob Baldwin. The boy who gave up the sport is Dave Brown while the injured youngster who is out for the season is Charlie Ayres, defensive fullback.

Dave Williams, ex-West Chester State star, is assisting Bonder. Harold Coblenz will tutor the ends. "We've got a lot of hustle, no grippers, but it looks like a rough season," Bonder summed up.

Sugar Ray Washed Up? Could Be

Pompton Lakes, N. J. (UP)—Here at "Camp Goofycrest" skeptics are beginning to wonder if Sugar Ray Robinson's legs are gone as he trains for Wednesday's title fight with Middleweight Champion Randy Turpin.

Just when one would expect the slender Harlem boxing-master to be making his most strenuous efforts to get "sharp," he loafed through two successive sparring sessions.

The Lord of Goofycrest admitted languidly today, "I'm just taking it easy so I don't get stale. I gotta keep my weight up."

Among those mystified by His Sugarship's strange conditioning program was Louis Viscusi, manager of ex-featherweight champion Willie Pep.

Viscusi said, "Maybe Robinson and his handlers know what they're doing, but I never heard of anything like it. There's only one way to get in shape for a fight — by hard work, by plenty of hard work."

Shouldn't Worry
Pep's pilot said he couldn't understand why "an over-stuffed welter-weight" like Robinson should be worried about going stale when he weighed 158 pounds.

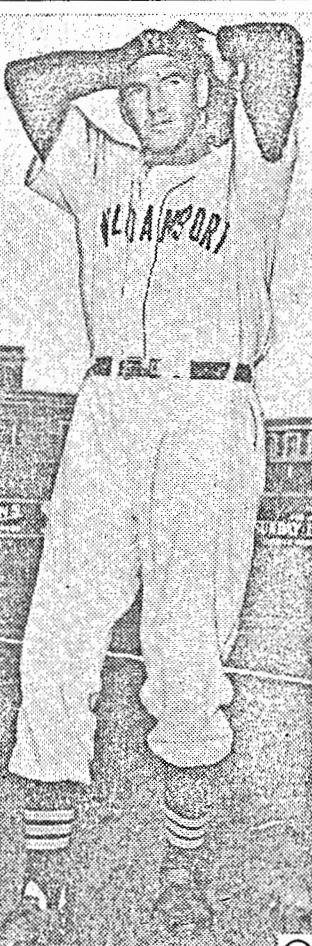
A small club promoter from New York City watched Sugar Ray roll through five rounds with four mates indoors yesterday and then declared, "He's washed up. His legs are gone. And he's taking it easy so his lack of legs won't be too obvious." The promoter requested that no one use his name.

During those five rounds with Sid Edwards, Dave Green, Baby Day and Terry Moore, the ex-middleweight champion again used a flat-footed shuffle instead of his former up-on-the-toes dancing step. Robinson was listless in the ring, but outside he was very perturbed by screwy events that threatened an international incident.

Denies Story
He vigorously denied a published story quoting him as saying Wednesday's title bout would be his last commercial fight. Angered at being "misquoted," he had his announcer state from the ring he would grant no more interviews to the press.

More than a dozen writers from London were refused admission to his dressing room immediately after the workout. However, two writers from New York strolled into the dressing room, merely for a "social call."

The New Yorkers' admission to the dressing room evoked bitter protests from the English journalists, who claimed "we are being



WON'T GROW UP — Even though he's now manager of Williamsport of the Class A Eastern League, and 39 years old, Schoolboy Rowe insists on retaining his youthful nickname. But that doesn't prevent him from making his regular turn on the mound for the Detroit farm team.

Win for Upper Chi Will Mean Valley Crown

Upper Chichester and Edgmont will get together Saturday in the third game of the Delco Valley League final playoff series. The contest will be played at Brookhaven field, Middletown road at 2 p. m.

Upper Chi leads in the series, 2-1, and will have the important advantage going into this crucial game. Don Cantler pitched the Upper Chi victory in the first meeting and Gene Weinert blanked Edgmont, 2-0, in the second game. Weinert gave up seven hits and fanned nine.

Rain Date

In case of rain the game will be played Sunday, Sept. 9, at Edgmont. If Edgmont wins the Saturday game a fourth game will be played at Edgmont, Sunday. Upper Chi has only to grab one more to seal the series.

The two finalists attempted to play the third game last Sunday but rain chased both clubs after 4 and ½ innings with Upper Chi leading, 10-4. Dan DiAmbrosia, Edgmont second sacker, lost two homers in the rain out and Don Cantler lost one because of the interruption.

Probable Starting Lineups:
Upper Chi: File, 2b; McLoughlin, 1f; Blum, cf; Straccone, ss; Bea, rf; Goodbody, 3b; Eaton, c; Roth, p.
Edgmont: Heller, 2b; C. McDonnell, rf; DiAmbrosia, ss; Barber, 1b; Gerst, cf; Hale, c; McGarben, 1f; A. McDonnell, 3b.

Series Shots—Grove Delaney, father of Bill Delaney who has been umpiring all year in the valley and who is currently umpiring the series, has been in regular attendance at all series games. . . . Ed Seltzer, Upper Chi business manager and league representative, is the man behind the scenes for the Upper Chi outfits. Ed transports players and equipment to and from games. Seltzer is credited as the man who digs down to buy baseballs, bats and other equipment. He and some mates recently held a carnival for the benefit of the ball club and reportedly fared well. He was felled by pneumonia this past winter but recovered in time to continue his activity with the Upper Chi team. He and his assistant, Chap Inman, serve the Upper Chi players with chocolate milk after all games. . . . Curt Jenkins, Edgmont manager, is said to be a big wheel out at Edgmont. Jenkins finally got Edgmont into the final series after trying seven years. Although trailing by two games, he still thinks his boys will come out on top. Howard Scull, Edgmont business manager, agrees with him.

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Match play is slated for Saturday and Sunday.

Rodger Duesch and Henry McQuiston, Chester Valley 33 33-66
John Dymewy, Manaford, 34 32-66
Joe Durante, Chester 34 32-66
Walter Brown and Edgmont 33 34-67
Beck, Springhaven 33 34-69
Walter and Bill Rowan, 35 35-70
John Szegda and Dr. Joseph Chmelycz, Springhaven 37 33-70
Thomas Laughlin, Rolling Green, and Stanley Goff, Springhaven 36 34-70
Fred Feely and Allen Crawford, unattached, 38 33-71
Lt. W. Henderson and Col. William Mullin, Springhaven 37 34-71
Jake Ellis and Joe Kallinowski, Springhaven 39 32-71
Robert Crowley, Aronimink, and S. MacIntyre, Springhaven 35 37-72
Joe Oberle and Tony Gentile, Tully Seane 38 35-73
Ray Hass, Bala, and Benf, Daley, Springhaven 37 36-73
George Simpson, Alconia, and Joe Connolly, Springhaven 37 37-74
George Saunders, Springhaven and George Grayum and James Howe, Tully Seane 41 33-74
T. Pinegar and T. Sykes, Whitmarsh Valley 38 36-74
Harry Radcliffe, Llanerch, and Ed Tribulas, Springhaven 35 39-74
Charles Widdicombe, Phoenixville, and Charles Nelson, Springhaven 39 35-74
John and Peter Varian, unattached, 41 34-75
John Scott, Cedar Springs and Russell Hoehl, Springhaven 40 35-75
W. Crawford and Nick Coletti, Chester Valley 37 39-76
George Melachuk and Walt Porterfield, Chester Valley 38 38-76

Rockettes Score Take Loop Title

The Rockettes won the championship of the Girls' Twilight Softball League by defeating the Bobbins, 2-0.

Jane Wright pitched a one-hit game for the Rockettes while Joan Landis, on the hill for the Bobbins, gave up only three bingles.

Dolores Sakers, who went two-for-three at the plate, doubled home what proved to be the winning run in the first inning.

Rockettes: ab h o a
McNulty, 3b 3 1 0 1
Waller, 1b 2 0 4 2
Peckas, 3 0 1 0
Sakers, 1b 3 2 1 1
Wright, p 3 0 0 0
Vall, 3b 3 0 2 2
Lightcap, 3b 2 0 0 0
Thomas, 1b 3 0 0 0
Walls, cf 2 0 0 0
Insooe, rf 1 0 0 0

Bobbins: ab h o a
Francis, cf 3 0 1 1
Yoder, 2b 2 0 3 2
Fink, 1b 2 0 1 0
Landis, p 3 0 0 0
Bales, 3b 3 1 2 2
Fowler, 2b 3 0 1 1
Krawitz, 2 0 0 0
Leonard, 1b 3 0 3 2
Slowik, rf 2 0 0 0

Total 25 32 13 121
Rockettes 10 0 0 0
Bobbins 0 0 0 0

Runs—Waller, Sakers. Runs batted in—Sakers. Errors—Rockettes, Vall, Bobbins, Yoder, Bardsley 2. Two-base hits—Bobbins, Bardsley; Rockettes, Sakers. Double play—Francis to Fowler. Struck out—By Wright: 5, by Landis, 3. Bases on balls—Or Wright, 4; of Landis, 1. Winning pitcher—Jane Wright. Losing pitcher—Joan Landis. Umpires—Pascale and Eddy.

War Resumes

New York (UP)—Battlefield and Uncle Miltie are expected to resume their private war at Aqueduct tomorrow in the \$20,000 Discovery Handicap, which will serve as the feature event on the weekend turf schedule.

Cartier Choice

New York (UP)—Middleweight Walter Cartier of New York, who has a string of 17 victories, was a 2-to-1 favorite today to beat Billy Kilgore of Birmingham, Ala., tonight in a 10-round bout at Madison Square Garden.

Prices in all parks except Cleveland will be \$8 for box seats, \$6 for reserved seats, \$4 for standing room and \$1 for bleachers.

In Cleveland, boxes will be \$8, reserved seats \$6.25, standing room in the stands \$4, standing room on the field \$2, and bleachers \$1.

Start time for all games will be 1 p. m., local time, except Sunday games in New York or Brooklyn which will start at 2 p. m.

In the event of a pennant playoff in one or both leagues, the starting date will be moved back accordingly.

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Teofilak Named to Start Against Legion All-Stars

Frank Teofilak is expected to start for the Szymanski Junior American Legion team Saturday against the Delaware American Legion All-Stars at MacMurtrie Field.

The game, scheduled to start at 4 p. m., will end the season for the Szymanski team, which reached the eastern state playoffs by winning two in a row.

Ehlers For Stars
Art Ehlers, Drexel Hill, is expected to be Teofilak's mound foe with Bill McCafferty, also of Drexel Hill, behind the plate. Jody Ambrosio will handle Teofilak's slants.

The all-stars, culled from eight junior legion teams in the county, will be handled by Con Hausle, coach of the Manoa legionnaires. The squad includes:
Pitchers—Ehlers; Tebey, Aldan; Matthews, Manoa.
Catchers—Hendrickson, Manoa; McCafferty, Drexel Hill.
First base—Tarr, Swarthmore; McKernan, Wayne.
Second base—Martin, Pilgrim Gardens; Barrett, Horsey.
Third base—Angstunat, Wayne; Hale, Manoa.
Shortstop—Miller, Norwood; Henry, Horsey.
Outfielders—Lichtenfeld and Broome, Pilgrim Gardens; Ford and Zeigenfus, Swarthmore; Hart, Aldan; Filliben, Norwood.

Andy Nacrelli, centerfielder for the West End legionnaires, will be the only regular out of Smith's lineup. He has started studies at Fordham University.

Two 66s went into the record books Thursday in the first day of qualifying for the 29th annual Springhaven Invitation Golf Tournament.

In best ball of partners play, Henry McQuiston and Roger Duesch, Chester Valley, signed the Wallingford course in 33-33 while John Dymewy, Old York Road, clipped four from the par 70 course with 34-32.

Walter Brown paired with Earl Beck to register the lowest score among the home club linksmen, 35-34-69.

Equalling par were John Szegda and Dr. Joseph Chmelycz, Springhaven, 37-33-70, and Thomas Laughlin, Rolling Green, and Stan Goff, Springhaven, 36-34-70.

Scheduled for qualifying rounds today are Bob Albertus, Springhaven, and Leo Heller, Chester Valley, defending champs.

Match play is slated for Saturday and Sunday.

Rodger Duesch and Henry McQuiston, Chester Valley 33 33-66
John Dymewy, Manaford, 34 32-66
Joe Durante, Chester 34 32-66
Walter Brown and Edgmont 33 34-67
Beck, Springhaven 33 34-69
Walter and Bill Rowan, 35 35-70
John Szegda and Dr. Joseph Chmelycz, Springhaven 37 33-70
Thomas Laughlin, Rolling Green, and Stanley Goff, Springhaven 36 34-70
Fred Feely and Allen Crawford, unattached, 38 33-71
Lt. W. Henderson and Col. William Mullin, Springhaven 37 34-71
Jake Ellis and Joe Kallinowski, Springhaven 39 32-71
Robert Crowley, Aronimink, and S. MacIntyre, Springhaven 35 37-72
Joe Oberle and Tony Gentile, Tully Seane 38 35-73
Ray Hass, Bala, and Benf, Daley, Springhaven 37 36-73
George Simpson, Alconia, and Joe Connolly, Springhaven 37 37-74
George Saunders, Springhaven and George Grayum and James Howe, Tully Seane 41 33-74
T. Pinegar and T. Sykes, Whitmarsh Valley 38 36-74
Harry Radcliffe, Llanerch, and Ed Tribulas, Springhaven 35 39-74
Charles Widdicombe, Phoenixville, and Charles Nelson, Springhaven 39 35-74
John and Peter Varian, unattached, 41 34-75
John Scott, Cedar Springs and Russell Hoehl, Springhaven 40 35-75
W. Crawford and Nick Coletti, Chester Valley 37 39-76
George Melachuk and Walt Porterfield, Chester Valley 38 38-76

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Sun Oil Boasted Some of Best Ball Clubs in County History

Baseball, in any sort of organized fashion recognizable as such, had its inception at the Marcus Hook Refinery of Sun Oil Co. in 1920. It was in that year that Bill Soden, who had been appointed chief engineer of the plant only a few months before, organized (and personally financed) the first Sun Oil baseball team.

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There was no athletic association at those days, so Bill advanced the needed cash for travel and expenses from his own pocket, taking from the gate receipts the repayment due him. Soden tells an interesting tale of two in recounting the early baseball ventures of his. One concerns the attitude of management of that time toward recreational enterprises as compared to that of present day.

Bill remembers that he and a group of enthusiasts were busily engaged in making a diamond on site where now stands one of the mammoth catalytic cracking units at 10 Plant, just north of the plant. Suddenly the plant manager came upon the scene and demanded to know what was going on. Bill answered that the boys are getting set up to play a little baseball. Mr. Plant Manager allowed as how he thought the whole idea was simply a waste of time and money and that no good would come of it for anybody. Despite objections and gloomy forebodings the field was finished, and by many teams for many years before giving way to the later expansion program of later years.

Imposed of Employees

The teams of that first baseball were composed almost entirely of plant employees. Players were given time off from 1 to 4 p.m. on weekdays and Thursdays and game times, but had to put in an appearance at the field for practice in case of hours.

Baseball activity at Sun Oil covered the period from 1920 to 1930, with great teams being assembled and flourishing in each of three separate times, roughly visible into decades of the '20s, '30s, and '40s. Nearly all the great teams of local baseball were at the time or another associated with the Sun teams of yesterday.

Going back to the earlier era, from 1920 to the early 1930s, we find the following players named in old scorebooks: Roy Lister, Walter Cloud, Earl Fullerton, Clem Desmond, Heinz Naci, all of them usually found in the outfield; Pinker Vernon, Jack K. Kauffer, Del Clayton, remembered primarily as infielders; Leo Murphy, Fats Thompson, Eddystone, Jers Pierce, (the elder), and Charley Borky, Bill Lister, and sometimes Walter and, catchers.

Others recalled by some of the players at Sun were Vail, a pitcher; Parker, first-sacker; O'Leary, second-baseman, and Tobin, catcher. (There are doubtless many more who might be added to the list but whose names have been lost to the memories of those who were associated with those early teams.)

SPECIAL 26 Piece Set of SILVERWARE
As Low as **\$6.95** set

Lou's
V. 3rd St. Chester



EARL FULLERTON
Had Good Teams

Under the guidance of Soden, assisted by the late Jack Kulp, Tom Carr and Jack Marshall, the team played and defeated the hottest ball clubs in this area, including representative nines from Aberfoyle, Texas Oil, Viscose, Congoleum, Union AA of Trainer, teams from Wilmington, South Philadelphia, Chestertown, Md., many places in New Jersey and even in Brooklyn and New York City; also Doylestown and Shenandoah, Pa.

At the conclusion of each season the excess of gate receipts over expenses was whacked up among the players. Since it was a good team, playing other teams of recognized high calibre, the crowds were large and enthusiastic, often numbering in excess of three or four thousand for an important series, and the annual "cut" for the players was worth while.

After Soden relinquished the reins at the end of the 1922 season there was a lapse of interest in baseball (except for interplant teams) at Sun Oil until action was resumed in 1923, with the late John McElwee at the helm. Mack continued to manage the team for two years, until 1930, at which time Charley Houghton, assisted by George Thompson, Charles Duke, Buck Reed and others, assumed the leadership role.

Players of Period

Players of that period were: Deemer, Casey Jones, Earl Fullerton, Walt Cantwell, Gus Chew, Paul Hilbert, John Long, Ed Reynolds, Henry Crowe, Eck Taylor, Ben Lister, Turk Long, Bill Shellady, Rip Taylor, Nate Warren, Lefty Casson, Bill Achenbach, Dick Holland, Bert Pizzano, Franny VanZant, Reds Maguire, Rube Reed, Bill Maitland, Ed Hickey and Gus Reitzels. A season's batting average for the team gives a pretty good indication of the power that it packed, and the records show that the fielding and pitching strength must have been comparable.

Rip Taylor, rf 490
Rube Reed, c 375
Gus Reitzels, c 371
Ben Lister, lf 365
Reds Maguire, p 360
Bill Maitland, ss 342
Bert Pizzano, 3b 331

"Detecto" BATH SCALES
GALEY'S \$6.75
803 Edgmont Ave.

Walt Cantwell, p 317
Ed Hickey, ss 297
Turk Long, c 262
Fran VanZant, 2b 253
Bill Achenbach, 1b 237
Team Average - .360.

The team played its home games at 6th and Market streets, in Marcus Hook, and drew big crowds consistently. In 1930 a fine Sinclair team defeated a crippled Sun Oil outfit three games to one in the finals to cop the Delco crown. Other teams in the league were: Siloam, Boothwyn, Concord, Thornton, and Village Green. Attendance was about 15,000 for the four games of the playoff series. That was the hard-luck series which found Turk Long with a broken finger, Jim Long with a bruised and swollen hand, Bill Shellady out sick in the first game and playing with a mashed thumb in the rest, Rip Taylor battling the flu, Nate Warren with an infected toe, etc.

Eight lettermen return and John Nagy, 225-pound back and lineman who was not out last year, is back and will be used chiefly in the backfield.

The returning lettermen are Don Mossman, Joe Stumpf, Bill Lotter, Bill Driscoll, Bill Kynett, Bill Kresge, Bud Charlesworth and Nagy.

Hall at Bullis
Of last year's regulars, Tom Hall, All-Delco back, is at Bullis Prep, headed for the Navy; Bud Lowrie and Chuck Wonder go to Arkansas; George Glauner to Penn State; Dick Lewis, Cornell; Don Fireweed, Gettysburg; Dave Worthington, Dickinson.

In addition to the aforementioned lettermen are Harold Reynolds, Dick Kozelke, Blair Jones, George Hoffman, Ron Hall, Ken Conrad, Ron Schiller, Jim Kilpatrick, George Baker, Bill McBride, Jerry Dougherty, Lou Rose, George Hewitt, Dick Wittig, Don Riesen-berg, Ron North, Ron Bosbyshill, Herb Kerns, Dave Woodruff, Larry Sault, Art Raimo, Don Harley, Jim Strain, Bill Lappin, Morry Hoven, Jerry Duffy, Dick Shult, Don Taylor, Dave Walker, Dave Williams, George Cope, Ron Baltz, Don Dirren.

Lack of Drills
In Thursday's scrimmage with Glen-Nor, the Cougars showed a definite lack of practice having had a late start but Hall thinks that once the line is straightened out the backfield will function.

Glen-Nor did not show much in a scrimmage with St. James last week but against the Cougars uncorked a devastating offense in which the backs ripped off substantial gains and George Atherholt and George Corner, slick ends, snared sensational passes all afternoon. The Indians defense worked well, the line showing to good advantage.

In 1933 and '34 they won pennants defeating Reese-Malloy in 1934 for the Delco crown after a sensational race.

In 1935 they were Delco champs, and defeated a heavily-favored Chester nine under the guidance of Lefty Vann. Thereafter they also won a series from the Vandevere team, Wilmington City Champs. Many of the old-timers consider 1935 as the pinnacle of baseball achievement for Sun Oil teams. They point to names such as those of Rip Taylor, Walt Cantwell, Ben Lister, Nate Warren, Mickey Vernon, and Bert Pizzano, asking "Where around these parts has there ever been such a gang of potential big-leaguers playing sandlot ball together?" Certain it is that those names, along with peppy Turk Long, Rube Reed, Reds Maguire and others, made a lot of baseball history in the Chester neighborhood.

Exhibition Ball
In 1936 the team entered the Penn-Jersey League, which folded early in the season. Thereafter they played exhibition ball against

Anniversary Sports In Times Today

In recognition of the 75th anniversary edition of the Chester Times today, this complete history of baseball at Sun Oil is being published. For stories and pictures of other old sports teams in the Chester area, turn to Section C, Page 49.

Cougars' Backs OK; Line Worries Coach Walt Hall

By FRANK JOHNSON

Although his Springfield Cougars did not look so hot in a scrimmage with the Glen-Nor Indians Thursday, Walter Hall, Springfield coach, has visions of a good backfield but with line problems to work out.

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How It Happened

Continued From Page One

office on the second floor to begin the vast job of preparing copy for many of the hundreds of display ads appearing today. Copies of other anniversary editions were studied, staff members began to suggest ideas. A decision was made to charge regular advertising rates despite the fact that there would be thousands of additional readers.

Slowly the idea began to take form on paper.

A "thinking period" followed during the next few weeks when news assignments were drawn up, revised and revised again. Advertising layouts were turned over to regular employees for their "local angle" suggestions. Mechanical departments checked on the increased supply of metal that would be required. News cameras were given a factory checkup and a large supply of film and plastic for engravings was laid in.

Circulation Manager Ray Noeder had a distinct headache. How could newspapers of such size be distributed over the county. Visits were made to larger papers, letters written, ideas put on paper.

Just before the close of schools for the summer, Times department heads sat down with Editor and Publisher Alfred G. Hill to take stock. A generalized draft of news assignments was submitted and it was decided that reporters would work on subjects to which they are regularly assigned. Advertising solicitors were given the green light to call on customers.

The front office became the clearing house for ideas as plans were discussed, added to and improved upon. Hardly a day went by without some new story idea developing.

Hot weather and hard work arrived together. Every industry along the nine-mile industrial front, scores of other contacts were made by the advertising department.

Injuries seemed to jinx the plant. General Manager Chauncey Eanes nearly lost a finger while vacationing early in the summer and his daily visits to the doctor went on for weeks during the rush. Ad Solicitor Leo Wagner had an accident in his home which added a fresh bandage to that department and Bunny Abbott of the news department was transferred temporarily to sales.

Vacations and an unusual amount of summer illness added to the pre-anniversary problems, but work went ahead.

In the newsroom City Editor Bert Magnin organized the reporters. Yellow copy paper was obtained so that anniversary stories would not be confused with those for the daily editions. First news copy went to the composing room for setting on July 9.

A search for Old Timers—more than 75 of them appear in today's paper—began, the idea being to photograph all persons who were living in the Chester area on our first day of publication. Old-timers called to offer photographs and Doris Koval turned out cuts on the amazing plastic Fairchild engraver faster and faster.

During it all there was the added challenge of the daily paper. Employees observed deadlines, then turned their attention to the anniversary. The word was used more and more as days went by.

Friday July 13th was far from unlucky for Times employees for with their pay envelopes each received an engraved lighter with the words:

Chester Times, What CHESTER Makes makes the Times.

In the mechanical department newly-installed Teletypesetters transformed copy into lead type at unheard-of speed. Here, too, makeup men working with mechanical Superintendent Nick Fellman assembled special ads and news pages day in and day out in preparation for the day.

Incidentally, without two recent acquisitions—the Fairchild plastic engraver which produces cuts minutes after a picture has been taken, and the Teletypesetters—today's production would have taken weeks longer.

"August 7—156 columns of news and 104 columns of cuts up" wrote the city editor in his weekly checkup. One week and hundreds of phone calls later the figure had risen to an overall total of 350 columns.

During the final three weeks men from each department worked virtually full time on today's edition. Bud Magnin, who personally supervised the make-up of every page in the anniversary section, was succeeded temporarily as city editor by his assistant, Cliff Rainey. Fred Echelmeyer, who compiled the long city history, the water story and many others in the issue, moved on the desk to assist in handling copy.

Responsibility for arranging pages—a big job when you consider that many stories are "jumped" to succeeding pages

of three to Lincoln in the western division semi-final playoffs, dropping the third and deciding game, 6-5, in a long-to-be-remembered 17-inning contest.

In 1949 the baseball fortunes of Sun Oil reached their lowest ebb when even the players lost interest, preferring to play softball with their co-workers on interplant teams rather than play baseball to empty stands. Combined with sickness suited in a series of forfeits and withdrawal of the franchise from the Delco League late in the season.

Shortly thereafter the board of directors of the athletic association voted to discontinue baseball until such time as the sport would again prove interesting to members and workers as spectators.

—was largely that of Jim Field, makeup foreman.

And far from the least important job was that of the proof-readers who studied the thousands of words pouring through their department to detect errors.

The final rush in the advertising department found solicitors rushing to agencies in Philadelphia, New York and other places as well as many local plants for approval of copy.

The first 64-page section rolled off the presses on Aug. 18. Eleven days later, on Wednesday Aug. 29th the second 64 pages were completed. A crew of 18 persons worked on "stuffing" the two sections for 11 and one half hours as space dwindled in the large press room.

Copy continued to pour into the composing room from the news and advertising sides. There was the danger of duplication in pictures as the final days arrived and every effort was made to "balance" the picture pages. Bill King completed work on his fascinating old theatre section and Club Editor Roberta Goodman turned in an interesting piece on women's fashions.

"And don't forget to say a word for the long-suffering wives," commented one department head. Night assignments were heavy and more and more employees talked of little else at home except the edition.

A third section was completed on Wednesday of this week and that too was "stuffed" by circulation department employees so that less work would be required today. The final press run, of course, was this morning. It started early at 10 o'clock.

With all the planning, today's birthday issue is the result of enthusiasm from top to bottom. It is copy boys running on their jobs, it's a photographer rejecting his own picture and taking a second one to improve the scenery. It's hundreds of little things snowballed together into the history of your area.

Today's big headache is in circulation. Special arrangements had to be made with postoffice officials for mailing the heavy copies. News dealers have cooperated by helping to insert—or stuff—the final section to speed distribution. Three additional trucks have been added to the Times fleet and all carrier boys have been urged to have express wagons to help in their deliveries. That's the story of an eventful experience for the Times family. The results could not have been obtained without tremendous cooperation from Delaware County neighbors by the score—for which a sincere "thank you" from our family to yours.

Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Leet Return From Europe

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Leet, 422 E. 21st st., have returned following a three-month tour of Europe which took them into 13 countries.

They arrived Tuesday on the Cunard White Star liner Queen Mary in New York. Leet, administrator of Chester Hospital, has resumed his duties at that institution.

Lions Club Gets Inside Story On Anniversary Issue

Members of the Chester Lions Club on Thursday learned the "why" of the huge Chester Times special 75th anniversary edition which is issued today.

Alfred G. Hill, of the Times, took the club members "behind the scenes" at their meeting in the Hotel Clubhouse to show the constructive thinking which went into the issue and, above all, its purpose.

The real purpose served by the special edition was its "effective means of dramatizing the amazing resources of Chester and the Chester area," he declared.

"The word resources," he emphasized, "is all inclusive. It means the people of Chester and Delaware County, past and present, and what they have done over the years with the natural advantages which surround them."

Lists Resources

Hill cited a long list of such basic resources, including the river, the community's industries, the widespread gainful employment, the outlet to the deep sea, the railroad lines and the highway improvements now under way and those to come, and the churches. Naturally, he admitted, the Times has been criticized "because of what some people consider a too plain spoken attitude."

The answer to that, he pointed out, was that the Times "had its job cut out through the years. Certainly it should boost and promote. But, it should also call attention to shortcomings with the idea of future betterment."

The speaker was introduced by Robert Stinson, program chairman. Jack Loughhead, club president, reminded the members that next Thursday will be a "100 per cent attendance" meeting. Also, he announced the board of directors will meet at his home, 2241 Providence av., next Tuesday evening.

Daily Admission List At Chester Hospital

Surgical: Mrs. Blanche Cruthers, Vineland, N. J.; Mrs. Isabelle Renshaw, 2d and Mohican streets, Lester; Mrs. Mary Verdensky, 336 E. 5th st.; Mrs. Bessie Wilson, 123 E. 4th st.; Mrs. Ella R. Seamen, P.M.C.; Rose Carter, 111 W. 21st st.; Joseph Carney, 225 W. 22d st.; William Neilkam, 67 W. 10th st.; Harry Rossin, 1701 W. 2d st.; Mrs. Estelle Snavely, 2333 W. 6th st.; Mrs. Elaine Clark, 322 W. 8th st.; Mrs. Margaret Falco, 301 Fairview road, Crum Lynne; Mrs. Dorothy Wilson, 600 E. Ridley av., Ridley Park; Mrs. Nora Teichert, 610 Stection cir.; Ridley Park; Mrs. Jane Hannigan, 1320 Holland st., Crum Lynne; Mrs. Anna Daniels, 1204 E. 11th st., Eddystone; Mrs. Helen Carter, 1027 Leiper st., Eddystone, and Mrs. Arlene Raymond, 509 Baker pl.

Medical: George Vaughn, 300 Ridge road, Linwood; Barbara Gibbs, 902 Madison av., Prospect Park; Anne Creilly, 1018 E. 18th st.; John Dunnebacks, Broadmeadows Prison Farm; Mrs. Anne McCarthy, 416 E. 8th st.; Richard Baker, 1406 Hancock st., and Rocco A. Pizzano, 245 Fairview road, Crum Lynne.

Psychiatric Test Ordered By Court

Pleading guilty to an indecent assault charge, a 38-year-old Lansdowne man was given a suspended sentence Thursday on condition that he would take psychiatric treatment.

Ralston J. Hunter, of E. Stratford avenue, Lansdowne, was arrested August 4 on charges that he molested an eight-year-old girl in a Stonehurst theater. A psychiatrist, Dr. William E. Holt, testified that Hunter was suffering from a "chronic neurosis for years" but that it was "not the usual kind of delinquent behavior."

After the testimony of the psychiatrist and Rev. John W. McKelvey of the Lansdowne Methodist Church, Judge William R. Toal sentenced Hunter to pay a \$100 fine and then suspended the 11 to 23 months' jail sentence on the condition that Hunter would undergo psychiatric treatment, be under the supervision of the probation office, send reports, including doctors' reports to the probation office and be supervised by Rev. McKelvey and Hunter's brother, William P. Hunter.

Hunter was represented in court by Raymond Stopper. Basil C. Clare, assistant district attorney, represented the Commonwealth.

Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac, was born June 27, 1658.

Shepp's SPORTS SHOTS
EVERY FRIDAY
By MATT ZABITKA

'BOUT FRANK GRIFFIN

WHEN FRANK H. GRIFFIN, 65, retired last week as Vice President and Technical Director of American Viscose Corp., after 35 years of service, it brought back many fond memories of the days when the bespectacled textile co. official served as basketball coach at P.M.C. in the mid '20s. Recalled Frog Ponder JOE HAYES, who spent a good portion of his youthhood on the P.M.C. campus. "It used to be quite a sight to see Coach GRIFFIN drive up to the P.M.C. gym, direct from the Viscose plant, in his long Overland touring car, attired in a big, heavy, fur coat, with long leather gloves on his hands that almost reached his elbows. He would jump out of his car, rush into the gym and in his high-pitched voice would yell, 'All right, boys. Let's get going.'"

ADDED HAYES, "Although GRIFFIN looked like anything but a basketball coach, he was a dynamic person and got the best out of his men."

IF YOU WANT to get the best in Men's Wear see SHEPP'S, 716 Edgmont ave., Chester, the store that caters especially to men with discriminating tastes in clothes. A complete new line of fall and winter stock has just arrived. Plenty of variety to choose from. Stop in tonight and look around.

FOR FIGHT EXPERTS

HOW MUCH of a fight expert are you? Put your knowledge to use by predicting the winner of the coming ROBINSON-TURPIN fight (Sept. 12) in SHEPP'S Boxing Prediction Contest and win yourself a beautiful sport shirt from SHEPP'S, Chester's most distinctive men's shop.

IT COSTS nothing to enter this contest and there's no red tape involved. Simply fill in the blank below, clip out on dotted line and bring in person or mail to SHEPP'S MEN'S STORE, 716 Edgmont ave., Chester. No entries will be accepted after midnight, Sept. 11th.

HERE'S A GRAND opportunity for you to match wits with the experts and vie for a very practical prize at the same time. Enter today! The person who comes the closest to predicting the actual outcome will be declared the winner.

SHEPP'S BOXING PREDICTION CONTEST

My name is

My address is

I predict to win:

☐ Turpin ☐ Robinson
☐ Knockout ☐ Round
☐ T.K.O. (mark no.)
☐ Decision ☐ Round (mark no.)

IN CASE OF ties, all correct entries will receive the same.

CLOSING NOTES
BOB VANDEVER, Pein Rec major domo, plans to go deer hunting this coming deer season. . . . Former Eddystone High and M. Hook athletic great BILLY KILBY, now soldiering in Germany, had a joyous reunion recently in Europe with a hometown buddy, ALF FORTUNA, whom he met while on a 6-day leave. . . . Glen Eagle rain coats, the greatest name in raincoats, now available at SHEPP'S, at 8th n Edgmont ave., directly across from Old St. Michael's Church. SHEPP'S will be open late tonight. May we have the sincere pleasure of serving you?

THE LIGHTEST, BRIGHTEST, MOST GOLDEN PILSENER OF THEM ALL

Jack BEER

your next attraction

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STISCIA DISTRIBUTING CO.
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FOR New Long-Wearing GOOD YEAR TIRES

We buy the last 10% of old tire life

Here's a fact — 90% of all tire trouble happens in the last 10% of your tire's life. Get rid of smooth, dangerous tires now. Reduce the risk of blowouts, punctures, skids. Trade in your tire troubles before they happen — ride safer and worry-free on new Goodyear Tires.

Come in Today PAY AS LITTLE AS 125 A WEEK

Get New "WORRY FREE" GOOD YEAR MILES

- ★ Less danger of blowouts
- ★ Safer non-skid traction
- ★ Better protection against punctures, cuts and bruises

C. A. POWERS
"Tire Specialists For over 27 Years"
8th & Crosby Sts.
Phone 2-3517 or 3-6317

RADIO EVERY DAY

Lists are in D.S.T. and are subject to change without notice.

WCAU-1210... KYW-1060... WIP-610
WFIL-560... WPWA-1590... WVCH-740

RADIO AND TELEVISION HIGHLIGHTS FOR FRIDAY

6.00 p.m.—WPTZ—Six Gun Cinema. "West of the Divide."
8.00 p.m.—WCAU-TV—Mama. Starring Peggy Wood.
8.30 p.m.—WPTZ—We the People. Dan Seymour interviews personalities in the news.
8.30 p.m.—WFIL-TV—You Asked For It. With Art Baker.
9.00 p.m.—WCAU-TV—Film First. "Let's Live Again."
10.00 p.m.—WPTZ—Cavalade of Sports. Boxing from Madison Square Garden. Walter Cartier vs. Billy Kilgore.
11.15 p.m.—WCAU-TV—Double Feature Theatre. "East of Piccadilly," and Western film.
11.30 p.m.—WFIL-TV—Cinema. "Sky Rocket," with Bruce Bennett.
8.00 p.m.—WFIL—Defense Attorney.
8.00 p.m.—KYW—Screen Directors' Playhouse.
9.00 p.m.—WCAU—Rayburn and Finch.
9.30 p.m.—WIP—Ice Follies of 1952.
10.00 p.m.—WFIL—Fights.
10.00 p.m.—KYW—Al Goodman's Musical Album.
10.30 p.m.—WCAU—Robert Q's Wax Works.

RADIO AND TELEVISION—BASEBALL

Friday
1.50 p.m.—WPEN—Phillies at Brooklyn.
7.55 p.m.—WIBG—Boston at Athletics.
Saturday
2.00 p.m.—WIBG—Boston at Athletics.
2.00 p.m.—WPEN—Phillies at Boston.

wcau 1210-kyw 1060-wip 610-wfil 560-wpwa 1590-wvch 740

FRIDAY EVENING PROGRAMS

4:00	4:15	4:30	4:45
Arthur H. Rich Singing WCAU	Strike Rich Stella Dallas WCAU	John Trent Wider Brown WCAU	John Trent Wider Brown WCAU
Arthur H. Rich Singing WCAU	Strike Rich Stella Dallas WCAU	John Trent Wider Brown WCAU	John Trent Wider Brown WCAU
Arthur H. Rich Singing WCAU	Strike Rich Stella Dallas WCAU	John Trent Wider Brown WCAU	John Trent Wider Brown WCAU
Arthur H. Rich Singing WCAU	Strike Rich Stella Dallas WCAU	John Trent Wider Brown WCAU	John Trent Wider Brown WCAU
Arthur H. Rich Singing WCAU	Strike Rich Stella Dallas WCAU	John Trent Wider Brown WCAU	John Trent Wider Brown WCAU
Arthur H. Rich Singing WCAU	Strike Rich Stella Dallas WCAU	John Trent Wider Brown WCAU	John Trent Wider Brown WCAU
Arthur H. Rich Singing WCAU	Strike Rich Stella Dallas WCAU	John Trent Wider Brown WCAU	John Trent Wider Brown WCAU
Arthur H. Rich Singing WCAU	Strike Rich Stella Dallas WCAU	John Trent Wider Brown WCAU	John Trent Wider Brown WCAU
Arthur H. Rich Singing WCAU	Strike Rich Stella Dallas WCAU	John Trent Wider Brown WCAU	John Trent Wider Brown WCAU

SATURDAY'S PROGRAMS

6:00	6:15	6:30	6:45
Rural Digest Farm Hour WCAU	Rural Digest Farm Hour WCAU	Rural Digest Farm Hour WCAU	Rural Digest Farm Hour WCAU
Rural Digest Farm Hour WCAU	Rural Digest Farm Hour WCAU	Rural Digest Farm Hour WCAU	Rural Digest Farm Hour WCAU
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Rural Digest Farm Hour WCAU	Rural Digest Farm Hour WCAU	Rural Digest Farm Hour WCAU	Rural Digest Farm Hour WCAU

TELEVISION EVERY DAY

Lists are in D.S.T. and are subject to change without notice.

TELEVISION PROGRAMS

WPTZ-TV—Channel 3	WFIL-TV—Channel 6	WCAU-TV—Channel 10
Friday, Sept. 7	Friday, Sept. 7	Friday, Sept. 7
4:00—Straw Hat Matinee	4:00—Movie Matinee	4:00—Movie Matinee
5:00—Hawkins Falls	5:00—Captain Video	5:00—Captain Video
5:15—Gaby Hayes Show	5:30—Pony Express	5:30—Pony Express
5:30—Howdy Dewdy	6:30—Space Cadet	6:30—Space Cadet
6:00—Six Gun Cinema	6:45—Supper Club	6:45—Supper Club
7:00—Sports Pictorial	7:00—George Walsh	7:00—George Walsh
7:15—Handy Man	7:15—TV Newsreel	7:15—TV Newsreel
7:30—Roberta Quinlan	7:25—What's the Weather	7:30—What's the Weather
7:45—News Caravan	7:30—Say It with Music	7:30—Say It with Music
8:00—Quiz Kids	8:00—Twenty Questions	8:00—Twenty Questions
8:30—We the People	8:30—You Asked For It	8:30—You Asked For It
9:00—Big Story	9:00—Talks of Tomorrow	9:00—Talks of Tomorrow
9:30—Aldrich Family	9:55—Amateur Boxing	9:55—Amateur Boxing
10:00—Sports Cavalcade	11:15—TV Newsreel	11:15—TV Newsreel
10:30—Greatest Fights	11:25—Weather	11:25—Weather
11:00—Wrestling	11:30—Cinema	11:30—Cinema
12:00—News	Saturday, Sept. 8	Saturday, Sept. 8
Saturday, Sept. 8	10:00—Footini the Great	10:00—Footini the Great
10:15—Today's Headlines	10:30—Film	10:30—Film
10:30—Today's Playhouse	11:30—Date With Judy	11:30—Date With Judy
11:30—Holly Playhouse	12:00—Two Girls	12:00—Two Girls
12:30—Whirligig	12:30—Treating of Romance	12:30—Treating of Romance
1:30—Today's Headlines	1:00—Test Pattern	1:00—Just Us Kids

Faculty Named In Springfield School District

Springfield Township faculty for the elementary schools include: (Central) School, Mrs. Edythe Collins, principal; Mrs. Florence Pigage, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Scott, Dorcas Symons, first grade; Jean L. Hagy, Catherine Oberlies, Mrs. E. Maxine Swanson, second grade; Ruth Till, Elizabeth J. Hall, Mrs. Genevieve Foehl, third grade; Mrs. Margaret P. Bowser, Joan Hood, Mrs. Marjorie D. Joire, fourth grade; Mrs. Louise G. Christopher, E. Louise Maguire, fifth grade; Virginia E. MacLaughlin, Mrs. Beatrice Coyle, sixth grade.

The new Scenic Hills School lists Mrs. Edna Rehout as principal; Jean Barnes, June E. Chandler, first grade; Mrs. Doris E. Dorsey, Mrs. Jeanette G. Reinbrecht, Alice Schaal, second grade; third grade appointments to be made at Monday's school board meeting; Mrs. Joy Gebhart, Gay Rife, fourth grade; Emma Wright, Mrs. Dorothy Johnson, fifth grade; Mrs. Adele J. Wright, Bertha Cavanagh, sixth grade.

Oakdale School is headed by Miss Gertrude Devon, principal; Mrs. Rosemary Smith, first grade; Melanie Beebe, second grade; Doris C. Black, Mrs. Zaida C. Wolfe, third grade; Mrs. Barbara W. Clark, fourth grade; Mrs. Ella B. McIlhenney, fifth grade; Mrs. Ethelene Boyer, sixth grade.

Faculty members of the Springfield High School include Calvin G. Allison, geography; Miss Betty J. Behney, core; Miss Sarah L. Berry, Latin; English; Edith A. Bigelow, English; Jane E. Brush, girls' physical education; Mrs. Ophelia Buehler, home economics; Mrs. Angela P. Corbin, commercial; Mrs. Elsie Denice, mathematics; Margaret G. Graham, librarian; Miss Margaret H. Green, English, guidance; Sharpless D. Green, geography; Walter J. Hall, social studies, Coach.

Estelle A. Heiss, art; Edward Hottenstein, science; Albert M. Jones, social studies, Coach; Sheldon S. R. Madeira, English; Elwood S. Miller, music; Mrs. Hazel B. Neely, Spanish, English; William J. Numan, social studies; Mrs. Ada M. Peel, home economics; Elvira H. Sanbe, social studies, Coach; Charles C. Schmidt, commercial; Wilbur R. Schopf, boys' physical education, Coach; Kathryn N. Shriner, music; Charles W. Smith Jr., boys' physical education, Coach; Dean T. Stephens, science; George D. Thomas, mechanical drawing and mathematics.

Theodore R. Walter, Core, English; James W. Weaver, mathematics; Albert J. Wentz, industrial arts. The administrative staff includes Harvey C. Sabold, supervising principal; Richard K. Smith, high school principal; Edward T. Richardson, administrative assistant. Service personnel members are: Patricia J. Duke and Mrs. Florence V. Tribit, nurses; Verne K. Witchey, dental hygienist. Office staff at the high school includes Judith Cockrill and Rachel Desiderio. Anne Mulcaister, is director of the high school cafeteria with Mrs. Annie Bacher, Mrs. Florence Raymond, Mrs. Martha Orr and Mrs. Viola Foster. Theodore H. Green is maintenance director with Charles Bewley, William A. Gilday and John Wilson.

SIDE GLANCES

By GALBRAITH



"It's not the dancing that gets me down—it's the thought of going through my whole life being so polite!"

Church Rites At Collingdale

Rev. Lewis F. Foltz, pastor of the First Lutheran Church, Collingdale, will have for his sermon theme at 11 a. m. Sunday, "When Others Help Us."

At the vespers service at 8 p. m., his talk will be on, "Christ and the Common People." Sunday school is at 9:45 a. m.

The church council will meet in the church on Monday at 8 p. m. The Women's Missionary Society will meet in the church on Tuesday afternoon at 1:30.

Next Thursday at 8 p. m., the church will meet at the home of Mrs. Pearl Kinard, 20 N. Linden av., Aldan.

Mrs. W. Curtis Roberts, of Collingdale avenue has returned to her home after spending two weeks at Ocean City and three weeks on Staten Island, N. Y. Mrs. William Boyd, Mrs. Roberts' daughter, accompanied her home and spent the weekend with her.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell B. Tustin, of Beechwood avenue and children Ann and Russell, have returned from their home from Surf City, where they spent the month of August.

Mrs. Helen Black, of Staley avenue and her granddaughter, Retabelle Swindle, have returned after spending eight weeks at Franklinville, N. J.

Martin Saunders, 308 Wolfenden av., is 19 years old today.

Arthur Wilson, 519 Felton av., is celebrating his 78th birthday today.

The P. O. of A. met in the firehouse Tuesday evening and had a visitation of the State president and her assistants and several of her officers.

Eddystone

Pfc David L. Symons of 13th street, Eddystone, who has been visiting at his home for a few days, returned to Lory Air Base in Denver, Colo., on Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Doyle of 13th street, spent a few days in Williamsburg, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gordon of Saville avenue, had as their guest for a few days, Mr. and Mrs. George Maleady and Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Graney of Hooisick Falls, N. Y.

Mrs. Samuel Bortel and son Jeffrey of Philadelphia, were lunching guests on Thursday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Cassidy of 13th street.

Mrs. Mary Goldsborough and Edward Gillespie of 11th street, attended the funeral of their aunt in Philadelphia on Tuesday.

Mr. Frank Gambino and daughter Marie, of Washington, spent a day with Mrs. Mary Goldsborough of 11th street.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Howard Hill of Ashland avenue, has returned to their home after motoring through New England and Canada.

Cpl. and Mrs. Robert Shaffer of Saville avenue, are spending a few days with Mrs. Burton Wernitz of Shamokin. Cpl. Shaffer is home from Camp Pickett, Va., on a 10-day furlough.

Mr. and Mrs. George Whaley of Saville avenue, entertained Mr. Idress Hughes of Wales and Betty Evans of Linwood.

The Score and Script Society will present three one-act plays, "The Little Red Schoolhouse," "What Price America" and "Triangle," and two comedies, "Curse You Jack Dalton" and old-fashioned melodrama, on Thursday evening, Sept. 13, at the Eddystone High School auditorium.

Dancing will follow the plays. Tickets may be purchased from any

Horoscope

Your Birthday

By STELLA

Friday, Sept. 7—Born today, you have more than one person's share of determination and self-confidence. What you want, you eventually get. Your ambitions are vaulting and you have an exceptionally vivid imagination. To others you may appear to conjure up impossibilities. But to you, they are merely objectives which may take a little more time than usual to achieve.

If you make the most of all your talents, you will probably leave an important mark on the world. You are an originator and a leader. If forced to follow others, you will become frustrated and will not do your best work. If your family tries to dissuade you from following some ambition in youth, make your own decisions and live your own life. Only in this way can you achieve the success and fame which should rightfully be yours.

You have one characteristic which you must learn to curb. You are inclined, in the heat of enthusiasm, to promise the moon and stars as a reward. Sometimes you are able to keep that promise. More often, you find you cannot deliver. Better to promise less.

Your perceptive mind desires change and variety. Since you are fond of literature, music and the arts, you will be deeply interested in promoting them even if you do not become a creative artist in your own right.

To find what the stars have in store for tomorrow, select your birthday star and read the corresponding paragraph. Let your birthday star be your daily guide.

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Dancing will follow the plays. Tickets may be purchased from any

make your income meet demands easily if you are thoughtful.

Scorpio (Oct. 24-Nov. 22)—You could spend a lot of money needlessly if you don't curb that extravagant feeling!

Sagittarius (Nov. 23-Dec. 22)—A good time to ask for, get and act upon wise advice in business or investment matters.

Capricorn (Dec. 23-Jan. 20)—Don't waste energy, time or money today. All are precious and you should put them to good use.

Aquarius (Jan. 21-Feb. 19)—A powerful day which could determine your future. An important interview might be a turning point.

Pisces (Feb. 20-Mar. 20)—Don't let your emotions control your actions. Rationalize things and you'll make the right decision.

Aries (Mar. 21-Apr. 20)—He on

the alert to protect yourself against unjust criticism or slander, can be averted.

Taurus (Apr. 21-May 21)—Be sure to get the proper credit for the work you do. Don't let else profit from your efforts.

Gemini (May 11-June 21)—Shopping day. Be wise in your purchases to secure some excellent gains. Read the advertisement.

Cancer (June 22-July 22)—Genious and original in your approach to a problem. A new start a new trend.

Leo (July 23-Aug. 23)—Receive a social invitation to an important business acquaintance accept it at once.

Virgo (Aug. 24-Sept. 23)—A good time to ask for, get and act upon wise advice in business or investment matters.

Libra (Sept. 24-Oct. 23)—Make careful budget plans. You should

Scorpio (Oct. 24-Nov. 22)—You could spend a lot of money needlessly if you don't curb that extravagant feeling!

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Aries (Mar. 21-Apr. 20)—He on

Look Upon GLASSES

... NOT as a LAST resort, but as an AID in conserving Vision ... and, as your EYES benefit ... so will your HEALTH!

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TRU-SITE GLASSES

Correctly-Designed and smartly-styled by Master Craftsmen!

Skillful eye-examination is made by famed TRU-SITE Eyesight Specialists.

A LOW price includes BOTH services!

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OTHER TRU-SITE OFFICES:
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At "Hackett's"—a world of beautiful colors in "cushion soft," long-wearing, all-wool

broadloom

at surprisingly low SEPTEMBER SPECIAL

Right out of our regular stock, these handsome, colorful broadloom rugs ... at prices you never believed possible in this day and age! The finest broadloom by the most outstanding manufacturers! Beautiful Axminsters ... Famous Wiltons ... Handsome Twist Weaves! All in the most beautiful patterns! Here are listed only a few of the amazing values!

And Remember—These Offerings Are on First Quality Fabrics, Because

We Do Not Sell, or Offer for Sale, Any Imperfects, Irregulars or Seconds.

Every Yard of Carpet in Our Stock. Going at Reduced Prices.

Plan to Open A Convenient Budget Acct.

SMALL DOWN PAYMENT TAKE UP TO 18 MONTHS

CUT FROM THE ROLLS — BRING YOUR DESIRED ROOM SIZES

DESCRIPTION	FORMER PRICE	SALE PRICE
Floral & Figured Axminsters	sq. yd. was 8.75	Now 5.95
100% Wool Wilton Twist	sq. yd. was 13.95	Now 9.95
100% Wool Tone on Tone Leaf	sq. yd. was 16.50	Now 9.95
100% Wool Figured Loop Wilton	sq. yd. was 18.10	Now 13.95
Woolcraft Embossed 9 x 12 Rugs		Now 39.95
Odd Lot — Throw Rugs		priced from \$1.00
Genuine Rush Hand Woven Summer Rugs	was 33c sq. ft.	Now 19c sq. ft.

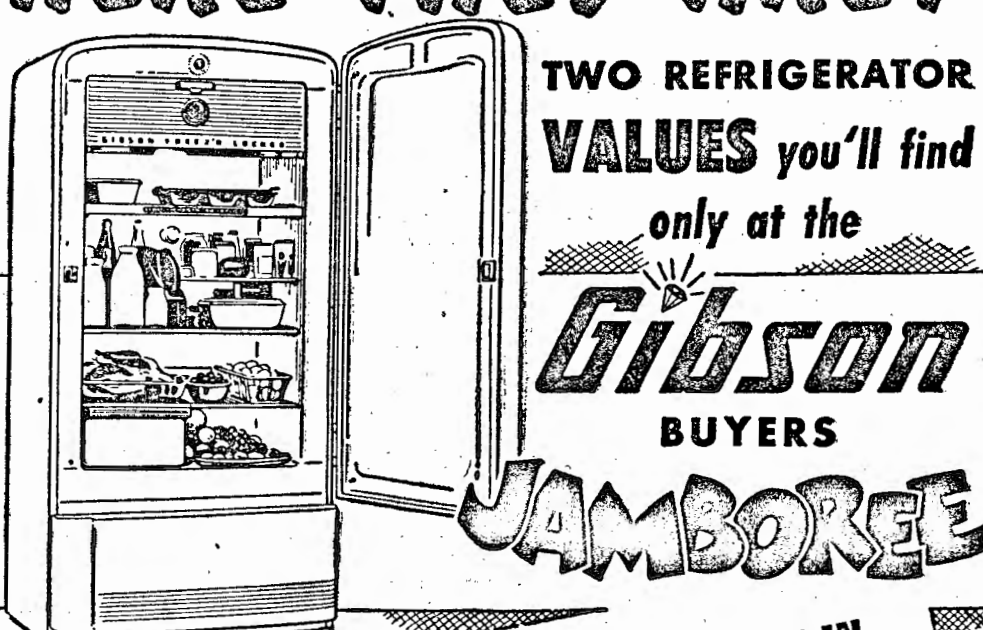
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710 Welsh St.

Open Fri. till 9

Chester, Pa.

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BIG 8 CU. FT.

Freezer Locker
Fresh'ner Compartment

Here's "big family" capacity with famous Gibson food keeping features! You'll love the convenience of this big, full width, full view refrigerator value only \$269.95



MODEL 701

BIGGEST VALUE \$209.95

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TWO REFRIGERATOR VALUES you'll find only at the

Gibson
BUYERS

JAMBOREE

BIG TRADE-IN ALLOWANCE

LOW DOWN PAYMENT EASY TERMS

FOR FIRST TIME BUYERS—WE'VE GOT THE BEST DEAL IN TOWN

GET YOUR beautiful DECANTER FREE

This handy, unusual gift is yours, just for coming in to see the new Gibson NO OBLIGATION SUPPLY LIMITED

LEVY'S FURNITURE

2525-27 W. 3rd St. Chester 2-3847

Helen Hunt Reports

West Branch 'Y' Open House Week to Start on Sept. 23

West Branch YMCA with temporary headquarters at 7th and Flower streets will hold "open house week" beginning Sept. 23. The building is being re-decorated and is not open to general activities. However, in order to arrange their fall schedule groups are meeting for reorganization.

The Valentine and Beta Hi-Y Clubs met Thursday evening, the Chesterite Tri-Hi-Y Club and the Alpha Graduate Sorority will meet tonight at 8 o'clock.

The building will be open also for the Lamokin Village Annex Kiddies Party being sponsored on Saturday at 2:30 p. m. by a neighborhood committee. Bethany Baptist Sunday School will meet in the building at 9:15 Sunday morning, and Grace Methodist Church will sponsor a "Calendar Tea" Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The basketball club will meet Tuesday, Sept. 11, at 8 p. m., the board of managers will meet Wednesday, Sept. 12 at 8 p. m., the executive committee of the ladies' auxiliary will meet Thursday, Sept. 13.

Members Invited

Any members of the West Branch YMCA interested in becoming active members of the auxiliary are invited to attend this meeting. On Saturday, Sept. 15 the Saturday Night Frolic Club will sponsor a social affair at the building from 8:30 to 11:30 p. m. The youth and social committees will be in charge.

John F. L. Reason, executive secretary of the branch attended the 23rd annual conference of the Association of Secretaries of the YMCA's of Pennsylvania on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week in Chambersburg.

Club Unique sponsored a Labor Day bus excursion and dance at Rodney Hotel in Townsend, Del.

Among those enjoying the affair were: Thelma Whittington, Janet Hollis, Rose Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Holloway, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Hollis, Sara Freeman, Naomi Brister, Carl Kennard, Mattie Rowell, Wynetta Cooper, Ruth Frisby, Geneva Townsend, John Mackey, Carleton Day, Darcy May, Ruth Washington, Helen Hunter, Nancy Shade, Bessie Daniels and Rebecca Freeman.

Among the excursionists who attended the annual camp meeting at Magatha Camp in Maryland were: Mr. and Mrs. William Glees, Mrs. Dora Smith, Mrs. Josephine Goldsboro, Mrs. Nannie Dover, Mr. Eliza Earl, Mrs. Esther Laws, Mrs. Sally Morris, Mrs. Cora Harris, Mrs. Helen Frisby, Mrs. Anna Darling, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac White, Elijah Cannon, Mrs. Eliza Givens, Mrs. Laura Meades, Mrs. Stella Green, Mrs. Susie Jones and Mrs. Lulu Hyson.

Announce Birth

Mr. and Mrs. William Whitaker, of 1523 Rothwell ter., are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a son, William Jr., on August 26 in Mercy-Douglas Hospital, Philadelphia. The Whitakers have two daughters, Anita and Gale.

Mrs. William Hinkson, of 411 E. 17th st., and her niece, Orma Berry, have returned from a vacation in New London, Conn., where they were guests of Mrs. Hinkson's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Morton Jeffers Jr.

Sterling Tent Council, No. 28, sponsored an outing at Woodside Park recently. Among those making the trip were: Mrs. Marion Clark, Mrs. Susie Jones, Mrs. Dora Smith, president of the council; Mrs. Lulu Newton, Mrs. Ada Fontaine, Mr. and Mrs. William Glees, Elwood Pierce, Mrs. Lulu Hyson, leader of Sterling Tent; Mrs. Ora Simmons, Mrs. Annie Bishop, Mrs. Elsie Washington, Hughie Churchman, Arsula Laws and Mr. and Mrs. George View.

Mercy Trips Listed

By Franklin Squad

Franklin Rescue Squad made the following mercy runs during the last 48 hours:

Today: 8:15 a. m., Elizabeth McGuire, 935 W. 9th st., to Chester Hospital.

Thursday: 2 p. m., John McMillin, from Taylor Hospital to his home, 1235 Potter st.; noon, F. W. McCall, from Crozer Hospital to home, 745 E. 24th st.; 11:30 a. m., Betty Rocci, 621 Dupont st., to Chester Hospital; and 5:30 a. m., Ora Simmons, 212 E. 10th st., to Chester Hospital.

Wednesday: 8:45 p. m., Helga Clayville, 302 Bing pl., to Philadelphia Naval Hospital; 2:30 p. m., Eleanor J. Lindauer, from University of Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, to her home, 818 Upland av.; 2:15 p. m., Mrs. Williams, from Chester Hospital to her home, 920 Parker st.; 2:15 p. m., David Kudish, from Chester Hospital to his home, 134 Worrell st.; and 1:15 p. m., Thomas Tezli, from Temple University Hospital, Philadelphia, to his home, 603 Penn st.

Woman Sewing Rams

Needle Through Finger

Mrs. Margaret Martin, 200 Ridge road, Linwood, ran a needle clear through a finger while sewing on Thursday.

The injury was treated at Chester Hospital.

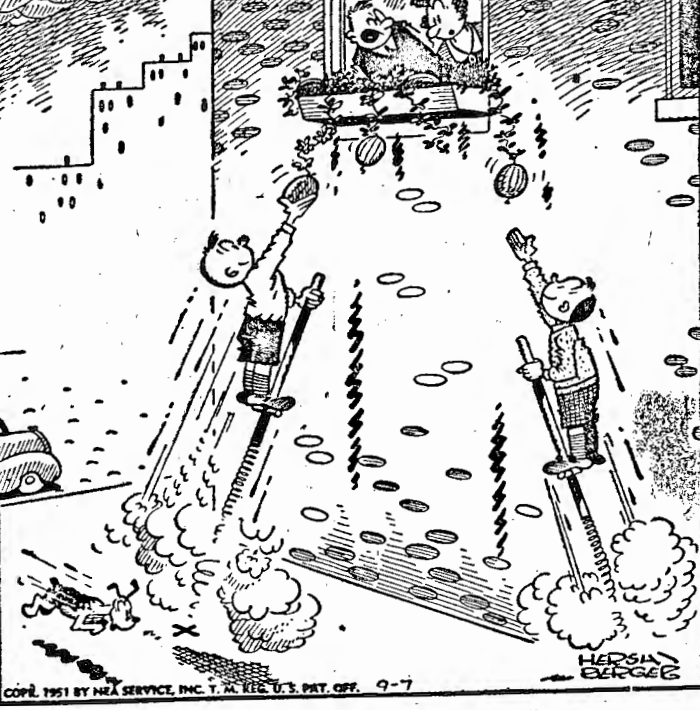
Others who were treated in the hospital's accident room during the last 24 hours were: Jack Nash, 2, 43 Pine st., Marcus Hook, cut mouth; John McKenney, Old Hook road, Chelsea, stepped on nail; Gargy Rainey, 5, Bunting lane, Linwood, cut chin; Arthur Davis, 10, 71 Alexander st., cut hand; Joseph Palmer, Aston Mills, bruised shoulder; Harry Rossin, 1701 W. 2d st., cut arm; James Thompson, 217 Penn st., cut hand; and William Eggers, 215 Folcroft av., Sharon Hill, injured ear.

Correction

In Thursday's Chester Times it was inadvertently stated that the interest rate on the \$90,000 bond issue in connection with the new Glenolden Firehouse would be 7 percent. The rate should have been 1 1/2 percent.

FUNNY BUSINESS

By HERSHBERGER



"These kids and their pogo sticks!"

Theatres Sponsor

'Flowerless' Program

A program for "Flowers for the Flowerless" will be sponsored from Monday to Thursday in five Delaware county theatres in cooperation with the Suburban Flower show at 69th and Sansom streets, Upper Darby.

Anyone may bring an entry before 7 p. m. each night to the 69th street Theatre, Upper Darby; Waverly Theatre, Drexel Hill; Manor Theatre, Prospect Park; Parker Theatre, Darby; or the Lansdowne Theatre, Lansdowne.

A committee will judge the flowers at 10 p. m., and one winner will be selected each night. Friday night the four winners will compete for three prizes. Saturday night the three winners will compete for grand prizes at the Suburban Flower show. All flowers will be distributed by "Flowers for the Flowerless."

Synagogue Radio

Series Begins Sunday

The religious radio series sponsored by the congregation of the Mispalellin Synagogue at 212 Penn street, will begin its fourth year Sunday, 9:15 a. m. over Radio Station WVCH.

The special services will be conducted by Rabbi Israel D. Lerner, planned through the cooperation of Rev. Hyman Chodolofsky, cantor of the synagogue.

In addition to sermons and cantorial music, a special service is being planned for the time when the congregation can open the new synagogue at 7th and Fulton streets for prayers during the high holy days.

An entire series will be devoted to presenting the literary treasures of the Jewish people which mirror religious life. The reading and dramatization of the selections as well as the musical background will be provided by the members of the Hebrew school.

Letters to the Times Editor

[Readers are invited to contribute their views on current topics. All communications must be signed.]

Votaw Articles

To Chester Times:

I want to express my appreciation of the articles in the Chester Times of Aug. 8 and 9 about James and Ruth Vail, written by Mrs. Galja Barish Votaw.

It was not only a pleasure to read these articles, but I have enjoyed many of the "personality sketches" written by Mrs. Votaw. I feel that the Times is giving a real service to the community in bringing to its attention people who are serving the community in a unique way.

You are very fortunate in having found such a correspondent as Mrs. Votaw for such a series of articles.

LAWRENCE E. LINDLEY
Indian Rights Association
Philadelphia

Daily Admission List

At Crozer Hospital

Medical: Mrs. Flora A. Evans, Middletown road, Gradyville and Albert Langdale, 300 Gardside ct.

Surgical: Frank J. Stankiewicz, 218 W. 2d st., and Charles Ryan, 619 Highland av.

AIR-COOLED

CONGRESS

"MR. BELVEDERE RINGS THE BELL"

Laughs Star 2.00-7.30-9.30

AIR-CONDITIONED

COLLEGE

TODAY THRU TUESDAY

MARIO LANZA

"THE GREAT CARUSO"

(TECHNICOLOR)

There have been few films so packed with music.

FREE PARKING

LYRIC

THIRD & HIGHLAND

AIR-CONDITIONED

Matinees 1:30 Daily

TODAY, SATURDAY MATINEE

AND NITE

BETTY GRABLE—DAN DAILEY

In the Deluxe Musical with Color

in Technicolor

"CALL ME MISTER"

Added at Saturday's Kiddie Matinee

Those Side-Splitting Bowery Boys

"ANGEL'S ALLEY"

Comedies — Cartoons

Delightfully Air-Conditioned

MEDIA

MEDIA, PA.

TODAY — TOMORROW

Glenn Ethel Gene

Ford Barrymore Tierney

"Secret Of Convict Lake"

TOMORROW MATINEE

ROY ROGERS (In Color)

NORTH OF THE GREAT DIVIDE

7 Cartoons — News — Novelty

Regular Feature Not Shown

Delightful September Sailings

DELAWARE & CHESAPEAKE

CANAL CRUISES

TOMORROW

Sun., Sept. 9 Wed., Sept. 12

Sat., Sept. 15 Sun., Sept. 16

Sails 11:00 A. M. Returns 6:30 P. M.

Fares (incl. tax)

Adults: \$2.00 Sundays

Children: \$1.25 Adults: \$2.50

Children: \$1.25

Chestnut St. Wharf LO 3-7640

Chester's Most Distinctive Theatre

BOYD

2nd WEEK!

BETTY GRABLE

in 20th Century-Fox's

BIG MUSICAL PARTY!

Meet Me After the Show

Color by TECHNICOLOR

with MACDONALD CAREY

FEATURES:

12:30 — 2:15 — 4:05 — 5:30 —

7:40 — 9:30 P. M.

\$15,000 Damage Suit

Filed Against Restaurant

An Upper Darby woman has filed a \$15,000 damage suit against an Upper Darby restaurant in the county court at Media Thursday.

The plaintiff, Mrs. Elizabeth V. Young, 4 Copley road, Upper Darby, claims that she fell in Jackson's restaurant, W. Garrett road, last December as a result of an excess of wax on the floor. She is represented by N. Horace Berman.

CHESTER PIKE DRIVE-IN

ROUTE 13 EDDYSTONE

Tonite Open 7.15 — Starts 8 P.M.

Color Cartoon Carnival

MIDNITE SPOOK SHOW

GREGORY PECK

ONLY THE VALIANT

HIGH ADVENTURE WITH THE U.S. MARINES!

MAUREE DONAHUE JOHN WATKINS

TROOP

HOWARD HOGAN

STARTS TODAY!

2 BIG FEATURES!

SCREEN'S FIERCEST WILD-MAN THRILL!

JUNGLE HEADHUNTERS

Produced by JULIAN LEISSER

ROARING THROUGH THE WORLD'S NO. 1 DANGER SPOT!

PEKING EXPRESS

HAL WALLIS

JOSEPH COTTON — CORINNE CALVERT

EDMUND GREENE

Produced by JULIAN LEISSER

Produced by JULIAN LEISSER

Produced by JULIAN LEISSER

Produced by JULIAN LEISSER

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Produced by JULIAN LEISSER

THE MILL

BEER—WINES—LIQUORS

We Cater to Parties and Banquets

DALTRY'S ORCHESTRA

Every Saturday Night

NAAMAN'S CREEK ROAD

OGDEN, PA.

FREE PARKING IN REAR

DANCING

SAT. NITE

BALDWIN HOTEL

920-22 SIMPSON ST.

EDDYSTONE

FREE PARKING IN REAR

RECREATION CAFE

Lincoln & Maryland Aves.

PROSPECT PARK

presents

Friday and Saturday

LYDIA FERRIS

Song Stylist and

JOE CONNOR

Baritone Supreme

DUDGIE'S CAFE

616 Morton Ave.

CHESTER 2-9337

SEAFOOD DAILY

Hard Shell Crabs

Lobster Tails

Clams

Jumbo Shrimp

Deviled Crab Platters

Turkey Platters

Beef Platters

Pork Platters

Beer — Wines — Liquors

STANLEY'S

MUSICAL BAR

(Eddystone Hotel)

Cor. 6th & Morton Ave.

FEATURING

Bob Buchanan

At the Organ Nightly

MATTERO'S

Long Known for Finest

ITALIAN FOODS

Plus JOHN J. REALE

ON THE TENOR SAX

1006 MacDade Blvd., Milmont Park

WHY

YOUR BEST BUY

Block from Times Square... Walking distance to everything worthwhile.

BOYBOY! WE COULDN'T MISS OUT ON THIS BANNER OCCASION!

RIGHTO, FRECKLES! SEVENTY FIVE YEARS OF REAL PROGRESS IS SOMETHING WE'RE GLAD TO HELP CELEBRATE!

I WANT TO SALUTE ALL OF THE CHESTER TIMES READERS! THEY'VE BEEN A FINE BUNCH OF BUDDIES!

I'VE HAD A LOT OF EXCITING ADVENTURES BUT THIS IS THE BEST YET!

I'D ASK THIS GANG TO GIVE 'HAPPY BIRTH-DAY'! BUT I'VE HEARD 'EM SING BEFORE SO I'LL JUST SAY IT FOR ALL OF US!

EGAD! WELL DO I REMEMBER WHEN I USED TO SELL THIS NEWSPAPER! HAR-RUMPH! THAT'S HOW I GOT MY START!

YIPPEE! WE'RE ALL RARIN' TO HELP MAKE THE CHESTER TIMES AN EVEN BIGGER AND BETTER NEWSPAPER.

Congratulations to the
Chester Times
ON ITS
1876 75th ANNIVERSARY 1951

WASH TUBS

AS THE CAR LEAPS FORWARD THROU' THE YANCOFF BALANCE...

TAKE THE WHEEL, WASH... I'LL TACKLE MCGIG!

WHEW! I FINELY GOT 'ER STOPPED EASY! BUT SHE WON'T LOOK TH' SAME!

NEITHER WILL YANCOFF!

By LESLIE TURNER

BOOTS AND HER BUDDIES

YOU MEAN YOU HAVEN'T BOUGHT ANY NEW CLOTHES FOR COLLEGE? HOW DEFINITELY TRAGIC!

THIS SCREAMING YELLOW JOB I BOUGHT FOR MY ENGLISH CLASS! ALL LITERATURE IS SO STUFFY! A REAL BRIGHT DRESS MIGHT HELP!

AND THIS FIGURE MATERIAL I THOUGHT WOULD BE JUST THE THING FOR MATHEMATICS!

HOW ABOUT HISTORY, DARLING?

I'M GOING TO MAKE HISTORY!

By EDGAR MARTIN

ALLEY OOP

LIEUTENANT, I FEAR YOU AND THE COLONEL HAVE OFFENDED GENERAL SOANOCUS!

REFUSING TO SELL HIM YOUR GLADIATOR, WAST' TOO SMART!

YOU BOYS BETTER SLEEP WITH YOUR EYES OPEN... HE'S A BAD ONE!

SO TH' GENERALS' THREAT WAS NO IDLE BUBBLE... WE'RE ARE IN FOR TROUBLE!

THAT ARE!

NOT ONLY YOUR LIFE, BUT YOUR PROPERTY IS IN DANGER!

HE'LL GRAB ONTO YOUR GLADIATOR IF HE CAN FIND HIM!

AND YOU CAN BET HE'LL FIND HIM IF HE'S IN ROME!

SOONER OR LATER MAYBE HE WILL, WHEN HE SAYS MY PURPOSE, BUT NOT UNTIL... EGYPTIAN OCCUPATION, FORCE FOUR!

By V. T. HAMLIN

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

WE WILL RETURN! WITH MONEY TO BURN!

SIT DOWN, PIERPONT -- YOU'RE ROCKIN' FORT KNOX!

OKAY! LET'S BLOW UP IT ON GITS FOR JUNE AND HILDA!

WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE DIME STORE?

STUFFLEBEAM'S DEPARTMENT STORE

WOW! LOOK AT THESE PRICES!

WELL, YOU SAID WE HAD MONEY TO BURN!

YEAH, BUT NOT SO'S WED BE OVERCOME BY THE HEAT!

By MERRILL BLOSSER

BRICK BRADFORD

YOU KNOW, NED, THERE'S A SORT OF GRIEVOUS BEAUTY IN ALL THIS! A CEMETERY OF DEAD TREES... WHERE EACH ONE FASHIONED ITS OWN WEIRD TOMBSTONE!

HMMPH!

THEY LOOK MORE LIKE THE DEVILS' TRAFFIC COPS, DIRECTIN' YE TO A WATERY GRAVE. JUS' GLAD I KNOW THIS CHANNEL!

By L. FALK AND R. MOORE

THE PHANTOM

GREATEST THING I EVER SAW! THE WITCH DOCTOR FAINTED FROM THE MIGHTY EFFORT.

NATURALLY HE WAS UNDER A GREAT STRAIN. IT'S VERY EXHAUSTING TO CHANGE A GIRL INTO A TIGER.

CONGRATULATIONS! WE WILL SING YOUR PRAISES THRU THE JUNGLE. OUR PEOPLE WISH TO HONOR YOU.

THANK YOU, YOUR HIGHNESS!

HURRAH! DEEP -- BUT HOW DID I DO IT?

IT WAS A GREAT DEED -- BUT HOW DID I DO IT?

By L. FALK AND R. MOORE

OUR 75th ANNIVERSARY

NOTICE

Classified Advertising Rates

Days	Cash Rate (3 lines minimum)	Charge Rate (3 lines minimum)
1	63c	69c
3	1.53	1.71
5	2.10	2.40
8	2.88	3.36

USE OUR EIGHT TIME RATE IT'S CHEAPER

When you get results in 1st, 2d or 3d day, cancel your ad and you will be charged only the number of times the ad actually appeared; if you've already paid cash, the balance will be refunded.

Want Ad Deadline
4 P.M. Saturdays
6 P.M. Other Days

FREE SUBURBAN TELEPHONE SERVICE

From These Exchanges

Chester 3-6161
Ridley Park R. P. 1291
Media Media 6-0577
Swarthmore Sw. 6-3599

CLASSIFIED INDEX

ANNOUNCEMENTS

1-Deaths
2-Funeral Directors
3-Of Thanks
4-In Memoriam
5-Obituaries
6-Gravestone and Cemetery Lots
7-Persons
8-Societies and Lodges
9-Local and General

BUSINESS SERVICE

17-Beauty Parlor Hairdressing
18-Business Services Offered
19-Building and Contracting
20-Cleaning, Dyeing, Renovating
21-Electrical Service
22-Engraving and Stationery
23-Floors New and Old
24-Plumbing
25-Roofing, Heating, Siding
26-Unionizing, Slipcovers
27-Air Conditioning
28-Insurance and Surety Bonds
29-Moving, Transportation, Storage
30-Planing and Milling
31-Painting, Papering, Decorating
32-Photography and Printing
33-Printing, Engraving, Binding
34-Professional Services
35-Restaurant and Refreshment
36-Rugs and Carpet Cleaning
37-Tailoring and Dressing
38-Taxi and Limousine
39-Wanted-Business Service

EMPLOYMENT

32-Help Wanted-Female
33-Help Wanted-Male
34-Sales People, Canvasers, Agents
35-Situations Wanted-Female
36-Situations Wanted-Male
37-Employment Agencies

INSTRUCTION

38-Correspondence Courses
39-Instruction-Wanted
40-Male-Female
41-Musical, Dancing, Dramatic
42-Private Instruction
43-Schools-Colleges

FINANCIAL

43-Business Opportunities
44-Investments, Savings
45-Money to Loan
46-Wanted-Borrow

LIVESTOCK

47-Dogs, Cats, Other Pets
48-Horses, Cattle, Other Stock
49-Poultry and Supplies
50-Veterinaries

MERCHANDISE

51-Articles For Sale
52-Wanted To Buy
53-Batteries & Exchange
54-Boats and Accessories
55-Building Materials
56-Cool, Cook, Wood, Oil
57-Store and Office Equipment
58-Furniture, Fixtures
59-Feed, Fertilizers
60-Antiques
61-Household Goods
62-Venietian Blinds, Window Shades
63-Jewelry, Watches, Diamonds
64-Musical Merchandise
65-Plants, Flowers, Trees
66-Sporting Goods
67-Wearing Apparel
68-Articles For Rent
69-Auction and Public Sales

ROOMS AND BOARD

67-Rooms with Board
68-Rooms without Board
69-Rooms for Housekeeping
70-Country Board
71-Vacation Places
72-Where to Eat
73-Convenient Homes
74-Wanted-Rooms or Board

REAL ESTATE FOR RENT

74-Apartments Furnished
75-Business Places for Rent
76-Farms and Land for Rent
77-Houses for Rent
78-Offices and Desk Room
79-Rentals for Rent
80-Suburban Country for Rent
81-Wanted-To Rent

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

81-Houses in Real Estate
82-Business Property for Sale
83-Farms and Land for Sale
84-Houses for Sale
85-Lots for Sale
86-Resorts for Sale
87-Suburban Country for Sale
88-To Exchange-Real Estate
89-Wanted-Real Estate

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE OR RENT

89-City
90-Suburban
91-Resorts for Sale or Rent

AVIATION

95-Automobile Agencies
96-Auto Accessories, Tires, Parts
97-Autos for Hire
98-Repairs-Service Stations
99-Auto Painting
100-Wanted-Automobiles
101-Motorcycles and Bicycles
102-Trailers, Tractors, Etc.
103-Auto Trucks for Sale and Hire
104-Automobiles for Sale
105-Airplane

LEGAL

Legal Notices

SCHOOL DISTRICT OF THE CITY OF CHESTER

Notice is hereby given that the Auditor General of the State of Pennsylvania, in the Office of the Prothonotary on August 24, 1951 as of June Term 1951, No. 1483 as follows:

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS-GENERAL FUND

Balance-July 3, 1950 \$30,148.89

RECEIPTS

Real Estate Taxes-1950 \$1,173,148.36
Personal Taxes-1950 12,069.70
Fines and Penalties 7,281.83
Back Taxes 64,117.72
State Appropriations 596,394.77
Tuition 14,034.50
Temporary Loans 16,498.73
Miscellaneous 3,044.28
Total Receipts 2,084,659.56

DISBURSEMENTS

Class "A"-General Control 66,096.15
Class "B"-Instruction 1,470,986.32
Class "C"-Auxiliary Agencies and Activities 70,396.81
Class "D"-Operation of School Plant 203,834.22
Class "E"-Maintenance of Plant 80,555.47
Class "F"-Fixed Charges 65,421.81
Class "G"-Debt Service 119,189.44
Class "H"-Capital Outlay 15,670.08
Total Disbursements 2,092,150.50

Balance-July 1, 1951 \$22,857.95

SCHOOL DISTRICT OF THE CITY OF CHESTER

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS-GENERAL FUND

Balance-July 1, 1951 \$22,857.95

RECEIPTS

Salaries-Secretary's Office \$10,052.46
Salaries-Secretary's Office 525.80
Other Expense-Secretary's Office 3,442.50
Treasurer's Salary and Bond 1,750.00
Auditor's Salary and Bond 1,917.66
Tax Collectors' Office 2,050.00
Legal Service 3,139.92
Medical and Dental Examinations 6,230.00
Other Expense-Administration 5,319.79
Salaries-Superintendents of Schools 12,819.92
Salaries-Superintendent's Office 430.30
Other Expense-Superintendent's Office 136.70
Other Expense 352.90
Total Receipts \$66,096.15

DISBURSEMENTS

Salaries-Superintendents 28,000.46
Salaries-Principals 17,787.72
Salaries-Principals' Clerks 11,717.72
Salaries-Principals' Clerks 2,034.60
Salaries-Teachers 1,287,314.38
Text Books 18,180.33
Library Books 1,972.48
School Supplies 24,796.94
Athletic Supplies 3,139.92
Home Economic Supplies 9,680.53
Vocational Supplies 1,762.70
Special Class Supplies 1,575.00
Commencement Exercises and Supplies 1,616.87
Other Expense 669.80
Total Class "A" 1,470,986.32

CLASS "B"-INSTRUCTION

Books, Repairs, etc., Libraries 976.21
Transportation 2,830.35
Special Centers 3,000.00
Other Expense of Auxiliary Agencies 1,850.00
Enforcement of Compulsory Attendance 8,504.94
Nursical Inspection 14,459.45
Dental Service 24,343.33
Other Expense 1,047.68
Total Class "B" 70,396.81

CLASS "C"-OPERATION OF SCHOOL PLANT

Wages of Janitors 103,483.28
Fuel 50,756.86
Water 8,657.18
Light and Power 28,039.28
Janitor Supplies 5,107.60
Telephone Rental 2,482.53
Other Expense 2,643.09
Total Class "C" 203,834.22

CLASS "D"-MAINTENANCE OF PLANT

Upkeep of Grounds 276.80
Repairs and Replacements-Buildings 51,205.40
Repairs and Replacements-Heating, Lighting, Plumbing and Electrical Equipment 18,126.16
Repairs and Replacements-Apparatus 9,589.93
Repairs and Replacements-Furniture 503.00
Total Class "D" 80,555.47

CLASS "E"-FIXED CHARGES

Retirement Board 54,879.93
Rent 32.68
Insurance 10,400.00
Other Expense 15.50
Total Class "E" 65,421.81

CLASS "F"-DEBT SERVICE

Payments to Sinking Fund-Principal 80,333.33
Payments to Sinking Fund-Interest 38,856.11
Total Class "F" 119,189.44

CLASS "G"-CAPITAL OUTLAY

Furniture-Old Buildings 825.91
Instructional Apparatus-Old Buildings 14,459.45
Other Expense-Old Buildings 384.72
Total Class "G" 15,670.08

Total Disbursements-General Fund \$2,092,150.50

SCHOOL DISTRICT OF THE CITY OF CHESTER

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

July 1, 1951

ASSETS

Sites, Buildings, etc. \$14,330.23
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment 300,311.13
Text Books 158,909.00
Tuition Receivable \$4,971,590.41
Uncollected Taxes-1950 and Prior Years 16,164.56
Real Estate Taxes 32,562.75
Personal Taxes 1,301,379.68
School Tax Liens 1,971,011.19
Total Assets 1,580,943.62

LIABILITIES AND RESERVES

Bonds of School District of the City of Chester (Par Value) 88,000.00
Redemption Value of U. S. Securities 178,474.00
Cash on Deposit 414,715.96
Total Sinking Fund 681,187.96

CASH-BOND ISSUE FUNDS

1949 Bond Issue 2,444.04
1950 Bond Issue 387,253.06
Total Cash-Bond Issue Funds 391,497.10

CASH-GENERAL FUND

Cash on Deposit 22,748.95
Change Fund-Debtors' Tax Collectors 109.00
On Hand-Secretary's Office 650.00
Total Cash-General Fund 23,507.95

Total Assets 7,664,891.60

LIABILITIES AND RESERVES

BONDED INDEBTEDNESS 1,583,000.00
Without Vote of Electors 1,583,000.00
Temporary Loans 65,000.00
Duplicate Tax Collections to be Refunded 1,301,379.68
Reserve for Bond Sinking Fund 681,187.96
Total Liabilities and Reserves \$3,633,916.88

FOOTNOTE: This statement is subject to accrued interest on bonds, accrued interest on temporary loans and operating expenses incurred prior to July 1, 1951 and unpaid at that date.

Gross Liability July 1, 1951 \$2,048,407.08

Net Debt July 1, 1951 1,206,796.46

Assessed Valuation of Real Estate \$6,180,428.00

BONDED INDEBTEDNESS

Year	Rate of Interest	Maturity Date	Assets in Sinking Fund	Amount Outstanding
1922	4 1/2%	11/15/50	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00
1923	4 1/2%	10/1/51	110,000.00	110,000.00
1924	4 1/2%	10/1/52	110,000.00	110,000.00
1925	4 1/2%	10/1/53	110,000.00	110,000.00
1926	4 1/2%	10/1/54	110,000.00	110,000.00
1927	4 1/2%	10/1/55	110,000.00	110,000.00
1928	4 1/2%	10/1/56	110,000.00	110,000.00
1929	4 1/2%	10/1/57	110,000.00	110,000.00
1930	4 1/2%	10/1/58	110,000.00	110,000.00
1931	4 1/2%	10/1/59	110,000.00	110,000.00
1932	4 1/2%	10/1/60	110,000.00	110,000.00
1933	4 1/2%	10/1/61	110,000.00	110,000.00
1934	4 1/2%	10/1/62	110,000.00	110,000.00
1935	4 1/2%	10/1/63	110,000.00	110,000.00
1936	4 1/2%	10/1/64	110,000.00	110,000.00
1937	4 1/2%	10/1/65	110,000.00	110,000.00
1938	4 1/2%	10/1/66	110,000.00	110,000.00
1939	4 1/2%	10/1/67	110,000.00	110,000.00
1940	4 1/2%	10/1/68	110,000.00	110,000.00
1941	4 1/2%	10/1/69	110,000.00	110,000.00
1942	4 1/2%	10/1/70	110,000.00	110,000.00
1943	4 1/2%	10/1/71	110,000.00	110,000.00
1944	4 1/2%	10/1/72	110,000.00	110,000.00
1945	4 1/2%	10/1/73	110,000.00	110,000.00
1946	4 1/2%	10/1/74	110,000.00	110,000.00
1947	4 1/2%	10/1/75	110,000.00	110,000.00
1948	4 1/2%	10/1/76	110,000.00	110,000.00
1949	4 1/2%	10/1/77	110,000.00	110,000.00
1950	4 1/2%	10/1/78	110,000.00	110,000.00
1951	4 1/2%	10/1/79	110,000.00	110,000.00
1952	4 1/2%	10/1/80	110,000.00	110,000.00
1953	4 1/2%	10/1/81	110,000.00	110,000.00
1954	4 1/2%	10/1/82	110,000.00	110,000.00
1955	4 1/2%	10/1/83	110,000.00	110,000.00
1956	4 1/2%	10/1/84	110,000.00	110,000.00
1957	4 1/2%	10/1/85	110,000.00	110,000.00
1958	4 1/2%	10/1/86	110,000.00	110,000.00
1959	4 1/2%	10/1/87	110,000.00	110,000.00
1960	4 1/2%	10/1/88	110,000.00	110,000.00
1961	4 1/2%	10/1/89	110,000.00	110,000.00
1962	4 1/2%	10/1/90	110,000.00	110,000.00
1963	4 1/2%	10/1/91	110,000.00	110,000.00
1964	4 1/2%	10/1/92	110,000.00	110,000.00
1965	4 1/2%	10/1/93	110,000.00	110,000.00
1966	4 1/2%	10/1/94	110,000.00	110,000.00
1967	4 1/2%	10/1/95	110,000.00	110,000.00
1968	4 1/2%	10/1/96	110,000.00	110,000.00
1969	4 1/2%	10/1/97	110,000.00	110,000.00
1970	4 1/2%	10/1/98	110,000.00	110,000.00
1971	4 1/2%	10/1/99	110,000.00	110,000.00
1972	4 1/2%	10/2/00	110,000.00	110,000.00
1973	4 1/2%	10/2/01	110,000.00	110,000.00
1974	4 1/2%	10/2/02	110,000.00	110,000.00
1975	4 1/2%	10/2/03	110,000.00	110,000.00
1976	4 1/2%	10/2/04	110,000.00	110,000.00
1977	4 1/2%	10/2/05	110,000.00	110,000.00
1978	4 1/2%	10/2/06	110,000.00	110,000.00
1979	4 1/2%	10/2/07	110,000.00	110,000.00
1980	4 1/2%	10/2/08	110,000.00	110,000.00
1981	4 1/2%	10/2/09	110,000.00	110,000.00
1982	4 1/2%	10/2/10	110,000.00	110,000.00
1983	4 1/2%	10/2/11	110,000.00	110,000.00
1984	4 1/2%	10/2/12	110,000.00	110,000.00
1985	4 1/2%	10/2/13	110,000.00	110,000.00
1986	4 1/2%	10/2/14	110,000.00	110,000.00
1987	4 1/2%	10/2/15	110,000.00	110,000.00
1988	4 1/2%	10/2/16	110,000.00	110,000.00
1989	4 1/2%	10/2/17	110,000.00	110,000.00
1990	4 1/2%	10/2/18	110,000.00	110,000.00
1991	4 1/2%	10/2/19	110,000.00	110,000.00
1992	4 1/2%	10/2/20	110,000.00	110,000.00
1993	4 1/2%	10/2/21	110,000.00	110,000.00
1994	4 1/2%	10/2/22	110,000.00	110,000.00
1995	4 1/2%	10/2/23	110,000.00	110,000.00
1996	4 1/2%	10/2/24	110,000.00	110,000.00
1997	4 1/2%	10/2/25	110,000.00	110,000.00
1998	4 1/2%	10/2/26	110,000.00	110,000.00
1999	4 1/2%	10/2/27	110,000.00	110,000.00
2000	4 1/2%	10/2/28	110,000.00	110,000.00
2001	4 1/2%	10/2/29	110,000.00	110,000.00
2002	4 1/2%	10/2/30	110,000.00	110,000.00
2003	4 1/2%	10/2/31	110,000.00	110,000.00
2004	4 1/2%	10/2/32	110,000.00	110,000.00
2005	4 1/2%	10/2/33	110,000.00	110,000.00
2006	4 1/2%	10/2/34</		

Proposals	Cards of Thanks	Personals	WILLIE	By LEONARD SANSONE	Help Wanted—Female	32	FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1951	★ CHESTER (PA.) TIMES	21
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<p>ADVERTISEMENT FOR Bids</p> <p>The Delaware County Housing Administration, Lessee of the Public Housing Administration, will receive sealed bids for furnishing all necessary labor, equipment and transportation for the complete removal and disposal of the following items:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Garbage; (2) Ashes and Trash; or (3) both Garbage and Ashes and Trash from three Prefabricated Fairground Homes AN-74 and Fairground Homes PA-F-1 #3631, for the period from October 1, 1951 to June 30, 1952. <p>until 3:00 P. M. Eastern Daylight Time, on Thursday, September 27, 1951, at the office of the Engineer in Charge, located in the Community Building, Upland Terrace, 500 Wake Road, Upland, Pa., 19381.</p> <p>MR. and MRS. ERWIN CONNELLY</p>	<p>MR. and MRS. R. V. Layton, 335 W. 21st St., Upland, Pa.</p> <p>their deepest gratitude to Mrs. W. L. Alley of 307 W. 21st St., Chester, Pa. for having saved the life of their son Billy who was recently severely burned and they also wish to thank friends, relatives and neighbors for their cards, gifts and thoughtfulness.</p> <p>WACHTEL-We wish to thank relatives friends & neighbors for their kindness, sympathy, floral offerings & use of their cars at the death of our Mother, Mary Wachtel.</p> <p>MR. and MRS. ERVIN CONNELLY</p> <p>WACHTEL-We wish to thank Chester Hospital, nurses & doctors for their kindness & sympathy during the illness & death of Mary Wachtel.</p> <p>MR. and MRS. ERWIN CONNELLY</p>	<p>clothes, shoes, furniture, please help us in this charity work for the Church. Call Chester 3-5998 from 6:30 to 8 p.m. every day except Friday & Saturday and someone will come for them. Thank You.</p> <p>WE BUY IRON - Metal, Paper Bags, Heaters Removed, DORM METAL CO. CHESTER 2-7547</p> <p>WHEEL CHAIRS - hospital beds, invalid walkers, for sale or rent Nelson's 823 Edmont Ave Ph. 3-4933</p>	<p>SALES GIRLS needed—full time employment. Call Washburn 8-1224.</p> <p>SECRETARY 5 DAY WEEK BEST salary with merit rate increasing. Opportunity for advancement. Free life & health insurance. Come out & talk it over with us or Ph. Media 6-2972.</p> <p>ALDON RUG MILLS, INC. Lenni Mills, Pa.</p> <p>SECRETARY of clubs and organizations secure your merchandise locally with advance of our showroom. Wagner Brothers, 1411 W. 3rd St., Chester.</p> <p>Help Wanted—Male 33 CHESTER Professional Bureau CLERK—General Office \$250. LABORATORY CLERK. Some Chemistry. Start \$260 — \$418. Many Positions Not Listed LICENSED TIT MADISON AGENCY Daily 9 to 5. Evenings by appointment COLOR young man or boy for stock & delivery. Apply Lak Bros. Market, Chester Pike, Ridley Park, Pa. 3341.</p> <p>Combination Welders</p> <p>Help Wanted—Male 33 ROOFERS helper, experience preferred, toward center, #5 7th St. Upland, Ch. 3-1113. ROOFER'S HELPER—top money for experienced man. Call SW. 6-0189. ROUTE MEN—willing to work for high earnings and future. Experience not necessary. Steady work, 3 day week, paid vacations, holidays, company, insurance and hospitalization. Requirements: must be former servicemen or beyond age 21, neatness and ability to talk and think. Write K-35, Times.</p>
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all bids will be publicly opened and read aloud.

Anyone may bid for removal of garbage only, or removal of ashes and trash only, by the following method:

The form of General Conditions, Specifications, together with the Bid and Contract are available at the above specified address.

The Planning and Housing Authority reserves the right to reject any and all bids, or to waive any information received.

In Memoriam 3

GRACE - In loving memory of Private Joseph A. Grace, 19th Bomb. Group, who died Sept. 1944, in the sinking of a Jap prison ship off Mindanao, Philippines.

Fondly remembered & sadly missed by
 MARY GRACE & D. J. GRACE

Personals 7

ABDOMINAL AND SURGICAL BELTS
 "CAMP" Scientific Support Agency

wood Ave., Folsom. White, black & gray. Clean, gentle, giving return gr. 24 Pet. Reward, R. P. 1664-M.

LOST WALLEY & card case. Red Arrow Boat. Reward \$100.00. Call 2-2743. Linnwood Bus. 7th & Concord. Red Arrow. Box A-22.

LOST - Child's gold "Himmed" glasses. During summer, vicinity McCafferty Park. Reward \$100.00. Call Chester 2-2743.

LOST - Diamond Engagement ring, with initials. RG to MM 1934. Reward, \$25.00. Call 2-2743.

PHOTO Chester 3-5460.

SECRETARY - experienced, typing, shorthand & some bookkeeping. Steady. Box E-56 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - experience not necessary, builder and real estate office. Apply 502 W. 3rd St., Chester. 425 west.

SWITCHBOARD operator - For relief on P. B. X. board. Must be able to type, good pen, pleasant personality. Apply Buschman, Walnut Co., Upland.

Sheet Metal Mechanics
 with MINOR LAYOUT ABILITY
 good wages, lunch rest. 5 days a week. Paid vacation, insurance and hospitalization benefits. Apply immediately.

BIEDLING & OLBERG
 Metal Works
 922 Norton Ave., Chester. Ph. 3-7313
 COMMERCIAL paint sprayer, tank ex-

LARGE reputable company wants young man for local electrical appliance work. Must be a native born American, car necessary. Training given for career opportunity. Commission with salary. No experience necessary. Please write full particulars including age, education and experience. Box M-35, Times.

SALESMEN - Aggressive. Opportunity to
 go to \$5000 a year, better in 5 day week, insurance, hospitalization, vacation, and expense. Box M-35, Times.

DELAWARE HOUSING AUTHORITY
HARRY F. LEEDS
 Secretary and Director
ANNOUNCEMENTS

Professional Pharmacy
 9th & Potter Sts.
 Phone 2-1332
 10th & 11th Sts. and
 WEIR TRAVEL AGENCY
 532 Welsh Street
 Phone 3-7185

Deaths
ACETO—On Sept. 5, 1951, Vincenzo, husband of Lucia, of 233 W. 5th St., Chester. Relatives and friends of the family & members of the Abuzzi & Molise families are invited to a funeral service at 10 o'clock on Saturday, Sept. 8, at St. Ignace Church, 2nd & Palmer Sts. Phone 2-4713.
Be a Booster for
ANNOUNCEMENT
 5th & 6th Sts. Phone 2-4713

**AGOOD PLACE TO
SELL YOUR JUNK**
KEYSTONE IRON & METAL CO.
 2nd & Palmer Sts. Phone 2-4713

LOST—Honey colored Boxer, name Max, white collar, white paws, black & MacDuff Blvd., Woodlyn. Phone 3-8532.
LOST—Jug with brown marbles. Female. Vicinity Twin Oaks, Chester. 3-5448 after 3:30.
LOST—Child's red tricycle on Saturday, vicinity of Clayton School. Please return to 2339 W. 6th St., Ph. 2-5555.
LOST—Tan purse, in Media, Sept. 5th.

TO DO general typing & clerical work in production planning department, and write reports. Candidates must be able to work 6 day week, 48 hours.
CONCRETE foreman, union, thoroughly experienced, or mason, capable of work, good wages. Irwin & Leighton, c/o General Steel Castings, Edgemoor, Pa. Phone 3-4035.
COOK—experienced for restaurant or to take concession. Ph. Swarthmore 6-5852.
DISHWASHER—and porter work, elec.

APPLY AT

Linde Air Products Co.

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TO DO general typing & clerical work in production planning department, and write reports

DIABETIC FOODS
Fresh insulin and needles. Baby foods
and more.
On Sept. 6th, 1951 Janice aged
11 months, daughter of George Daniels
and Mary Ann Daniels, was born.
500 Market Street
Chester, Pa.

COVELESKI—John S. I will not be
satisfied until my dear wife, Mary, is
rested and happy. I will be glad to
contract by myself.
302 W. 21st St. COVELESKI
Chester, Pa.

BUSINESS SERVICE
Business Service Offered 18
BELL BROS.
Electric Motor Service. Call & deliver:
618 W. 2nd St. Ph. 2-3405
and M—Oil Burner Service and In-
stallation. Solemn High mass and
regimen at St. Anthony's Church,
Immaculate Heart, Friends may call
Friday eve. 7:30 to 9:00.
On Sept. 6th, 1951 Janice aged
11 months, daughter of George Daniels
and Mary Ann Daniels, was born.
500 Market Street
Chester, Pa.

SLIP Covers—Upolstery 23
SLIP COVERS Custom made, pin
stitched \$59.95 Repupholstery your old
seats \$29.95. Upholstery \$69.95 up
24 Hour Service Phone Madison
3-8453 of Chester, 4098.
Bridges, 1000 Market Street, Chester, Pa.

Help Wanted—Female 32
CASHIER CHECKER 21 fully expe-
rienced good reputation. Apply
Apply Laid. Rock Market, Chester Pike,
Ridley Park, Pa. 3341.

ON THE HIGHWAY IN ESSINGTON
Hours 8:30 - 5:30 Daily; 2-4 Saturday
TYPIST—Machine law office. Give full
pay, steady work. Apply Wm. Penn
Restaurant, 11th & Morion Ave.
DISHWASHER—Between 25 & 40, good
pay, steady work. Apply Wm. Penn
Restaurant, 11th & Morion Ave.
DISHWASHER WANTED—Phone ME.
6-1280.
DRIVER SALESMEN—Up to \$100 wk. or
better. No slow seasons, excellent
working conditions, insurance and
hospitalization. Reply week day
only.

Truckmen
Penna. Railroad Co.

Your best buy is always at Keystone
J. T. CONNOLLY & SON
 43 W. 3rd St. Phone 3-4910
DENTAL PLATES repaired same day
 Old plates made into new transparent
 Dr. J. Mennica D-5432

FUNERAL DIRECTORS
GEORGE J. WHITE
 Ninth and Madison Streets
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Cesspools & Septic Tanks
 Cleaned Anywhere
 Anytime—Lowest Prices
 CALL WM. S. RICKMAN
 CHESTER 3-2622

CESSPOOLS — Let us clean your cesspool, not your pocket book. Wm. Chevalier, Inc., 101 W. 3rd St., Chester, Pa. 19326.

Fireplaces built and repaired. Rebuilt, painted, W. Ashton, Sharon Rd. 0470

A-J and BEAUTIFUL job can be done
 between 25 loc company. Experience, steady work, very good pay and tips.
 Apply Wm. Kunkin, 1503 Morton Ave., Chester.

WANTED AT ONCE FOR EMPLOYMENT
 IN CHESTERS NEWEST AND FAST-
 EST GROWING INDUSTRY

UNITY
 17 W. 3rd St. Call Chester 2-6922

MOVING, HAULING, STORAGE 25
 AT ALL TIMES. PHONE 3-2622

CLERICAL HELP
 4 GIRLS
 For General Office Work
 Knowledge of Typing required

BOOKKEEPER

Waitress—must have Dinner experience. Good wages, tips. Apply in person. Norwood Diner.

WAITRESS—must have Dinner experience. Good wages, tips. Apply in person. Norwood Diner.

DRIVERS—established dry cleaning route, salary & commission, good proposition. Geiger, 1625 Providence Ave.

DRIVERS—Over 25 years, part time. Apply in person. Media Taft, 312 W. 11th and Elsinore Sts.

\$1.45 per hour

WARD MARKET HOME
1459 Market Street Linwood
Phone Chester 5-2424

Flowers 1B
Bill Thomas—Florist
Floral Baskets and Sprays
1007 Edgmont Ave. Phone 3-4303

BOULEVARD FLORIST
Flowers sorted sorrow
1007 Edgmont Ave. Phone 3-4303

WILLIAM B. DELL
East Chester, Chester 3-9013

Trusses, Camp Supports
FOR WOMEN—Elastic nylon stockings
Home fitting if desired. Lowest prices
Man and woman
CENTRAL DRUG CO.
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1007 Edgmont Ave. Road R.D. 1
Phone Chester 2-9434

DESSPOOLS and TOILETS CLEANED
1007 Edgmont Ave. Road R.D. 1
Phone Chester 2-2242

CAL WILDMAN BROS.
1007 Edgmont Ave.
PIANOS and NICE FURNITURE
Special Care of Electric Refrigerators
Circular, Land saws, lawnmowers
We serve 20 States on long distance
GATES SERVICE
All make of refrigerators & washers.
RAYMOND J. DAWSON
110 W. 5th St. Chester 6-4692

Phone Chester 5-2481
IF SO ANSWER

To take complete charge set of books,
To handle, Commercial and furniture
504 Edgmont Ave. Ph. 3-3815

This is not temporary employment. Only
those interested in stable, permanent
employment should apply.

ADVANTAGES WE OFFER YOU:
1. Good Living Wage \$175-
2. Opportunity for rapid advancement.
3. Paid holidays.
Hospitalization Plan.

WAITRESS—neat, fast, experienced,
night work, 9-5. Apply in
person, Rainbow Diner, 10th & Green
Ave. Phone 3-4303

WAITRESS—neat, 20 to 30 years of age.
Good pay, Day work, Albert's Restaurant,
10th & Green Ave. Phone 3-4303

WAITRESSES—night work. Apply in
person, Rainbow Diner, 10th St., 12th St.
& Morton Ave., Chester.

WAITRESS—experienced. Pat's Sand-

Pike, Norwood.
To take complete charge set of books,
To handle, Commercial and furniture
504 Edgmont Ave. Ph. 3-3815


DRIVER—Deliver orders & work in store.
Opportunity. Quality Market,
322 Welsh.

DRIVER for hardware store. Must have
experience in delivery of Box & Case
Times

FIRST CLASS OPERATORS FOR EN-
GINEERING, MILLING, GRINDING, MILL-
ING MACHINE, HORIZONTAL
MILL, PLANER, SHAPER, LATHE,
PRESS, ALSO, MACHINE ASSEM-
BLERS. COL'D DIE, TOOL & MACHIN-
ERY. 1007 Edgmont Ave. Phone 3-4303

TYPEST Clerks for general office work.
12 midnight. For interview call, M. 15

Chester 3-5447
Ridley Park 0166
To Chester 3-6161



**Parcel Post
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Welding-Brazing-Cutting
Portable Equipment. We Go Anywhere
JOSEPH MILLER
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Phone Chester 5-2863
SEALY MATRESS CO., CHESTER
Newest Branch of 28 plants located
throughout the country.
Call Chester 3-2274 for interview
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The best service costs no more.
Why not call us? Delaware
County's most dependable movers.

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LANDSCAPE CONTRACTOR
Telephone Chester 3-6666

MODERNIZE WITH... CHROMALOX SUPREME RANGE UNITS

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BUILDING AND CONTRACTING 19
A BACKGROUND OF SKILL
ATLAS BUILDING CORPORATION
HOME REMODELING

REGULAR TRIPS MAINE TO FLORIDA
S.W. 6-0876

STORAGE
S.W. 6-3400

Summer Maintenance Work
Phone Valleybrook 2294

Call Chester 3-5551 (Day or Night)
Local, Long Distance, Packing and Storage

COOK and general housework for family of 4 adults, good wages. Reference.
S.W. 6-2440

COUNTER GIRL—20 years of female, must be experienced. Apply in person at Howard Johnson Hotel, Baltimore & Providence Rd., Media.
Apply in person at Media, Pa. 312 W. Baker St., Media.

DRIVERS—Over 25 years, part time.
Apply in person at Media, Pa. 312 W. Baker St., Media.

WOMAN who would like home in Rid-
ingwood. Drive dump truck reg-
ularly; delivery truck during busy season. No other work. Apply Mr. Spitz, 51 E. 3rd St., Phone 2-5311

WOMAN aged 35 to 50, housework, sleep in, recent references, excellent salary.
Concord Hudson Co.

WOMAN, white, housekeeper, live in, 2 children. State salary and references.
Apply in person at 1100 N. 1st St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WOMAN for counter work in luncheonette.
Must have experience. Apply 918 E. 1st St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WOMAN who would like home in Rid-
ingwood. Drive dump truck reg-
ularly; delivery truck during busy season. No other work. Apply Mr. Spitz, 51 E. 3rd St., Phone 2-5311

HELPER—Body shop and light mechan- ical work.
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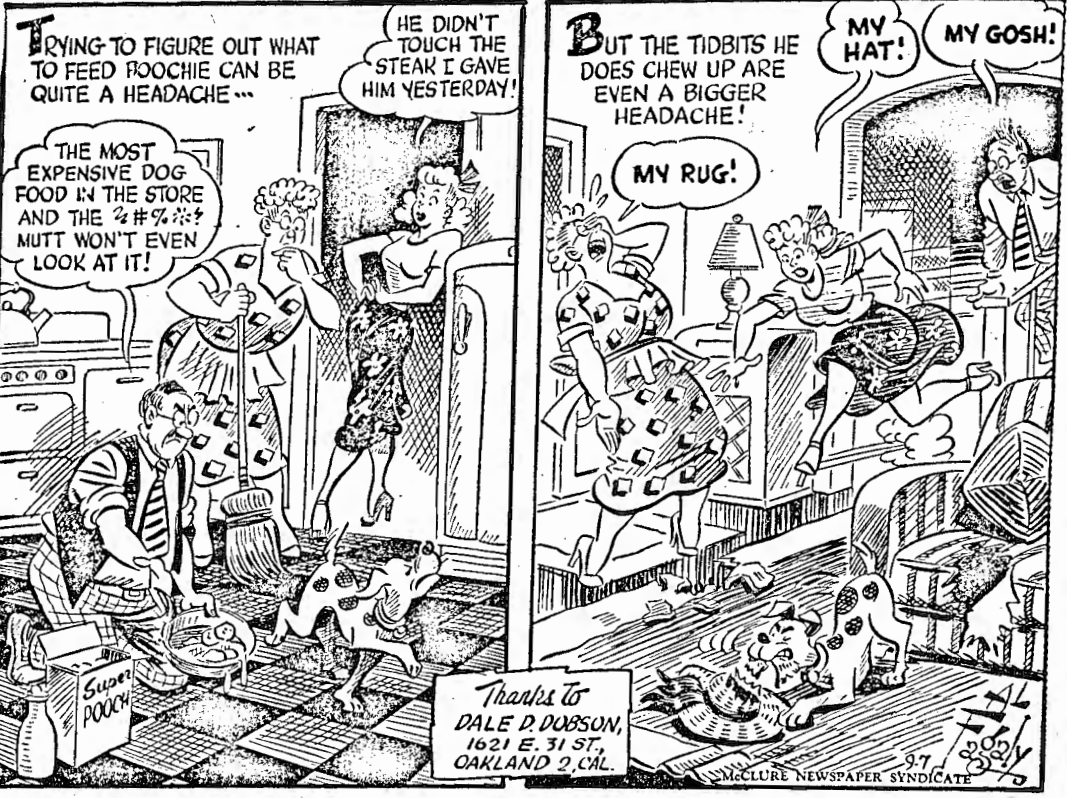
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Ford Dealer
NINTH AND SPROUL STS. CHESTER
Open Daily 9:00 A.M. to 9:00 P.M.

Suburban Used Cars
BELOW CITY PRICES
FORDS — HUDSONS PLYMOUTH
1946 to 1951

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GLEN MOTORS
Baltimore Pike & Leamy Ave.
Springfield
SPRINGFIELD SW 6-4666

Auto Trucks for Sale & Hire 101

STUDEBAKER 1949—1½ ton pick-up. Very good condition. \$785.

G. M. STULL CO.
9th & Sprout Sts. Chester 3-6131

MYERS MOTORS
STUDEBAKER, 1945—1½ ton pick-up. FORD 1951 Panel Truck 650-16 tires. FORD 1938—1900 6 ply general tires. LINWOOD, PA. Phone Chester 5-1333

SPECIAL SALE
DODGE 1947—1 ton chassis with stand up type body, \$495.
DODGE 1947—1 ton pick-up, \$475.
FORD 1947—1½ ton dump, as is \$500.
INTERNATIONAL 1941—1½ ton panel \$250.

Scattolini Motors
1400 W. 9th St. Chester 3-8315

Used Automobile for Sale 102
CADILLAC—black, 1947, perfect condition, R&H, (5) 6 ply general tires. W.W. private owner. Chester 3-8286.

CHEVROLET 1940—4 door sedan, Completely overhauled. R&H, directional signal lights, excellent tires. Ph. Washburn 8-1457 bet. 12 noon & 5 p.m. or all day Saturday, Sunday, Monday.

CHEVROLET, 1941, 2 dr. Sedan. Fine running condition. Motor recently overhauled. Many extras. \$300 full price. Call R. P. 2742-W after 6 p. m. or on Sat.

CHEVROLET Fleetline, '47, 4 dr. R. & H. New paint. Price \$895. Perfect condition. Clarence Bixler, 512 3rd St., Upland.

CHEVROLET 1937—4 door, good paint, radio and heater, good tires, \$100. Narragut 9-0552.

CHEVROLET 1938—coach, good condition. \$135. 105 Morton Ave. Ridley Park, R. P. 3832.

CHEVROLET 1948—2 door sedan, Radio, Heater, 4 speakers, 27,000 Miles, original owner. Ph. Chester 3-5404.

Used Trucks for Sale & Hire 101

DODGE 1946—1½ ton pick-up, New Motor. Chester 5-0120.

FORD 1946—1½ ton pick-up, COE, 134" wheel base, cab and chassis, \$895.

LINE'S MOTOR CO.
216 E. State St. Media 6-0242

FORD '47—Tractor. Fully equipped including air, 30,000 miles. Good condition. \$135. 105 Morton Ave. Ridley Park, R. P. 3832.

Scattolini Motors
1400 W. 9th St. Chester 3-8315

INT. DUMP TRUCK, 1940, 2 yd. body, 2 speed rear. Good tires & rebuilt motor. Int. K7, 1942. Long wheel base with 15 ft. open cab body. Will sell for parts or as is. Apply 715 Pusey St. After 6 P. M.

WHITE, van, 3½ ton. Van body, good running condition. 1439 Market St., Linwood.

Used Automobiles for Sale 102

STUDEBAKER 1949—1½ ton pick-up. Very good condition. \$785.

G. M. STULL CO.
9th & Sprout Sts. Chester 3-6131

MYERS MOTORS
STUDEBAKER, 1945—1½ ton pick-up. FORD 1951 Panel Truck 650-16 tires. FORD 1938—1900 6 ply general tires. LINWOOD, PA. Phone Chester 5-1333

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FORD 1947—1½ ton dump, as is \$500.
INTERNATIONAL 1941—1½ ton panel \$250.

Scattolini Motors
1400 W. 9th St. Chester 3-8315

Used Automobile for Sale 102
CADILLAC—black, 1947, perfect condition, R&H, (5) 6 ply general tires. W.W. private owner. Chester 3-8286.

CHEVROLET 1940—4 door sedan, Completely overhauled. R&H, directional signal lights, excellent tires. Ph. Washburn 8-1457 bet. 12 noon & 5 p.m. or all day Saturday, Sunday, Monday.

CHEVROLET, 1941, 2 dr. Sedan. Fine running condition. Motor recently overhauled. Many extras. \$300 full price. Call R. P. 2742-W after 6 p. m. or on Sat.

CHEVROLET Fleetline, '47, 4 dr. R. & H. New paint. Price \$895. Perfect condition. Clarence Bixler, 512 3rd St., Upland.

CHEVROLET 1937—4 door, good paint, radio and heater, good tires, \$100. Narragut 9-0552.

CHEVROLET 1938—coach, good condition. \$135. 105 Morton Ave. Ridley Park, R. P. 3832.

CHEVROLET 1948—2 door sedan, Radio, Heater, 4 speakers, 27,000 Miles, original owner. Ph. Chester 3-5404.

Used Automobiles for Sale 102

CHEVROLET, '50, 4 dr. excellent cond. R. & H. undercoated. Call Chester 2-4190 after 6 P. M.

CHRYSLER '39—4 dr. 6 cylinder. Runs good. Best offer, 802 Market St., Marcus Hook, 2nd floor. Ph. 5-2456.

DE SOTA 1949—Custom club coupe, R. & H., less mileage. A real bargain. Only \$1495. 1½ down. Balance 18 months.

OLDSMOBILE 1946—"98", 4 door, excellent condition. Hyd., R&H, price \$895. 1½ down. Balance months.

Whitaker-Barrett Co.
340-46 W. Balto. Ave. Media Phone ME. 6-0100

Callahan Motor Co.
Used Car Lot Darby 2723
340-46 W. Balto. Ave. Media Phone ME. 6-0100

DE SOTA, '37—Body & upholstery in good condition. Mechanic special. Best offer. Ph. 2-8689.

FORD 1948—Super deluxe 4 door sedan. Custom model, beautiful interior. Two-tone upholstery. Almost a new car. \$895.

R. L. MACGREGOR
32 E. 8th St. Next to Pop Boys Open Evenings and Sundays

MODEL "A"—coupe, '31. Good running condition. Body fair. Must sell. Call before noon. CH. 5-1706.

FORD '50—Custom 8, tan, 4 dr. R&H, seat covers, low mileage, \$1400. 1127 Potter St., City. Call after 4:30.

FORD V8, 1946—Deluxe club coupe. R&H, \$850. Call Hilltop 6-6626.

Used Automobiles for Sale 102

SAFETY GLASS
Installed While You Wait
Auto Parts: New. Used

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PACKARD Trade-Ins Are Better!
INSPECT THESE STAND-OUT VALUES

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'50 Packard "8" 4-dr. sedan **\$1395**
'49 Buick Super 4-door sedan, R&H **\$1695**
'49 Packard 4-dr. sedan, R&H **\$1595**
'49 Kaiser 4-door sedan, R&H, O-Drive ... **\$1245**
'49 Hudson 4-dr. sedan, R&H **\$1345**
'48 DeSoto Club Coupe, R&H **\$1195**
'47 Pontiac 8 cyl., 4-door sedan, R&H **\$1095**
'46 Packard 4-dr. sedan, R&H \$ **995**

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CHESTER LINCOLN-MERCURY CORP.

'50 Ford \$1445 to \$1545
2 & 4 dr. Models, R&H, W.W. tires
'49 Ford \$1145-\$1245
2 dr. & Club Cpe., R&H.
'49 Mercury \$1495
2 & 4 dr., R&H, O-Drive
'49 Buick \$1595
Super 4 dr., R&H, W.W. tires
'48 DeSoto \$1245
Custom 4 dr., R&H.
'48 Ford \$1045
Conv., R&H.
'48 Mercury \$1095
Club Coupe, R&H.
'46 Dodge \$ 945
Custom 4 dr., R&H.
'46 Oldsmobile \$ 945
"78" sedanette
'46 Mercury \$ 895
2 dr.
'41 Plymouth \$ 345
Special deluxe, Club Cpe.
'41 Ford \$ 545
Super deluxe conv.
'40 Oldsmobile \$ 165
4 dr.
'39 Studebaker \$ 165
Champion

Used Car Lot
Ninth and Lloyd Streets

CHESTER LINCOLN-MERCURY CORP.
Main Show Room
Sixth and Madison Streets
Chester 3-2501—Lot 3-1614
Open Daily 9 A. M. 'Til 9 P. M.

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'49 Mercury \$1495
2 & 4 dr., R&H, O-Drive
'49 Buick \$1595
Super 4 dr., R&H, W.W. tires
'48 DeSoto \$1245
Custom 4 dr., R&H.
'48 Ford \$1045
Conv., R&H.
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'46 Packard 4-dr. sedan, R&H \$ **995**

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1301 Morton Ave., Chester 3-2511

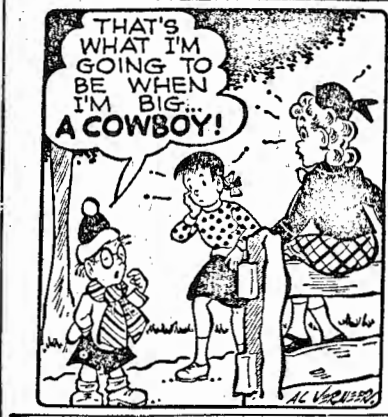
CHESTER LINCOLN-MERCURY CORP.

'50 Ford \$1445 to \$1545
2 & 4 dr. Models, R&H, W.W. tires
'49 Ford \$1145-\$1245
2 dr. & Club Cpe., R&H.
'49 Mercury \$1495
2 & 4 dr., R&H, O-Drive
'49 Buick \$1595
Super

Used Automobiles for Sale 102
PLYMOUTH 1947—convertible coupe, almost new, low mileage, clean thru-out. R.H. Perfect top. Must be seen. \$355 down Bal. 18 months.
R. L. MACGREGOR
Next to Pep Boys
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PLYMOUTH sedan 1939. R.H. A-1 condition. 4214 Barlow Ave., Brookhaven. Chester 2-5710.
PLYMOUTH '47—Special deluxe. R.H. Very good condition. Extras \$375. Private party. Ph. Ridley Park 1908-J.
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PONTIAC 1949—5 Pass. Coupe. Looks new. Black finish. Low mileage. Full equipment.
PONTIAC 1948—Sedanette. A beautiful black in the best condition. Radio & Heater.
CHEVROLET—1948 Sedan. Most popular model in black. Low mileage and one owner.
PLYMOUTH 1947—2 Dr. Sedan. A very clean car at a very attractive price.
C. R. LOUGHEAD, Inc.
Poniatz 25 Years
11th & Edgmont Ave.
Open Evenings 7-9

Used Automobiles for Sale 102
PLYMOUTH 1950—Special deluxe, 4 door sedan, fully equipped. This car cannot be told from new. Price \$1495. 1/3 down. Balance 18 months.
Whitaker-Barrett Co.
340-46 W. Balto. Ave.
Media Phone ME 4-0100
PONTIAC 1948—4 door sedan, black R. & H.
PONTIAC 1946—4 door sedan, R.H. & H.
CHEVROLET 1947—Sedan, R.H. & H. black. Chevrolet 1947—Sedan, R.H. & H. blue. These cars are in excellent condition. Priced right.
Alexander Evans Nash
2271 Garret Rd. CL. 9-4616 Drexel Hill
Used car lot State Rd. East of Lansdowne Ave.
PONTIAC 1939—4 door sedan, \$150. Phone Ridley Park 1717-M.
PONTIAC '39—\$100. Inspected. Chester 2-3455 after 5 p.m.
STUDEBAKER 1948 — Regal. Com. maroon. 4 door sedan. O-Drive. Heater. Climaticizer. 1 owner. 22,000 miles. spotless car. Full price \$1275. 1/3 down. Balance 18 months.
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Used Automobiles for Sale 102
STUDEBAKER 1941 Commander 4 door. Heater. New adicker. very clean. 129 Concord Rd. Chester Plaza. CH. 3-6357.
STUDEBAKER CHAMPION 1948—2-door sedan, \$1035. C. W. Franks, Lenni, Rd., Lenni, Mills.
STUDEBAKER '35—Needs inspection. \$50. 738 11th Ave., Prospect Park.
BEST BUYS IN TOWN
18 MONTHS TO PAY
AT BANK INTEREST
DODGE 1949—4 DOOR SEDAN.
DODGE 1948—CUSTOM SEDAN.
FORD 1949—CONVERTIBLE COUPE.
STUD. 1949—CONVERTIBLE COUPE.
NASH 1950—STATSMAN SEDAN.
PLYMOUTH 1949—CLUB COUPE
BUICK 1948—SUPER SEDANETTE.
MERCURY 1949—4-DOOR SEDAN
FORD 1949—CUSTOM SEDAN
MERCURY 1949—CONV. COUPE
PLYMOUTH 1950—CLUB COUPE.
MERCURY 1949—CONV. COUPE.
OLDSMOBILE—CLUB SEDAN.
CHEV. 1947—4 DOOR SEDAN.
FORD 1949—4 DOOR SEDAN.
PLYMOUTH 1948—4 DOOR SEDAN.
PLYMOUTH 1948—2 DOOR SEDAN.
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A LARGE SELECTION OF CARS
IN ALL MAKES AND MODELS
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Always Open For Your Convenience



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47 FORD—convertible coupe, gray R.H.
38 FORD—4 door, dark gray.
46 FORD Super Deluxe, 2 door, black.
46 OLDS—4-door.
40 PONTIAC—4-door, black.
42 BUICK—Super, 4 door.
41 PONTIAC—4-door, black.
BONNIE AUTO SALES
3301 W. 4th St. Chester 3-3554 & 65

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New 1951 Big Savings
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STOP
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PONTIAC
THE FINEST IN
USED CARS

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USED CARS
You Will Always Find Our Cars Priced Under Ceiling
'50 Studebaker Champion Club Coupe.
'49 Dodge Cornet Gyro, Fluid Drive, R.H.
'49 Plymouth Club Cpe. R.H.
'49 Dodge Conv. Cpe.
'49 Nash 600 Sedan.
'48 Dodge Club Coupe.
'48 Oldsmobile Sed. Hydra
'48 Dodge 4 door sedan
'48 Buick Sed. Dyna.
'47 DeSoto B Coupe
'47 Chevrolet Sedan Delivery
'47 Olds. Club Cpe. Hyd.
'47-'49 Plymouth Sedans
ADOLPH STUBER, INC.
PUBLIC TOWING
DODGE — CARS — TRUCKS
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INDIAN SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE

1950 Studebaker Champion 4-door sedan, with equipment	\$1395
1949 Studebaker Land Cruiser, 1 owner, low mileage, w.w. tires, equipped	\$1395
1947 Buick Super Sedan, with equipment, paint like new, only	\$1045
1947 Plymouth, 4 door sedan. R.H. & H. etc. Like new inside and out	\$ 945
1946 Dodge sedan with equipment. Excellent condition	\$ 895
1946 Plymouth Special Deluxe, 4 door sedan, equipped. This car is ready	\$ 845
1942 Studebaker Champion, sedan	\$ 345
1941 Nash "600" sedan, above average, only	\$ 295
1939 Chevrolet, good rubber, fine for work transportation, only	\$ 195

AND MANY OTHERS TO CHOOSE FROM
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LEONARD PELL, Inc.
AUTHORIZED STUDEBAKER DEALER
CHARLES McCALL, Sales Manager
FRONT & CRANGE STS. MEDIA 6-4100

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GOOD USED CARS AT WHOLESALE PRICES. LOWEST PRICES IN DELAWARE. C. BUY THEM NOW WHILE THEY LAST.
CHEVROLET—1950 4 door sedan 1 owner "A" title. Don't miss this \$1495
BUICK—1950 special, 4-door sedan. R.H. dynamo drive, 1 owner. Beautiful light green, only \$350 down. 18 months to pay.
PLYMOUTH 1950 R. & H. "A" title from original owner, low mileage only \$1375
HUDSON 1941 — Commodore, 4 door sedan, body & engine in good shape, good transportation at a low cost. Only \$155.
SPECIAL
DE SOTO—1947 Custom 4 dr. sedan. Radio with built-in rear speaker. Large dual heater with fresh air intake. W. W. tires like new. Chrome trim. Trunk. Fluid drive and automatic transmission. "A" title. Traded from car family. 13,000 original miles. This car must be seen and driven to be appreciated. It's a real value. Full price only \$1235.
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Baltimore Pike & 50. Ave. Media, Pa. PHONE 6-2044
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MYERS MOTORS
FORD 1949—2-door, heater.
FORD 1949—Auxiliary cpe. heater.
FORD 1947—2 door sedan, R.H.
FORD 1950—2 door sedan, R. & H.
FORD 1949—Club coupe, R.H. & H., over drive.
LINWOOD, PA. Phone Chester 3-1353
1950 Plymouth, Sp. Deluxe, 4-dr., Black. Loaded with extras. Like new \$1595
1948 DeSotos, 4-dr. and Club Coupes, very clean... \$1295
1947 DeSoto Custom, 4-dr., R.H. and Covers... \$1145
1946 Plymouth Sp. Deluxe, Black, 4-dr. Very clean... \$ 895
JOHN S. MILLER & SON
9th & Sprout Sts. Phone 3-7271

DON'T LET HIGH PRICES STRIKE YOU OUT

'50 Plymouth special deluxe, 4 door, R.H.	\$1550
'50 Plymouth deluxe, 4 door, Heater	\$1450
'49 Plymouth deluxe, club coupe, Heater	\$1275
'46 Plymouth deluxe, 2 door, Heater	\$ 745
'41 Plymouth special deluxe, 4 door, Heater	\$ 350
'50 DeSoto custom club coupe, R.H.	\$1895
'48 DeSoto custom, club coupe, Heater	\$1295
'50 Buick special 4 door, R.H. & H., Dynaflo	\$1850
'47 Buick super 4 door, R.H. & H., Many extras	\$1095
'49 Ford custom conv. R.H.	\$1375
'49 Ford custom 2 door, R.H.	\$1195
'51 Willys 6 cyl. Station Wagon, Heater	\$1595

Callahan Motor Co.
USED CAR LOT
MacDADE BLVD. & CHESTNUT ST., DARBY
PHONE DARBY 2723
SHOW ROOM
235 CLIFTON AVE., COLLINGDALE, PA.
SHARON HILL 0857

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'50 Plymouth special deluxe club coupe. Very clean	\$1545
'49 Hudson Commodore 6 cyl. club coupe. R.H. & H., O-Drive, like new	\$1495
'48 Chevrolet club coupe, 2 tone green. Exceptionally nice	\$1095
'48 Packard Super Clipper, R.H., Electromatic Clutch, W.W. Tires	\$1395
'47 Chevrolet Club Coupe R.H.	\$ 945
'47 Ford super deluxe 8 cyl., 2 door. R.H., W.W. tires. Very clean	\$895
'49 Plymouth deluxe, 4 door. Equipped	\$1295
'46 Packard Clipper, R.H. & H., W. W. tires, new seat covers	\$ 995
'47 Pontiac 2 door. R.H.	\$1095
'50 Chrysler Royal Club. cpe. 13,000 miles.	\$1895
'48 Cadillac "62" 4 dr., fully eqp., low mileage. Very clean	\$2095
'49 Chevrolet 4 dr. deluxe. Heater. A beautiful blue car	\$1395

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DICK GEISINGER
"Buy With Confidence, Drive With Pride"
Main St. & MacDade Blvd. Darby Phone Darby 5260
904 Chester Pike Prospect Park Phone Ridley Park 9486
Open 7 Days 'Till 11 P. M.

O'Brian Used Cars
Are As Fine As You Can Buy—Each One Has Been Fully Conditioned & Is Guaranteed—Look Them Over Compare Them
1948 BUICK CONV. SEDAN
A real beauty. No. 87.

BETTER USED CARS

1946 BUICK Super 4 door sedan, beautiful dark blue finish, radio and heater. One owner. Low mileage, excellent condition throughout. A real buy at \$945

BUICK 1949 super 4 door sedan, dark blue finish, radio, heater, dynaflo drive, one owner, low mileage	\$1545
BUICK 1949 Roadmaster 4 door sedan. Beautiful light blue finish, radio, heater, white wall tires, seat covers, and dynaflo drive. Has only 12,000 original miles, one owner, a real beauty..	\$1645
DODGE 1948 custom 4 door sedan, light green, radio and heater, fluid drive, one owner, very clean	\$1145
OLDSMOBILE 1948 Model "76" 2 door sedan, light blue finish, radio, heater, new white wall tires and hydromatic drive, one owner, low mileage. A real buy	\$1145

Beam Buick Co.
SALES — SERVICE
295 EAST BALTIMORE AVENUE MEDIA 6-1742
OPEN EVENINGS

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60 DAY GUAR.

'49 FORD Custom 8, Club Coupe R. and H. \$1265	'46 HUDSON Commander 6, Convertible R. and H. \$595	'47 BUICK Special Tudor R. and H. \$995 Only
'48 DeSOTO Custom Fordor R. and H. \$1295	'47 PONTIAC Tudor 8 R. and H. \$995	'41 PLY. Fordor \$195 As Is
'48 CHEV. Tudor—Heater Only \$845	'47 Nash Club Cp. R - H \$895	'37 Ford Tudor R. and H. \$145 As Is
'46 FORD Super Deluxe 8 Tudor \$845	'49 HUDSON Super 6 Fordor R—H \$1295	'42 Pont. Fordor R. and H. \$445

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All Cars Sold "Buy With a Drive," Which Means Check Them—Test Them—Drive Them—You'll Like Them

WEEK END SPECIAL
1950 BUICK
One of those exceptionally fine cars fully equipped. No. 74.
1947 BUICK SUPER SEDAN
A real good car reconditioned and priced right. No. 897.
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Black, No. 124.
O'Brian BUICK
10th & MORTON AVE. CHESTER, PA.
Trade at Today's High Used Car Price Level and Pay Less Difference For Your New Car.

NOW IS THE TIME

To Trade in Your Present Car on the New FAMOUS 1951 HUDSON HORNET

IF YOU DRIVE IT YOU WILL BUY IT
BUILT FOR TODAY AND THE LONG TOMORROW.
FINE SELECTION OF GOOD USED CARS
CHAS. MILLER
327 CHESTER PIKE, GLENOLDEN, PA.
(ACROSS FROM HOWARD JOHNSON'S)
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DELAWARE COUNTY'S LARGEST HUDSON DEALER

CONCORD HUDSON

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L'AIGLON

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B. 21.95

dramatically styled
fashion stars of the
new fall season . . .

L'AIGLON DRESSES

14.95 to 21.95

Bright new fabrics, wonderful new styles in the most popular array of dress fashions you've seen this season. Masterful styling by the style creator American women love L'Aiglon — the fashion leader in a women's world.

SPEARE'S DRESS DEPT.
—second floor

CHOOSE YOUR FAVORITE L'AIGLON NOW!

A. Our wonderful zigzag jersey, it's 100% worsted wool jersey featuring the saw-tooth trim all down the front plus a club collar and cuffed sleeves, covered buttons and easy gored skirt. In aqua, navy, purple. Sizes 12 to 20, 38 to 40.

B. Here's a new fabric, acetate and orlon that looks like red-striped suiting, sheds wrinkles like a duck sheds water! Featured in this step-in dress with a rounded notch collar, bracelet sleeves and a pair of cuffed patch pockets at the hips. Extras: big bone buttons, fly tuck. Blue, brown, grey. 12½ to 22½.

C. Rayon crepes with "stripes" of dark stitching. It has a convertible club collar, long sleeves with two self-buttons each, a fly-closing to the hips with a fly-tuck below, a patent leather belt. Butterscotch, red or teal — with black stitching; in grey — with brown. Sizes 14 to 20.

D. The bodice embroidered in an unusual scribble technique! The dress, in crease-resistant rayon gabardine, features a club collar, cuffed dolman sleeves, a few soft pleats for the skirt-front and a pair of stand-out slit pockets at hip-level. Beige, aqua, light grey, brown. Sizes 10 to 20, 38 to 40.

E. Rayon flannel, in imitation of wool flannel! Round neck and workable glitter button, cuffed dolman sleeves plus a skirt with curving slit pockets and a few unpressed pleats in front. Attractive accessories: luggage tan leather belt and the matching scarf of rayon crepe. In grey only. Sizes 10 to 20.

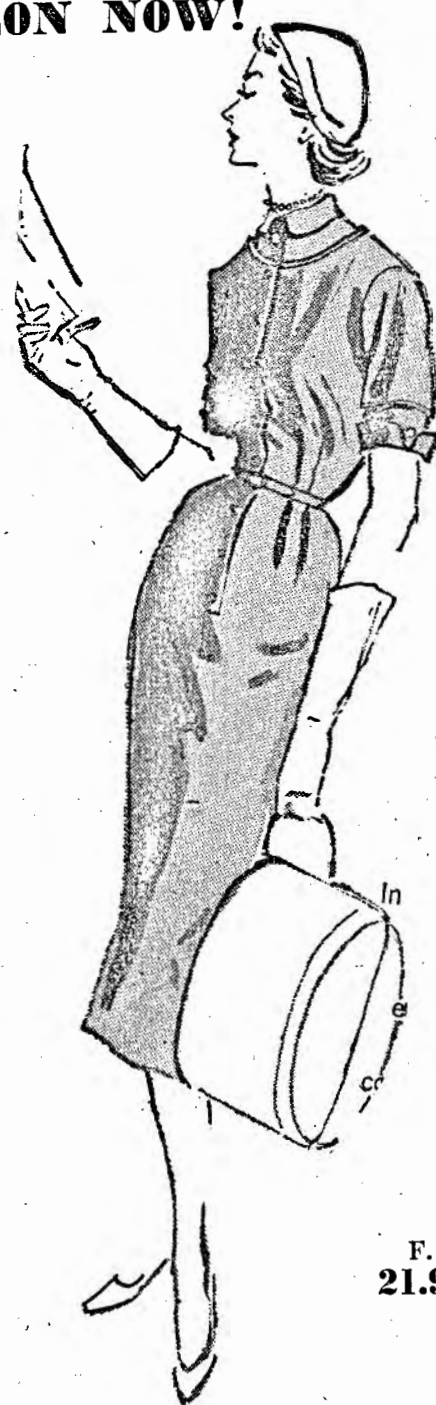
F. 100% worsted wool jersey. Takes you practically everywhere, wins you all sort of compliments. Has Peter Pan collar and curving flanged yoke, cuffed sleeves with tuck that echoes the flange, glitter buttons plus the covered buttons. Red, beige, grey. Sizes 10 to 20.

G. One of the prettiest wool jersey dresses in captivity! The jet-centered cut jersey flowers that trim the little collar and the patch pocket are special. Also below-elbow dolman sleeves, fly-tuck down the front, slim skirt with a few front gathers. 100% worsted wool jersey in navy, purple. Sizes 10 to 20.

H. To see you through a day at the office or a day on the go a decorative dress of rayon flannel checks! Crisply styled with a convertible club collar, dolman sleeves and a slim skirt with a fly-tuck from waist to hem. Aqua and brown, toast and black, red and black. Sizes 10 to 20; 12½ to 22½.



H. 15.95



F. 21.95

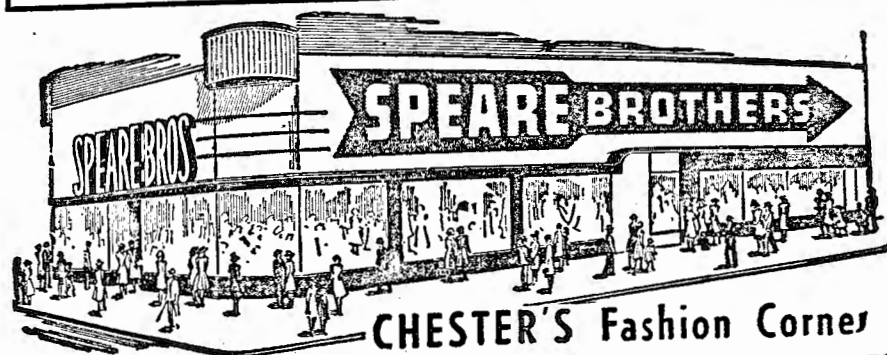


G. 21.95

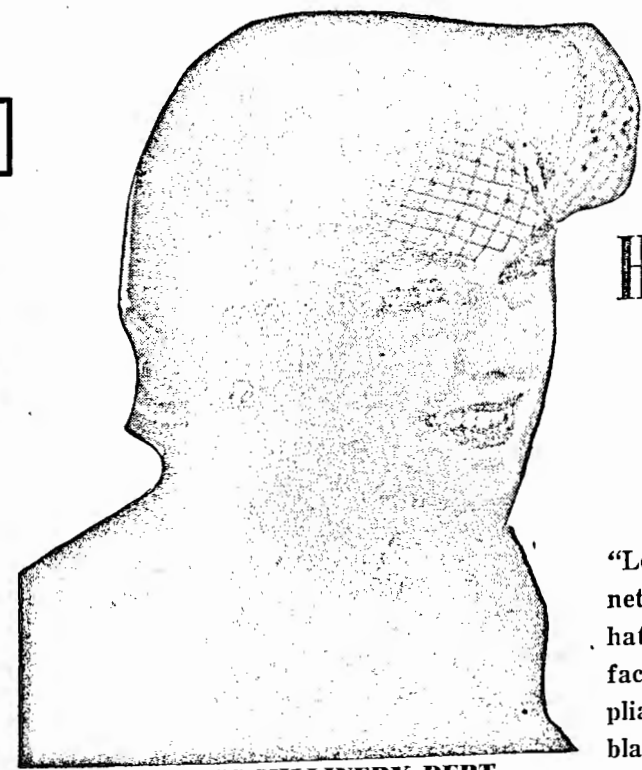
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Hat of the Month

seen in Mademoiselle

39

"Level Look". This Needlepoint hat is the most flattering of the hats with the level look, the balar face-veil, and smart self-trim. Spliable, packable, hugs your head black, coffee, spruce, frost, real red, brown, navy, grey and peach.

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your style and
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Just three of our
many outstanding
styles. All 100%
wool fabrics, all
warmly interlined.

A. Grey muskrat in beautiful cape collar effect on all wool broadcloth precision tailored by Coronet. The French curves stripe idea is in the fur. Note the bellows sleeves with the split turn-cuffs. In grey muskrat on all wool broadcloth. In junior sizes.

B. Choose beautiful grey or brown muskrat in this 100% all wool Duvateen suede coat by Coronet. The caressing collar has two smart tabs. The wide turn-back cuffs, the trim slash pockets and row of dainty buttons are lovable fashion accents.

C. Detachable grey muskrat ascot collar on luxurious 100% all wool broadcloth precision tailored by Coronet. When the full collar is removed there is a demure Peter Pan collar. Bellows sleeves are held at the wrists by slim turn-back cuffs.



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County Courts and Bar Have Long Records of Service

History of Judiciary Traced From 1876

By JOHN V. DIGGINS

On Thursday, Sept. 7, 1876, the Chester Times, then bravely captioned Chester Daily Times, with all the hope and ambition of any fledgling, launched itself into the everyday life of the people of the River Wards of the county which at that time included the area from Darby Creek on the east to the Brandywine on the west, stretching back northward to Radnor.

The birth of this daily marked the beginning of an indispensable service to and the recognition of a new and burgeoning industrial area which in the 75 years that have passed since that fall day in 1876 has become an industrial empire, serving not only the county and the state, but the nation and the world, acquitting itself valiantly in providing the sinews of two world wars, truly one of "arsenals of democracy."

Just as the county at that time began the full vigor of its metamorphosis from an agricultural and fishing community to one of business and industry, taking unto itself the then modern attributes and leaving behind the institutions and services formerly identified with the slow moving pace of rural life, the courts of the county, which had been functioning with varying degrees of formality since the time of William Penn in 1682, emerged in the beginnings of modern jurisprudence, geared to the speed and efficiency which far-sighted men of the time could see, if fostered and developed, would make America great.

For 100 years before this eventful day in 1876, the courts of the county had been gradually shedding themselves of the aura of cracker-barrel philosophy mixed with a little law and learning and taking unto themselves more learning, more law, because clearly, in the integrated social order brought about by the upsurge of industry, commerce and business, it was demonstrated to the men of that time and earlier that a set of recognized rules of law or procedure was necessary if the people were to be guided along clearly defined lines in their everyday pursuits, both in their businesses and their private lives.

Old Philosophy Departs

It is to be greatly regretted that as the legal rules of the game became necessarily more technical and involved, the old cracker-barrel philosophy of the courts diminished. The administration and the practice of law began to lose its Lincoln-esque aroma and take on the drama which is presently more the order of the day. It is interesting to note that just as definite rules of law were promulgated and strictly espoused throughout the development era of this county and this nation so that people might know what was and what was not the law; that lawyers might be able to advise their clients with a greater degree of certainty, thereby charting a straight course along which the industry and commerce of the nation sailed to a glorious seniority, and courts might administer law and justice without surprising the litigant and the lawyer, so the present day tendency to deviate without rhyme or reason, except that it is new, from the basic principles, constitutional and legislative, are bringing chaos and confusion to the nation, and unless curbed and confined, must inevitably run the ship of state on the rocks.

In the fall of 1876 when the Chester Times took up its burden of public service as a necessary and integral part of the county's hope for the future, the courts of Delaware County had already been equipped with a judge learned in the law, an intelligent, experienced and militant bar.

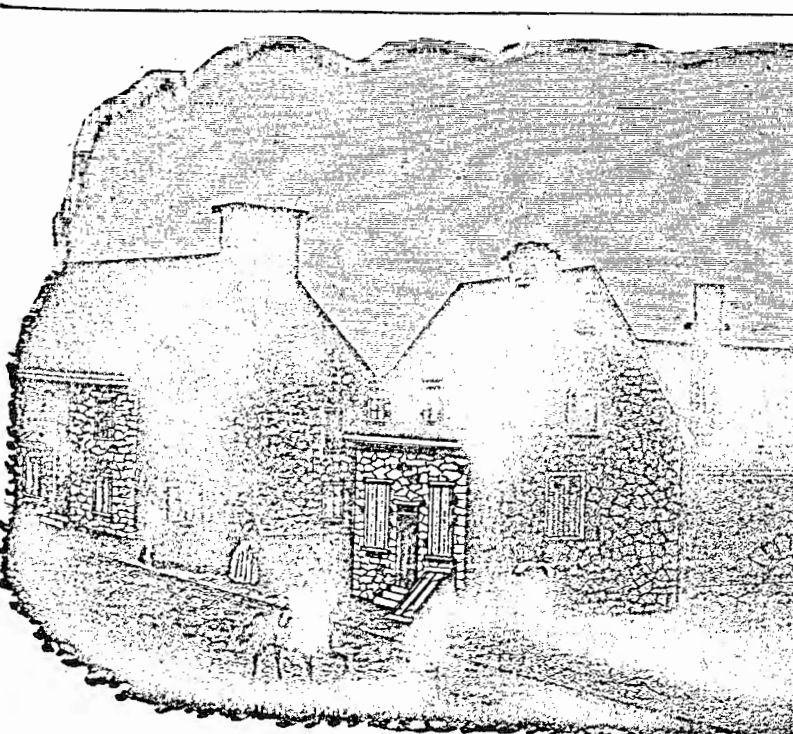
Some 87 years before, the legislature, under pressure from the people of Chester and seeming so long ago to recognize that the river end of the county would develop differently from the northern reaches and would have wholly different interests, divided the then Chester County into two counties and the county of Delaware as such was 87 years old when the paper began, but it was not yet a separate judicial district, being a part of a judicial circuit including Chester, Montgomery, Philadelphia and Bucks Counties.

Court in Chester

From 1789 until 1851, the courts of the county were located at Chester but the means of transportation in those days, being what they were, the people of the outlying

Continue to Serve

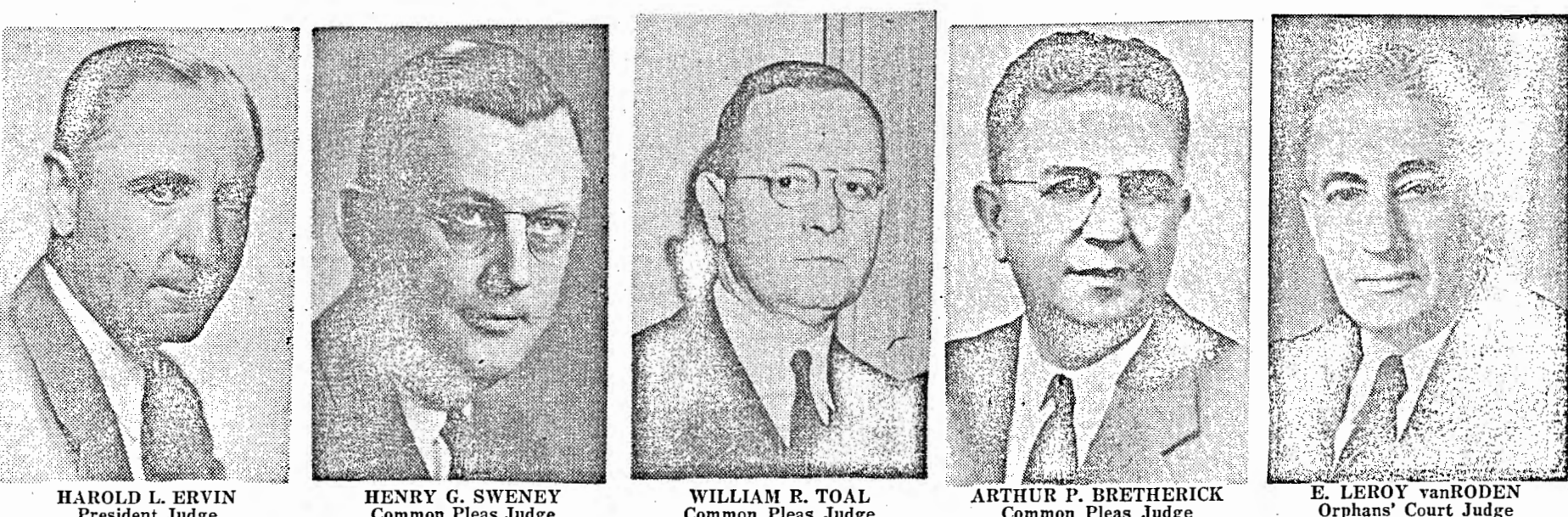
The lives of these men and their careers at this bar all were devoted



FIRST FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE—This reproduction of an old wood cut shows the first meeting house of the Friends in Chester. It was located on the west side of what is now Edgmont avenue, above 2d street. The tract of land, 60 feet wide, was sold by Joran Kyn on Jan. 6, 1687, to John Simcock, Thomas Brasey, John Bristow, Caleb Pusey, Randal Vernon, Thomas Vernon, Joshua Hastings, Mordecai Maddock, Thomas Martin, Richard Few, Walter Fawcett and Edward Carter "to the use and behoof of the said Chester—the people of God called Quakers and their successors forever."

Six years elapsed before the meeting house was finished in 1693.

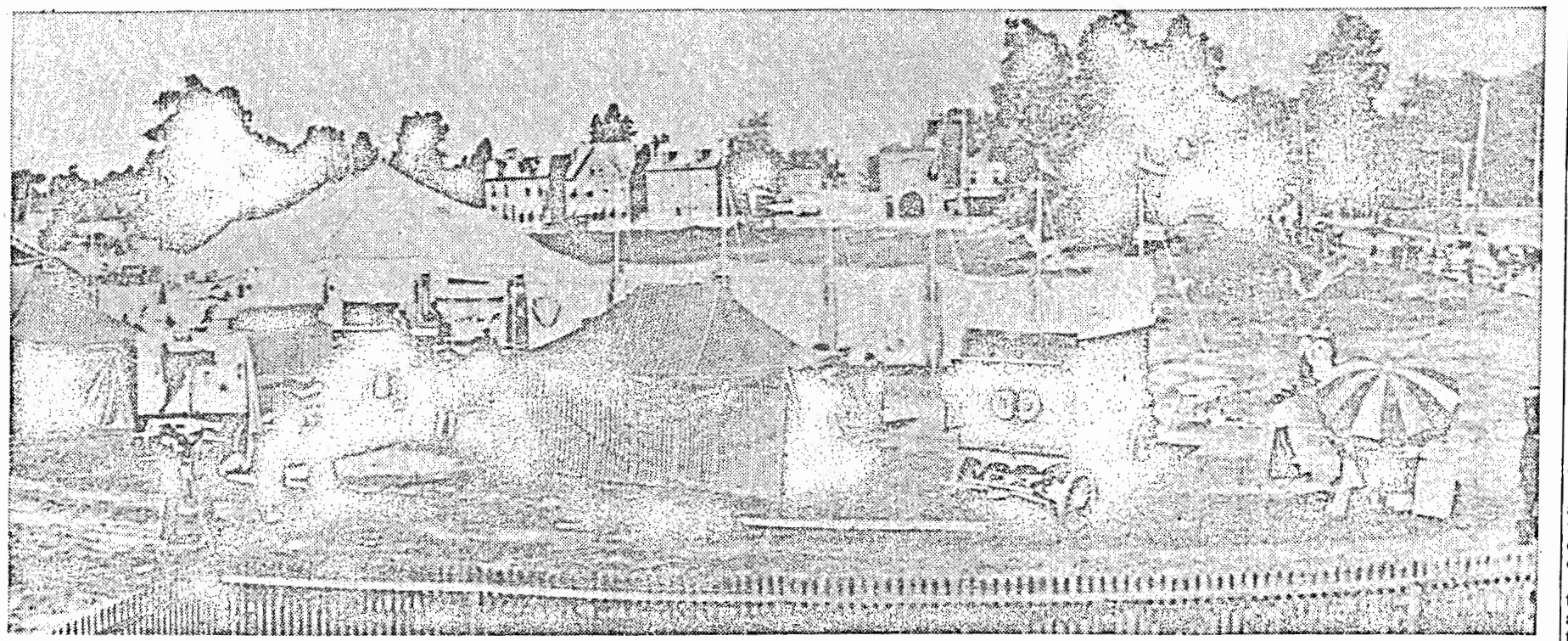
Present Judges of the Delaware County Courts



HAROLD L. ERVIN President Judge
HENRY G. SENEY Common Pleas Judge
WILLIAM R. TOAL Common Pleas Judge
ARTHUR P. BRETHERICK Common Pleas Judge
E. LEROY vanRODEN Orphans' Court Judge

Chester Times

Friday Evening Section A—Page 1 September 7, 1951



THE CIRCUS COMES TO FROG POND—In this interesting picture belonging to Isaac Horth, former postmaster, the Forepaugh-Sells Circus is set up on the lot between Upland street and Providence avenue and between 15th and 16th streets. The depression to the upper right of the picture, just in front of the trees, is the site of the pond which gave this section its name. To the right is 15th street. Along Providence avenue, in the background, can be seen Good Will Firehouse. Where the umbrella and women are to the right is the approximate site today of the New Century Club. Picture was taken early in the century.



JOHN V. DIGGINS Attorney Gives History

to the life of the community and they continue to serve.

On the day the new-born daily was presented to the people of the county, Sept. 7, 1876, not a lawsuit or action of any kind was started at the courthouse. It must have been a quiet day for the prothonotary and clerk of the court, as indeed there were many such quiet days in the year in that era as evidenced from the dockets in the archives of the court, a far cry from the present time, 75 years later, when never a business day passes without a multitude of legal matters being initiated on the records of the county.

Serving in the advocate branch of the courts in 1876 and active in the legal profession of the day, among others, were the enter-

prising firm of Ward & Broomall, W. H. Dickinson, George M. Booth, Orlando Harvey, George E. Darlington, who lived to be 103 years old and appeared in court on his 100th birthday; V. Gilpin Robinson, who, on the day the paper came out, was serving the county as district attorney and writing out laboriously in longhand and replete with Latin phraseology the criminal indictments; H. C. Howard, D. M. Johnson, George M. Pardoe, A. L. Smith, William J. Harvey, J. B. Hinkson, George W. Bliss, R. E. Hannum, H. M. Fussell, John O'Brien, O. T. Bullard, W. Vance Harper, P. B. Carter, Edward A. Price, W. B. Heyburn, J. T. Reynolds, C. H. Pennypacker, P. M. Washaugh, E. Spencer Miller, Alfred Tyson, James McKinlay, A. S. Biddle, A. C. Fulton, D. Smith Talbot, Joseph W. Bernard, John F. Young, William M. Thompson and Harry L. Kingston.

A short time later came such well known barristers as John B. Hannum, John M. Broomall Jr., Edmund Jones, Townsend E. Lewis, William S. Sykes, who as a boy in his teens when Fort Sumter was fired upon and just got the last clipper ship back to America; J. Newton Shaafeld, Oliver B. Dickinson, Ward R. Bliss, Horace P. Green, Garrett Pendleton, Truxton Beale, Theodore F. Jenkins, Henry Pleasants and Garrett E. Smedley.

No Negligence in 1876

The dockets in 90 pct. of the cases showed that the civil business of the courts was confined to mechanics' liens, mortgage foreclosures and what were known as "summons cases"—suits to recover debts. Not a single negligence case appears on the records of the year 1876. Today 80 pct. of the cases would be of this modern variety and nearly all of those growing out of automobile accidents.

In examining the dockets, one would be shocked to note that almost invariably the prothonotary's entries denote "judgment for the plaintiff" but when we remember that 90 pct. of the litigation concerned matters where the obligation was admitted, usually by formal instrument, and the suit was for the purpose of obtaining judgment to protect the plaintiff and to assist him in collecting his claim, we realize that there was seldom an issue of fact in the matter on the records except perhaps as to the amount due the plaintiff and little was left by way of defense for the defendant.

At the term of court current in 1876, George M. Booth, on behalf of John Larkir Jr., was suing Samuel A. Dyer in "estrepement," a suit for waste committed by a life tenant, and a term hardly recognized by the modern lawyer.

An example of its use would be, where a tenant farmer was cutting the woodland and selling the lumber. At common law, he would have had the right to cut only for farm use, firewood, fences and

Yesteryear's Headlines

18 Chester Firemen Killed, 57 Injured In Tragic Jackson Explosion of 1882

Any listing of the major events in Chester's history is certain to include the Jackson Explosion of Feb. 17, 1882.

It was told and retold because it killed 18 persons and wounded 57... because it was spectacular... because it followed the Pennsylvania Military Academy fire which raged most of the preceding night.

The explosion occurred in the Jackson Pyrotechnic Factory, operated by Prof. Samuel Jackson, in the historic Porter house at the foot of Welsh street on the Delaware River.

The Porter House, called "Green Bank," was built by Chief Justice David D. Lloyd in 1721 and was bought by Maj. William Anderson in 1806. It was the residence of David Porter, son-in-law of Major Anderson and father of Adm. David D. Porter, who was born in the house in 1813.

Fireworks Made

In 1882, part of the house was being used by Professor Jackson for the manufacture of fireworks and another portion was occupied by a family.

The first explosion was not serious, and believing that the powder used for the fireworks had been removed from the building, firemen battled the blaze unconcerned with danger. Another explosion followed, demolishing the building and fatally injuring 18 firemen. Some died months later of their injuries.

Houses in the vicinity and pavements became hospitals, and doctors were summoned to the scene. Drugstores were filled with injured, and the dead were taken to city

repairs. Today such a situation would be met by a bill in equity.

J. B. Hinkson, representing the Delaware County National Bank, was suing Charles Fairlamb and Daniel Robinson, trading as Fairlamb & Robinson, who were represented by William J. Harvey. Both Charles and Daniel vehemently protested that they did not owe the bank a dime and as happened frequently in those days, the court appointed William Appleby, Nathan Pennell and John E. Clyde as arbitrators, who met in the office of Mr. Hinkson.

This group exonerated Daniel Robinson but presented Mr. Fairlamb with a bill in favor of the bank in the sum of \$1042.50. Mr. Fairlamb, perhaps feeling that the use by the arbitrators of Mr. Hinkson's office for the discharge of their duties may have impelled them to do right by his client, at least as to one defendant, and seeking a more neutral battleground, appealed to the courts. Mr. Harvey's hunch bore fruit for

hall. Houses in the neighborhood were damaged by the blasts.

There was great excitement in the city as the news spread. Workmen left the shops and Roach's shipyard and others had to close down for the day.

Fund Raised

Mayor James Barton called an immediate meeting to raise money to aid families of victims, and a fund of \$10,000 was subscribed in a few weeks. Thomas L. Leiper was chairman of the fund; D. M. Johnson, secretary, and Mayor Barton, treasurer.

At the coroner's inquest, Professor Jackson said he had been in business for over 20 years and his principal business then was the manufacture of fuses for railroads. He was not at the factory at the time of the explosion.

On Feb. 21, there were funerals for many of the victims. Franklin Fire Co., which had most of the deaths among its members, held memorial services in First Baptist Church on Feb. 27 for these comrades. The memorial service had been conducted annually since that time by Chester Fire Department.

The coroner's jury investigating the 18 deaths sat on six different occasions and deliberated privately for five hours. While the exact cause of the blast was not determined, Professor Jackson and Charles H. VanHorn, his superin-

tendent, were blamed for overlooking the plant and held for the grand jury.

Academy Ruined

The Jackson Explosion followed in the wake of the Pennsylvania Military Academy fire which left that institution in ruins. Firemen were on the job there until late into the night of Feb. 16, but they turned out in force when called to the Porter mansion the next morning.

The crowd was kept back by reports of large quantities of gunpowder stored inside. Flames shot out windows on the west side of the building, and half an hour after firemen were on the job there was a slight explosion.

The firemen were back up their ladders when a second explosion occurred, leveling walls of the old kitchen to the ground and tearing huge gaps in the north and south walls of the building. The air was filled with stones, many of which were hurled a great distance.

Houses in the neighborhood were damaged, and window glass was shattered for a considerable distance. Many of the injured were disfigured for life by the flying debris.

Business was suspended as residents rushed to the scene to learn cause of the blast was not determined, Professor Jackson and Charles H. VanHorn, his superin-

Old Shipyards Prominent in City's History

Chester Known Many Years for Its Boat-Building

Catering to the ever-abundant use of waterways, Chester has been known as a shipbuilding area of one sort or another ever since settlers first landed here.

Records show that as of 1875 there were six establishments engaged in shipbuilding and repairing work, employing 1357 "hands" who were paid wages totaling \$463,406.

Value of material was listed at \$1,654,418 and value of products amounted to \$2,630,262 on \$1,262,740 invested in the enterprises.

Roach's Yard

Undoubtedly the best known of early shipbuilding works was Roach's Ship Yard which came into being in 1871, the results of a prior ship firm which went into the hands of the receivers and was sold to John Roach, an immigrant from Ireland.

The yard actually was started in 1859 under the name of Reaney Son & Archbold. The site purchased for the operation by Thomas Reaney, previously a member of the firm of Reaney & Neaffle in Philadelphia, was situated along the Delaware River in the West End where the Pennsylvania Oil Works was located in 1855. The oil works had been destroyed by fire.

While operating during the first 12 years under the name of Reaney Son & Archbold, some of the largest and best ships put afloat at that time were constructed.

Among these were the Wateree, Suwanee and Shamokin, all "double enders" built for the United States during the Civil War. The first on the construction list was the Starlight, a tug. Also built for the government were the monitors Sagamon, Lehigh and the light-draught monitor Tuxins.

S. M. Felton Built

Another product of the early shipyard was the steamboat Samuel M. Felton, considered in those days to be the fastest sidewheeler ever built.

Depression following the war was too much for Reaney and his associates and it was then that the yard was taken over by Mr. Roach, who had gained considerable notice as a marine engineer, designer and builder of marine boilers and engines.

Mr. Roach assumed obligations to finish the few vessels in progress at the time the purchase of the yards was made.

In the early days of Roach shipbuilding activity, two sister ships of 5080 tons each, the City of Peking and City of Tokio, were launched in 1874.

Navy Takes Over

John Roach had a great deal of trouble, presumably instigated by his political enemies, over the boats Dolphin, Atlanta and Boston, all of which were launched in 1884 for the United States Navy.

During the confusion, the navy department took over the yard to finish the boats and later returned the operation to its owner. The Dolphin, most notable of the three, went out of commission in 1921.

John B. Roach died and in 1915 Captain Charles P. M. Jack rebuilt the yard for fabrication of a vertical cylindrical tank steamship which he had designed.

Sunk by Submarine

A ship of 9022 tons, the Malmanger, was the first launched under Mr. Jack's operation on Aug. 26, 1916. It had been constructed for a Norwegian account and was sunk by a submarine on its maiden voyage.

The Jack enterprise lasted until 1917 when the original 11 acres of shipyard land were purchased by the Merchant Shipbuilding Corp. C. W. Hamilton, of New York City, represented the financial interests focused in the personality of W. Averil Harriman, now one of President Truman's emissaries and then head of the Harriman shipbuilding interests, in the purchase.

Business operations with this organization were continued under

Continued on Following Page



THE JACKSON EXPLOSION—Eighteen Chester firemen lost their lives in the Jackson explosion, which occurred on Friday, Feb. 17, 1882. The building, which was used for the manufacture of fireworks, stood along the Delaware River, east of Welsh street. It once was the home of Admiral David D. Porter, Civil War hero of Vicksburg, although built by Chief Justice David Lloyd in 1721. Fire broke out in the building on that fateful morning in 1882, and firemen responded to the alarm. Soon afterward there was a series of explosions, resulting in the deaths and many were injured. This picture was taken the next day.

Elizabeth Taylor Pike, 512 Penn st., has some treasured links with the past, going back to 1876, the year the Chester Times was established.

She has a copy of the May 1, 1876, issue of the Evening News, containing an account of the funeral of her great-grandfather, Henry Abbott.

Miss Pike also treasures a copy of the Chester Times, issue of May 7, 1885, which describes the wedding of her grandparents, Eleanor Taylor and John A. Pike.

"My niece, Nancy L. Albany, of 2412 Lindsay st., Mrs. Pike states, 'represents the sixth generation of both the Abbott and Taylor families to live in Chester. This would apply also to the Cullin and Carter families of Feltonville.'"

than the necessary minimum have served.

It is also interesting commentary that of the 52 bills presented to the September grand jury, 24 were ignored, three because of failure of prosecutor or witnesses to appear, the balance because the grand jury felt the cause of action was not sufficiently well founded to warrant exposing the defendant to the publicity, embarrassment and hazard of a public trial by jury.

It indicates that in that early day, grand juries were still exercising the ancient and independent function of determining to its own satisfaction the propriety and probable truth of the charge.

Today grand juries tend to return true bills unless the district attorney indicates there should be none. His judgment seems now to dominate that of the inquiring body and no such percentage of ignored bills ever results. Whether this is good or bad is open to question.

It does, however, indicate that the grand jury's function in regard to indictments has been largely usurped.

The criminal records of the county in 1876 also indicate another interesting fact. Ninety-five per cent of the charges brought were instigated and presented by individuals against individuals, 75 per cent being assault and battery cases.

Police Cases Few

The cases in which the prosecution was developed, brought and presented by the police authorities were few indeed. The grand jury in its report was complaining that magistrates did not dispose of a sufficient number of complaints, thereby clogging the courts, and were recommending that a new prison to cost "say \$10,000.00" be built.

Judge Clayton served as president and only judge of the county, officiating in civil court, criminal court and orphans' court for a quarter of a century until his death, Jan. 30, 1900.

Four days thereafter, on Feb. 3, 1900, Governor Stone appointed Isaac Johnson president and sole judge of the courts of Delaware County, the beginning of a colorful judicial era in the county.

Isaac Johnson had been a captain in the Civil War and had served as judge advocate in Texas. Returning to the county, he entered politics and became prothonotary under Judge Clayton and it was in that office that he studied law and he was admitted to the bar by Judge Clayton in 1883 while he was prothonotary.

During the quarter century he served the county, dying in office on June 10, 1926, the county and the judicial business thereof was growing by leaps and bounds and the legislature in 1907 provided for an additional law judge and William B. Broomall was appointed on March 7 of that year, elected for a full term of 10 years in 1908, and reelected again in 1918, retiring on account of illness on Aug. 24, 1925, dying on March 3, 1927.

W. Roger Fronefield was appointed to fill the vacancy, becoming president judge in 1926 with the death of Judge Johnson.

He was subsequently elected to a full term in 1928 and reelected in 1938. He brought to the bench throughout the length of his service the knowledge and experience of a leader of the Bar. He exercised patience and great care in his judicial duties.

Separate Courts Set Up

However, in 1921, the judicial business of the county had so far increased that two judges were unable to handle the volume and the legislature in that year provided for a separate Orphans' Court and John B. Hannum Sr. was appointed president and sole judge thereof in May of that year, being elected to a full term the following year and reelected in January of 1932.

Following the death of Judge Isaac Johnson, John M. Broomall III was appointed Judge on June 25, 1926, elected to a full term in 1928 and reelected in 1938. In 1927, the legislature, again expanding the court to keep abreast of the county growth, provided for a third judge and Frank G. Perrin was appointed to serve until the first Monday of Jan., 1938. He was not elected for a full term and died on March 16, 1933.

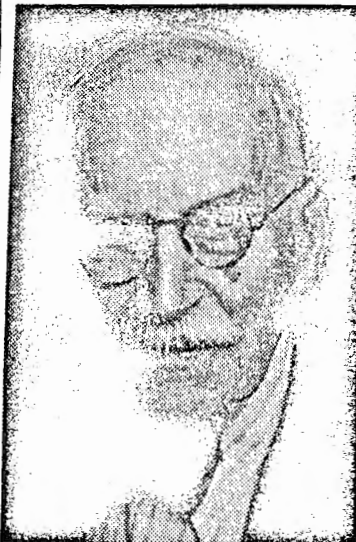
Albert Dutton MacDade, then a state senator, and for some time an aspirant to the judicial office, was elected in 1928 and reelected in 1938. During his career on the bench, Judge Fronefield having resigned because of ill health and Judge Broomall having died, he became president judge in 1942. He was a colorful and stormy judicial career.

As Judge Johnson's career was colorful, so also was that of Judge MacDade. There were many similarities and many dissimilarities. Each reserved unto himself and exercised without let or stint all the prerogatives of the chief magistrate of the county.

Judge Johnson administered the court with kindness and human understanding reminiscent of the earthy philosophy of bygone years; Judge MacDade with sternness and pugnacity attuned to his conception of the necessities of the times.

Ervin Started in 1941

Upon the death of Judge Broomall in 1941, Judge Harold L. Ervin,



DEAN J. DEAKYNE, who has lived in Chester since 1867. He was born June 7, 1862, on a farm six miles from Smyrna, Del., and was senior member of Deakyne Brothers, confectioners, which was started in 1884 on 3d street.



MRS. ELIZABETH MARION, Lima, who will be 83 on Nov. 20, spent most of her life in Chester. She was born in Concordville and in 1875 was brought to Chester by her parents. She has also lived in Feltonville.



JOSEPH DILKS, who was born Feb. 12, 1876, five months before the Chester Times was founded. He was born in Upland and has lived in this area most of his life and is a retired mill worker.

City Postal Receipts Increase \$652,292

Chester Postoffice receipts have increased from \$9,444.44 in 1876 to \$661,736.66 last year.

The figures which provide a barometer of the amazing growth of the community were compiled by Acting Postmaster L. A. Connor Jr.

Seventy-five years ago, when William H. Martin was postmaster, quarterly receipts were: March, \$2,477.25; June, \$2,403.88; September, \$2,181.84; and December, \$2,381.47 for the total of \$9,444.44.

Last year the quarterly receipts were: March, \$154,448.37; June, \$156,978.86; September, \$136,656.63; and December, \$213,652.80 for a total of \$661,736.66.

error Martin to serve until the next election. In a bitter political fight, the like of which had never before been seen in the county he was defeated by Edward Leroy van Roden, the present incumbent. Judge Chadwick brought to the office all of the learned qualities and more of his predecessor, John B. Hannum, and all of the qualities of human understanding manifested by his predecessor, Judge McDonough, and later served the county as a member of congress.

Edward Leroy van Roden, now president judge of the Orphans' Court, is serving with ability and distinction and has the complete confidence and support of the bar. In addition to his experience as a lawyer, he served the Nation as a colonel in the judge advocate's division of the army of the United States and not of the "chairborne" division, having with the troops stormed the beaches of Normandy and plowed his way across Europe to Germany under fire, later being designated by the judge advocate general to serve as a member of the

judicial board of review to study and make recommendations regarding the convictions and sentences of the war criminals tried at Nuremberg, Germany following the defeat of Hitler's hordes.

Able Men Served

The people of the County of Delaware have had throughout the recorded history of the county, the services of able men on the bench and at the bar.

As the judicial business of the county as well as that of the nation increased, our courts saw to it that the causes of the people should be promptly adjudicated.

Unlike the courts of many of our large industrial communities and cities, ours are not clogged with a backlog of untried cases. When Judge Fronefield became president judge in 1926, the courts were about 18 months behind in the trial of cases. In some isolated instances, undecided causes were older. After consultation with his associates on the bench and at the bar, he introduced a practice which required that every untried case be placed upon the trial list and at the call of the list refused to permit continuances except for very compelling reasons.

Of course, all of the causes so ordered to trial could not be disposed of at the current term. Those which were not reached were placed at the head of the ensuing list and because all new litigation was regularly and currently added to the list, within five years, the backlog of untried cases had been very greatly reduced, and the tempo of the court's business, because of the diligence and the willingness of all of its judges to work, together with the willingness of the bar to help maintain this record of achievement, of which all in the county are proud, any person may confidently expect to have his civil business disposed of in these courts within

Turn to Page 4-A

Old Shipyards Prominent in City's History

Continued From Precedin. Page

the name of Chester Shipbuilding Co., the name under which Jack and his associates were operating.

All existing contracts were assumed by the Harriman interests which also obtained orders for steamships of 9000 tons each for the Emergency Fleet Corp. and another contract for four min sweepers for the navy.

More Land Bought

The expanded business required more land and the operation was increased by several additional land purchases of more than acres, giving the firm over 200 feet of Delaware River frontage.

A big spending outfit, Merch Shipbuilding Corp. invested \$6,000 in the local plant, provided seven shipways, two wet docks, 35 traveling cranes, 35 miles electric and pipe line, locomotives and freight cars and an abundance of new machinery adapted for engineering work. The firm was out of business in the early 1920s.

Another of the old ship yards was Frick's boat yard, established in 1860 by William Frick and William Wilson, formerly of the Frick Slifer & Co., of Louisville, Pa., on a tract of land adjacent the yard of Reaney, Son & A. bold.

The Frick operation spent thousands of dollars erecting a yard which extended nearly 700 ft from land and in filling the man area so it could be used as a boat yard.

Canal Boats a Specialty

Canal boats were a specialty of the firm and it was on the order for such boats that the organization went bankrupt during the civil war. Between the time the contract was made and the boats were built, material costs went considerably and the deal was a profit turned into a considerable loss.

Still another local yard which gained some distinction was Charles Weidner operation at Chester Iron Works on 2d street between Edgmont avenue and Market street, which built several steamboats and other vessels. The Manhattan, constructed at this yard, was termed by government inspectors as the best ever constructed for service in country. This was in 1873.

Nathan Pennell and George R. Ineson had a ship yard in the 8th Ward near Essex street in 1876 and it was here that the tug "M. Ann" was built. The depression in 1877 caused the owners of the operation to retire from business.

Straw Paper

Paper was made from straw Chester in 1829 by Aaron Denma. This paper was reputed to be especially valuable for packing.

History of Judiciary Traced From 1876

Continued From Preceding Page

the jury absolved both Charles Fairlamb and Daniel Robinson.

701 Items on Docket

For the entire year of 1876, only seven hundred one items appeared on the docket and the majority of these were perfunctory. Today considerably more than this number appears quarterly although by no means all matters which appear on the prothonotary's docket, now as then, result in court trials.

To those who think that crime through the years since 1876 has been steadily on the increase, we point out that the records refute that theory.

In 1876, there were about 100 criminal actions presented to the grand jury, upon which body in September of that year sat John B. Rhodes as foreman, a manufacturer of Aston Mills, Henry Hoskins, a carpenter of Middletown; T. Reese Haycock, a farmer of Middletown; David N. Larkin, a farmer of Upper Chester; Charles Hannum, a carpenter of Chester; Nathan Berry, a clerk of Chester; C. Noble Morehead, a farmer of Ridley; John Brooks, a saddler of the old South Ward; Frank Fenimore, a farmer of Radnor; Harrison Fairlamb, a carpenter of Chester's North Ward; David Dutton, a farmer of Upper Chester; Anthony Bechtel, timman, Chester, G. O. Yarnall, manufacturer, South Chester Borough; James T. West, listed as an operative, Upland; Samuel Evans, farmer of Springfield; Benjamin Morris, hotelkeeper, Chester; Henry Enos L. Baker, farmer, Edgmont; Jessie Gyger, farmer, Radnor; Stephen Cloud, shoemaker, Chester; John Levis, farmer, Upper Darby; George Elliot, merchant, South Chester Borough; Thomas D. Young, blacksmith, Media and John J. Ledward, manufacturer, North Ward, Chester father of the bar's present John DeHaven Ledward.

Murder Case

Today about 1,000 cases a year are presented — ten times the number 75 years ago — but the population of the county has increased proportionately.

In 1876, 75 per cent of the cases were assault and battery. There was one alleged murder and one arson.

Michael Cochrane was indicted and tried for the burning of the tenant house of Ann Cochrane. The relationship if any does not appear nor does the result of the trial, but Lewis Kershaw, who killed James McGinley in a fight on July 13, 1876, was absolved by the grand jury's ignoring the bill of indictment.

Frank and Walter Pyle were in serious trouble for having cut down a tree used as a landmark on the property of John Hill but apparently were able to convince the court of their lack of criminal intent because the case was nolle prossed.

It is interesting to note the occupations of the members of the grand jury which reflect the predominant commercial pursuits of the people and to compare these

TWO-MASTED SCHOONER — There was a time not long ago when produce and lumber were shipped to Chester by coastwise schooners, and this photograph shows the Frances S. DuBois tied up in Chester River with seven men on board. It is doubtful if all the men present were crew members, for larger schooners than the Frances sailed all over the Delaware with a skipper, a mate and sometimes a mess boy. The only time the early skippers were short-handed was in setting the topsail, which is visible at the top of the mainmast. It became so bothersome, that soon most schooners on the Delaware and Chesapeake Bay appeared without the tall projection on the mainmast. The motorboat or "kicker" in front of the bow of the Frances was a standard part of the equipment. Notice the bumper made of matted rope on its bow. When getting in and out of harbors, and when the wind dropped down, the skipper would start the old naphtha launch, as they were once called, tie the "kicker" into a yoke at the stern of the sailing craft and chug along at a few miles an hour. When the wind was brisk and a towed boat had difficulty in the wash of the schooner, the kicker could be swung free on the davits at the stern.

occupations with those of a grand jury of today which demonstrates a change not only in the sex of the grand jury because of women now serving thereon, but the fact that the pursuits of the members thereof are as modern as the times.

We haven't had a saddler on the grand jury for 30 years or more. We do once in a while get a blacksmith but he is seldom if ever a horse shoer. Farmers, carpenters and clerks still appear and probably always will.

Another interesting thing about

the grand jury of Sept. 1876, is that the full complement of 24 persons appeared and served. Perhaps this is due to the fact that when the members of the body were selected each individual was known to the court and only those who were known to be likely to serve were designated.

Today grand juries seldom report in full strength. The law requires only that a minimum of twelve shall appear, and there have been times in recent years when no more



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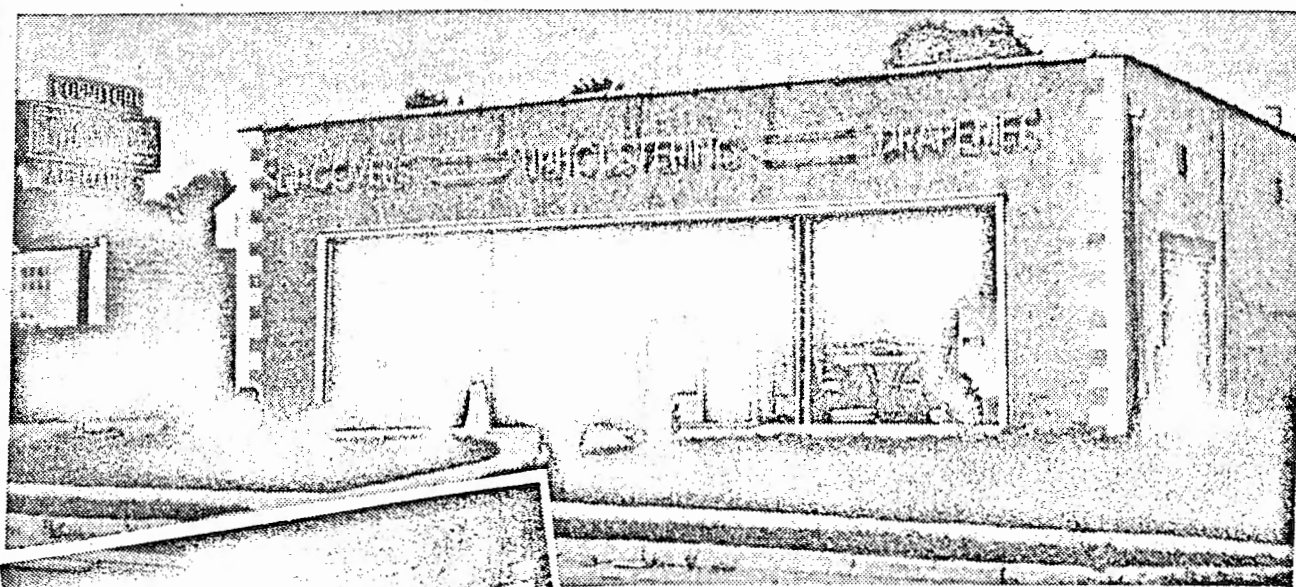
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CUSTOM DESIGNED FURNITURE SINCE 1936

Our new modern showroom in Folsom was opened in January of this year and displays distinctive custom-designed furniture that has been a Governatore trademark for the past 15 years. We have continued to maintain our office in Chester as well so that we may better service our many customers in Chester and Delaware County.

With the opening of our Folsom showroom and factory, we inaugurated our new interior decorating department to advise our customers in all phases of home decorating. Governatore decorators assist in the planning and selecting of color schemes and custom-made draperies and slip-covers which are a specialty with us.

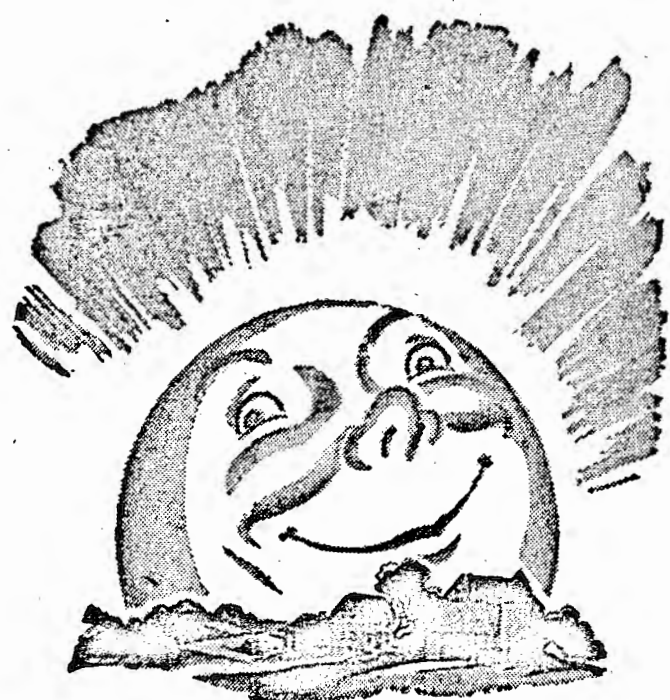
Our new factory facilities are equipped with modern machinery, and our staff of expert workers are skilled in the art of designing and creating furniture of quality and long-lasting beauty. Our fundamental aim has always been . . . satisfaction through superior service!

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ABC WASHERS
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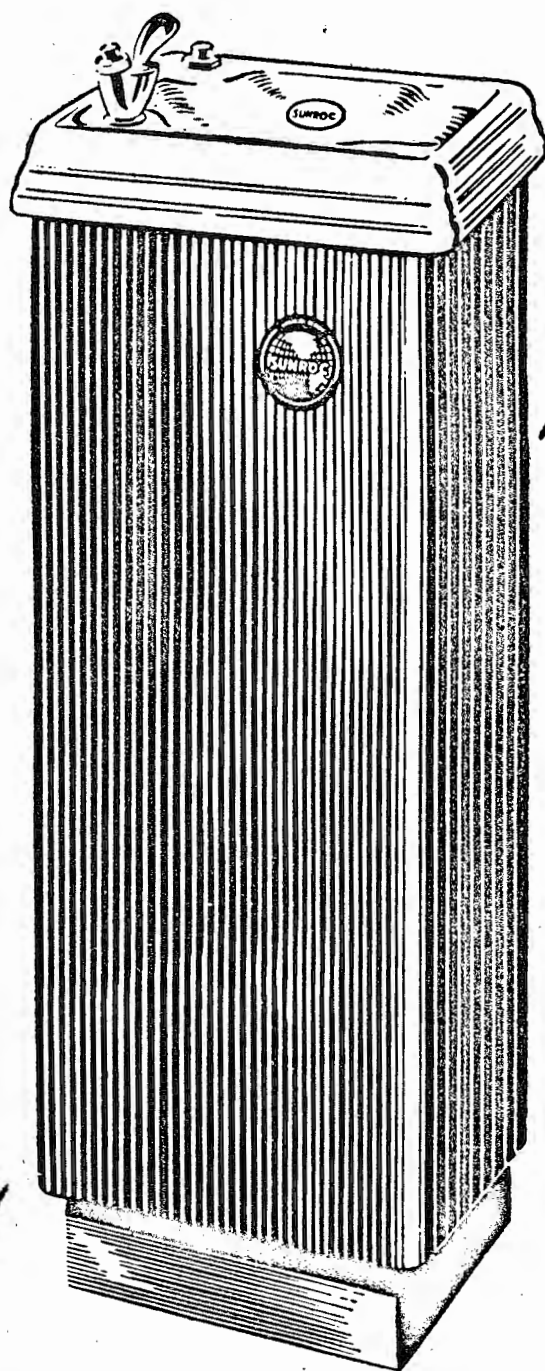
1506 MacDade Blvd., Folsom
(Chester Office — 608-10 Sproul St. — Chester 2-1843)

Ridley Park 1404



The sun is rising on a greater future . . . for both of us!

The Sunroc family is proud and happy to recognize 75 years of achievement by the Chester Times because struggle and success have been so recently in our minds.



Samuel O. Morrison called his new business Sunroc in 1922 because the sun and the rocks signified health and purity. The bubbling spring at Pine Ridge was the source of the bottled water which he sold door-to-door from his battered, run-down truck. A small beginning - but built by the energy and industry of a family of father, mother and 3 children into one of the largest manufacturers of water coolers in the world.

Those early struggles led to success in the water cooler field from almost the very beginning and the United States Government early put its stamp of approval on Sunroc. In fact, in competition with "big-name" makes, Sunroc was the sole contractor for all electric water coolers sold to the Government for 12 out of 13 years!

Today, the entire village of Glen Riddle is Sunroc's headquarters. A new and modern plant, soon to be completed, will increase Sunroc's facilities and help to make Sunroc's future a bright one. Just as in the beginning, this is still a "family" business, because every employee is a member of the Sunroc family. It's a good place to work and all of our employees are proud of their part in the "family" business of producing the finest water coolers in the world.

So, from one happy family to another, we congratulate the Chester Times for carrying on the 75 year tradition of service to Delaware County readers.

SUNROC COMPANY

GLEN RIDDLE, PA.

History of Judiciary Traced From 1876

Continued From Page 2-A

six months, frequently this result is being accomplished in three months.

Have Heavy Burden

This has placed upon the judges of the county courts and is continuing to place upon them a heavy burden, requiring full weeks of work on and off the bench. The judicial office in this county and the expeditious discharge of the duties thereof is no sinecure and we are indeed fortunate to have serving in that capacity five men willing and able to discharge those duties and at the same time, regardless of the pressure, to do so with kindness, understanding and patience.

There have been changes and developments not only in the personnel of the bar but in its organization, its relation to the court and to the public.

Until after the close of the first world war, it met sporadically and chiefly to commemorate the passing of a brother lawyer.

In the years which followed the war, the industrial development of the county, the increase in population and greater number of lawyers practicing required a close-knit efficiently functioning organization alive to its duties toward the court, the public and its members.

To meet this need in 1930, a small group of young men formed a lawyers' club for the avowed

purpose of activating the bar association, taking over its leadership, and seeking to accomplish the generally recognized ends and duties of lawyers.

This effort succeeded and since that time, the Bar Association of Delaware County has been indeed a strong factor in its sphere of influence.

Through its efforts, the relationship between the bar and the bench is now most cooperative and satisfactory. This desirable state of affairs having steadily bettered with the passing of the years seems to have reached a point of mutual satisfaction unexcelled in any other community, resulting in the best of service to the people of the County.

Abreast of Times

The bar association has kept abreast of the times. It has for 20 years maintained an efficient legal aid committee, furnishing assistance without limitation to all indigent applicants.

Always the services of individual members of the bar have been available for appointment by the court to defend in felony matters those accused who could not afford the services of a lawyer, but it appeared to the bench and the bar that this unorganized service was not adequate in modern times.

The bar association has provided from its membership regularly appointed public defenders who serve the court each term by seeing,

when appointed by the court for impoverished citizens accused of felonies, that every legal safeguard for the protection of the innocent is afforded the accused. There is now about to be inaugurated by the bar association a lawyers' reference bureau designed to provide (1) a means whereby more of the public may understand all of the services that can and should be rendered by lawyers, (2) how self of this service and (3) to make available to the individual consultation service at a price which he can afford to pay.

In the past 75 years during which the "Chester Times" has exercised its service and influence as a force for good in the county, so also have the courts, including not only the bench and the bar, but all of the administrative offices of the county government kept pace and discharged their duties and obligations well.

Not only has the judicial branch kept up with the expanding industry, commerce, population and wealth, but its history shows that its intelligent anticipation of the possibility for expansion has fostered this growth.

Instead of being a follower, lagging to keep up with modern developments, our courts are often found far ahead as witness our modern juvenile court system, our domestic relations branch, our

parole bureau, our institutional id-

trict, and the efficient administrative offices in the courthouse, now serving as models for similar administrative offices throughout the state. And indeed the courthouse itself, modern and beautiful, discharging its business with quiet efficiency, stands as a monument to the progress made since that day in 1876 when the infant Times joined those forces at work in the county to make this community a good place in which to live.

Look With Nostalgia

There are those of us who look with nostalgia on the old order when the business of the county moved with unhurried dignity down the long, dusty, tree-shaded roads, when the judicial business of the county reflected the interests of a predominantly agricultural community, when judges and lawyers had ample time to go fishing and hunting, and the laughter of little children playing on the tree-shaded lawns of the county courthouse rang in through the windows, preventing by its very poignant human element the development of detached austerity with which modern courts and lawyers tend to surround themselves.

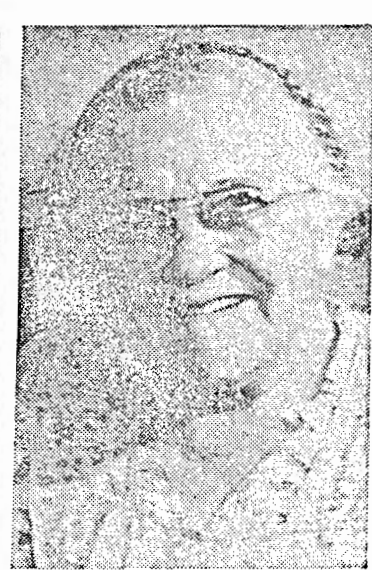
If there is in modern American civilization and social order a point or place where the energetic drive of the people for industrial supremacy can meet with the desire for the quiet rural atmosphere of the country, such a place is Delaware County today.

Its courthouse at Media stands with its face and easterly side toward a thriving industrial and

Old Timesters



HARRY NICHOLS, who will be 81 on Oct. 1. He was born in Brookhaven and has lived in this area ever since. He lives in a trailer near Crozer Hospital off of 14th street. Before retiring he worked in local textile mills.



MRS. BESSIE P. WATSON, 518 E. 11th st., who was born in Chester on Nov. 30, 1875, and has lived here most of her life. She is a member of Bible Presbyterian Church, 13th and Potter streets.

residential community, having many of the attributes of a metropolitan area, with its northerly and southerly side facing broad rolling beautiful farmlands, and discharging within its courthouse obligations to the old order as well as to the new.

This is as it should be. Perhaps in the next 75 years, the court-

house will face on all sides a metropolitan atmosphere. Then indeed will the old order have changed and the people of that future day will look back upon this present era with nostalgia.

That also will be as it should be so long as they, like those who have contributed in some small measure to the developments of

First Motor Bus in Area Brought From N.Y. in 1908

From Times, May 25, 1908:

An automobile coach, the second of its kind in use in this country, will arrive in this city some time this afternoon. It is the property of John J. Ryan Jr., and will be run by him for the present between Chester and Upland and for the particular accommodation of the thousands who will want to visit the cemeteries in the upper

section of the city during the present week and on Memorial Day on Saturday. The maker of the machine will be here tomorrow afternoon, coming from New York, for the purpose of looking over the district with a view of advising in relation to bringing more of the same character of machines here both for business and pleasure use.

The new machine is of the Manhattan make. The other one in use runs between the Walden Asocia and the races at Manhattan Beach, New York.

It has a seating capacity for 12 persons comfortably and will carry as many as 50 when crowded. It will be run from Chester to Upland for the moderate fare of five cents.

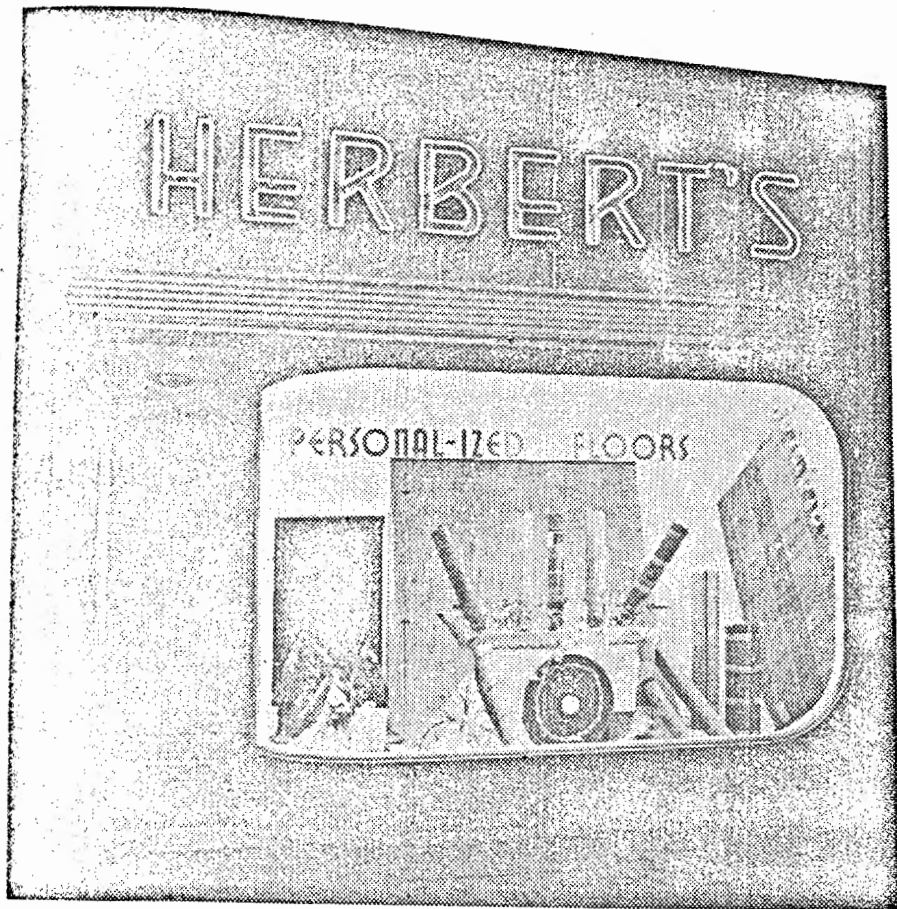
The courts of Delaware County and the bar want the people of Delaware County to recognize them as a forward-looking force for social, industrial and commercial growth. They want at the same time to preserve the human understandings so necessary in the administration of justice, qualities that basically, like the woods and the fields, have their roots in the soil, with a never-ending respect for the dignity of the individual, that these fundamental human rights shall, new ideologies to the contrary notwithstanding, ever be preserved by the people to themselves and never surrendered to the forces of government under the guise of progress.

From Times Mar. 19, 1881

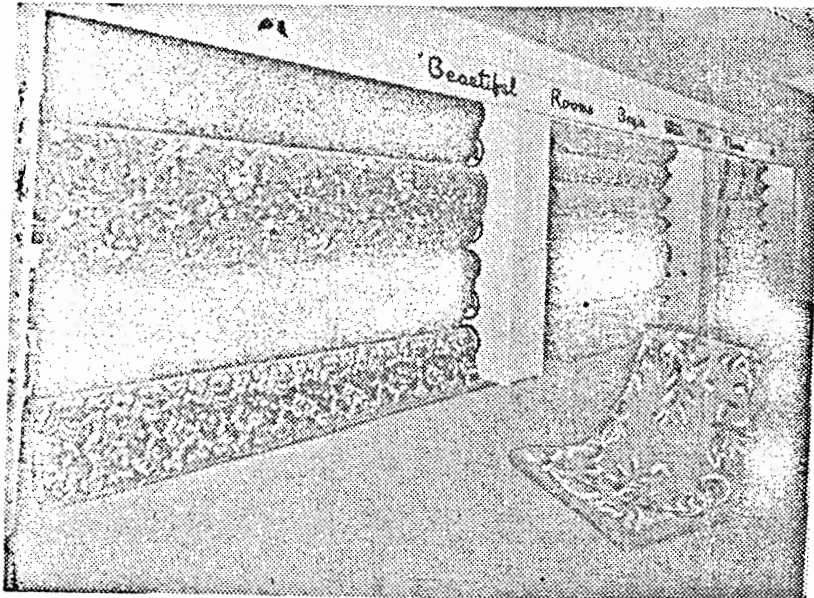
The McClure Gun Club, as usual is ahead in arranging for its annual excursion, and is the first to charter the steamer Republic at Cape May, the excursion to take place on July 23.

Times Adv., 1881

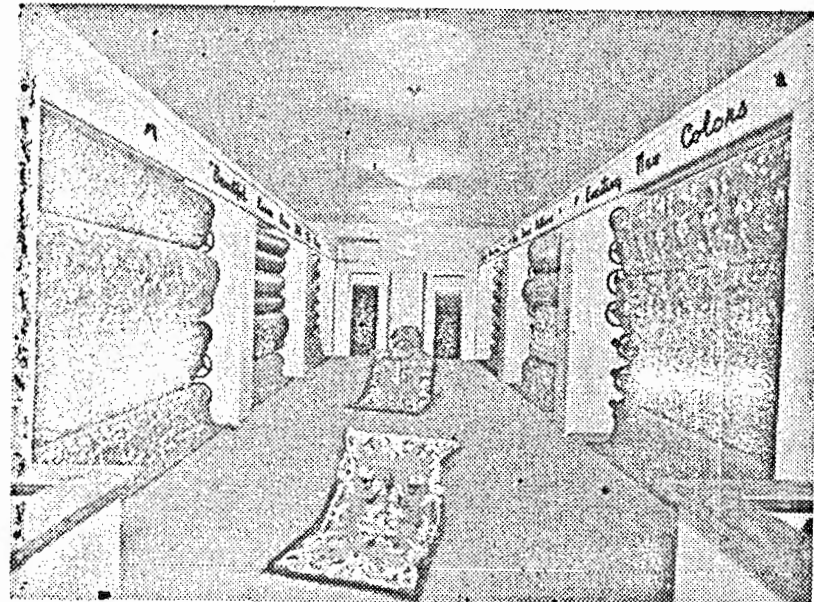
Buy "Kiss Me As I Fall Asleep" John P. Dougherty's new song. For sale at book and music stores.



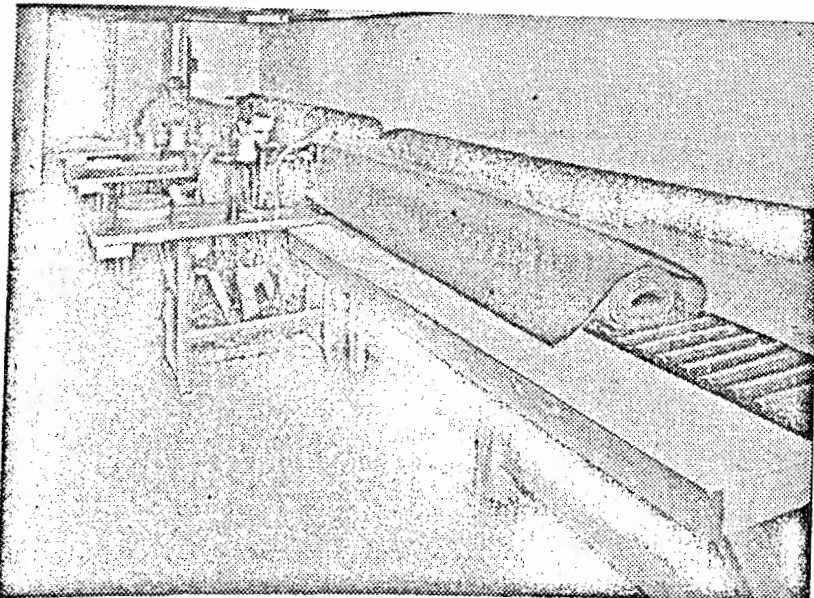
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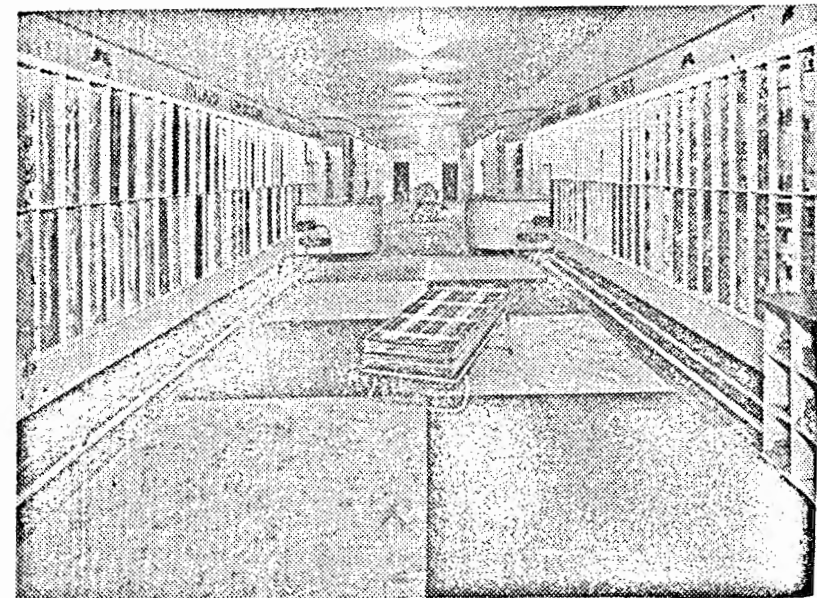
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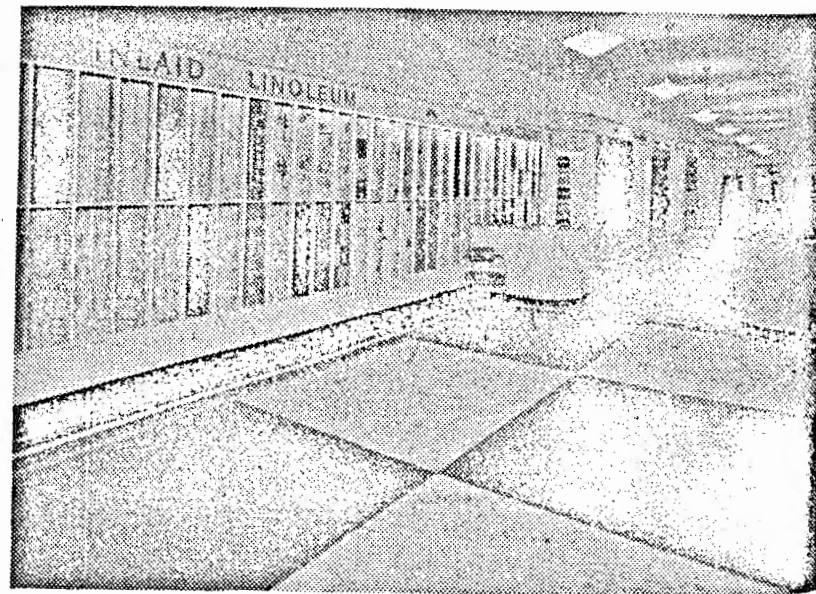
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OUR INLAID LINOLEUM SECTION

CONGRATULATIONS CHESTER TIMES

The entire staff of HERBERT'S is pleased to extend its most sincere good wishes to the CHESTER TIMES, today celebrating its 75th year as a leading Chester institution.

Growth of Transportation From Days of Stage Coach

First Local Railroad Line Opened in 1837

From pack horse to supersonic speed.

That sums up Delaware County's transportation progress from the days of the early settlers.

That statement needs only slight modification to make it apply from 1876 onward.

By 1876, the year the Chester Times was born, the Chester community had steam to propel boat and locomotive, and there were roads of sorts which had a bad habit of becoming mud holes in bad weather.

And, when it snowed hard there was serious interruption of traffic because there was no such thing as heavy equipment to clear the highways.

There was electricity, of course, but 75 years ago no way had been devised to harness that power to moving traffic.

So, from our point of view travel was still primitive and very uncomfortable, whether by rail or by dirt road, or cobbled streets in the year 1876.

Eight Carriages in 1725

Early settlers got along without carriages. In fact there were only eight carriages in the county in 1725.

All traffic in goods was by loaded pack horses, or if going by river, by small boats propelled by oars or sails.

There were stagecoaches and 40 miles was a good day's run. Such travel was costly. There's a record dating back to 1788 which indicated that it cost two shillings to travel 7 miles by stage, or equivalent to about 50 cents. In fact, the equivalent would be much more if we take into account the difference in buying power then and now.

As an interesting sidelight on the inconveniences of travel in the very early days of the colony, it is recalled that prior to 1700 a stranger was forbidden to travel in the community without a traveling pass signed by a magistrate.

First Railroad in 1837

Innkeepers, boatmen and liverymen were bonded and were required to notify local authorities of the presence of strangers.

Steam came early in this area. First railroad was the Philadelphia & Delaware County Railroad, completed from Wilmington to Chester on Dec. 20, 1837, and next year extended to Philadelphia.

Next was the West Chester & Philadelphia Railroad which was

incorporated in 1848 and ran its first train in 1858.

In 1872 the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad became the lessees of an old rail bed from Gray's Ferry to Ridley Creek and later extended its lines along Front street in Chester.

The year 1876 found the Delaware River white with sails, steamers not yet having relegated sailing ships to the past.

About 10 years before that, in 1865, P. Baker & Co. put into service one of the first steam freight boats plying the river, the Chester, which carried goods between this city and Philadelphia on regular schedule.

The Lamokin Appears

Apparently it must have been profitable because opposition appeared within a few months. J. & G. Pennell put into service the Lamokin, a propeller-driven craft.

In 1871 the two lines were consolidated and in 1872 the Delaware River Transportation Co. was formed and immediately built another ship, the City of Chester.

Expansion continued, with the addition of the steamboats Eddystone, Mars and Mary Morgan, the latter a large passenger vessel.

Officers of the company were J. Frank Blanck, president; J. Howard Roop, treasurer, and Capt. Frank S. Baker, secretary.

In April 1870 the Electric Line between Wilmington and New York via the Delaware and Raritan canals established direct tri-weekly communication from Chester to New York, placing additional steamers on the route.

Steamboat Co. Formed

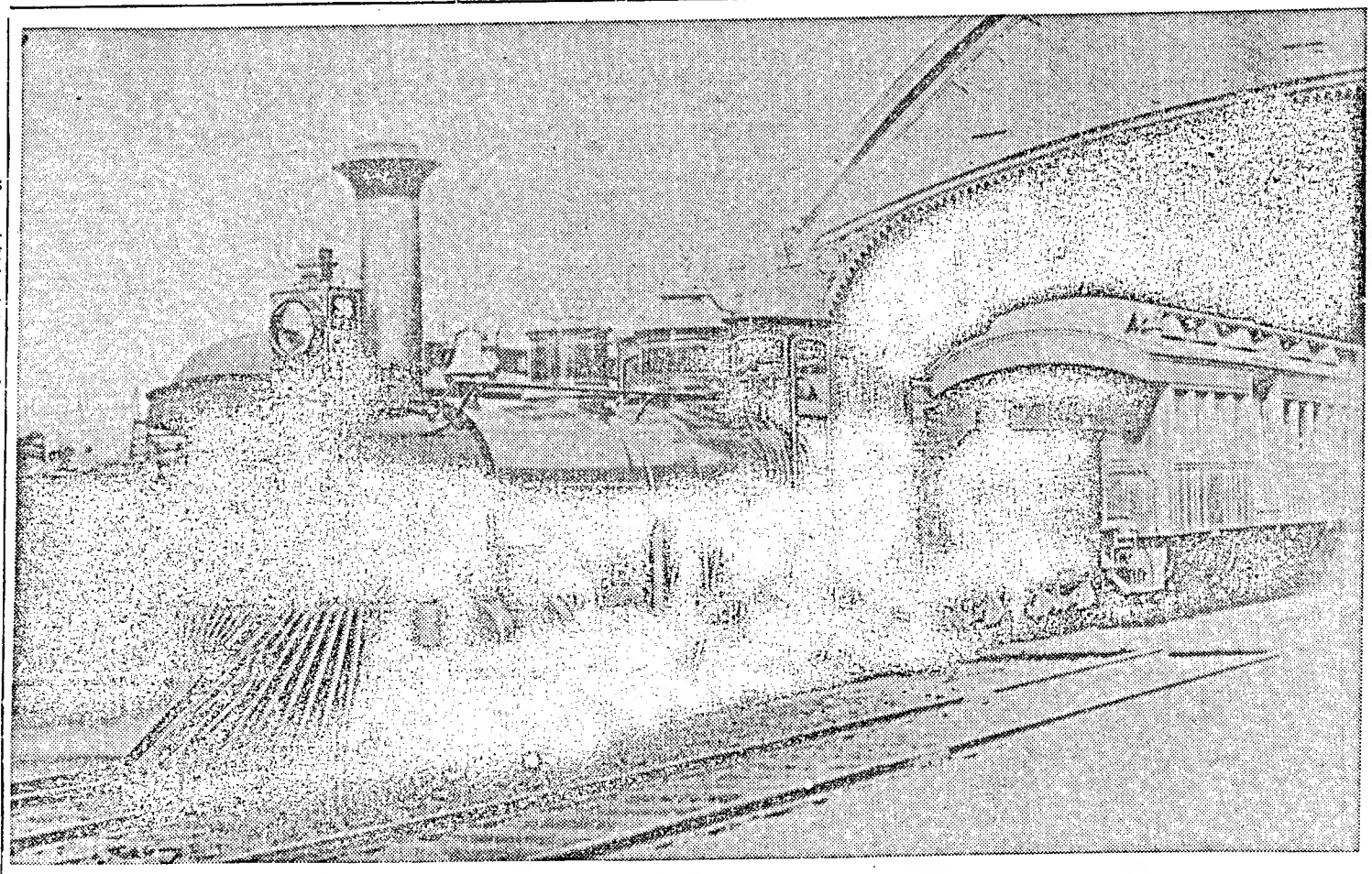
A new organization was formed in 1883, the Chester Steamboat Co. with its ship, the Artisan for the Chester-Philadelphia run.

The same year R. W. Ramsden, proprietor of the Pioneer Stage Line from Chester to Upland, started a freight line between this city and Philadelphia with his barge, the M. Massey.

The barge was burned to the water's edge at the foot of Edgmont avenue a few months later, and that was the end of that venture.

Another short-lived venture was the barge Sarah, of which Captain Deakney was manager. It began daily trips between the two cities but was withdrawn after a few months.

Local rail history was much



Chesterites Saw This Type of Train In 1876

Penna. R. R. Photo

more stable... and profitable.

Back in 1876 the Pennsylvania Railroad, too, was a mere infant with some 35 passenger trains linking the grown Delaware County community to Philadelphia.

But today the railroad has greatly increased its service and now 130 through, and suburban trains provide transportation for thousands of Chester area residents daily and scores of long distance and local freights are the arteries of commerce that link Chester's industrial might to the world.

Another Pennsylvania Railroad line, the branch between West Chester and Philadelphia, also plays a dominant part in the county's business and social life for thousands of residents of Media, Swarthmore, Lansdowne and other communities commute daily to their employment in Philadelphia on the 45 fast passenger trains that serve that territory.

In January, 1838, the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Co. opened the line between Gray's Ferry, Philadelphia, and

Wilmington providing Chester with passenger and freight service.

Early Description

A guide book of this railroad issued in 1877 has this description of the early railroad service through Chester:

"The Philadelphia terminus is at Broad Street and Washington Avenue, where the company has erected one of the finest and most commodious depots in the city. Out from this depot 35 trains daily go down the track to Lamokin, Wilmington, Baltimore and intervening stations: trains having their terminus at Lamokin and Wilmington being primarily run as accommodation trains, distributing their loads of human freight all along the line.

"With double tracks of the best steel rails; superb cars provided with air brakes and all valuable improvements as fast as their worth is tested; with the very best engines that can be made the railroad is recognized to be one of the best built, best equipped and best

Turn to Page 8-A

History of Bus Company Goes Back Nearly 150 Year

Modern highway transportation in Chester and the Delaware County area goes back nearly 150 years.

The bus is the symbol of modern highway transportation, supplied here by the Southern Pennsylvania Bus Co. and though the bus is very modern, the company traces its history back to 1811.

Its ancestor was the Wilmington and Great Valley Turnpike Co., the great-grand-daddy of Southern Penn.

That old company was more concerned with providing "good" highways than putting rolling equipment on them.

The next big date which figures in modern transportation was June 29, 1864, when the first street car, powered by horses, was put into service in Wilmington, Del., and followed in 1882 by a similar horse car service in Chester.

In those days a man outlasted a horse. The steed was usually retired after four years in harness.

Paid 10-12 Cents an Hour

The men stayed on and, for standing on the platform behind the horses, yanking the reins, and stepping on the gong for from eight to 18 hours a day, they received from 10 to 12 cents an hour.

The local antecedent of the Southern Penn was the Chester Street Railway Co., organized in 1882, first to supply service. In that year a track was laid 3d street from Market to Harwick streets in the then borough South Chester.

That track was shortly after extended from 3d and Market street to 13th street and Edgmont avenue.

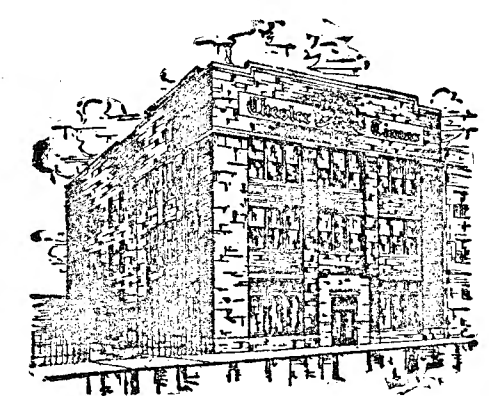
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RALPH T. GRIER Heads Southern Penn

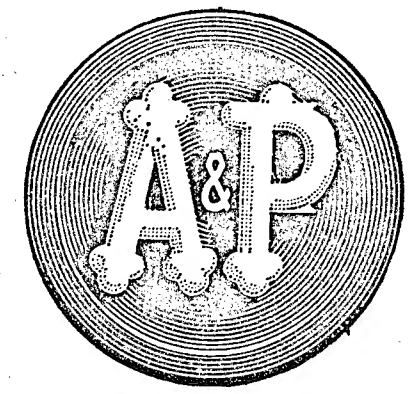
Congratulations to the

Chester Times



1876

1951



A&P Food Stores, another old hand at serving the public, joins your many friends in offering congratulations on the celebration of your 75th Anniversary.

The Chester Times has made a very substantial contribution to the growth and well being of Chester and Delaware County and should be very proud of its seventy-five years of service to the people of this area.

A&P is a veteran in serving the public, too, having opened its first store before the Civil War. Developing a tradition for quality and courteous service, it marched down the years with a record of steady progress, even as your fine newspaper.

And so A&P is happy for you, and wish you good luck in years ahead.

The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company

In Chester its Our Beautiful New Air-Conditioned Market
at 1118 Edgmont Avenue....
The "Avenue of Progress" Now Widened -
Repared and Open to 2-Way Traffic!

To School, To School With Pencils And Rule

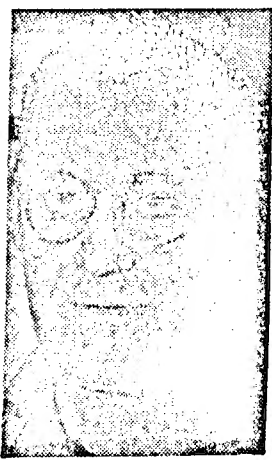
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Edwards
THE SHOE FOR CHILDREN

No back-to-school outfit is complete unless it includes famous Edwards shoes for children. They're styled to the young folks fancy, and built to the high standards that both mother and doctor will approve. Bring the youngsters in while full stocks insure best choice, and let us show you how to combine expert fitting, foot comfort and long wear. Sizes from tot's to teenager's.

Shoes for the Entire Family

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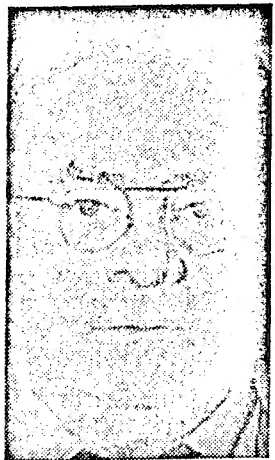
939 MARKET STREET MARCUS HOOK



ANTHONY MARTIN
66-49 Dept.
30 Years Service



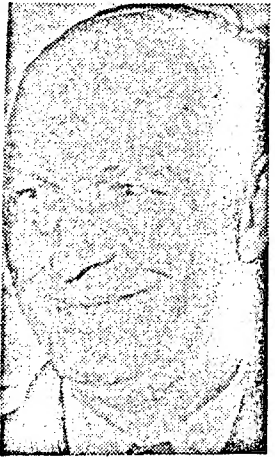
DAVID VAN HORN
34-1 Dept.
30 Years Service



RAYMOND CONSTANTINO
30-5 Dept.
20 Years Service



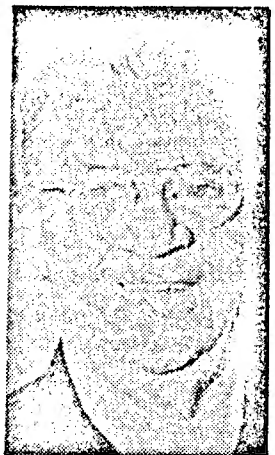
JOHN MANAGLE
4-51 Dept.
20 Years Service



W.M. NOWAK
42-47 Dept.
20 Years Service



WALTER FELTS
75-14 Dept.
25 Years Service



HARRY SHARPLESS
36-55 Dept.
25 Years Service



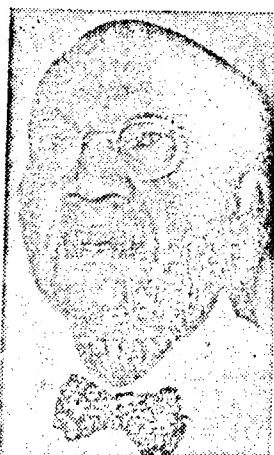
TONY MASTEN
51-30 Dept.
30 Years Service



J. ALFRED DAVIS
91-102 Dept.
25 Years Service



CLARENCE COPPER
8-420 Dept.
35 Years Service



EDWARD DUTTON
97-16 Dept.
25 Years Service



W.M. EDGE
80-42 Dept.
25 Years Service

THE "SUN'S WAY" OF BUILDING

The Men That Make . . .

Sun Ship is proud of its history . . . and doubly proud of the men whose loyalty, ability and spirit have made that history.

Those who work at Sun Ship know that reference to the "spirit" of the great yard is no mere catch-phrase. The hundreds of workers who wear service pins that honor 15, 20, 25, 30 or 35 years at Sun will tell you of the tradition that stretches back to the stormy day in October, 1917 when the first ship launched here – the 10,600-ton "Chester Sun" – zoomed down the ways.

The company's files bear ample evidence that outsiders have noted this spirit of capable, cheerful teamwork. Recently, the Captain of the U.S.S. Capricornus wrote of "the statement by several of the officers and men of the CAPRICORNUS in the tenor of 'Every man in Sun Ship is a good salesman for Sun Ship'."

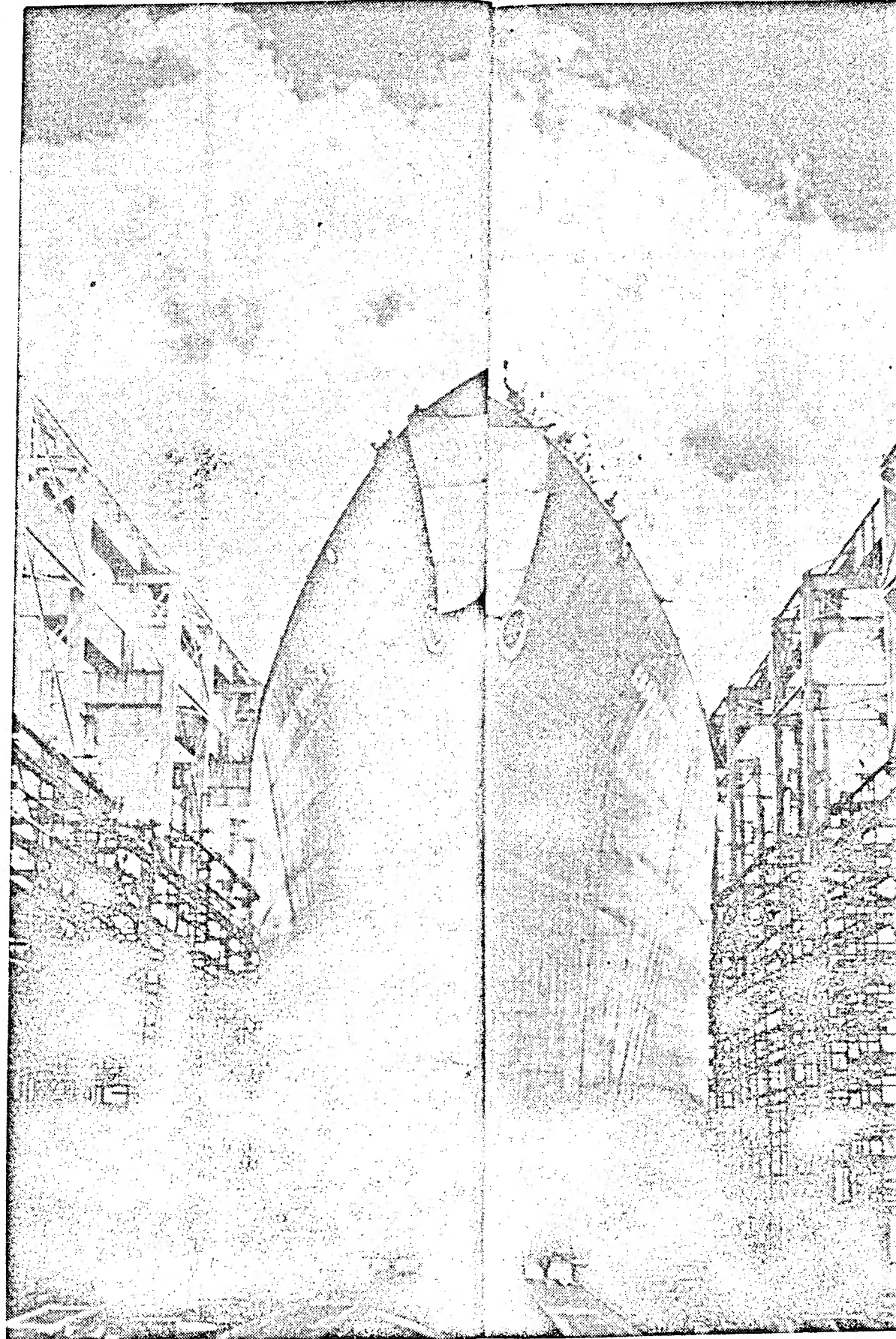
Perhaps the old story of the three stonecutters hits the point best. One said he was "just cutting rocks." The second was "working for a living." The third was "building a cathedral."

That's the touch of vision and personal interest the men at Sun couple with their skill. That's why a touch of personal pride runs throughout the yard from the machine shop's chatty "amen corner" to the rigger on the highest crane when word comes of some new achievement by a ship "we built."

Eleven Sun-built ships with Admiral Halsey's fleet when victory came in Japan – a Presidential citation for the "Alchiba" – the tanker "Ohio" . . . torpedoed, air-bombed, set afire . . . but getting her precious cargo of oil through to beleaguered Malta – the "Cimarron" refueling two fighting ships in Korea.

Sun's annals are rich in stories of how ships and other equipment built here stood up under the test of war and under the lashings ships must face on the seven seas even in times of peace.

Yes, Sun Ship is proud of its history . . . prouder still of the men whose skill, loyalty and friendly teamwork have made that history possible.



An octave of industry . . . Sun Ship's eight stretch along the Delaware in a pattern of America's power.

THE SUN SHIP BUILDING & I

CHESTER PENNA.

BUILDING GREAT SHIPS

... The Ships That Serve

William Penn, himself a partner in a shipbuilding firm, wrote in 1685, "Some vessels have been here built, and many boats; and by that means a ready conveniency for passage of people and goods."

Chester, where the founder first set foot on his new Province of Pennsylvania, has added its full share to the shipbuilding tradition which won for the Delaware the nickname "The Clyde of America."

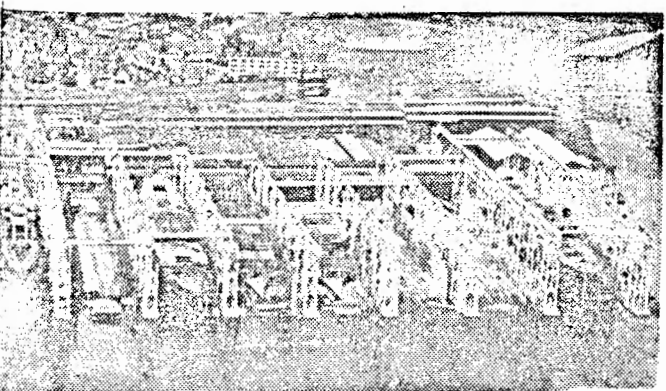
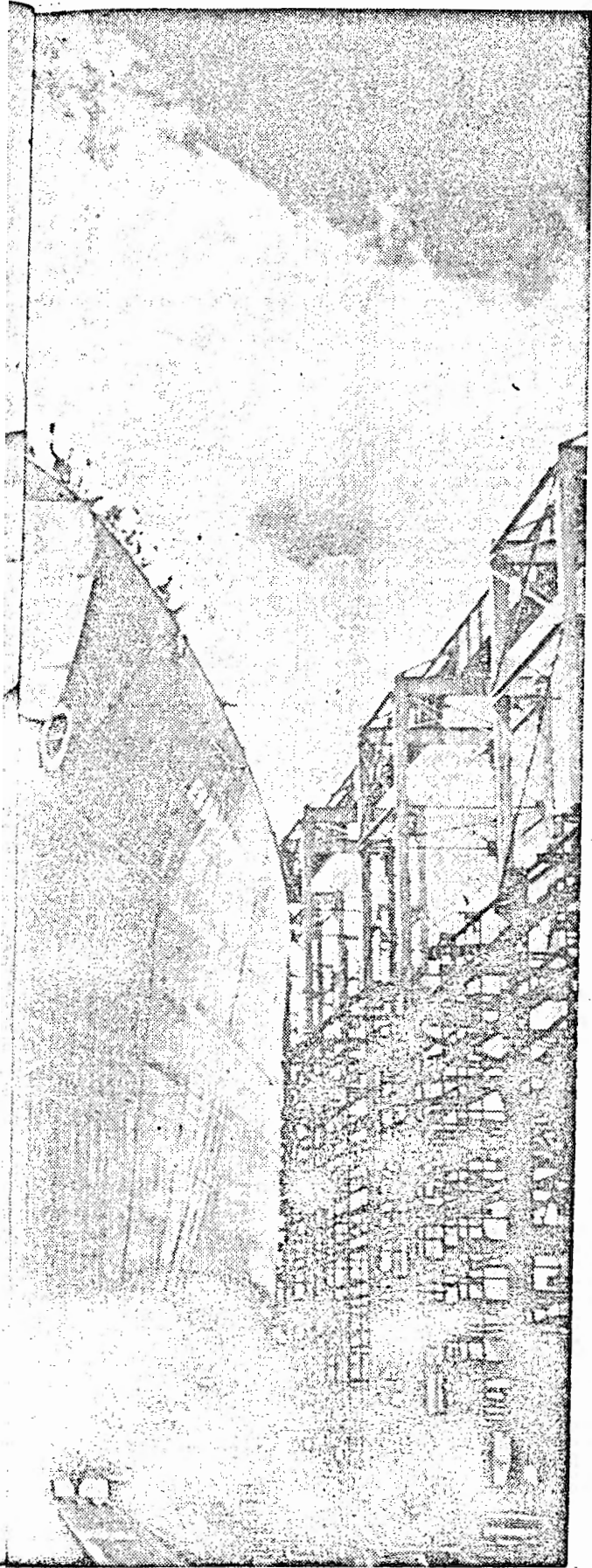
In 1876, when the Chester Times was founded, the shipyards of John B. Roach - known as the Delaware River Iron Shipbuilding and Engine Works - stretched for a quarter mile along the river front.

But it was the twentieth century that brought the great old city into the field of world leadership in shipbuilding. When Sun Ship was founded, in 1916, there were a few thousand shipyard workers employed in Delaware river plants. America's needs in World War II found Sun Ship able to expand its activities to a point where there were 35,650 workers on its rolls.

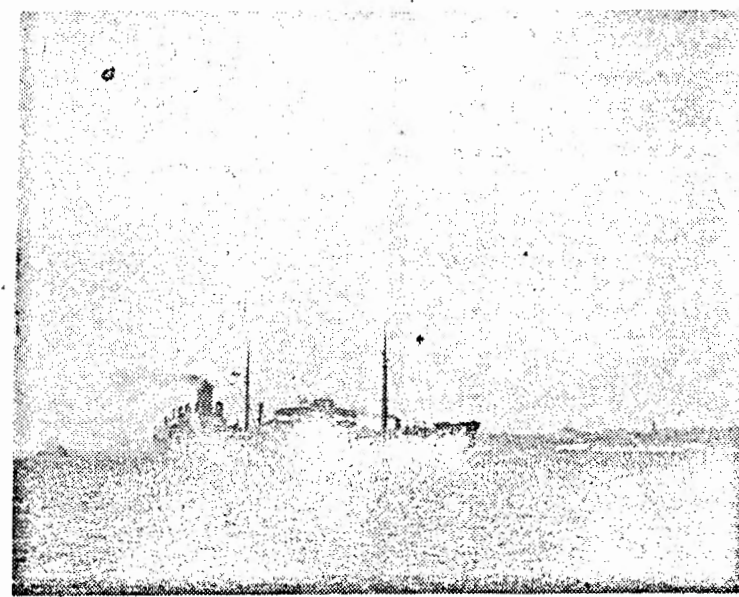
American industry has proved its ability to meet the challenge of war. But like the American workers, its real interest is in normal peacetime prosperity. That is the tradition in which Sun Ship has been developed under the guidance of its first president, Mr. J. Howard Pew, and those who have followed him as president - Mr. J. N. Pew, Jr., Mr. John G. Pew, and Mr. Richard L. Burke, who took the office in 1950.

To the honors won by Sun in shipbuilding through pioneer work in developing the High-Speed Tanker, the Sub-Assembly Method, the All-Welded Construction and the development of marine Diesel engines, the great yard has added fame in other fields. Special equipment built by Sun for oil refineries and chemical plants are serving peacetime needs of homes and industries in many states and many foreign lands. For any job a machine can do ... Sun can build that special machine.

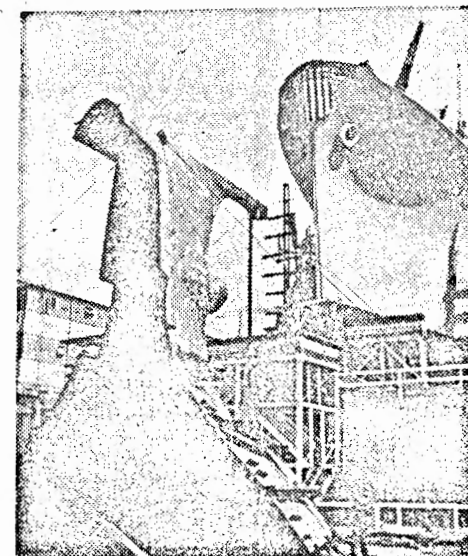
This versatility of products has given Sun a balance in normal operation which makes for steady work to hold intact the great organization of engineers and craftsmen who have helped give meaning to the slogan "What Chester Makes ... Makes Chester."



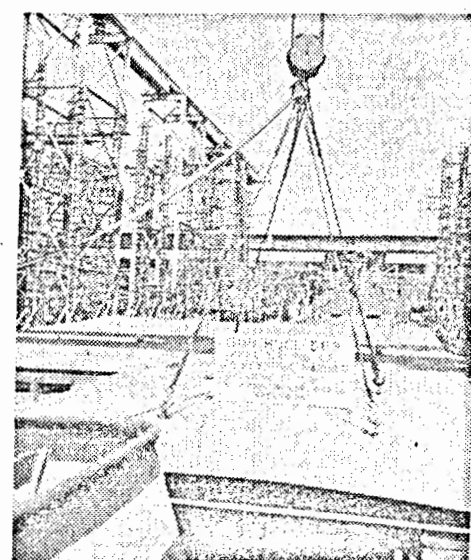
stretch along the Delaware in a pattern of power.



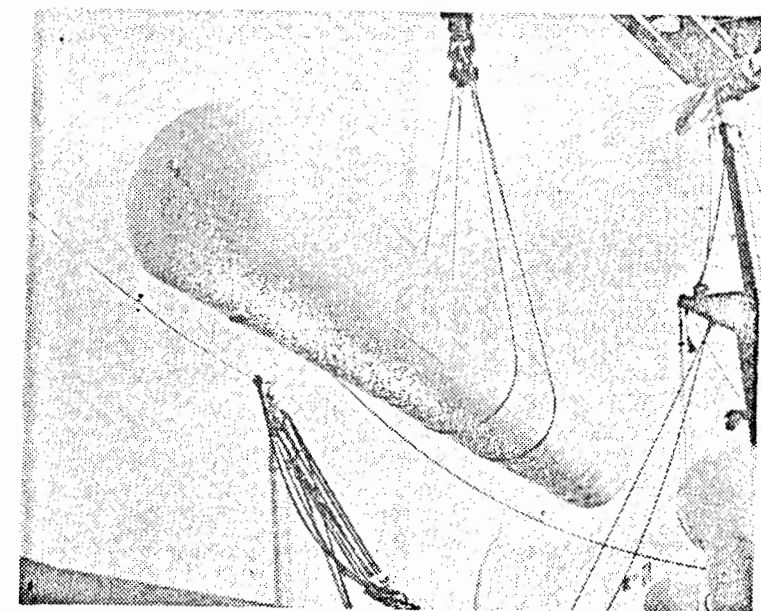
The Esso Rochester, one of more than 250 ships launched at Sun Ship between Pearl Harbor Day and V-J Day, gave a gallant account of herself in the Pacific. Her gun crew winged an attacking dive bomber at Leyte.



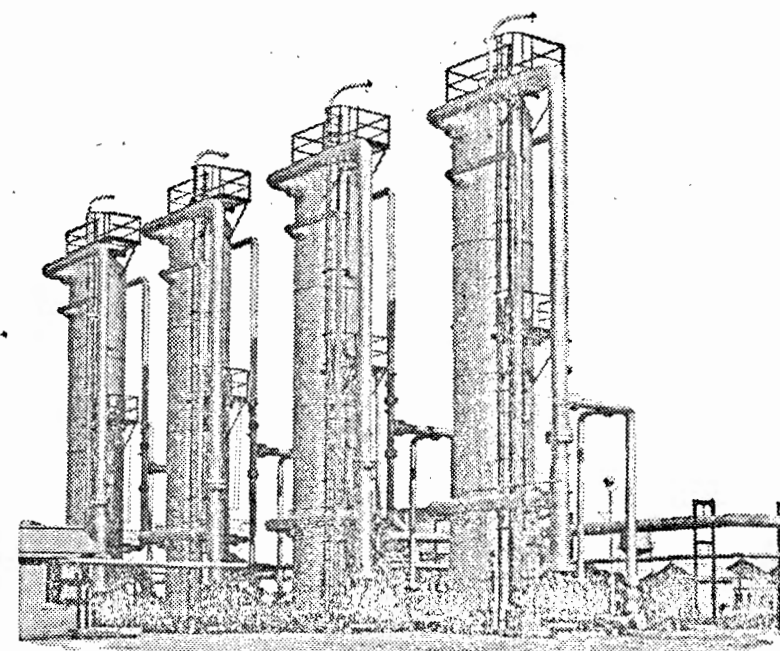
Men, machines and mighty ships form an infinite variety of patterns for the camera's eye at Sun Ship, and preparations for every launching rouse a thrill in even the oldest worker in the big shipyard.



Uncle Sam's Maritime Administration wants speedy mariner-type cargo boats, and the contract for the first five of them was awarded to Sun Ship. The keel for the first, the Keystone Mariner, was laid on June 15.



Gigantic is the word for this mighty propane tank, but they don't come too big for Sun Ship's riggers to handle deftly, and deliver safely, by rail, truck or water.



In many states and in foreign lands, refinery and chemical equipment built at Sun Ship is bringing light, heat, comfort and power to homes and industries.

IG & DRY DOCK CO.

PENNA.

First Local Railroad Line Opened in 1837

Continued From Page 5-A
managed roads in this or any country."

Population About 400

The guide book al has this to say about the early history of Chester and the importance of the railroad:

"In 1776 the population of Chester was probably about 400 and it is doubtful whether the number of inhabitants increased at all between 1776 and 1827.

"At the latter date the whole number of buildings in the town was about 70, including barns, stables and shops. Between 1830 and 1840, the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad was built, passing through Chester, and extensive stone quarries were opened in the vicinity. These enterprises gave impetus to the town, which, in 1840, increased its number of buildings to 224 and its population to something over 700."

As an example of the service between Chester and Philadelphia in 1876, the commuter of the early days boarded a train at Chester at 7:13 a. m. and arrived in Philadelphia at 8 a. m. Stops were made at Crum Lynne, Ridley Park, Moores, Glenolden, Sharon Hill, Darby, Paschall, Bonaffon, Mt. Moriah, 58th Street and Gray's Ferry.

The 13.4-mile trip was run in 47 minutes. Today's commuter trains make the same runs in 25 to 30 minutes and through trains make the Philadelphia-Chester run in 16 minutes.

Branch Lines

The Centennial History of the Pennsylvania Railroad by Burgess and Kennedy provides this interesting history of the West Chester branch and other lines serving Delaware County:

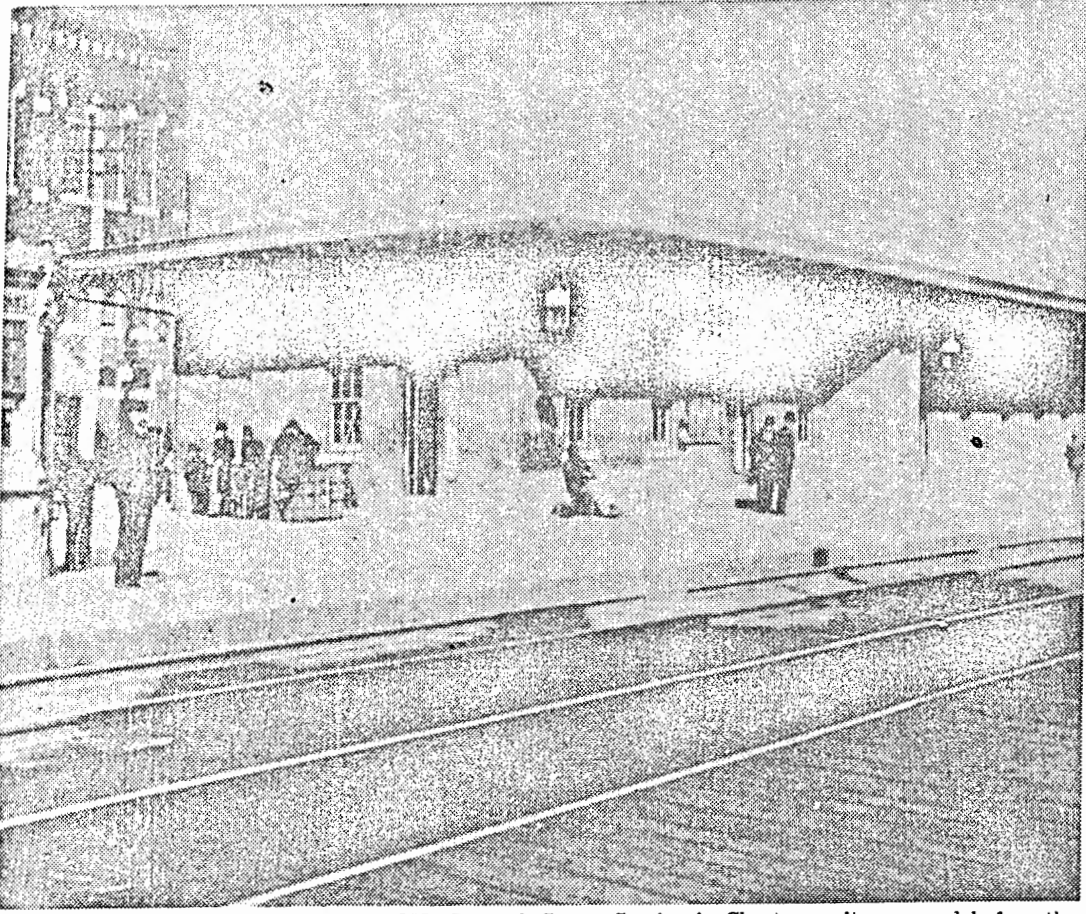
"The West Chester & Philadelphia was incorporated in 1848 to build a suburban line a distance of 26 miles. The company was not organized until 1850 and construction was started in 1852 and completed from Philadelphia to Media in 1854 and on to West Chester in 1858.

"The Philadelphia & Baltimore Central was a consolidation of a Pennsylvania and a Maryland corporation organized to construct a railroad from a point (Wawa) about 18 miles from Philadelphia on the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad to a point 10 miles north of Baltimore on the Northern Central Railroad. This was a true 'Farmers' railroad."

"The country to be traversed was entirely agricultural, the road was to be built by the subscriptions of the farmers along the line and it was to stop short of terminal cities. Precautions were to be taken against control of the property by large city interests, though when the farmers failed to supply the necessary finances, it was found that the city investors were not particularly interested.

46 Miles Long

"After many difficulties, the road was completed from Wawa to the



PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD STATION—The 6th Street Station in Chester as it appeared before the road was elevated in 1901. To the left can be seen a part of Pierce's newstand. In the background is a building which still stands today, a portion of which is occupied by Lloyd's Men's Store. Just recently, while contractors were laying new water mains in Edgmont avenue, they unearthed mementos of the old station. About five feet under the surface of the street, workmen found old railroad ties, some pipe, and heavy wire cable, all relics of the days when the railroad ran through the city at street level.

Susquehanna River and a connection with the Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad in 1868 and there it stopped.

"Its length was 46 miles. On Jan. 13, 1868, the company leased the Chester Creek Railroad, 6.15 miles long from Lenni to Jamokin, Pa., giving a connection with the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore south of Philadelphia."

During World War I years the railroad built the Chester and Philadelphia branch a distance of 9.58 miles to expedite the movement of war freight between the two cities. Work on this branch started in January of 1917 and was completed to Baldwin in July, 1918, and to Market street, Chester, in 1924. This branch now has an important role serving heavy industries in the Chester area.

Electrification Project

One of the greatest improvements in passenger and freight service in Delaware County was the electrification of the railroad's main line between Philadelphia, Chester and Wilmington on Sept. 30, 1928, and the West Chester branch on Dec. 2 of the same year.

After the purchase of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad by the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1881, the Baltimore & Ohio decided to build its own line to Philadelphia.

Early in 1883, the first actual

contract had been awarded. The contract was for the approaches and masonry piers of the great wrought-iron bridge to be built over the Brandywine at Wilmington.

That contract was quickly followed by others. The parent company built the road to the state line which separates Maryland from Delaware. The Baltimore & Philadelphia Railroad was incorporated to build the extension through Delaware and Pennsylvania.

By May 25, 1886, enough of the new line had been completed to permit the transfer of the Baltimore-Wilmington sector to the operating forces of the company for regular freight and passenger service.

Freight Service Started

On July 11, the same year, the Baltimore-Philadelphia freight service was started and on Sept. 19, the same year, through passenger service between the two cities was established.

And by December, the same year, through passenger train service was opened between New York and Washington by a joint traffic agreement with the Philadelphia & Reading and the Central Railroad of New Jersey. A car ferry was used between Locust Point and Can-

intact, engines, and cars, across Baltimore Harbor.

Chester and the rest of Delaware County have surged forward rapidly during recent years as a great industrial community. The two last wars had much to do with increasing the city's and the county's population.

Industry, too, has expanded and many outside corporations have settled in the Chester area.

So, since modern life moves on roads and highways, it is natural that the state highway department contemplates expenditures of millions of dollars in the next several years on road improvements for the county.

Industrial Highway

Probably the most important of recently finished highways is MacDade boulevard and, on the heels of that thoroughfare, the Industrial highway. Both link Philadelphia with thriving communities in the county.

Another, and more recent major highway development is the 100-mile eastern extension of the Pennsylvania Turnpike, which was dedicated Oct. 23, 1950.

While MacDade boulevard and the Industrial highway are the major road improvements immediately touching Chester, all the county systems are conveniences for Chester.

Foundation for the road improve-

65 Horses, Mules Pulled Street Cars

In 1887 the Chester Street Railway Company "employed" 65 horses and mules to pull its cars along the streets of the city.

The company figured it cost 48 cents a day to maintain each animal, including feed, wages of the stable superintendent and his hands, the blacksmith's pay and shoes.

Each horse or mule made three trips a day, covering about 20 miles. They were fed crushed corn, cut hay and bran; got a rest of two hours between each run, and had a day off each week.

ments contemplated by the state highway department was furnished by the Delaware County Chamber of Commerce, which shortly after the last war drew up a 10-year program.

Fourteen Projects

Fourteen projects were listed. One of those projects was improvement of Middletown road. This, too, was finished recently, giving easy access to Baltimore pike just west of Media, and the communities along its route.

Still in the future for Chester is the Chester Express Highway, to parallel 12th street. The state intends to finance it and an early start is expected.

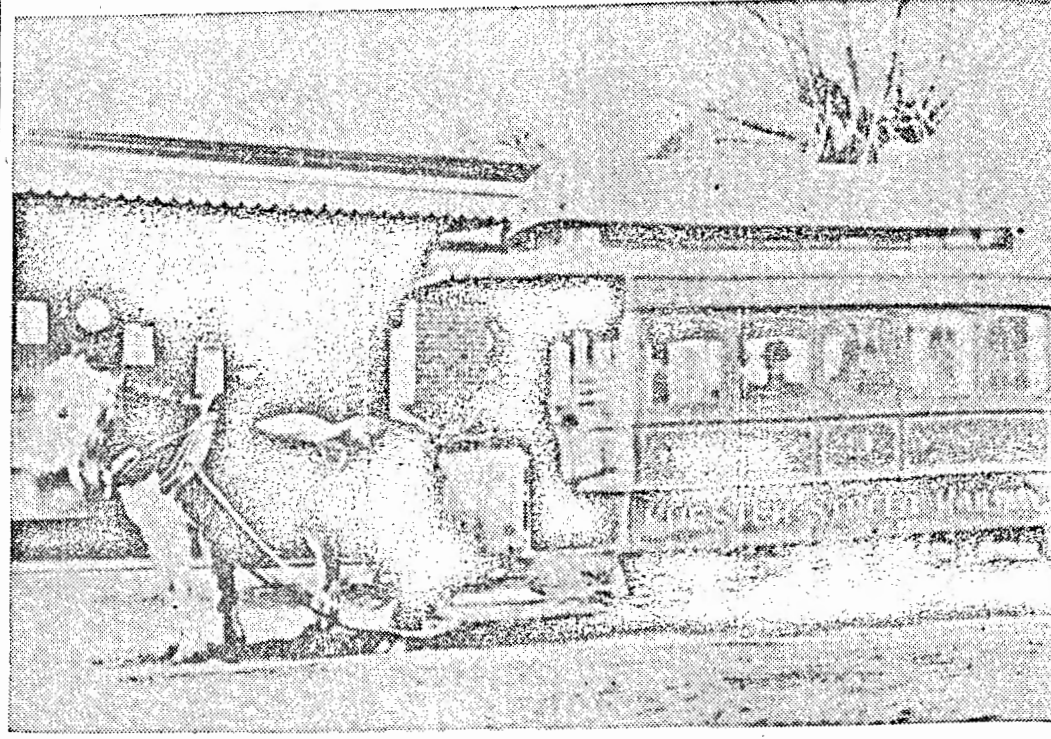
One of the chief obstacles to this project was hurdled three years ago when \$1 million was posted for property damages. The city has pledged \$600,000 and the county will pay the other \$400,000.

Old Timer



MRS. MARY I. WOLFENDEN, 608 Fulton st., who has lived in Chester since shortly after her birth, Jan. 9, 1869, in Bridge-water. Her late husband, John, was a carpenter.

Bus Company Has Long History



HORSE CAR ERA—This is a picture of one of the horse cars that brought Upland residents to Chester before 1893. The picture was taken at 4th street in Upland. It is said that the horse cars lasted for about 11 years, from 1882 to 1893 when electric cars made their first appearance.

Continued From Page 5-A

where the car stables were located, the same site now occupied by the Southern Penn's fine modern new building.

In 1883 the line was extended to Upland and in 1886 track was laid in 5th street and Potter street to 24th street and Providence avenue. Some of the cars were powered by mules.

Union Railway Co. Formed

In 1890 the Union Railway Co. was formed with Richard Peters as president and Robert Wetherill, Richard Wetherill, John B. Robinson, C. F. Denis, W. B. Broomall and J. Frank Black as directors.

This company started construction of track in 2d street from Market street to Highland avenue to run in opposition to the line in 3d street operated by the Chester Street Railway Co., of which Col. Samuel A. Dyer was president.

But before completion of the road, the interests of both companies were merged by the leasing of the Chester Street Railway to the Union Railway and Col. Dyer was made general manager of the consolidation.

By 1892 the operators were convinced electricity was here to stay and so was built a car barn and powerhouse on Penn street above

3d street and poles and wires began to appear.

The original equipment consisted of four boilers, two small Wetherill engines with dynamos and ten electric cars.

At the same time track was laid from 3d and Clayton streets to Marcus Hook and on Dec. 10, 1892, the first electric car was run on 2d street.

In the meantime a line was being laid from Chester to Media and from Chester to Darby. In 1893 the Chester & Media Electric Railway and the Chester, Darby & Philadelphia Electric Railway Co. were leased to the Union Railway Co.

Acquired Franchises

The next year, 1894, the Chester Traction acquired by lease all the rights and franchises of the Union Railway.

Four years later, in 1898, E. W. Clark & Co., of Philadelphia, bought the controlling interest and, having at the same time also acquired the Wilmington City Railway, they built the line connecting the cities of Chester and Wilmington.

In 1899 the control of the combined system in Chester and Wilmington passed out of the Clark Co. hands to the United Power and Transportation Co.

Under the new control the powerhouse was enlarged and equipped

with new machinery, a new barn with a capacity of 100 was built and new cars ordered.

Then in 1910 was formed Southern Pennsylvania Traction Co. This, in turn, was followed by dissolution of the various companies and subsidiaries by court and the Southern Pennsylvania Bus Co. was given the by the Public Utility Commission to take over operation with

The present company's great disaster occurred Jan. 22, when its bus barn and offices, street and Edgmont avenue, completely destroyed by fire, with dozens of buses.

The new building was occupied in April, 1949.

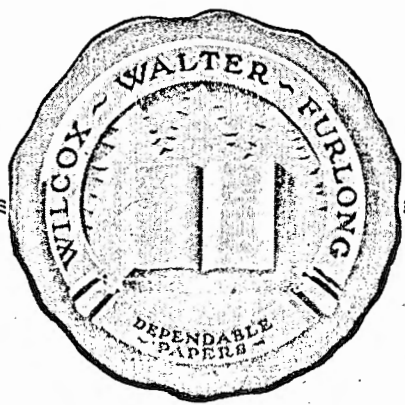
What Chester Makes

GENERAL STEEL

.... Makes Chester

Our stock in trade is simply this . . .

The world's best papers
from America's Finest Mills



WILCOX-WALTER-FURLONG PAPER CO.

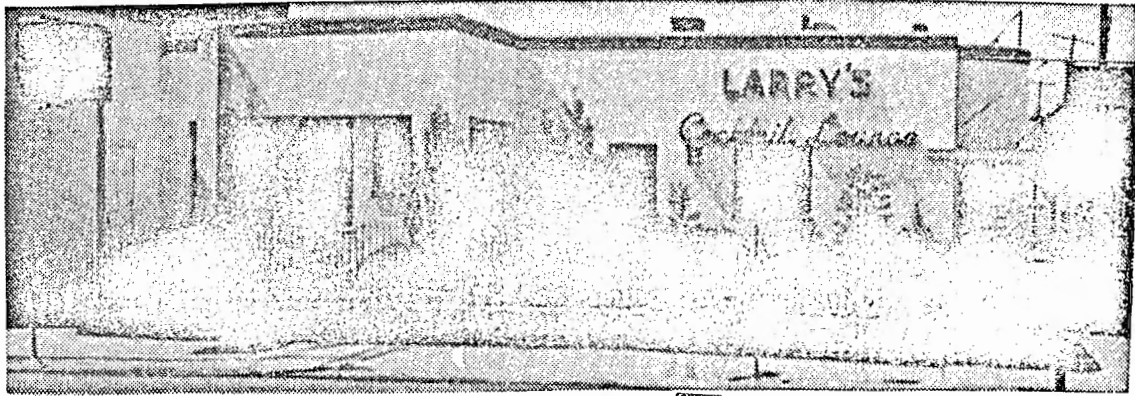
Philadelphia, Pa.

Bethlehem, Pa.

Washington, D. C.

LARRY'S cocktail lounge
ninth street at welsh

we note a star of our city—the Times
—we congratulate you



note: we have a most palatable menu for your eating pleasure — some suggestions — delicious thick prime sirloin steaks, lobster tails cooked just the way you like them, sumptuous southern (pan) fried chicken, a large variety of sandwiches, jumbo shrimp cocktails are just a few suggestions on our menu. So stop in for an evening meal or just a snack, you will enjoy in beautiful surroundings by candle light. Dinners served daily from 5 p. m. — lounge opens at 3.

by popular demand we
take pleasure in the return
of another great star of note

art hinett
a master of the hammond organ

on

september 17

every evening and saturday afternoon
cocktail hour at 3 o'clock for
your listening pleasure!

our cocktail lounge is always scientifically air-conditioned for your safety and comfort

1400 Passengers Use Fast-Growing International Airport Daily

Each day, nearly 1400 persons enter and leave Delaware County airport, taking off or landing at one of the country's fastest-growing and most up to date airports, just a few miles from downtown Chester. On a site comprising 2500 acres along the recently completed Governor Printz highway is the Philadelphia International Airport, now in the advanced stages of its ultimate construction.

Through this airport during 1951 volume of passengers equal to almost 10 times the total population of Chester will arrive and depart. In addition, cargo, mail and express shipments to and from thousands of factories and plants and business establishments will arrive and depart.

Despite the energetic and forward-looking program adopted at Philadelphia International Airport, aviation in this area is, in a sense, still in swaddling clothes.

Aviation Stepchild

Since its beginning, the local airport has been truly a stepchild of the airlines despite the progress that has been made since the end of World War II. Philadelphia has not gained the service which it deserves and which its needs demand.

But what was the beginning of this great air depot which is experiencing growing pains and which promise to be unique among airports when it is completed?

Philadelphia's recognition of the importance of air transport facilities are concerned, dates back to very short time after the birth of aviation as an industry. However, true to Philadelphia tradition, the starts were made and the city fathers of that day failed to see air transportation in its true perspective.

It was on July 12, 1920, during the administration of the late Mayor J. Hampton Moore, when the War Department in a civil defense effort comparable, in a lesser degree, to our present-day situation suggested the consideration of a landing area for aircraft in southwest Philadelphia.

However, no particular site was chosen, and it was not until 1926 when the National Air Races were held on Philadelphia's Model Farm adjoining the present airport, that

any physical progress was made in making a vision a reality.

The next year, when an air arm of the Pennsylvania National Guard was formed, hangars were constructed on the edge of what was considered to be an adequate landing area west of Island road and south of Essington avenue (now Governor Printz highway). These facilities were of a very primitive nature.

Hog Island Tract

In 1929, Mayor Harry S. Mackey broke away from the near-sighted policy that had persisted for so many years. He pictured a combined air, rail and marine terminal next to the national guard reservation. And this vision led to the city's acquisition by purchase from the federal government of the entire area known as the Hog Island tract.

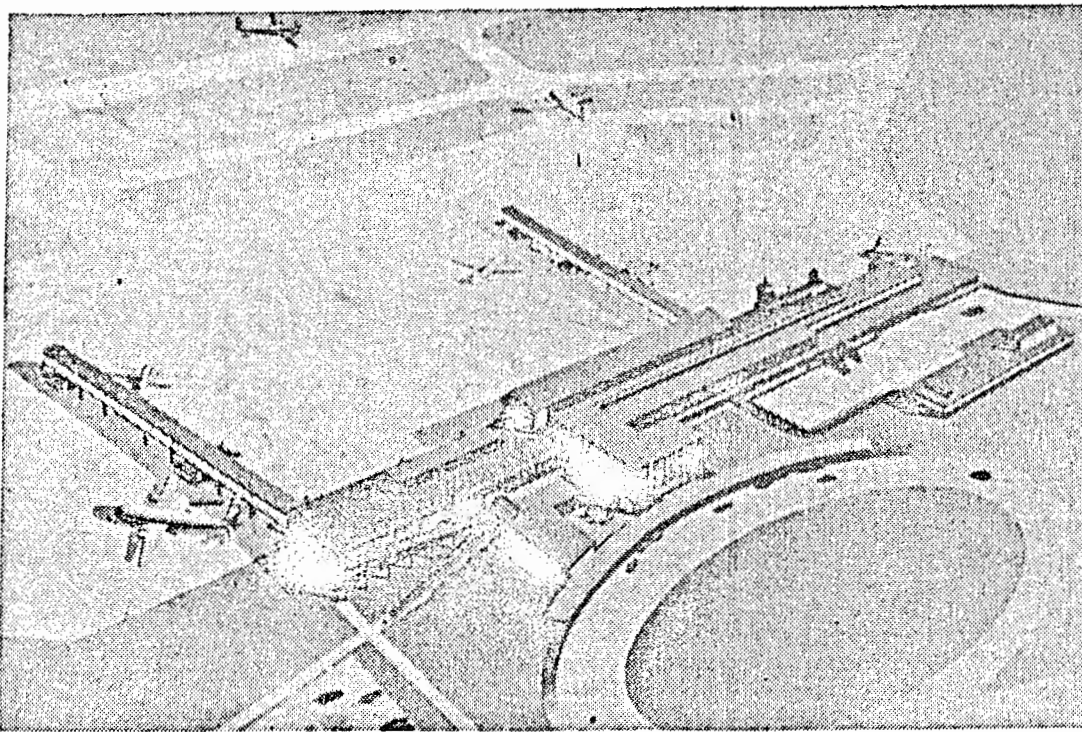
In 1932, Mayor S. Davis Wilson officially sponsored the new municipal airport, which was named, in his honor, the S. Davis Wilson Airport. Shortly after that, a serious flood swept the area, caused by the failure of the dikes along the Delaware River.

Following this, the city brought pressure to bear on the federal government and the Work's Progress Administration began a reclamation project to bring the airport to satisfactory grade by a deposit of nine feet of fill, pumped from the river.

Slowly, work progressed. Four paved runways, each a mile long, and a temporary terminal building were constructed by the city, and on June 1, 1940, the S. Davis Wilson Airport was officially dedicated. At that time, four scheduled airlines which had been operating at Central Airport in Camden moved their operations to the bigger and safer field in southwest Philadelphia.

Closed During War

With the coming of World War II, the airport suffered a terrific blow—it was closed by an administrative order of the War Department because of what was considered to be a hazard presented by the ammunition loading activities at the nearby Hog Island wharf. That was a blow from which Philadelphia has not yet recovered.



NEW TERMINAL BUILDING—This is what the new \$12,000,000 terminal building at Philadelphia International Airport will look like when it is completed some time in 1952. The fingers or docks are for the loading and unloading of planes at a central point, and is a new departure in airport terminal buildings, making the local airport, two thirds of which are in Delaware County, unique among the world's airports.

as other cities made giant strides in air transportation during those war years in which the city had no commercial aviation.

So the area was without air service until a three-runway landing field in the northeast section of the city was completed with federal and municipal funds as an interim facility. This was a field placed under construction by the War Department for use as a fighter squadron base, but never activated.

Called the Northeast Airport, it was placed in service June 1, 1945, just a few months before the end of the fighting.

Five months later, all five scheduled airlines transferred their activities again to Southwest Airport, as it had become known. Shortly after this, and after a long fight on the part of Philadelphia, Chester and other nearby cities, the Civil Aeronautics Board designated Philadelphia as a transatlantic terminal and when scheduled international air transportation was provided the fields again were renamed and are known now as North Philadelphia Airport and Philadelphia International Airport.

Philadelphia, in its multi-million dollar civil program since the close of the last war, has not overlooked aviation. And the city has met with full cooperation from neighboring communities and cities throughout eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

800 County Acres

As a preparatory step to the eventual development of what is believed will be one of the world's really great air terminals, Delaware County lent wholehearted support and cooperation. Delaware and Philadelphia counties entered into a unique agreement to permit the acquisition of an additional area of 800 acres in Delaware County. Since about half of the original tract was in Delaware County, it means that now more than two-thirds of the airport is within our boundaries.

Clarence L. Conner was then president of the Delaware County Board of Commissioners, and through his efforts, several discussion meetings were held to arrange terms of agreement by which this land could be secured. Then a final meeting was held in Tinticum Township School, attended by a number of county taxpayers and addressed by Philadelphia Airport officials.

Here the proposal was ratified by acclamation in a progressive reversal of previous attitude of uncooperativeness and skepticism. The airport now has four paved runways varying in length from 7500 feet to 8400 feet and in width from 200 to 150 feet, all lighted for night operations.

The field is equipped with a CAA instrument landing system and surveillance radar, Bartow controllable beam, high intensity runway lights on the instrument runway and elevated medium intensity lights on all other runways.

Equidistant from downtown Chester and central-city Philadelphia it is one of the most conveniently located airports in the nation. The control tower, the airport's great nerve center, is staffed by CAA employees and includes the operation of an approach control center. The tower receives and transmits on all ranges of low and high frequencies.

Seven Airlines

A Class A U. S. Weather Bureau station is maintained in 24-hour daily operation. An air mail field postoffice is located in a specially constructed building. Scheduled domestic passenger service is provided by seven airlines: American, TWA, Capital, Eastern, United, National and All-American. Transatlantic and Asiatic points are served by TWA and Pan-American air lines.

In addition, non-scheduled passenger service is available through three ticket sales agencies maintaining offices at the airport and representing more than 30 companies. Scheduled freight service for the Philadelphia area is operated by all the passenger airlines plus Flying Tigers, Inc., and Slick Airways, exclusive cargo carriers. The airport is operated by the Philadelphia Bureau of Aeronautics, and chief of the bureau is dynamic Col. J. Victor Dallin, of Yeadon, a veteran of two world wars, and a veteran of more than 30 years in the bureau, and its chief for nearly six years.

Today, millions of dollars worth of contracts have been let. Building and construction is going on everywhere at the airport. And that is just the beginning.

Recently, four large hangars have been completed at a cost of \$900,000 each. These are leased to airlines and manufacturing tenants employing hundreds of persons daily at the airport. Piasecki Helicopter Corp. alone occupies more than 75,000 square feet as an assembly plant.

There are 32 individual executive type hangars being rushed to completion, and are, in fact, available now for the accommodation of executive and private fliers. This installation includes a luxurious air-conditioned building with comfortably furnished lounges and rest rooms where passengers and pilots can relax and obtain refreshments.

Repair Shops

Aircraft repair shops also are under construction. When they are completed, repair service second to none in the nation will be available to private fliers and organizations.

From these facilities an air taxi service is also operating, offering private aircraft transportation to any point in the United States.

More than 16,000 square feet of specially designed and equipped cargo and warehouse space, fronted by thousands of square yards of concrete pavement, have been constructed for the speedy and efficient transfer of air cargo shipments.

As evidence of its fast growth, in 1947 4,259,000 lbs. of air freight passed through the airport. In 1950 with only two more companies handling freight-making a total of seven—the volume reached a figure three times greater than the 1947 level. A forecast based on analyses by consulting engineers points to a volume of approximately 72,000,000 pounds by 1955.

In a recent federal proceeding before the CAB in Washington in which the Chamber of Commerce, City of Chester and Delaware County actively participated, Philadelphia's complaint of inadequate service was recognized and the Civil Aeronautics Board examiner has recommended a substantial increase in the frequency of service for the exclusive use of international passengers. This calls for more facilities.

As a result, 4000 foot area designed for the U. S. Public Health and Immigration operations, together with waiting rooms, have been placed in service for international passengers in a building entirely separate from the domestic terminal.

A modern restaurant, cocktail lounge and coffee shop have been

rather than the present, familiar "peripheral" type used in all airports.

The docks offer substantial advantages in economy of cost of space and are easily adaptable to either consolidated or individual airline operations.

As has been mentioned, Philadelphia has long been the stepchild of the airlines. In its constant quest of better service, the city has had a survey made this year by Alvin P. Adams, aviation consultant of New York and a former airline president.

It shows that Philadelphia, the third largest city, ranked 13th among all airline cities in terms of passenger volume before the war, and fell to 19th after the war. As to air passengers per 1000 population, and per income tax return, that is the lowest ranking by far of any major airline city.

Short-Haul Trips

The survey revealed that Philadelphia's community of interest with the rest of the nation was to a very large extent with cities close by, particularly New York. A great portion of its transportation needs are relatively short-haul in nature and at the current state of air transportation development, move by rail rather than by air.

The report also shows that Philadelphia's air traffic volume is greatly under-developed and that if the city were given proper and adequate schedules its volume, apart from normal growth, could be greatly improved.

It is stated in the report that under-development is due to the fact that during the war the city did not have air service; that airlines are providing the city with insufficient number of departures; that services are being rendered with inferior equipment and without sufficient number of non-stop flights to more important points, and that airlines are not making sufficient effort to properly develop the city's air transport potential.

Despite neglect by the major airlines, air volume in and out is increasing faster than the domestic average for the nation. This despite infrequent and slow service between Philadelphia and important cities such as Miami, Los Angeles and Chicago.

One of the sore points with Philadelphia airport officials is that the city has no coach service provided by scheduled airlines, yet American, Eastern, National, TWA



COL. J. VICTOR DALLIN
Airport Chief

and Capital provide such flights from New York.

Capital is not certified to serve Philadelphia on coach flights out of New York, yet these flights fly on a course over the city. And many less important cities have coach service.

Non-scheduled operators now provide the only coach service here. The survey says that another reason for Philadelphia's poor service is that with larger aircraft now in use, the tendency is to overfly Philadelphia in order to give the larger New York market better non-stop service.

Colonel Dallin points out, too, that Philadelphia, long a rail center, has the finest railroad system possible. But, he says, the trend today is toward bus and air, and he feels that with its outstanding new facilities, Philadelphia soon will come into its own.

From Times Sept. 15, 1876

What holds all the smuff in the world?

No one nose.

'Cheap' Bicycle Sold For \$75 in 1890

The Palmer Brothers' hardware store at 621 Edgmont avenue featured the Common Sense bicycle in the '90s.

Newspaper ads described the bike as a good strong roadster, weighing only 40 pounds. "Knee breeches do not have to be worn." (There was no bar to be straddled.)

"This wheel," it was claimed, "is made in all sizes for both sexes. It is the cheapest bicycle made, the price being \$75, and it is sold for cash or on easy payments—\$30 when the wheel is delivered and \$2.50 each week for 14 weeks."

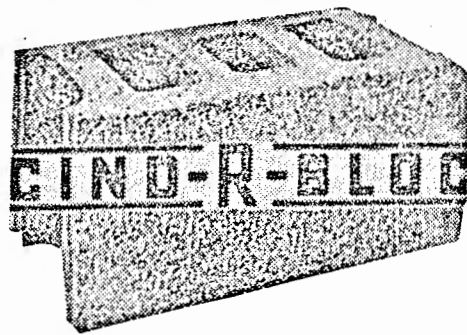
In 1891 one of the Palmer brothers, Walter, sold his interest in the store to W. Wallace Gayley, of Philadelphia.

From Times, Apr. 10, 1911

A naturalist tells us a snipe has a nerve clear down to the end of his bill. So has the gas man.

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on their
75th ANNIVERSARY
from the
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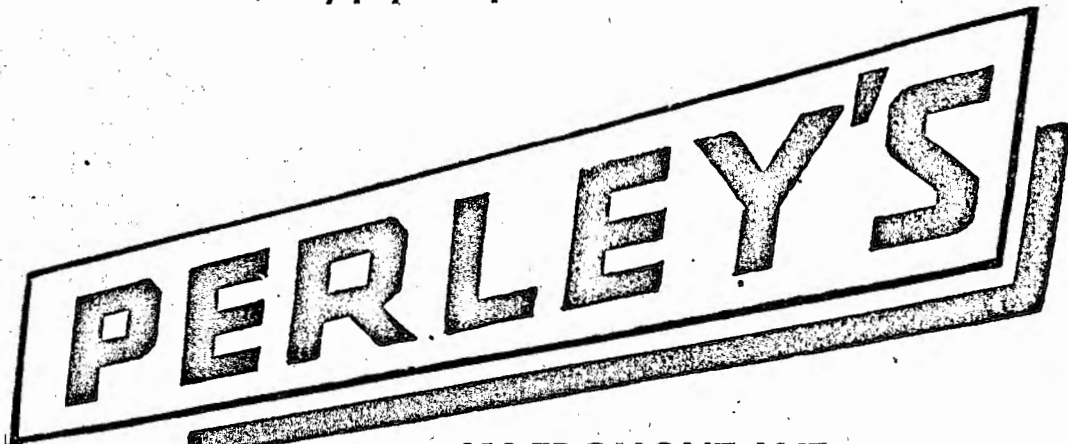
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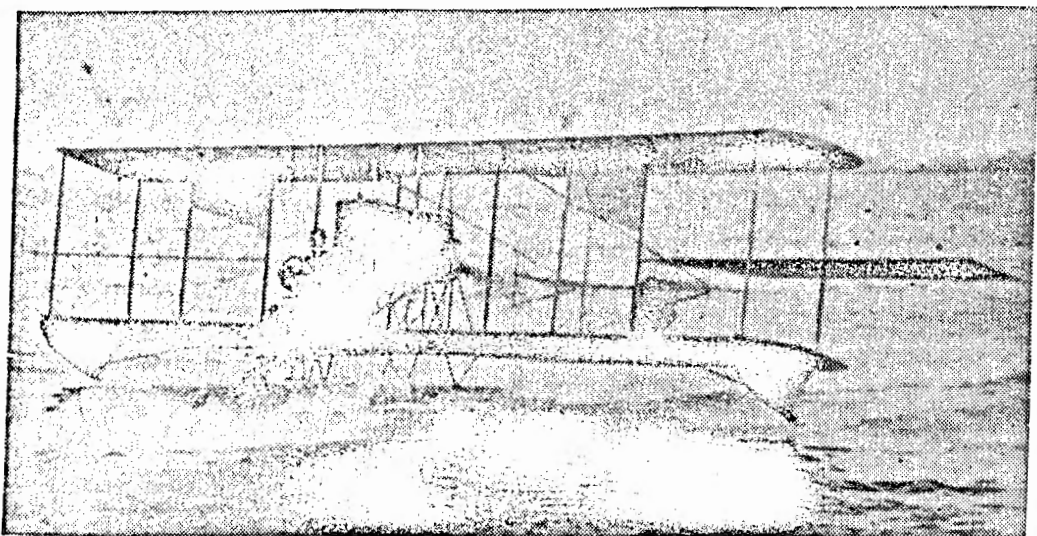


810 EDMONT AVE.

CHESTER, PA.

**CONGRATULATIONS TO THE
CHESTER TIMES, 75 YEARS OLD**

Seaplane Base Has Been in Operation At Nearby Essington For Last 35 Years



FLYING BOAT, 1915 MODEL—In the photo above, a 1915 flying boat has just landed on the Delaware River at Essington. A year later, the Philadelphia Seaplane Base was established at Essington, and has continued to operate through the years except for interruptions by two world wars. Flying was a real thrill in those early days, and many a daring pilot ended up with a ducking.

The days when airplanes were a novelty are past. Daily, we see scores of regularly scheduled airliners pass over the city and county, and everyone is familiar with land-based planes.

But water-based planes are something with which the public is not so familiar. Yet here in Delaware County, just a few miles from the heart of Chester, is a seaplane base that has been operating for 35 years.

As a matter of fact, a number of intrepid fliers were taking off from the surface of the Delaware and making hazardous landings at Essington several years before that.

It was in 1916 that the Philadelphia Seaplane Base was established at Essington by George C. Thomas, Col. Robert Glendinning and a number of other wealthy Philadelphians.

Their first "flying machine" was a Curtiss hydroplane, and they used a floating hangar moored in the Delaware to conduct their initial flight operations.

Fimsy Planes

It must be recalled that the aircraft of that period were pretty flimsy affairs. Engines were small and often failed to work properly. And there were no cockpits. The pilot or pilots sat out in the open at the very front of the plane, foot controls just a few feet above the

pontoons, so that a landing invariably meant a ducking.

In case of a crash, there was virtually no protection for those in the plane. The same was true, of course, of land-based planes of those early days.

The early operation at Essington was called the Philadelphia School of Aviation, and Frank Mills, a graduate of Curtiss School in San Diego, Cal., joined the group as flight instructor.

With the advent of World War I, the army took over the school and Mills was retained as senior instructor. At the end of hostilities, Mills bought the school at auction and named it the Essington School of Aviation.

Many Learn to Fly

During the period between 1920 and 1938, hundreds of persons learned to fly at the Essington school. Some of the students later became prominent in aviation circles, such as the late Col. Hugh McCaffery of Chester, PMC athletic hero who was killed in World War II and who flew many years for Uncle Sam, and Cmdr. John Mansure of Prospect Park.

Many of the graduates of the school liked flying so much that they bought their own aircraft and operated them from the base, both for business and pleasure. Fillmore

S. Cookman and Walter Palmer, both of Chester, are among them. Cookman, a bus driver for Southern Pennsylvania Bus Co., has been flying since 1926. He owns and operates his own Seabee amphibian, which he keeps at the Essington base.

In 1938, Mills and the late Alexander H. Bass decided to enlarge the operation and include instruction in all phases of aviation. Courses in aviation, engineering, navigation, aerology and mechanics were offered.

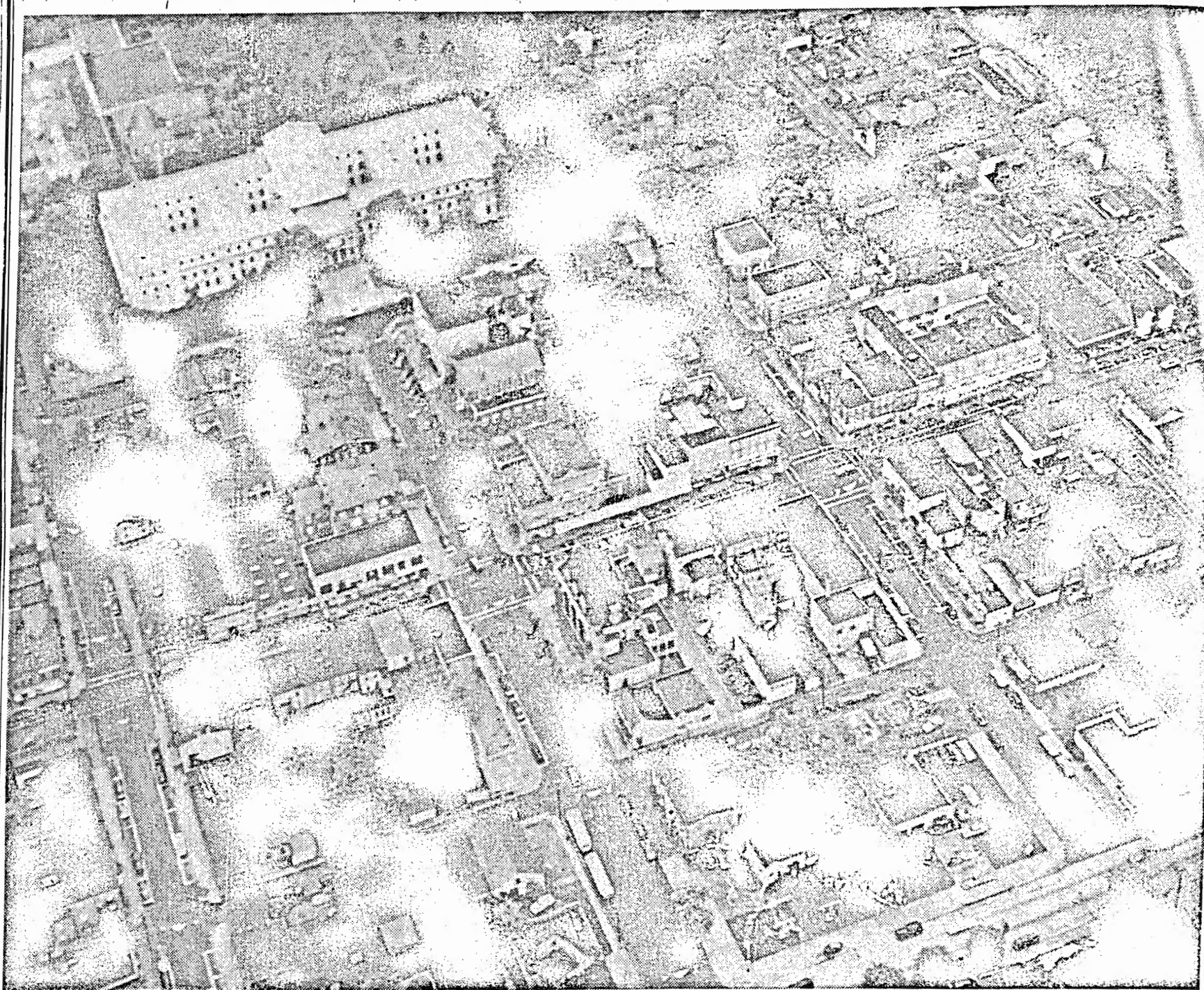
At this time, the name again was changed—this time to the Philadelphia School of Aviation and Seaplane Base. In 1940, both Mills and Bass died, severely curtailing operation of the school. Mrs. Mills continued to operate it with the aid of her sons until the outbreak of World War II. Then defense zone requirements forced the base to close.

However, during the war, limited Civil Air Patrol operations were conducted at the base.

Following the war, Frank, Bob and Bill Mills resumed the operation and it is now known as the Philadelphia Seaplane Base.

Queen's Highway

The Queen's highway, running from Darby to the Third street bridge in Chester, was laid out in 1706.



MEDIA is in the "MIDDLE" OF THINGS

When Minshall Painter, well-known Quaker horticulturist, farmer, and civic-minded leader of Middletown Township, suggested the name for Media in 1850 the word suggested a geographical meaning, for Media is in the middle of the County. In the hundred years since that time Media has become the hub of the county's vital interests as its county seat.

The center of government for a great county

Media's first residents date from the time of William Penn when Peter and William Taylor purchased 1250 acres at ten and a quarter cents per acre, or about \$128 altogether. Today Media supports over 5000 persons, and its business establishments, homes and public buildings are valued at more than five and a half million dollars.

The choice of a county seat for many years was a veritable Tinkers-to-Evers-to-Chance affair, the first site being at Chester. It was moved to West Chester over the protest of people locally, and it resulted in

the division of the county into two counties, namely, Chester and Delaware County. Chester again became the headquarters for county government.

The great controversy between the removalists and the anti-removalists continued until April 7, 1848 when Governor Shunk signed into law the bill which made Media the county seat. In 1850 Media was proclaimed a borough, and in 1851 the County Court House was completed, the records moved, and the great argument was conclusively over.

Congratulations from

THE BOROUGH OF MEDIA

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WHITE HARDWARE

Hardware - Paints - Gifts
30 West State St.

Old Timesters



LUCY G. HATHAWAY, of 14th and Potter streets, who has lived in Chester and its area all her life which began before the Chester Times was born in 1876. Miss Hathaway retired several years ago as executive secretary of the Chester Red Cross, to which she gave many years service. The Hathaway family traces its ancestry back to a Norman member of the staff of William the Conqueror.



HOWARD H. DEMPSTER, who was 85 on June 23. Dempster, who now lives at 118 Cleveland av., Norwood, has lived in Chester most of his life. He retired some years ago after having worked with the Pennsylvania Railroad as a clerk for 50 years. He was born in Montgomery County but came to Chester as a boy and sold newspapers, including the first issue of the Chester Times, which was printed Sept. 7, 1876.



T. HARRY THOMPSON JR., of 1105 Kerlin st., was born at 3d and Ulrich streets 79 years ago, April 4, 1872. Except for a brief period in the 1880s, when his father had a textile plant on Mill Creek road, Ardmore, Montgomery County, he has lived in Chester all his life. He retired in 1944 after 42 years with American Dyewood Co.

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Congratulations

TO THE CHESTER TIMES
ON ITS 75th ANNIVERSARY

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Chester 3-4518

Busy Port of Chester Handles Many Ships

Located about 90 miles from the ocean, the Port of Chester actually had its beginning when a group of Swedish and Finnish pioneers sailed up the Delaware River and landed on the western bank near the present site of Chester.

Had it not been for the great Delaware River waterway and the commerce it has played host to, his area probably wouldn't be the thriving community that it is today.

Soon after William Penn was granted the lands of the present State of Pennsylvania in 1681, Chester became known as a destination point for European shipping.

The Delaware River was easily navigable and the land around the area extended slowly from the river to a plateau about 400 feet above sea level, with the highest point hitting 485 feet above sea level about 10 miles from the river.

Fitch's Steamboat

It wasn't too long after Chester became known as a port that the first powder mill was placed in operation in 1776. Fourteen years later, John Fitch ran the first steamboat on the river but it wasn't until the Civil War, when Chester was hit by a big reconstruction boom, that a big increase was noted in shipping and industrial activity.

Both industry and shipping complemented each other — when one would increase, the other would follow suit.

Many years passed, however, before Chester was approved as a sub-port of entry in 1904. Despite the volume of activity, it wasn't until July 1, 1913, that it was made a port of entry without official decree. It has been an official port of entry by official decree of the resident since Sep. 18, 1937.

During the first year it was recognized officially as a port, 112 vessels with a net tonnage of 225,000 used the local facilities. Value of import cargoes was estimated at \$1,861,099, while export values set at \$6,039,170.

Fast Expansion

As an indication of the expansion of the port since that time, it is noted that customs receipts alone during July of this year totaled \$5,838,72. The monthly increase in revenue due to the greater volume of imports was \$263,495.72 or 8.5 per cent. Revenue rates are varied on the basis of a few cents.

Noting the rapid expansion of the port, interested parties engaged in Franklin Lent, commerce consultant, to make a survey of the facilities with the possibility of establishing a port authority for Chester.

The commission for the Port of Chester was created in pursuance of the provisions of state legislation passed June 1, 1943.

Lent's report prior to the formation of the authority indicated that the port was situated on the west side of the river and extended to Darby Creek southwest to the boundary line of Delaware, in which were located the city of Chester and the boroughs of Marcus Hook and Eddystone.

Improvement Authorized

It was also noted that the river, in its natural condition, had a channel 175 to 600 feet wide, with a fathoming depth of 17 feet.

Early improvement was authorized by congress in 1828 and a \$100,000 grant was made. The work on the river and its commerce prompted congress to adopt a comprehensive plan for a channel 100 feet wide and 26 feet deep at low water, from Philadelphia deep water in Delaware Bay.

Work was completed in 1898, larger and faster ships and continued growth of commerce and industry brought about further station in 1899 when construction of a 30-foot deep channel was authorized.

Further authorization for 35-foot channel was given in 1910 but the act wasn't completed until 1934.

1938 River and Harbor Act provided for enlargement of the channel to a depth of 40 feet, 1000 feet wide.

Construction is being taken now to have the depth extended to 45 feet. As the past, authorization for such a move must be made by an act of congress.

The first meeting of the authority was held at the Chester Club then situated at 511 Welsh st. Present at the session were George L. Alston, William R. Argyle, L. Alden Estes, Louis R. Kapelski, William D. Mason, Raymond C. Mater and Walter Palmer.

At the present time Estes is chairman of the commission which includes Ralph E. Jones, J. H. Ward Hinkson, Rex J. Self, George T. Vincent, Mason, Mater and Alston.

Port's Facilities

Progress of the Port of Chester has been made primarily through the facilities it has to offer.

Among the outstanding facilities are the Chester Tidewater Terminal, which has accommodations for handling ocean-going vessels and Sun Shipbuilding & Drydock Co., one of the outstanding ship construction and repair establishments on the east coast.

The terminal maintains running schedules for shipping to west coast ports and provides adequate storing space and terminal tracks which connect with the Pennsylvania and Reading railroad systems.

Probably the closest and most active contact with foreign trade is the Ford Motor Co. pier, from which vehicles of all sorts are shipped to far off destinations.

Principal imports in the local port consist of crude oil, wood pulp, and ore, while principal exports, in addition to auto parts, are gasoline and other refinery products.

Coastwise, local plants are on the receiving end of crude sulphur, crude oil, fuel oil, gasoline and lubricating oils and phosphate rock, and the coastwise shipments consist of steel pipe and plates, petroleum products and paper.

Although it might seem like only a few benefit from the numerous facilities of the port, a recent survey points out that the general public, too, has a big interest in the development of commerce here.

For example, it has been estimated that for every ton of freight moving over a public terminal, an average of \$3 labor payroll is distributed, sooner or later finding its way to the merchants and other businessmen in the area.

Just prior to World War II, the Port of Chester enjoyed 14.3 per cent of the foreign and 38.8 per cent of the coastwise tonnage along the Delaware River.

Quarantine Station

Playing an important role in shipping activities in the local port is the U. S. Quarantine Station at Marcus Hook.

The first station of this type to be set up in the area was opened at Thurlow, two miles below Chester, in 1893.

Thurlow was closed in 1893 and the station was located, according to the maritime commission, in a more central point to commercial interests.

The new site was "... on the piers of the Crescent Oil Works below Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania, built and fitted for the use of the exchange by said company without expense to the exchange. ... The observatory is 40 feet above tide, and affords a fine view up and down the river."

Fire destroyed this station in 1898 and a new one was established at the outer end of the quarantine wharf at Marcus Hook. It has remained at that spot since 1898.

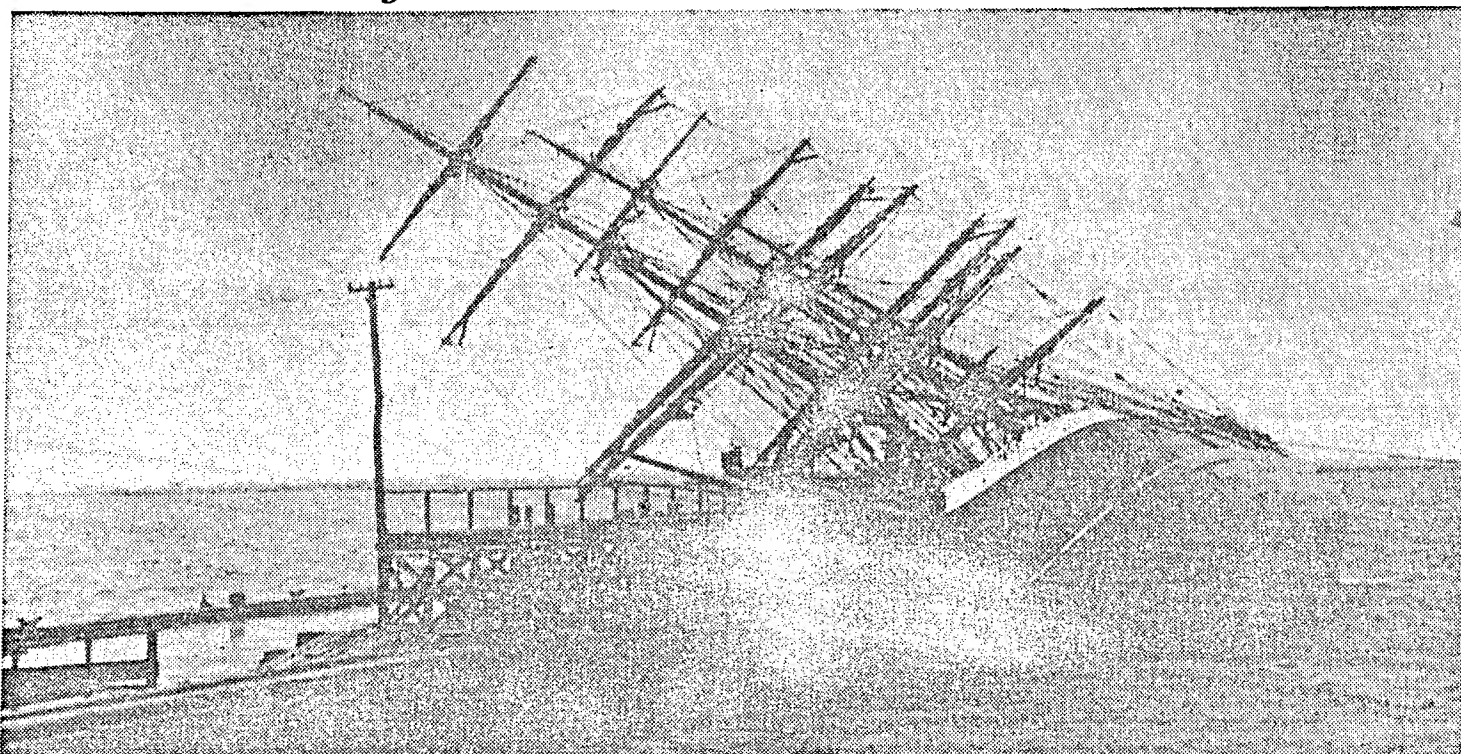
When quarantine operations were transferred from Lazaretto, near Tinicum Island, in 1895, Marcus Hook became the state quarantine station. Both federal and state quarantine activities were centered in Hook in 1913 and the maritime exchange began a 24-hour-a-day observation service.

During World War II, a watch from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m. was in effect and now a watch is maintained only during daylight hours, supplemented by an informal arrangement with quarantine personnel as to what has happened during the night.

Maritime Exchange

The maritime exchange which marked its 75th anniversary last year, stresses the importance of reporting ship movements from the quarantine sites since that is the point at which a ship may be delayed. After quarantine clearance, the ship is ready to proceed directly to its berth.

According to exchange records, the quarantine season covered a



A LIST TO THE STARBOARD—If you know the name of this ship the Chester Times and the Delaware County Historical Society would be grateful for the information. According to stories surrounding the picture, this well-built apparently full rigged craft is capsized against the old Union Petroleum wharf where the Sinclair Refining Co., Trainer, is today. It is said that one of the ships' officers became slightly inebriated, and tied the craft against the wharf at high tide. When the Delaware dropped the ship flopped over against the tight pull of the hawsers. In any event persons interested in sailing ships

can see she was either relatively new (steel plates) or had recently been overhauled. The fact that her bottom is clean of barnacles gives this clue. It is obvious from her rig that she was designed for ocean trade, for fore-and-afters like schooners did better in inland waters such as the Delaware and Chesapeake Bays. It may also be that she was purposely careened to scrape and paint the bottom after a long period at sea. Old shipfitters did this regularly before drydocks were plentiful.

Chester was well supplied with hotels before the turn of the century.

According to an article in the 1891 Industrial Edition of the Chester Times, leading hostleries of the day were Hotel Cambridge, Washington House, Beale House, American House, Colonnade Hotel and Drove Yard Hotel.

Other hotels were listed as the William Penn, Edmont, Hatton House, City Hotel, Lafayette House, Morton House, Mechanics, Central, Franklin, Delaware, Fulton, Aubrey, Burke's, Park and Steamboat. The Cambridge was described as the largest hotel in the city.

6 Lawyers, 2 Doctors

In 1832, Chester boasted six lawyers and two physicians among its small population.

What Chester Makes...

ATLANTIC STEEL

... Makes Chester

LOUIS E. PYLE, who has been living in this area since he was born in 1869. Mr. Pyle is an expert in repairing antique and rush-bottom chairs, now almost a lost art. He lives on Naaman's Creek road, Johnson's Corner, within a quarter mile of where he was born. He is still active in that work which he has followed 45 years and is noted also as a fiddler.

From Times July 11, 1919

Shoes will be higher next winter, they say. We hope so, or dresses ought to be lower.

Happy Birthday!

CONGRATULATIONS

both to our city and its newspaper on this outstanding occasion!



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WALL PAPERS AND
FABRICS THAT MATCH
AT BUDGET PRICES!

Now you can buy fine quality fabrics for drapes and slip covers to match the identical pattern and shade of your wallpaper. Come in—see the exciting new array of matching new patterns in our famous "WATERHOUSE" collection.

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Customer Appreciation has made it possible for us to become, in just 20 years, the biggest suppliers of paints and wallpapers in Delaware County and today this volume enables us to be even more effective in our continuing fight to keep prices DOWN!

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Standard Wallpapers are the choice of those whose business is BUYING. By far the majority of new home developments in this area have chosen their wallpapers from us—because of our greater variety of modern styles...and our LOWER PRICES! Our stock is composed of America's BEST wallpapers—by the following manufacturers:

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Chester's Leader In SURGICAL APPLIANCES

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● BRACES

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SURGICAL APPLIANCES

23 Edmont Ave.

Chester 3-4935

Springfield Water System Had Odd Start

Indoor plumbing, with running hot and cold water in the home in its modern form, still was somewhat of a novelty 75 years ago, when the Chester Times first went to press.

Introduced in 1860, plumbing made its greatest progress in metropolitan areas. Suburban areas lagged, and it was not until several years after the initial issue of the Times that the residents of outlying towns and villages in Delaware County could enjoy the comfort of opening a faucet for the weekly bath, rather than lugging the old oaken bucket indoors and filling a washtub placed as close as possible to the kitchen range on a cold Saturday night.

Several Swarthmore College professors, who probably were prodded into action by their wives, did as much as any one to promote the convenience of running water in Suburban Delaware County homes.

Private Waterworks

Without realizing it at the time, the professors, in building a private waterworks for their own dwellings, laid the foundation of the present-day Philadelphia Suburban Water Co. which now serves Springfield water to approximately one-half of all Delaware County communities, a large portion of Montgomery County, and a section of Chester County.

The professors' private waterworks commenced operation in the early 1880s. While it was inaugurated primarily for home convenience, the value of a piped water supply for firefighting soon was recognized. Philadelphia Suburban Water Co. has continued a vital interest in this aspect of waterworks operation, even to the extent of employing a picture of a fire hydrant as its official trademark.

"Water was man's first firefighting weapon," a water company official states. "And even today, with science contributing highly effective firefighting chemicals, water still is the chief means of curbing man's good servant, but bad master." In fact, with the fairly recent development of such equipment as multi-line breakdown sets, fog nozzles and deluge sets, water has become a much more effective fire weapon.

Cooperates With Firemen

In the firefighting phase of its public service, the water company cooperates with 81 volunteer fire companies within its 300-square-mile territory. Of these, 43 companies are situated in Delaware County.

Philadelphia Suburban Water Co. has no official firefighting responsibility other than to maintain the 4000-odd fire hydrants within its territory, and to see that ample water is in the pipe line system and being delivered to the necessary hydrants during a fire.

"We are not firefighters and we do not make any effort to meddle with the activities of those maintaining the firefighting equipment," the water company official stated. "In our opinion, the companies throughout our territory deserve the highest commendation for the efficiency they have displayed on more than one occasion."

"We realize, though, that fire is such a treacherous enemy that it cannot be conquered without the fullest cooperation among groups of men. This cooperation, or teamwork, is the very keystone of the Water Company's relationship with those organizations."

Alarms Relayed

All known fire alarms reported by telephone are automatically relayed to the water company's central office. In the event of a blaze which threatens to reach great proportions, the water company immediately dispatches a trained fire-team to the scene.

These men need not be in the office at the time. They are available 24 hours a day and can be reached at any time of the day or night—at any point within water company territory—through their company-owned automobiles equipped with radio telephones.

It is the duty of a fire-team, upon arriving at a blaze, to keep a constant check on the water-pressure available to the firefighters and report to the central office the need for an increase or decrease in supply, as the situation requires.

From a firefighting standpoint, the area served by Philadelphia Suburban Water Co. presents one of the most difficult water-supply operations in the United States, according to the Fire Underwriters Association. This is due to the sharp changes in elevation throughout the entire 300-square-mile territory.

Chester pike, the company points out, is approximately 50 feet above sea level. The altitude at Baltimore pike is approximately 250 feet, and there is a steady climb to 620 feet at Diamond Rock, immediately beyond Paoli.

Pressure Problems

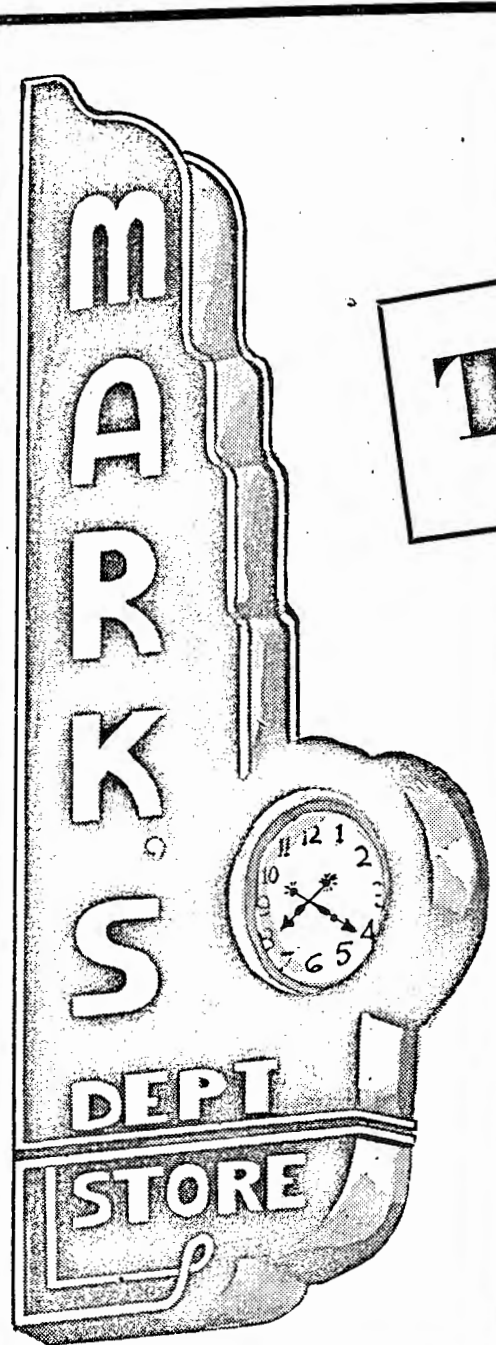
The steep hills and intervening valleys within such a short distance create unique pressure problems. Powerful pumps are required to push the water up the rapidly ascending hills. On the downward slope, pressure-control valves must be brought into action to prevent the water from rushing out of control toward the fire hydrants and household faucets.

At no time, according to the company, is there any likelihood of shortage of firefighting water at any place within its territory. This is because the company's 1437-mile pipe line system is completely interlocking. As a result, the entire storage of Springfield water could, in an extreme emergency, be made available for that emergency. It is this interlocking feature which also makes the entire supply of stored water available for all water company customers in periods of the most severe drought.

First Burgess

First Burgess of old South Chester, after its incorporation was Thomas J. Clayton, named in April, 1870.

One of Marcus Hook's Most Familiar Business Landmarks!



The Sign that "Mark's" the Spot

Is a "Buy Word" To Smart Shoppers!



CHESTER TIMES . . . 1876 - 1951

— 75 YEARS —

MARK'S DEPT. STORE . . . 1919 - 1951

— 32 YEARS —



The Chester Times was celebrating 43 years of continuous news gathering and publishing when Mark's in Marcus Hook was merely the dream of a newly discharged World War I veteran.

In the great American tradition, the 1951 Mark's in Marcus Hook represents a 32-year endeavor to erect a business based upon honesty, fair dealing, and competitive enterprise. We are proud to be a member of the retail community of Marcus Hook and Delaware County.

Upon this 1951 anniversary occasion Mark's considers it a privilege to salute the Chester Times, to wish it a still bigger and brighter future.

Hand-in-hand let us gear ourselves to grow with our expanding community, to buy and sell merchandise the public may buy with confidence, to gather and disseminate information the reader may read with confidence.



JACOB MARK



EUGENE MARK



CONGRATULATIONS FROM MARK'S TO THE CHESTER TIMES—75 YEARS OLD TODAY

SHOW BUSINESS IN CHESTER BORN AT OLD HOLLY TREE HALL

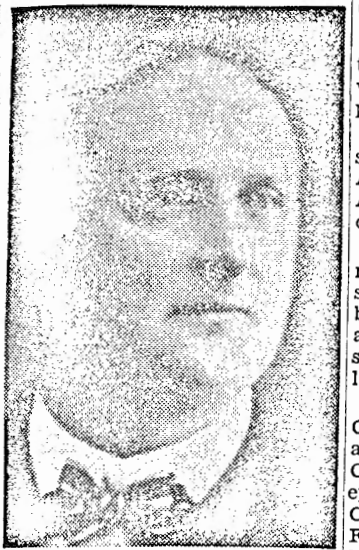
Thomas Hargreaves Dean Of City's Early Showmen

The story of a showman who day-dreamed of building his own theatre and did; who organized a two-wagon circus that grew to a full-sized railroad show; who operated a riverfront pleasure park and later became one of the town's leading moving picture proprietors in addition to all the while being a hotel keeper, is contained in the diamond jubilee review of Chester's showhouses and its show folks.

His name was Thomas Hargreaves.

Hargreaves' full life as a showman began shortly after the erection of what was known in local history as Holly Tree Hall.

Holly Tree Hall, situated on the north side of 7th street, was a brick building containing on its upper floor a large audience room capable of seating approximately 500 persons. It was handsomely fitted and arranged for lectures and public entertainments. Its lower floor housed a commodious library and reading room, and there was a large apartment specially furnished for the use of Miss Laura J. Hard's Bible class.



THOMAS HARGREAVES
Chester's Daddy of Show Business

Its front had two large rooms leased for store purposes.

Holly Tree Hall was the outgrowth of an attempt of Miss Hard to provide a resort where working men and females might assemble in the evening for conversation and reading. To this end she labored diligently succeeding in enlisting the public in the enterprise.

Money and books were donated and in January, 1873, three rooms were leased over H. B. Taylor's hardware store on 3d street, near Market street, and the Mechanics' leading room opened its doors to the public.

Built in 1877

The place became too small to meet the demand and it was decided to erect a building better suited for its purpose. A charter was obtained from the court, stock was issued and in May, 1877, Holly Tree Hall was built.

The place had nearly 2000 volumes on its shelves, the books being free to use by those visiting the reading room, but could only be taken from the place by the stockholders. The reading room was well supplied with daily newspapers of Philadelphia, local press and current standard American periodicals.

Officers of the association were Hugh Shaw, president; George B. Lindsay, secretary, and Miss Laura Ard, treasurer.

Interest in books and reading continued to hold for quite some time after the reading room opened when came the call for entertainment of another type. Amateur shows, Punch and Judy shows, light musical programs and the like were to be enjoyed at frequent intervals, when offered as a part of the Holly Tree Hall billings.

By 1879, December found the election Nobles, comedy company booked for a one-night stand. Its players presented the drama "Milton Nobles" entitled "The Phoenix." Tickets were 25 and 50 cents, with the reserved section sold at 75 cents.

April 4, 1880, a benefit for PMA (Pennsylvania Military Academy) Revue entitled "The Rivals"

was presented. Tickets were to be had at Hunter's and Zook's. November 19 and 20, 1880, George M. Fried presented his juvenile players in "Fried's Juvenile Uncle Tom's Cabin."

DeVere's Minstrels

Christmas Day, 1880 Wilde Post Five and Drum Corps sponsored DeVere's Minstrel. The show featured the Sgrode Brothers, gymnasts; Frank Miller, Ethiopian comedian; Professor Alfaro, magician; Billy Sheppare and DeVere's little elephant "Bollivar."

During those early years of Holly Tree Hall at its west side was a clubhouse operated by Thomas Hargreaves, who had a baseball team. During winter months the place was used by the town's fire companies to conduct fairs.

Hargreaves, whose first hotel was at 10th street and Edgmont avenue, and his second, the Arcade at 6th street and Edgmont avenue, had visions of building an opera house. He had been mindful of the crowds that had been going to Holly Tree Hall.

Opera House Opened

The opening of the opera house took place on October 20, 1890, with John A. Stevens and his company presenting "Life for Wife."

The next few weeks found the showhouse greatly in demand. The Alpha Boat Club sponsored the Ariel-Thomas Company, of Boston, on Nov. 19, 1890.

The place continued to run varied shows, sometimes drama, stock, musical comedy, road shows burlesque and minstrels; in fact anything that was considered a show found its way to its footlights.

Ushers at the Hargreaves Grand Opera House included Eddie Spellacy, Bob Cardwell, Jimmie Burns, George Senior, James Senior, Joseph Senior, West Pike, George Pike, Charles Faulkner, Jack Miles, Jess Frysinger and A. J. Duffy, who became chief usher, after the sale of the theatre to Leon Washburn. Duffy now operates a refreshment stand in Chester Park.

Stagehands included Matt Wood, James (Brady) McFate, George Calhoun, Harry Blizzard, Joe Benson and Fred McGowan.

Samuel (Poke) Porter was property man and Arthur Martin was stage manager. The bill-posting crew included Clem Ewing, Porter and Harry Ewing Hargreaves maintained his own battery of billboards throughout the city.

Amateur Nights

Mention of "Brady" McFate's name brings recollection of the story told about him when amateur nights were first introduced at the Opera House.

Late one afternoon a Negro found his way backstage to inquire about entering the contest that night.

"What's your act?" asked McFate.

"Sing Indian songs," Hiawatha (then popular at 18c per copy) was mentioned as his favorite.

McFate, noted for his fast jokes told the fellow to report early that evening. "I'll make you up," said McFate. He did.

And several days later the amateur was still trying to remove the war paint that had been applied by McFate. One version was that Japan drier had been used in the McFate's color scheme.

Same Frontage

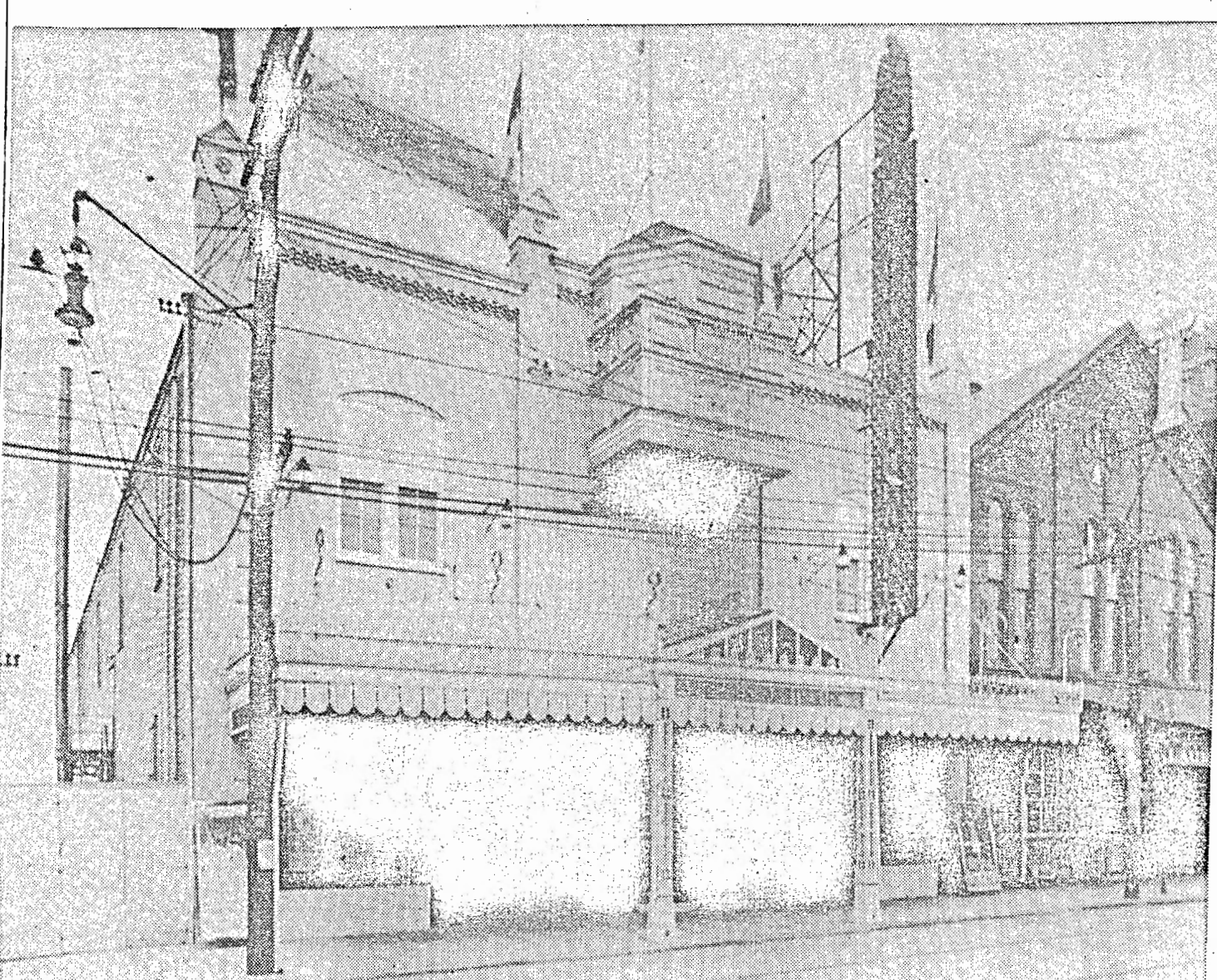
The frontage of the former grand opera house was the same as today's State Theatre.

The main entrance was in the center of the building. One had to ascend half a dozen or more wooden steps to reach the lobby. The ticket box was located to the left; the lower floor had its main door in the center and a door at each side.

The balcony was reached by a wide staircase found on one's right on entering from the main door. The balcony and top balcony (peanut heaven) emptied through its winter quarters the old car long narrow staircases situated at the east and west sides of the structure.

Peter Stringer was the special.

Continued on Following Page



ITS FACE LIFTED, the old Grand Opera House, built by the late Thomas Hargreaves, is shown to the left above, following its take over by Leon Washburn, of Uncle Tom's Cabin fame, who renamed it Washburn's Theatre. The modern marquee has been added, taking the place of the old time wooden steps that led to its main entrance. The balcony steps at either end of the building also have passed. In place of them we notice a fire escape at the left side of the structure in front of the old smokestack. At the top we have the overhanging projectionist's room and at its right, the wall electric sign. At the theatre's extreme right is what was first known as Holly Tree Hall. Half of its front has been converted to a commercial store front and the remainder houses the Chester Steam Laundry, which later was demolished by fire, making it necessary to rebuild. It was replaced by the present Roberta apartment building.

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Chester Times

FRIDAY EVENING

SEPTEMBER 7, 1951

Ehrenfried Klotz Ran Away To Become Top Vaudeville Star

A runaway at 16 and one of the country's top-notch vaudeville entertainers and dancers at death. Such was the late Ehrenfried Klotz product of Chester's showdom who dropped dead April 7, 1927, after having finished his specialty number at the Steinway Theatre in New York.

Klotz, a member of a family that for years was associated with music in Chester, was one of a family of six children. They were Ehrenfried, Paul Jr., Frank, William, Maurice and Anna. Their parents were Mr. and Mrs. Paul Klotz sr.

The Klotz homestead was on the east side of Edgmont avenue, below W. 3d street. And that was before there were other houses on the thoroughfare.

Lower Floor a Studio

It was a three-story building and a visit there removed all doubt as to music being the ambition of the father. The entire lower floor was his studio and it was there that his children learned the rudiments of music. Later there was an orchestra known by the family's name. All the children knew how to play some instrument.

Ehrenfried had other ideas of entertaining. He wanted to be a showman, and go places. That he did.

May 5, 1900, the day his sister Anna arrived at the Klotz residence, Pawnee Bill's show—horses, cowboys, cowgirls and gaily painted wagons—was due to leave its winter quarters the old car shops, at Lamokin station, for the season.

Klotz went along with it. He was 16. His first year failed to change



EHRENFRIED KLOTZ
Ran Away to Fame

his mind as to being an entertainer. He then clown and also did Jewish comedian for several years returning each winter to this city, where he was a familiar figure back stage at the old opera house.

Each dancing act for which he helped to set scenery, became his study, and so goes the story, he used to remain at the theatre between the afternoon and evening shows, and practice their steps. But Klotz had a middle name by then. It was "originality."

He perfected new steps of his own, aplenty.

In 1907 he sought billing as vaudeville. He got it. Three years later he had climbed to Keith circuit where he continued until his last appearance, April 7, 1927.

Adopted a Daughter

During his stage career he met Ruby Erwood, of Paterson, N. J. and they married. They adopted a daughter. Following his death, his widow remarried. She lives in Florida.

During his years on the stage, Klotz returned to Chester each season when there happened to be a couple of weeks "open" for which he and his wife, who teamed with him, had not been booked.

Their act was billed as "The Coal Man" and rated approximately 15 minutes of show time. In 1917 he returned to Chester to make a motion picture film. It was "shot" in Deshong Park. He used it as part of a new act.

A member of the Klotz family in telling of Klotz's loyalty to the show work remarked, "Grandma Klotz used to say if any of the furnishings of the Klotz home happened to be missing, it usually could be found at the opera house, where Ehrenfried would take it, if the property man happened to need it."

Used Paul's Name

Klotz first used Paul Klotz, his brother's name, as a stage name. Later he changed it to Paul Nevin. Klotz' brother William lives in Chester; Frank, at Woodlyn; Maurice "Dink," in Atlantic City, where for a number of years he was associated with the Senator Hotel; and Anna (Sis) Klotz, (Mrs. Louis Jones, a widow) in California.

His parents and brother, Paul, for many years motion picture organizer, teacher and composer, are dead.

City Sprinter Ran Against Circus Nags

Memories of having thrilled millions of persons by running two races a day, with a running horse as his competitor, lead those cherished by John M. (Jack) Carson, Chester showman as he muses during spare moments, beneath the Ringling, Barnum & Bailey big top, this season. Carson has 35 years behind him as a member of the Ringling circus family.

Classed among the east's fastest sprinters in his younger days, Carson became show-minded shortly after leaving school. As a runner he held records of nine and four-fifths seconds for 100 yards, and 22 flat for 220 yards. On one occasion he did 100 yards during a dual track meet in 10 and two-fifths seconds, after having worked during early morning hours as a helper on a milk wagon.

He was one of St. Paul's Guild members. He also was a member of St. Paul's Dramatic Club. It was a combination of the track and dramatic guild that eventually was to lead him to his circus stunt race against a horse.

Vaudeville Act

First it was vaudeville, with Carson presenting his Century Players, at the Leon Washburn theatre. Afterward he appeared in a skit entitled "Jack Carson's Candy Kids."

During his early years with the big top, Carson not only staged his sensational race twice daily, but he rode races, worked in a comedy act, rode jumping horses and was a member of Ringling's advertising staff. He did his stretch as a ticket taker on the main doors, later was given the assignment of chief usher. He served in that capacity for approximately 30 years, the year's average of patrons handled by him and his corps being estimated at two million.

Carson was the last one out of the tent during the disastrous Hartford fire and he and his staff received countless letters from those they assisted in making their way to safety from the flame-enveloped tent.

"The circus has changed a lot during the last few years," wrote Carson in a recent letter when the show played a three-day stand at Seattle, Wash.

"We used to have 350 working horses but now everything is moved by tractor and the big top raised by elephant."

Wife is Wardrobe Woman

Carson's wife, Mrs. Jean P. Carson, is wardrobe woman with RBB again this season. She has been with the show for many years.

Carson was a member of Chester YMCA for 25 years. Each winter during that span of time found him identified with indoor show work in this city. He at one time put on a show for Sun Ship, managed by Jack X. Lewis when he appeared in stock at the Princess Theatre on W. 7th street, and directed an indoor circus at the Armory. He introduced Sarasota to its first minstrel show.

That was after he and Mrs. Carson became winter residents of that balmy haven for show folk. They have an adopted daughter.

Jack Was Fast



JOHN M. CARSON
Raced Horses

George Jones Once Had a Talking Horse

Its been horses, ponies and dogs for something like 60 years for George W. Jones, 807 W. 7th st., showman, trainer and former ring stock handler for the old Hargreaves Railroad Shows. Jones, 66 his next birthday, is known to thousands of Delaware Countians. He now operates a pony-drawn advertising service.

He inherits his love for animals from his father, who for 14 years operated a grocery store at 7th and Penn streets. That location, plus the Pennsylvania Railroad's desire to use the old car shops at Lamokin station, were connecting links that spelled show business and all that went with it, for Jones.

"I was pretty much of a youngster," he says, "when the Hargreaves railroad shows landed in what was then known as Cox's planing mill, next to my father's place at 7th and Penn."

"The Pennsylvania Railroad had taken over the car shops at Lamokin, after it had been used as a winter headquarters by the Bob Bunting shows, Pawnee Bill's Wild West and Far East Shows, and the Hargreaves outfit, a two-wagon affair."

"Tom gave his first performance in this city, took to the road and at the end of the season returned to find there was to be no wintering at Lamokin."

"Cox's place was empty and he leased it. I wasn't employed there but I spent plenty of time with the show folks. The next fall, when they returned, the show was taken to a farm near Boothwyn."

"The outfit went out for the second season as a small railroad show and on return took up Black's place at Morton avenue as its abode."



GEORGE W. JONES
Old-Time Ring Stock Keeper

Local Movie Photographer Died in The Line of Duty

Heading the list of three unsung heroes—those who gave their all to the show might continue—were three persons. Chester's resume of show life reveals.

They were: Thomas Proffitt, son-in-law of Thomas Hargreaves, who married Hargreaves' daughter, Ella; Charles Skinner, and John Conley.

Two others died because of their love for amusement. Proffitt, who with his wife, operated the William Penn Theatre, following Hargreaves' death, became a news cameraman for Universal, when the William Penn became a dark.

Hindenburg Tragedy

He covered many of the most important assignments for Universal. He filmed the scenes that followed the crash of the Hindenburg at Lakehurst. The following year he was on assignment at Franklin Field when President Roosevelt made his appearance.

Proffitt's final work was the filming of "The Last Raft." It was part of a celebration marking the fade-out of the old-time woodsmen of Clearfield County.

A 112-log raft was constructed, the huge timbers being laced together. With 48 persons aboard, the raft was to be brought downstream by old-time lumberman and rivermen. The trip on the Susquehanna was uneventful until Muncy was reached.

But there, the trip ended in tragedy.

The swift-moving raft became unmanageable and crashed head on with Reading Railroad Company's concrete bridge. "The Last Raft" became debris. Its raft house, upon which Proffitt had been filming the trip was demolished. He and six others lost their lives.

Film Saved

His camera was recovered several days later. Its contents were sent to New York, developed, and became a Broadway feature. His body was retrieved nearly a month later. His pressman's badge identified it.

Two others from Delaware County were aboard the raft when it crashed. They were H. W. Work, then 46, of Media, and his son, James, 17 at that time.

Skinner, one of the early Hargreaves theatrical family, was manager and operator of the Family Theatre, 7th street and Chester River, when he met his fate. He plunged headlong into Chester River when he lost his balance while cleaning windows.

Conley lost his life on the morning of March 3, 1907. He was a member of the Vanity Fair, a musical comedy aggregation that played a one-day stand at the Grand Opera House a day earlier.

Arcade Hotel Fire

Discovered at 4 a. m. by John J. Hayes jr., who then was enroute to his home at 7th and Kerlin streets, the flames soon enveloped the two upper floors of the Arcade Hotel, 6th street and Edgmont avenue.

The majority of the Vanity Fair company's cast were occupying the upper floors.

Conley's partner, E. K. Shaw, was on the second floor. He jumped grabbed an electric service wire,

made his way hand-over-hand to its pole and slid to safety.

Conley had climbed from his room or the third story to its ledge. Spectators shouted for him to await the arrival of the fireman and rescue.

But Conley, who only a few hours before had been the mirth-provoking Phelix Casey, Irish politician in the musical comedy show, had witnessed Shaw's seemingly easy leap and slide to safety.

It gave him that confidence so necessary when a man faces death.

He first assumed a standing position on the ledge, then crouched and dove. He missed the wires by inches and landed on a mail box. He died several hours later in Chester Hospital.

The two who died because of their love for amusement are unidentified. One was a circus patron, struck by a chariot wheel that came off during a race. The other was a Negro, who lost his balance and fell backward from a second floor window ledge while watching a dance, the grand finale to a sizzling burlesque show at the Family theatre.



THOMAS PROFFITT
Died Making Hit Movie

Gas Plant Blast Blew Out Walls

From Times, Sept. 12, 1914:

While preparing to make a test on a new meter recently installed in the meter room, a one-story structure of the Philadelphia Suburban Gas & Electric Co. at the foot of Tilghman street yesterday afternoon, a workman tapped the meter before all possible danger had been removed and a stream of gas struck a light about 50 feet in the rear and caused a terrible explosion, blowing out part of the side and front walls and the front part of the roof.

The building, which is an office and a meter room combined, then caught fire and damage to the extent of \$5000 was sustained. The fire occurred about 2 o'clock.

This Was Chester?

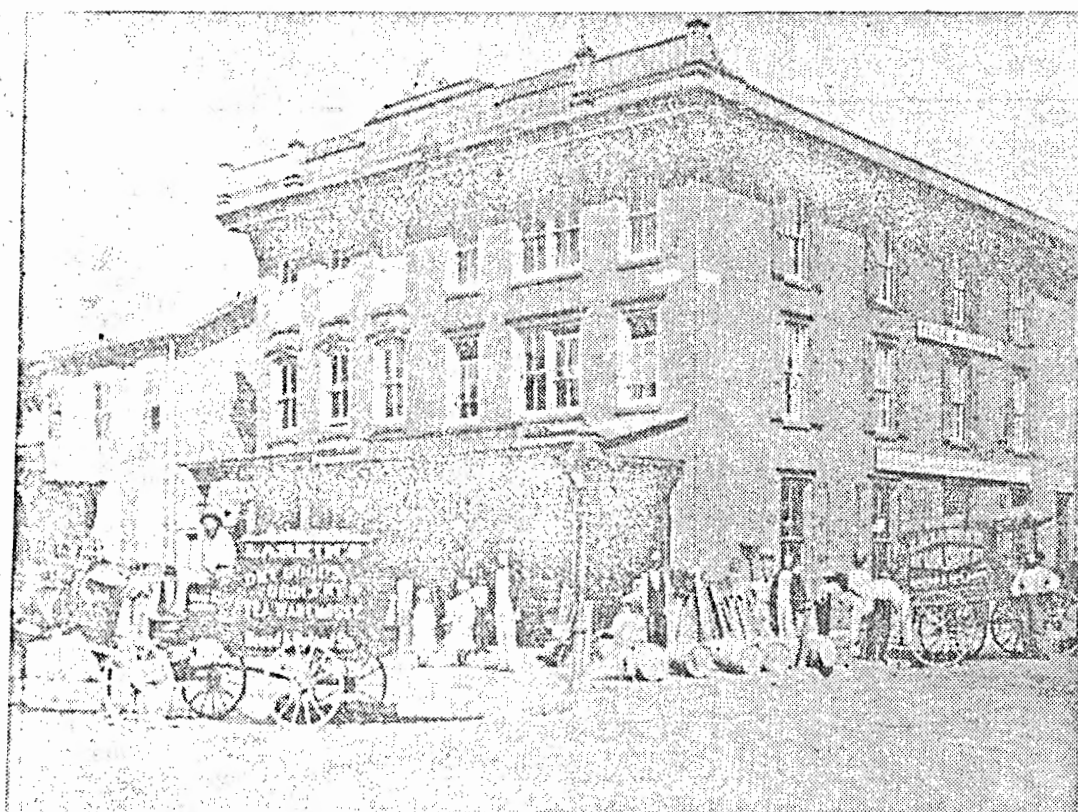
In 1859, eggs sold in Chester for 12 1/2 cents a dozen. The best sirloin steaks could be bought for 12 cents a pound. Fish cost 5 cents a pound.

"It was there that I got work, attending ring stock. 'How well I remember those animals. Six of 'em mind you. Nip and Tuck. 'And their names?' 'Let's see; they were called Nip and Tuck, Diamond and Ruby, and Climax and Snow. 'How I loved them. They were worked by Fred Locke, from whom I learned much on how to handle and train.' Several years following the folding of the Hargreaves show, Jones sought booking with Hargreaves, for 'Richard, the Talking Horse.' Richard was one of three horses owned by Jones' father that had been broken and trained by the son. Three-Day Trial 'If he's as good as you say,' said Hargreaves, 'you're on, but you got to show n.e. Bring him down to the opera house Sunday morning and we'll see.' Jones reported as directed and a group of friends were there to see the act. 'I'll give you three days,' replied Hargreaves. 'Richard,' said Jones as he fumbled in his pocket and pulled out a page from his scrap book 'went over in fine form and by Wednesday I was informed we were to remain for the week.' Here Jones exhibited the yellowed press clippings telling what the theatrical critic thought of the act. Jones also worked with the late George Leslie, Chester's first movie man, when the latter showed at various spots in Delaware County, and the Main Line. In all his years, Jones has continued with the horse or pony as his working partner. 'And what happened to Richard, the Talking Horse?' he was asked. 'Well,' said Jones, 'he just about reached the time when he was ready for permanent pasture for faithfulness, when he passed on. 'And when death came it was peaceful. 'He had been fed and turned into the stable yard for exercise. 'He ran around the yard a couple of times walked to the far end, scraped the frozen ground several times and settled down. When I got to him, it was over. And he hadn't moved six inches in his death struggle. 'The snow showed that.'"

Show Business in Chester

Old Timer

Usher's Twin Fooled the Boss



BROAD AND UPLAND STREETS—This was the northwest corner of 9th and Upland streets a good 60 years or more ago, when Lewis M. Larkin ran his large dry goods and grocery business. The house to the left was once the home of Daniel W. Jefferis, former mayor of Chester. Beards were a usual facial adornment in this gaslight period, and automobiles and trucks were unheard of. A little department store, this Larkintown establishment handled dry goods, groceries, wines, liquors, tea, coffee and hardware.

Continued From Preceding Page

officer, confining his efforts to the balcony and top gallery. He called for order by striking the wainscoting with a ratan whip. When his call was unheeded he then used the ratan on the individual.

Winter Quarters

Hargreaves circus used to winter in the old Morton Black property at the foot of Morton avenue. The ground is now a part of the Sun Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company's property, the site being occupied by the main office.

It could be reached either by Morton avenue, or a railroad siding, running eastward from Front and Welsh streets.

Craps games flourished along the railroad track enroute, particularly on Saturdays. The boys from Bethel Court knew plenty. When the dredges were brought to pump the river's mud into the ground on which the shipyard was built, several of Hargreaves' flat cars were buried beneath it.

Pawnee Bill's Wild West Show used to quarter in what was known as the car shops at Lamokin station. Hargreaves' shows also quartered there before the two-wagon affair became a railroad show in the late 90's and sought larger quarters, first at Cox's sash factory, 7th and Penn streets, then on a farm and finally at the Black property. Hargreaves daughter Ella, at 15, trouped with her parents and the circus. That was after the turn of the century.

Business personnel of Hargreaves Railroad shows in 1907 included Thomas Hargreaves, manager; J. Henry Rice, general agent; Sam J. Banks, contracting press agent; J. Frank Longbotham, treasurer and bookkeeper; William Sands, manager advertising car No. 1; Mr. Holton, manager of car No. 2; Joshua Bailey, business manager; Charles O'Brien, superintendent of canvas; George Lawrence, master of transportation and Clyde Andrews and George Matthews, special agents.

Animal Barn

The animal barn was perhaps the most interesting department of the Morton avenue winter quarters. By reason of a splendid heating system the severity of winter had no ill effects on the wild animals.

"Jumbo, the Second" enjoyed excellent health and retained his reported weight of 12,500 pounds. One of the foremost freaks of the century was to be found in the menagerie, a five-legged sacred cow which had been procured by the show's foreign agent. The railroad show closed in 1907 in Indiana.

At the Arcade Hotel there were two lion cubs that used to be quartered in the lobby window. They were born in captivity and were brought to this city by a young Negro boy, who carried them east in a suitcase. They were brought from Chicago, shortly after birth.

They grew to be quite large but remained tame and it was not unusual to find them seated at the feet of some member of the Har-

greaves family after the meal had been finished.

Their antics while occupying the show window attracted many a passerby. Following the death of one, from natural causes, the other died of grief.

Linderthorp Park at Marcus Hook was another enterprise of Thomas Hargreaves. He operated an open-air theatre there and it was there that Chester theatregoers first met Irene Meyer. She returned to the Opera House for many years and was a favorite. Traller trolley cars were used in conveying thousands from this city to the park. It later was purchased by Sun Oil Co. when the oil industry needed room for expansion.

First Movie Man

Chester's first moving picture man was George Leslie, a tight wire artist who was known as "The Great Blondell." He claimed he was one of the few persons who had completed the trip across Niagara Falls on a tight wire.

Leslie had a snapshot gallery in a lot on the north side of W. 3d street, opposite what is now Dock street. A showman of carnival type he was familiar with the progress that was being made with the moving picture machine and he obtained one.

He leased a building at 318 Market st., and procured show rights on the Harry Thaw-Stanford White murder which had been used as a theme for film. The place was called Chester Amusement Palace.

There were camp chairs and often the patrons stood to witness the show. The moving picture machine was anchored on a platform which Leslie had erected and he was its operator. Sound effects were sadly lacking but Leslie provided the nec-



ORLANDO H. CLOUD, 704 Madison st., who will celebrate his 84th birthday on Oct. 31. He formerly conducted two shoe stores, 28 W. 3d st. and 704 Edgmont av., the one on 3d street having been established by his father.

essary "shot" effects when shooting appeared in his jumpy film, by stamping his foot on the platform floor.

The place was opened Friday, Oct. 5, 1906.

Leslie had made a little money and he purchased what was known as "A Black Top." It was a large tent. Leslie erected it on a lot at 7th and Sprout streets, that later became the site of the Gallagher Brothers building.

The tent was not much of a success for the paint used in making it black, so that pictures might

A story of an usher who had a perfect stand-in and used him in the review of Chester's early movie houses.

The usher was the late Jake Davis, since murdered by a hold up man as he was about to close the 520 Club for the night. Jake, in his teens, was employed at the Majestic Theatre, 5th and Market streets. Rudolph Schlosbon, one of the owners, also manager, declined to let him have a week's vacation.

When the week for Davis' requested time off arrived, he supposedly reported for work. Schlosbon, also other employees, noticed that Jake was not quite as proficient as usual.

It was thought he was "soldiering" because of the turnaround. By the end of the week, he was doing nearly as well as he ever did.

And the next week his work was normal. Weeks later the secret leaked out.

Jake had taken his

His twin brother, worked during the Jake was enjoying his seashore.

Bill and Jake Davis, tified with amateur during their younger still possesses a huge razor, one of the props in a barbershop scene often presented.

He also has memorized repair bill that followed baby coach which they for another skit fell apart their show.

Detecting that Bill, bling for Jake would been easy, even had tried.

Their own mother, them apart, but one was That was by examining If, on the back of it, a small mole, the young Jake.

Otherwise 'twas Bill

be shown in the day time, was a heat absorbent.

After leaving here Leslie set up near Bryn Mawr and took his dog and monkey show there as an added attraction.

Family Theatre

Three days after Leslie opened his emporium on Market street, another new showhouse held its first show. It was known as the New Family Theatre, and occupied what in years prior to that period had been known as the Harmonia Singing Society's headquarters. It was located on W. 7th street at the bridge.

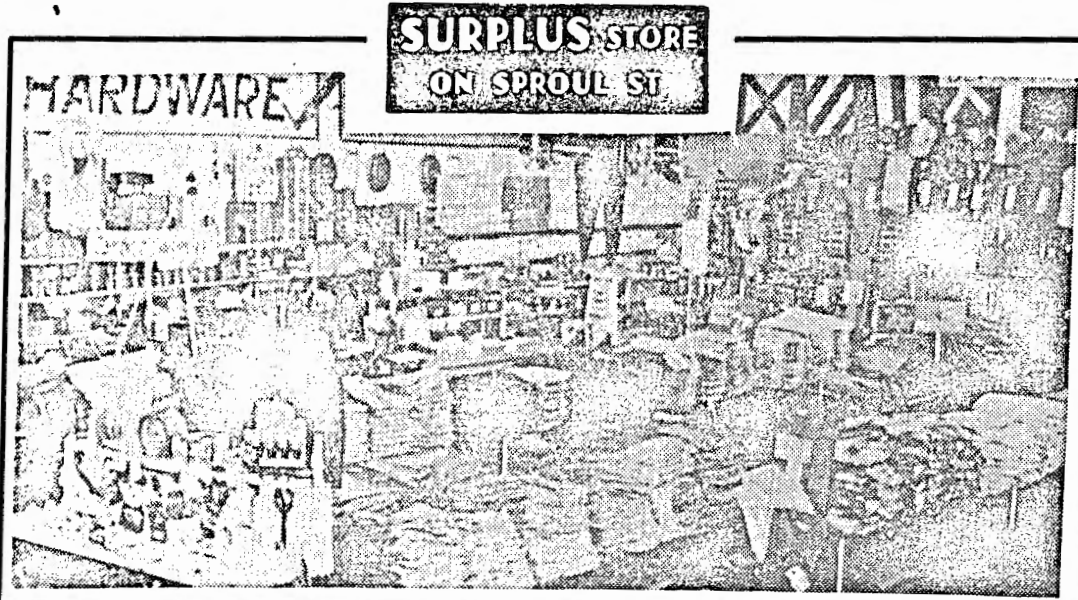
Harry D'Esta was manager, and Maurice Boom was the booking agent. It opened its door as Chester's first vaudeville show

8, 1906, with afternoon and performances.

Its opening bill included a soloist, J. Nelson Campbell, in a one-act play, "What's in a Name?" Other artists included Brothers, vaudeville's greatest act; J. Nelson Campbell, in the electrical "Doomsday;" Doug Ford, singers and dancers; Ozavs, comedy jugglers; Brothers, musical comedians.

Walter Boothman was a soloist. He was Chester's first vaudeville pianist and for months that he remained Family Theatre he continued.

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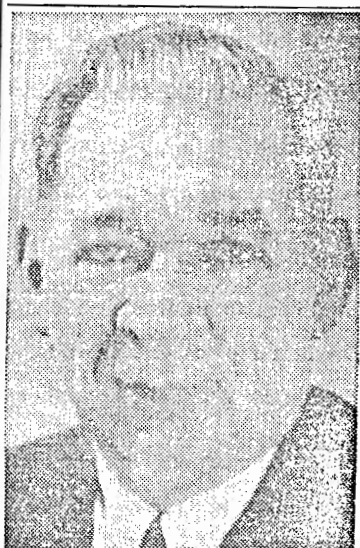


BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

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KENLOW C. YOUNG, one of the oldest movie projectionists in the business, who, now in his early 60s, has 43 years of experience behind him. Young is one of three members of his family who had to do with Chester's earlier show life. A brother, Horatio, also was an operator and a sister, Marguerite, was a ticket seller at the Family Theatre. Young started in 1907 as a singer and usher at the Lyric; moved to the Majestic in 1908 to learn operating as they then called it, under the direction of Fred Hammel, went to the Bijou Dream, in 1910, to the Grand Theatre, in 1914; and to the Manor Theatre in 1927. He's still there. His assistant is Bill McDade, also is one of the old-timers.



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Show Business in Chester

Continued From Preceding Page

grow in favor. He played with ease the operas, classical and exceptional rag-time and was an all-around trick and effect pianist.

Following Leslie's unsuccessful attempt at getting the ball rolling at a moving picture theatre, Chester's first fully equipped movie materialized.

One good-natured German named Otto Miller, like Leslie, was seeking the movie rainbow and its pay-off. He was more successful.

Miller came to Chester and after looking the town over decided that a property at 407 Market street would be his spot.

Competition Grows
The building was remodeled and made into a theatre, but in the meantime William D. Pullen, Jr., and his associate J. Frank Moore, also were considering the opening of a movie.

Pullen arranged for 617 Edgmont avenue to be changed over as a movie.

Competition was beginning to show itself and the contractors for Miller and Pullen made a race of it to see which theatre would have its opening first.

Miller's men won and his place, the Biograph, was officially opened April 4, 1907, at 2 p. m. There was a special officer and two ushers.

April 13, 1907, found the Pullen house, known as "The Theatorium" opened.

Its opening day featured a double program "The Rivals" and "The Wig Chase."

J. Frank Moore was the manager. On 3d street, west of Market, another movie was soon to get under way, under the ownership of Isaac Greenberg.

Greenberg later sold to Sapowitz and Rosenberg. And at 6th and Sprout streets, the latter thoroughfare then known as New Market street, still another filmhouse loomed. It was known as The Paradise. It was located beneath Chester Nest No. 1228, Order of Owls' headquarters, in what today is the terminal market.

Chester heard its first "talkies" in that place. There were a man and wife who did vaudeville skits. They doubled in brass by going back stage and talking the leads of the play that was being projected.

Another of the early movies in Chester was the Lyric, on Market street, next to Bartow's flower shop. It was operated by Pullen and Moore.

Majestic Theatre
And still another was the Majestic at Fifth and Market streets, which was owned by the Schlossbros and George Hawkins.

Rudolph Schlossbros was the manager. William Schlossbros operated the projector, Mary Devlin sold tickets. That was in 1908.

The William Penn was located next to the Arcade hotel at 6th street and Edgmont avenue and was owned by Thomas Hargreaves. In its early days it was in the building that now houses the Dial Shoe Co.

But Hargreaves later changed it, making a lobby of the old time movie, and adding what is now operated as a surplus army store on Sprout street, above 6th. It had the first organ. Following Hargreaves' death his daughter, Mrs. Ella Proffitt, widow of Thomas Proffitt, operated it.

In 1917 Chester prided itself on the opening of a modern show house, the Stanley Theatre, at 4th street and Edgmont avenue. The place also was at one time known as the Edgmont.

Grand Opens
But before that time the Grand had been opened on Market above 3d by Isaac Greenberg and Gilbert Bernstein. It was the largest of the movie houses of its time. It, too, had a pipe organ. The Lyric which was next-door to it, continued to operate after the Grand's opening.

In 1911 when the Grand was remodeled, it absorbed the property that had been the Lyric.

It was at the Grand, that Chester's first open air movie was operated although it was not a "drive in," today's latest fad.

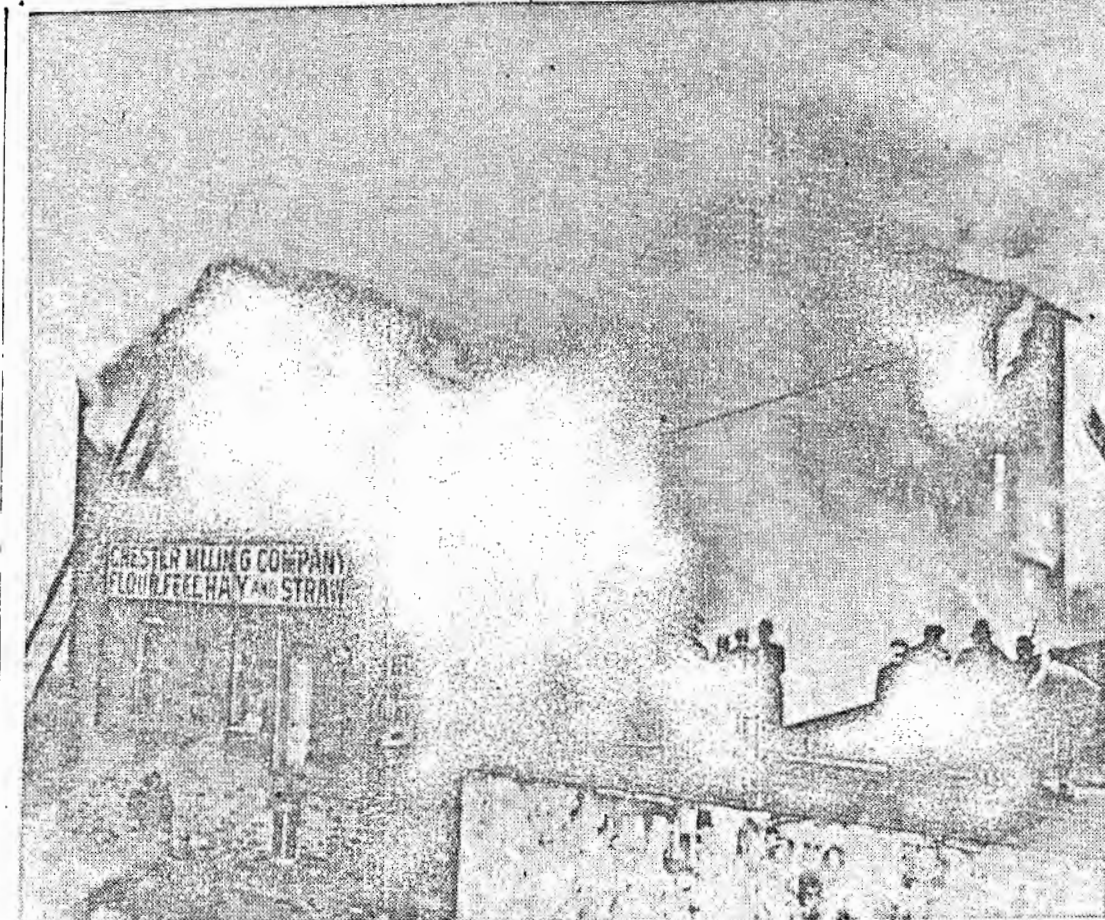
When hot weather came the screen was set up on a site in the rear of the theatre where there was sufficient seating capacity to pay the overhead of summer operating.

In the extreme western section of the city, the Macon Theatre had been built and was in operation by John J. Mahoney, hotel proprietor later killed when he suffered a stroke while driving on Kerlin street.

He was accompanied in his car at the time by Raymond Borland, who did the booking of shows for his place. Borland was only slightly injured. He now is associated with his son's drugstore in Upland. His daughter, Mrs. Roberta A. Goodman, is club editor of the Chester Times.

Three years following the opening of the Stanley in 1917, the Washington Theatre, Market street, between 4th and 5th was opened, and in 1939 the new State Theatre was built on the site of the old Grand Opera House on W. 7th street.

The Stanley, Washington and State are Warner Brothers interests and are under the supervision of A. J. Vanni, the firm's district manager. Bill Morgan is city manager of the set up.



CHESTER MILLING CO. FIRE—A disastrous fire struck the Chester Milling Co. plant on 6th street west of New Market (Sprout) street on the afternoon of March 18, 1911, causing damage estimated at close to \$100,000. The fire burned for a week and the city finally was compelled to dynamite the building to put out the smoldering ruins. In this photo, it looks like fire ladder at left is a casualty of the flames.

Boyd Opening

The Boyd, 8th and Welsh streets, was opened Thursday noon, Nov. 29, 1934, the preview of Will Rogers in Irvin S. Cobb's "Judge Priest" having been staged the night prior.

During its 17 years of existence it has been in charge of William LaPorte, who is vice president of the Boyd Theatre Corp.

Personnel on its opening night included Reginald Churches, Gladys M. Daniels, John S. Davies, Charles Fahy, Earl R. Jones, Edward Leonard, Bettie McKinney, Joseph H. Montgomery, John Renshaw, Perry R. Restucci, Francis C. Robinson, Mabel Schultz, William Simpkins, William A. Taylor, Philip Trainer and Dorothy O. Williamson.

Neighborhood Movies

Located on the eastern and western sides of Chester's present day "Big Four" is a chain of three successful neighborhood movie houses. They are the Strand, 3d and Reaney streets, which was acquired in January, 1920, from Ginn and Rothchild, of Wilmington; the Apollo (then the Lloyd), 3d and Lloyd streets, in January, 1920, and the Mac Theatre, 9th and Walnut streets, which was built by its present owner and opened in February 19, 1939. Their sole owner is M. Mack Margoline who has been in direct charge of them since opened by him.

Malta Hall, 1900 block W. 3d street, was at one time known as the Bijou, opening under that name, and the management of Professor William J. Dougherty, a musician, on Monday Oct. 8, 1906.

One of the early showhouses in the city was located on Fulton street, above 3d. It was known as Fulton Hall and was the headquarters of S. H. Dudley, of Chester, who became nationally known as a comedian. He was billed as "S. H. Dudley and His Mule."

Following the death of Mr. Mahoney the Macon as it was then known was operated by James Keegan and Francis Moore, partners. It is now known as the Lyric Theatre and is operated by the Lyric Amusement Co., a Philadelphia group. It is managed by Richard Hanlyn, of this city, who came here from Washington, D. C.

In the will of the late Eugene F. White, whose estate still owns the realty, it was stated that the movie be closed down each Good Friday for the entire day and night. This is still followed to the letter.

Family Now a Market
When D'Esta and Boom folded the Family, it later was operated as a cheap burlesque house; by stock companies, as a movie by William Boyd and his son, A. Verlenden Boyd; by Jack X. Lewis and managed by Jack Carson, now with Ringling Brothers, Barnum and Bailey, and by the late Charles Skinner, who lost his life while cleaning windows at the place. He

suffered an attack of vertigo and fell into Chester River, and was drowned. It is now the Lancaster County Farmers Market.

J. Frank Moore was the first to make use of street bally-ho. The Theatorium and Lyric featured westerns.

Otto Miller had made use of his lobby for appropriate dress up on features and Moore matched him by setting up a wigwam with squaw and papoose, and later went him one better by getting cowboys in their full regalia to ride up and down Market street and Edgmont avenue advertising the western shows.

Fire Pictures

One of the first privately-owned moving picture machines belonged to Bon Ladomus, who for many years was Chester's city engineer. Ladomus owned seven or eight reels, among them a film showing how the Chester Fire Department,

horse-drawn during that era, responded to an alarm.

The steeds were filmed as they moved over a route extending from 5th street and Morton avenue to 5th and Crosby streets.

Ladomus catered to private showing and his equipment was an election night feature at the Chester Times when it was located on Market street, below 5th.

Another of the Ladomus films was entitled "A Trip to the Moon," a colored fantasy. His projector later was purchased by George Shoemaker and J. Frank Moore. Shoemaker later was projectionist at the Theatorium and also operated the Hargreaves' theatre after leaving the Theatorium.

Patrons of Chester's early movie houses probably will remember some of those who were employed in them. Singers included Minnie Jackson, Archie Lloyd, Archie Fletcher, Thomas Dodds, Clarence Wright,

Chester Milling Co. Fire Lasted Week Before Dynamite Blasts Put It Out

One of the most spectacular — and stubborn — fires in the history of Chester burned for a week in 1911.

City officials finally dynamited the smoldering ruins of the Chester Milling Co., 6th street west of New Market (now Sprout) street.

The blaze broke out shortly before 1 p. m. Saturday, March 18, destroying the mammoth elevator warehouse and adjoining mill with the loss figured at nearly \$100,000.

Hundreds of spectators crowded the area to watch the fire, described by the Chester Times of March 20, 1911, as "a most beautiful sight to witness," although it "was one of a most serious nature, momentarily threatening destruction to every property close by and one which entailed a great loss to the owners of the plant."

The new aerial truck of Felton Fire Co. was used for the first time and arrived at the scene just in time to save two Hanley firemen who were trapped on the roof of the mill, adjoining the elevator. The rescued men were John Dwyer and Charles Saulsbury.

Besides damage to the buildings, the fire loss included 35,000 bushels of grain and eight carloads of flour.

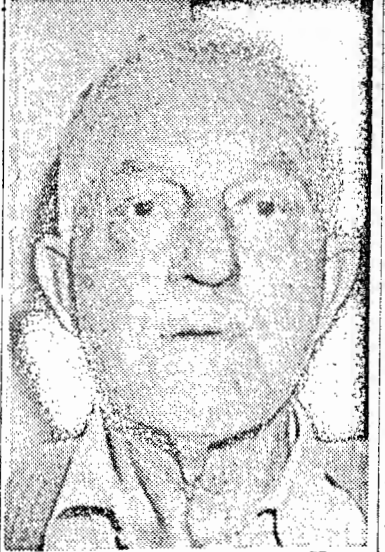
On March 22, high winds fanned the embers into life again and firemen were called back into service. The next day they were back on the scene again.

Building Blown Up
Then on the morning of March 25, the city blew up the grain elevator on orders of Fire Chief E. O. Mahon who believed the blasting necessary to completely extinguish the fire.

The action was taken despite a warning by the milling company that the city would be held responsible for any damage to property in the vicinity or any accident resulting from "any attempt to raze any part of the damaged structure."

Seventeen charges of dynamite were exploded simultaneously by Joshua Bland, under the supervision of Harry W. Honan, head of the city highway department, and the stubborn fire was — at last — out.

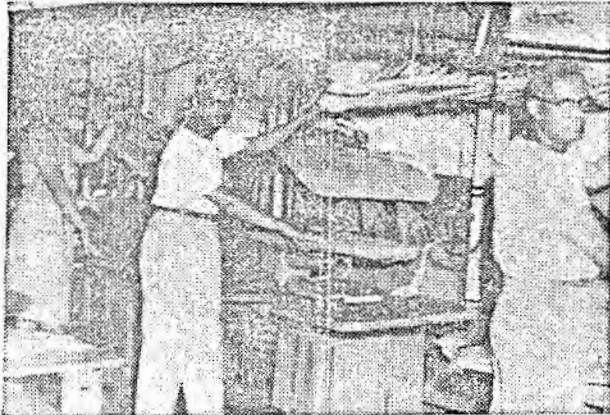
Old Timester



RALPH SPRINGER, 1267 Havertown road, Ridley Township, who was born July 25, 1876, in the township. He was a locomotive fireman for 35 years.

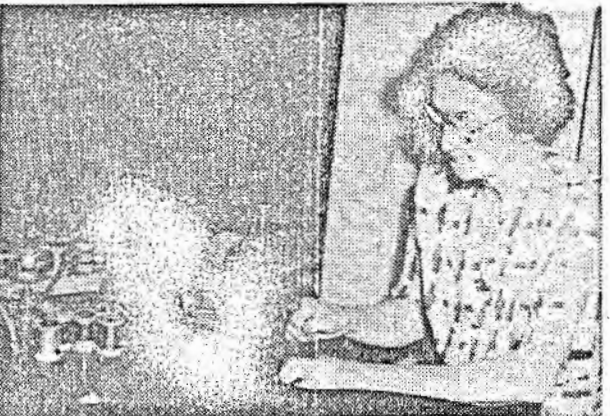
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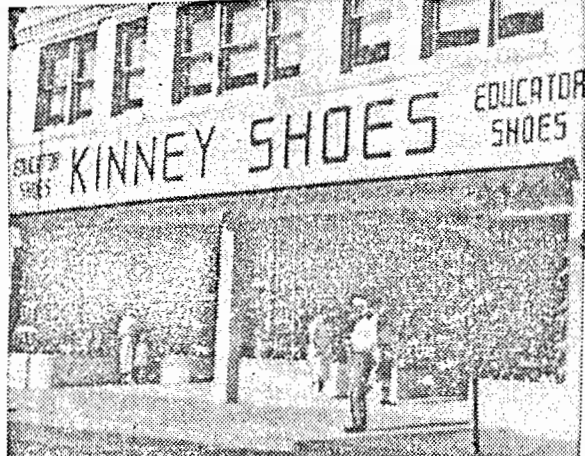
Mr. C. N. Reinert, manager of your local Kinney Shoe Store, joins the G. R. Kinney Co., Inc. in congratulating the Chester Times upon its 75th Anniversary.

G. R. Kinney Co., Inc. has developed from an humble beginning in 1894 to one of America's largest chains of shoe stores. In 1922 Kinney opened its store in Chester and has enjoyed the confidence and patronage of the good people of Chester ever since.

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CHESTER, PA.



Chester's Suburbs Have Grown Up Along With the City

Only Three Boroughs In the County in 1876

Chester has grown tremendously in the past seven and eight decades, but its neighbors have grown, too!

Mention neighbors of Chester and one naturally thinks of the flourishing boroughs that almost surround the city and stretch down Chester pike. But in 1876, when the Chester Times first appeared, there were only three boroughs in the county, Darby, Media and Upland. The movement toward boroughs developed in the latter years of the 19th century and early in the present century.

The townships of Darby and Ridley might be called the mothers of most of the boroughs which today are regarded as Chester's friendly neighbors. Both townships have an ancient beginning.

Darby Township was settled soon after William Penn's coming. In 1747, at a town meeting, it was decided to separate Darby and Upper Darby townships, although Upper Darby at that time covered more territory than it did in later years.

Like all of the area in the early years, local industries added to farming in providing livelihood. We find mention of the Glen Olden grist mill, in the location where the borough now stands.

Darby Township
Sharon Hill is mentioned because of the outstanding girls' academy opened there in 1835, which continued until 1858, when the property was taken over by the Sisters of the Society of the Holy Child Jesus.

Darby Township had a population of 995 in 1870 and had grown to 1245 in 1880 and 2031 10 years later. The township lost Sharon Hill in 1890, when the borough was incorporated, and four years later lost the borough of Glenolden. Folcroft was carved out of the township in 1922, which prob-

ably accounts for Darby Township's population dropping from 3077 in 1920 to 2773 in 1930.

The township had a 1950 population of 3359, but present building seems to indicate more than double that figure within a short time.

For a number of years Darby Township has maintained two elementary public schools and a junior high school, but the current building boom has caused application by the school board to the state school building authority to erect a new 16-room school. It is possible that in the near future a new junior high school might be needed.

Meanwhile the township's offspring have shown steady growth. Glenolden borough jumped from a population of 1444 in 1920 to 6452 in 1950; Sharon Hill's population rose from 1780 in 1920 to 5465 in the most recent census, and Folcroft was credited with 1909 in 1950, a gain of some 500 over the 1930 census.

Of the three boroughs Glenolden is the only one with an old industry. H. K. Mulford Co., now part of Sharp & Dohme came into the borough soon after the turn of the century. Sharon Hill got a boost when the Curtis Publishing Co. opened its large publishing plant a couple of years ago.

Ridley Township
Ridley Township, a closer neighbor of Chester, came into existence originally under a Swedish royal grant, in the 17th century.

Subsequently grants of large areas of land came through the Dutch and English. A historian declares that "the early settlements in Ridley Township were more confusing than any in Delaware County."

The boroughs of Norwood, Ridley Park, Prospect Park and Eddystone have come out of Ridley's



OLD BLACK HORSE HOTEL, MIDDLETOWN—Torn down when the cloverleaf intersection of Baltimore pike and Middletown road was built over a decade ago in Middletown township, the famous old Black Horse Hotel still leaves memories of its prominent place in early county affairs. This photograph, showing a modern addition, includes the public pump that once stood outside the tavern. It was built by William Noblit in 1739. Noblit, in petitioning for a license to conduct a public house, used the needs of churchgoers to plead his case. Said Noblit, "... having newly built a commodious stone house

near riverfront area. But while these settlements were still a part of the township, Ridley had a population in 1870 of 1142. Ten years later the census showed 2533, but included in this figure were estimated populations of 439 for Ridley Park, 587 for Eddystone and 197 for Prospect Park.

Even though both Eddystone and Ridley Park became separate municipalities in the '80s, Ridley Township showed a population total in 1890 of 4529. From the census figure of 5342 in 1920 Ridley has made rapid strides to the 1950 figure of 17,186.

One of the outstanding figures of Ridley Township was Thomas Lelper who, in 1810, built in the township the first railroad in Pennsylvania. Later we have mention of the Lelperville mills and, in 1830, the Lelperville Hotel.

Ridley Park

In the early '70s the Ridley Park section was laid out in lots for a

suburban park town and its early development was aided, it is reported, by officials of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad (now the Pennsylvania). Ridley Park's neighbor, Norwood started to develop as a similar suburban town in 1872, when 150 acres were subdivided. By 1880, a historian says, the town had about 45 homes. Nearby Prospect Park began to be developed in 1874.

Incorporation of Ridley Park as a borough came in 1887 and the town's growth has been steady. From a population of 2313 in 1920, Ridley Park climbed to 4916 in 1950.

Norwood became a borough in 1883. Its population of 2553 in 1920 more than doubled to the 1950 census figure of 5287. Prospect Park became a borough one year after Norwood. This town, which includes part of what was known as Moores has also more than doubled its population in three decades, jumping from 2536 in 1920 to 5851 in 1950.

upon the great road leading from Chester to the Valley, about three-quarters of a mile from the Presbyterian (Middletown) meeting-house where commonly is a great resort of people, and as some having ten or fifteen miles to travel to sd place of worship," it is necessary for the public. How our times and moves have changed. This tavern was the birthplace of Media for here the vital meeting that lead to the creation of the county seat took place over a hundred years ago.

Eddystone

The community of Eddystone grew up around the print works, a large cotton mill, established in 1874. The census of 1870 estimates 582 persons in the town, which became a borough in 1888.

By 1920 Eddystone had reached a population of 2670, but it slumped in the next census to 2414. The last census gave the borough a figure of 3018.

When the industrial history of the area is recalled, a catastrophe stands out. On April 10, 1917, soon after the United States declared war on Germany, a terrific explosion in the Eddystone ammunition factory took the lives of nearly 150 persons.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works, in Eddystone, but spreading outside the borough, and the General Steel Casting Plant in Ridley Township add to the prosperity of the area.

Eddystone High School was the first in the county to offer recognized vocational courses and it

serves a number of students from other towns.

As Ridley Township and its offspring grew, the public school system gradually expanded. The same thing is true of the boroughs that came out of Darby Township.

In each of the communities there was strong local pride in providing the best for its people. In every borough but Folcroft, all the way from Darby to Eddystone, there is a local senior high school. Folcroft has a junior high school. And of course Ridley Township has its own junior and senior high schools and a constantly expanding group of elementary schools.

As neighbors should, the various communities compete with each other and with Chester in sports. A recent added indication of interest in sports is the fine new athletic field in Sharon Hill, which will be used for football this season.

Tinicum Township

Chester's neighbor up the river, Tinicum Island, was settled first

\$10,000 Verdict In Railroad Case

From Times March 28, 1887:

The use of the bell rope has been abolished for starting trains on the Media branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad since the verdict of \$10,000 was given by a West Chester jury in favor of Miss Alvord, who received some slight injuries while boarding the train at Media.

It that instant the rope was pulled by the brakeman who, it was alleged by the plaintiff, saw her coming to board the train. The new order is that the signal must be given by the conductor and must be by wave of the hand.

In February, 1843, by Swedes under Gov. John Printz. Until 1780, however, Tinicum was a part of Ridley Township.

During an inquiry into conditions at the quarantine station in 1871, reports disclose only 125 inhabitants in Tinicum, with the remark that "population had been almost stationary for 70 years."

Tinicum's population was 224 in 1880, but it had fallen to 188 in 1890. About this time Essington was mentioned as the main settlement in Tinicum. Lester was a later development.

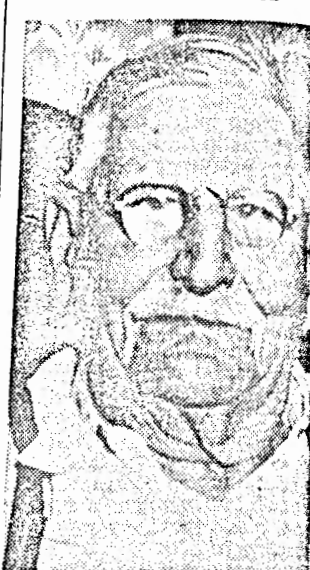
After the turn of the century industry brought Tinicum great growth and the 1920 census showed a population of 2500. In the last decade, too, Tinicum has gained rapidly, the 1950 census figure of 5112 being a gain of 1420 over 1940.

Looking even closer to home we find that Chester Township, known as far back as 1683, originally contained what is now the city of Chester, as well as Upland and Parkside.

A grant in 1684 to Caleb Pusey preceded the opening of mills in Upland, but they were not too successful. Eventually ownership passed to Richard Flower and finally, in 1845, to John P. Crozer. It was he who named the community Upland and the borough was chartered in 1869.

In the meantime Crozer built

Old Timester



BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Central av. Trainer, was one of the oldest Old Timesters in this area. He was born April 12, 1859, in Marcus Hook, which makes him more than 92 years old. He was 17 years old when the Chester Times was born years ago. He is a retired printer.

three cotton mills and set up Central Theological Seminary in 1857, part of the buildings used for education and part for a hospital. Upland's population in 1870 reported to be 1341. The borough grew to 2028 in 1880 and to 1890. The growth was slow in 1940 but the 1950 census showed Upland's count as 4052.

Parkside

Parkside, strictly a residential community, became a borough in 1919 and its first census, in 1920, showed only 374 persons. Years later the population jumped to 1497 and there has been a steady growth to the figure of 1640.

Very recently, in 1945, Essex haven broke away from its mother community.

Continued on Following Page

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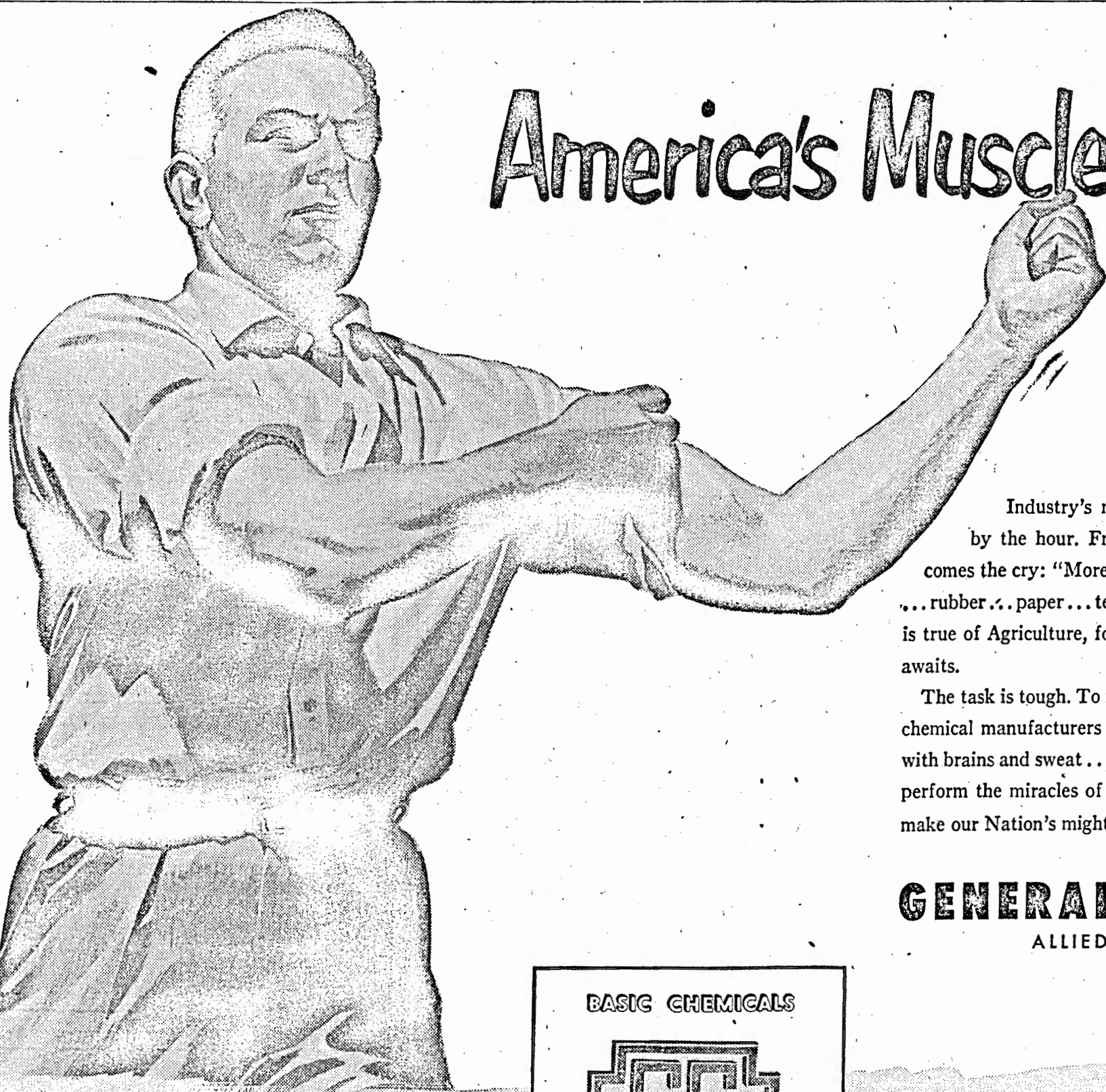


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Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania

LABORATORY REAGENTS, FINE and SPECIAL CHEMICALS

Only Three Boroughs In the County in 1876

Continued From Preceding Page

The last census gave it a record of 1045 inhabitants.

Chester Township had 578 persons in 1890 and by 1920 had grown only to 675. The population jumped to 2073 in the next decade. The federal government project during the war brought more people and the 1950 census showed a figure of 3404. The township has two grade schools and lost a third when Brookhaven broke away.

A Swedish grant in 1653 set up Lower Chichester Township, but the area then was known chiefly as Marcus Hook until more land was added in 1679.

Marcus Hook

William Penn in 1701 granted the community of Marcus Hook a charter as a market town, a fact which the borough is celebrating this year. Historians say that seven years later Marcus Hook "rivaled Philadelphia in size." Prosperity waned and the incorporation as a borough did not take place until March 7, 1892.

The fame of Marcus Hook as one of the world's great oil centers seemed to have been started in April, 1892, with the establishment of the "Bear Creek" oil refinery.

By 1920 the town's population had grown to 5324, but it has been declining steadily, until the 1950 census showed a total of 3796. The drop in population has been caused by the town's growth in importance as an oil center, as more and more land has been taken over for industry.

Although Marcus Hook has a fine junior high school and a large elementary school, it is not likely that the town will have the headhaches of most other county school districts in having to expand facilities for mounting child population.

The settlement of Trainer in Lower Chichester was the site of Trainer's grist mill in 1760, followed by the Trainer cotton mills. The community became a borough in 1919 and its first census, in 1920, showed a population of 1367. Today the borough has about 2000 persons. The borough maintains an elementary school but, like Parkside, sends its children outside for higher education.

Back in 1870 Lower Chichester's population was counted as 1129 and a steady growth was made to 2292 in 1890. Even with the loss of Trainer, in 1920 the township's population was 2581. The 1950 figure as 2952. Today Linwood is the main settlement.

Upper Chichester

Another friendly neighbor of Chester, Upper Chichester Township, had a population of 539 in 1870. It had grown to only 564 in 1890, but it had three railroad stations by that time, Ogden, Boothwyn and Twin Oaks. Today Upper Chichester is a fast growing community, its population jumping from 1577 in 1920 to 7004 in 1950.

A badly overcrowded high school will be replaced in the not too distant future with a large modern building at Boothwyn, according to plans of the township school board.

Farther to the west is Bethel, first mentioned in 1683. Originally it was the county's smallest township, but the shrinking of several other townships has removed this distinction.

Bethel has never been heavily populated. The 1920 census figure of 558 was only four more than

the 1870 figure, but the population had increased to 833 in 1950.

Bethel is another township whose pressing need for better school facilities has been handicapped by low borrowing capacity. Citizens of the township did an outstanding civic job last year in subscribing nearly \$40,000 which enabled the school board to start the new Francis Harvey Green School, now nearing completion.

Aston Township

Touching Chester, Upper Chichester and Bethel townships is Aston, first mentioned in connection with the appointment of a constable in 1688. Mills in various localities made the township prosperous. Grist mills were succeeded by mills working in cotton and wool and Lenni, Lenni Mills, Bridgewater and Crozerville all became mill communities.

Aston's 1870 population of 1845 grew to 2454 by 1890. There was a lull in growth and even some loss in population, but new people moving into the township gave it a population of 2659 in 1930 and 5374 in the 1950 census. Green Ridge is a new home development.

Aston would have had 475 more people in the 1950 census had not Chester. Heights set itself up as a separate borough in 1945, taking away one of Aston's five wards and one of its five elementary schools. This township sends its children to other high schools.

Turning our attention northward, we find that Nether Providence dates back to 1690. In the old days it had many mills, making paper, flour, snuff and other products. The Rose Valley section left the township when it became a borough in 1923. However, Rose Valley is the only borough of the county that is not also a separate school district. Rose Valley elected to remain a part of Nether Providence School District. The Nether Providence High School, too, is to be greatly enlarged within a short time.

Nether Providence had 1448 souls back in 1870 and the population has increased steadily. A big increase was from 3793 in 1940 to 6075 in 1950. The establishment of Garden City, a home community, and the township's closest development to Chester, aided in the population increase.

Before 1790 Nether and Upper Providence were both part of the much larger Providence Township.

In 1850 the new borough of Media was taken out of this area, to furnish a town for the new county seat.

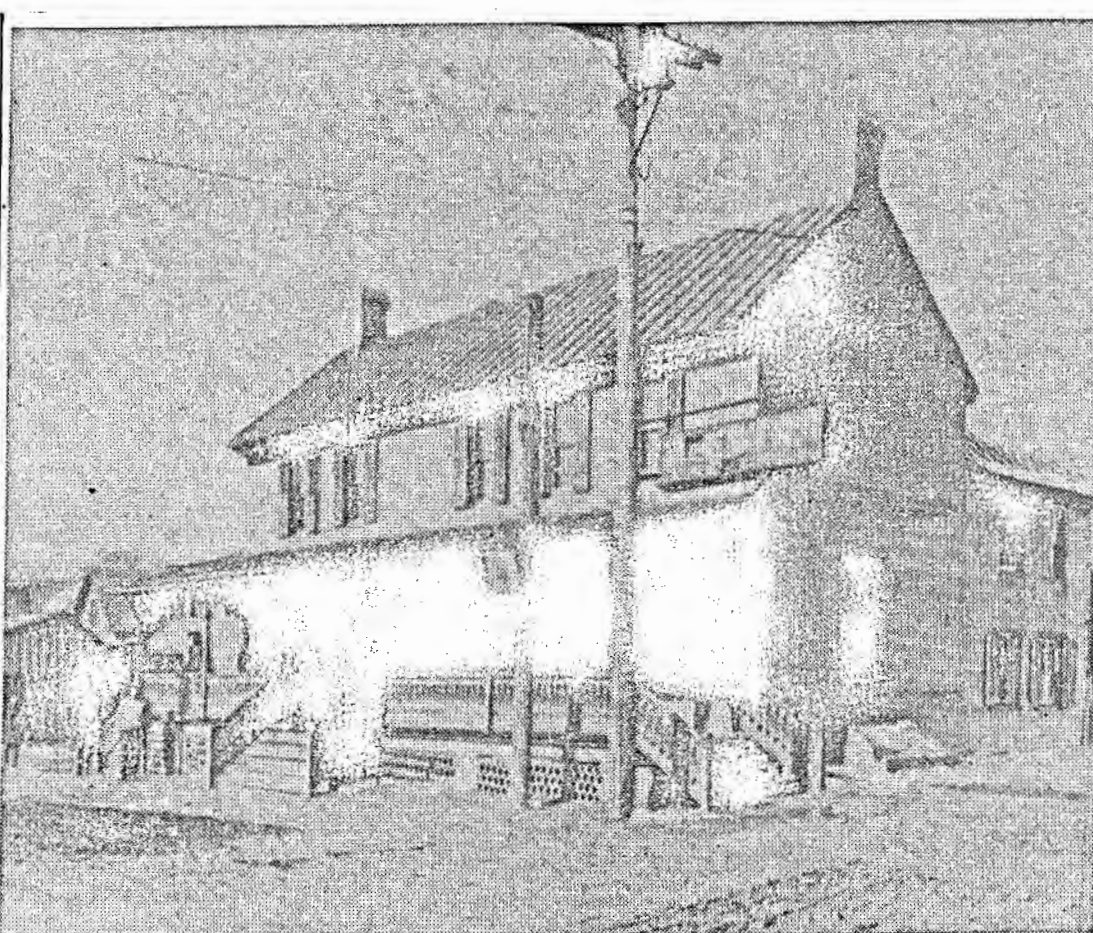
Springfield

Springfield Township dates back to 1686 and two villages grew up, Morton and Swarthmore. Morton, named for John Morton, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was laid out in 1871, although it did not formally separate from the township by incorporation as a borough until 1898. Swarthmore was chartered in 1893 and is most noted as the seat of Swarthmore College.

Nearby Rutledge, formerly part of Ridley Township, became a borough in 1897.

Back in 1870 the Springfield population numbered 1267, while the 1950 census showed 10,795, with 4822 for Swarthmore and 1349 for Morton, formerly part of the township.

Another large neighbor, Middletown Township, set up its first mills in 1687, but the Glen Riddle mills, during the past century, were the



MARCUS HOOK HOTEL—For many decades William J. McClure, the late burgess of Marcus Hook, maintained this famous stopping place at 10th and Market streets, before he tore it down and sold the land to the Marcus Hook National Bank. The historic tavern, which numbered John Quincy Adams among the famous wayfarers who stopped there to refresh themselves, was the old Old Union Hotel on the Kings or Queens Highway. (If you are puzzled about the changing names remember when Queen Anne was on the British throne it was naturally the Queen's Highway, and when George III was ruler during the Revolution it was the King's Highway.) John Flower started the tavern before he died in 1738. It passed down through many families to William Wilson, his widow Hannah H., and through one other ownership before McClure took over.

Brief Sketches of County's 27 Boroughs

Thumbnail sketches of Delaware County's 27 incorporated boroughs:

Aldan—Chartered Sept. 22, 1893; population, 3435; area, 0.56 square miles; burgess, A. Carl Behenna; council, Frank R. Bavis, Harmer Way, William M. Vogelgesang, August Jaus, Howard B. Davis, George A. Ritchey and Herbert Williams; borough clerk, Harold L. McKaig.

Brookhaven—Chartered 1945; population 1045; area, 1.7 square miles; burgess, Thomas E. Eaton; council, A. B. Gurvitz, Andrew most famous. Middletown had one of the largest populations in 1870, a total of 2578, and it has grown steadily to 5917.

In Middletown's 13 square miles, the third largest municipal division of the county, is the Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades.

The township also has Fair Acres, the county home for the aged, and Sleighton Farms, the girls' section of Glen Mills Schools.

Middletown is about to enlarge its Lima public school. The school district also operates the Roosevelt School.

Great strides forward could be reported, too, of townships like Marple, Newtown, Upper Providence and Concord, among Chester's more distant neighbors.

In the old days saw mills, grist mills and later factories turning out cotton and woolen goods, snuff and paper, along with farming, provided work for the inhabitants of the townships that surrounded Chester. In recent years the growth of the townships and new boroughs has been due to the rapid extension of home developments.

Thousands upon thousands of families have found better living among the rolling hills and in the well-kept municipalities that Chester calls its neighbors. In 1940 and 1941 there was an upsurge of home-building, but the home construction in the postwar years has outstripped anything that has gone before.

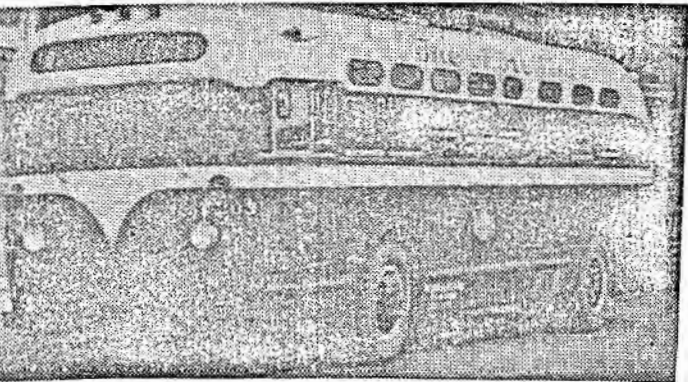
Jobs for these thousands of bread winners have been found in the huge industries that center in Chester and stretch up and down the river. Many others are employed in Philadelphia.

Chester merchants regard most of these neighbors of the city as prosperous markets for their attractive stores. On the other hand these suburbanites, excluding some of the more distant northern and eastern areas of the county, realize that Delaware County's only city has much to offer them.

East Lansdowne—Chartered June 3, 1911; population, 3500; area, 0.22 square miles; burgess, Charles W. Speidel, council, Fred Jack, R. M. Albert, C. M. Martin, J. W. Powell, Thomas F. Kearney, Harry R. Stevenson and J. C. Lawler; borough clerk, A. J. MacDowell.

Eddystone—Chartered Dec. 17, 1888; population, 3018; area, 0.86 square miles; burgess, Robert Gross; council, Rudolf W. Johnson, James L. Desmond, Walter Bryan, John Dubois, John McGillen, Rudolph Johnson, Frank Toppin and Earl Tyson; borough clerk, Walter Kowalski.

Folcroft—Chartered Dec. 21, 1922; population, 1909; area, 0.35 square miles; burgess, George G. Steele; council, William Cook Jr.,



THE SHORT LINE BUS SERVICE

CHESTER TO WEST CHESTER

Feltonville	Fisher's Corner
Tyson Heights	Chelsea
Green Ridge	Ward
Village Green	Concordville
Rockdale	Painters Cross Roads
Darlington's Corner	Dilworthtown
Aston Mills	

THE SHORT LINE BUS CENTER

220 W. Market — West Chester — Phone 0170

From the Times, 1887

One of the bulletins from the weather bureau posted in Chester this morning reads: "Northeast winds, warmer snow." The last batch of snow sent here was too cold, anyway.

J. Orvil Mancill, Paul L. Clark, Walter M. Strine and Ambrose H. Smedley; borough clerk, Maude N. Allen.

Millbourne—Chartered 1909; population, 897; area, 0.07 square miles; burgess, William M. Carey; council, William T. Cooper, Dawson M. Yerkes, Edwin J. Muth, Harry W. Smith, Richard R. Jones, Charles Adler and W. L. Hoffman; borough clerk, O. H. Cassel.

Morton—Chartered June 6, 1896; population, 1349; area, 0.38 square miles; burgess, Edward J. O'Brien; council, D. Curry Armstrong, Benjamin Glover, Chris Hartner, George Philippe, William P. Jacobs, Anthony Tini and Robert Richardson; borough clerk, Thomas J. Viguers.

Norwood—Chartered 1893; population, 5287; area, 0.93 square miles; burgess, Clarence K. Englehart; council, Charles H. Hebben Jr.; Kenneth W. Britt, James M. Ebert, Joseph N. Finnerty, Karl S. Kramer, Joseph S. Roddy, Jr. and William Barton; borough clerk, William J. A. Kimbrell.

Parkside—Chartered June 26, 1919; population, 1640; area, 0.20 square miles; burgess, David A. Wilkie; council, James J. Conner, Jacob G. Miller, John Delaney, Harold Seward, Newlin Carr, Frank Rowles and William Phillips; borough clerk, John M. Techton.

Prospect Park—Chartered May 7, 1894; population, 5851; area, 0.75 square miles; burgess, Albert C. Mansure; council, James A. Brown, Howard C. Kinder, Clarence E. Hayes, David Ladley, Newton H. Parkes Jr., Raymond D'Espinois and Alice P. Hoffman; borough clerk, Gordon E. Granger.

Ridley Park—Chartered Dec. 12, 1887; population, 4916; area, 1.1 square miles; burgess, Paul L. Feltzer; council, F. Wallace Lappin, Paul W. Crosby, George E. Burke, John M. Bonnes, James Fitzsimmons, A. Wesley Hoge and Andrew Alexander; borough clerk, Raymond W. Sakers.

Rose Valley—Chartered Dec. 24, 1923; population, 496; area, 0.64 square miles; burgess, Hiram Parker; council, James B. Lamb, R. Wallace Chadwick, F. Rollins Maxwell, Edson S. Harris Jr. Judson Laird, Mary McLaughlin and Marshall Smith; borough clerk, J. V. Haworth.

Rutledge—Chartered Sept. 19, 1887; population, 921; area, 0.17 square miles; burgess, Frank R. Gray; council, Frank Livingston, Edgar Schmidt, Maxwell McKee, Fred Knox, Robert Zenson Paul Hertel and A. David Speers; borough clerk, Edward A. Weiss.

Sharon Hill—Chartered June 2, 1890; population, 5465; area, 0.81 square miles; burgess, William H. Milliken Jr.; council, Clarence E. Steel, David McCaughan, Albert W. Holbrook, Gerald B. McCoy, Frank H. Hartzell, Fayette E. Sinex and Robert C. Schenck; borough clerk, John A. Pfister.

Swarthmore—Chartered March 6, 1893; population, 4822; area, 1.45 square miles; burgess, Charles R. Russell; council, H. Lindley Peel,

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1951 ★ CHESTER (PA.) TIMES 17

Johnnie Moore Was Popular Singer

Chester's West End prided itself in the old days upon its talent, and some no doubt will remember Johnnie Moore, black face comedian, pianist and barjoist.

Moore had many songs. But one in particular he enjoyed singing, as he accompanied himself, some years ago.

Whether he was its author is not known but the chorus went like this:

All I want is reed birds for my breakfast,
A champagne fountain sprinkling at my feet;
Pierpont Morgan waiting on my table,
And Sousa's band a playin' while I eat;

If I only owned the Pennsylvania Railroad,
And Hetty Green would only be my wife;
And if I only had a million dollars,
Then I know that I'd be satisfied with life.

Mention of Joe Canavan's name revives memories of his antics as a minstrel man, mostly in the amateur shows given for churches and the like.

Then there were the two Marty Malens.
Both did black face and danced. One hailed from Brooklyn and was nicknamed "Brooklyn Marty". The other, a painter, was known as "Chester Marty". All have passed.

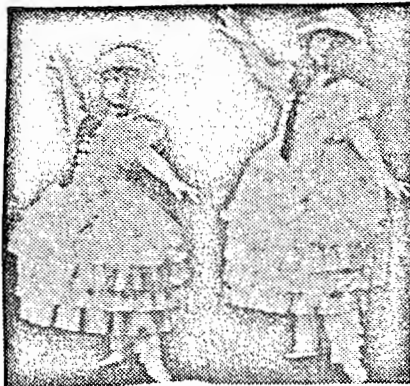
Charles G. Thatcher, Arthur R. Dana, Thomas Hopper, William H. Gehring, John M. Pearson and Frank H. McCowan; borough clerk, Elliott Richardson.

Trainer—Chartered March 1, 1919; population, 1995; area, 1 square mile; burgess, Herman M. Benjamin; council, Paul E. Wilkins, Alonzo Boulden, John Lavin Jr., Raymond Rhoades Archie Boehm, Robert Gray and John Szablewicz; borough clerk, Ross C. Sakers.

Upland—Chartered May 24, 1869; population, 4052; area, 0.6 square

miles; burgess, Lawrence Jones; council, William S. Tomlinson, Robert Baxter Jr., John McClintock, Charles Olver, George Wilkinson, Lamar Owens and Brs. L. Crooks; borough clerk, John F. Hawkins.

Yeadon—Chartered April 23, 1894; population, 11,322; area, 1.56 square miles; burgess, Frederick K. Hartley; council, Robert Platzer, Godfrey Elliott, William C. Leonard, William Imparato, J. Albert Cairns, Harold T. Zuecca and James W. Mahony; borough clerk, Frank R. Culp.



Pictured are Mary Dougherty Clark and Margaret Dougherty Keating appearing in the Vaudeville Days at Edgmont Theatre.

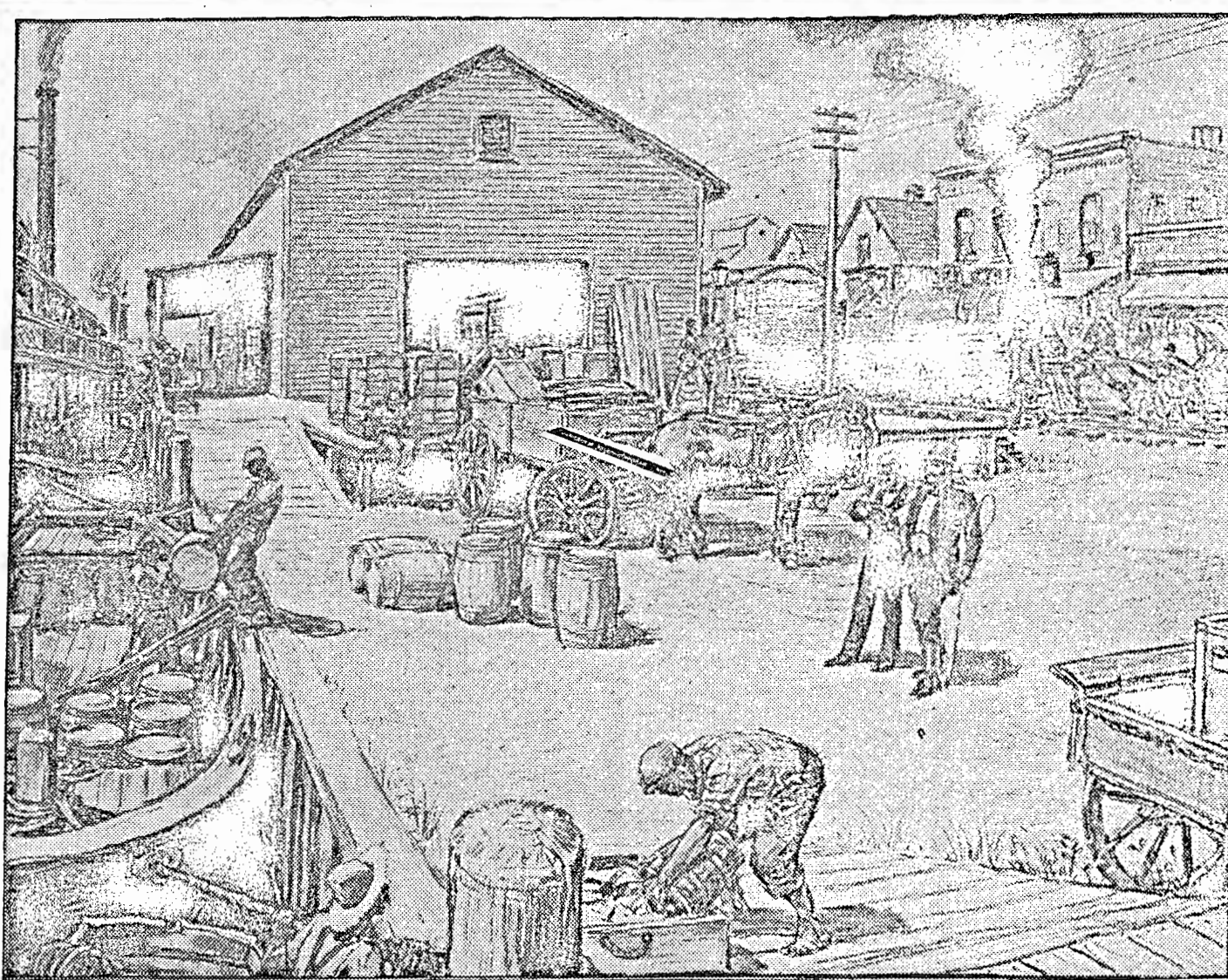
DOUGHERTY SISTERS STUDIO

233 E. 5th St., Chester

REGISTER NOW FOR CLASSES IN

- TAP
- BALLET
- ACROBATIC
- JR. BALLROOM
- BATON TWIRLING
- ADULT BALLROOM

School Opens Mon., Sept. 10th



PRINTING HAS PROGRESSED, TOO!

In 1866, ten years before the Chester Times came into existence, John Spencer, who had served his printing apprenticeship in England, established a newspaper (The Delaware County Advocate) and job printing plant in Chester.

Today John Spencer, Incorporated, still owned and operated by the son and grandsons of the

founder, has grown to be the leading printing establishment in this vicinity. Gone are the old buildings, steam-power presses, and antiquated methods. In a modern building specially built for the purpose, and housing the latest types of equipment, John Spencer, Incorporated continues to serve well the printing needs of this area.

Since 1866

JOHN SPENCER
incorporated

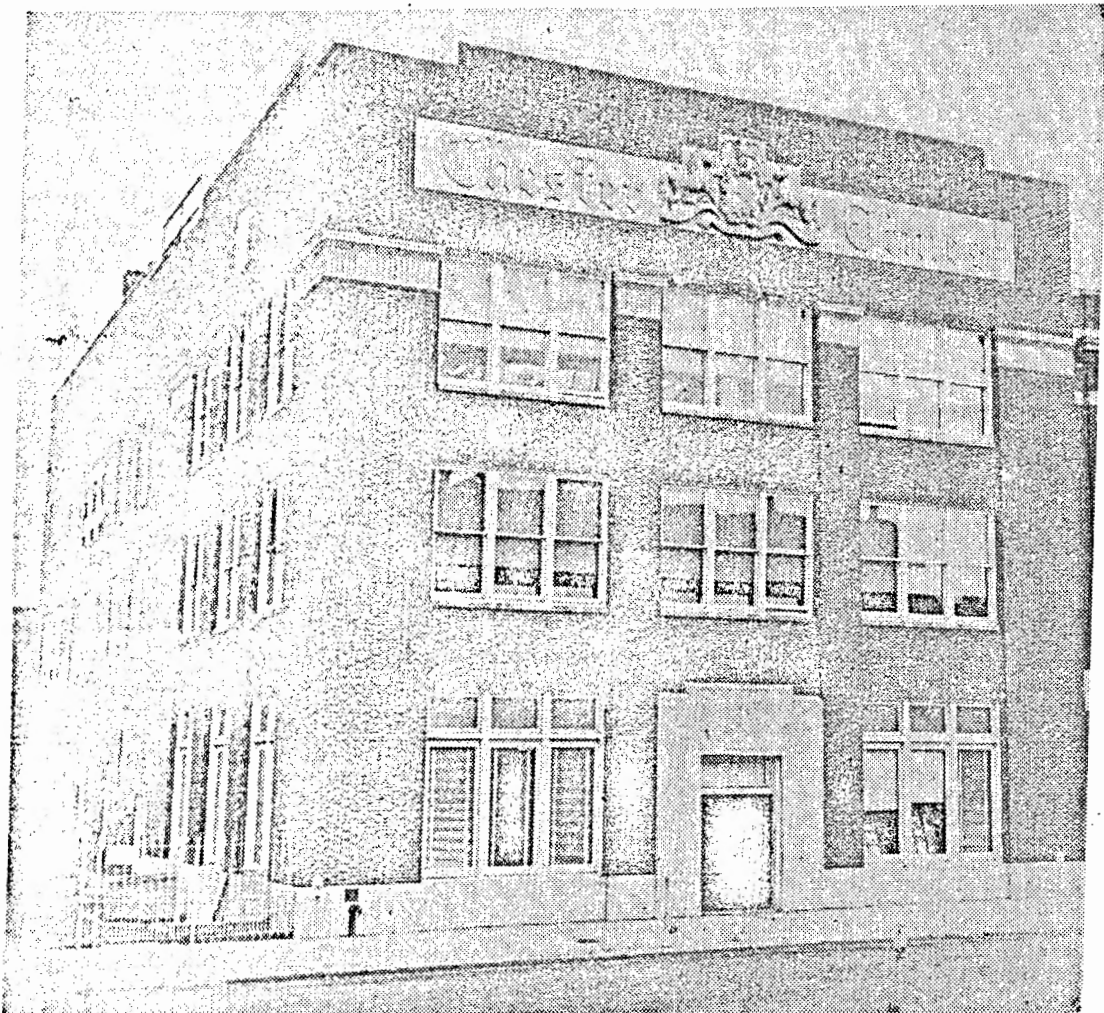
PRINTERS • LITHOGRAPHERS • BOOKBINDERS

Master Kraft
THE GILT-EDGE OIL BURNER
(Pays a return on your investment)

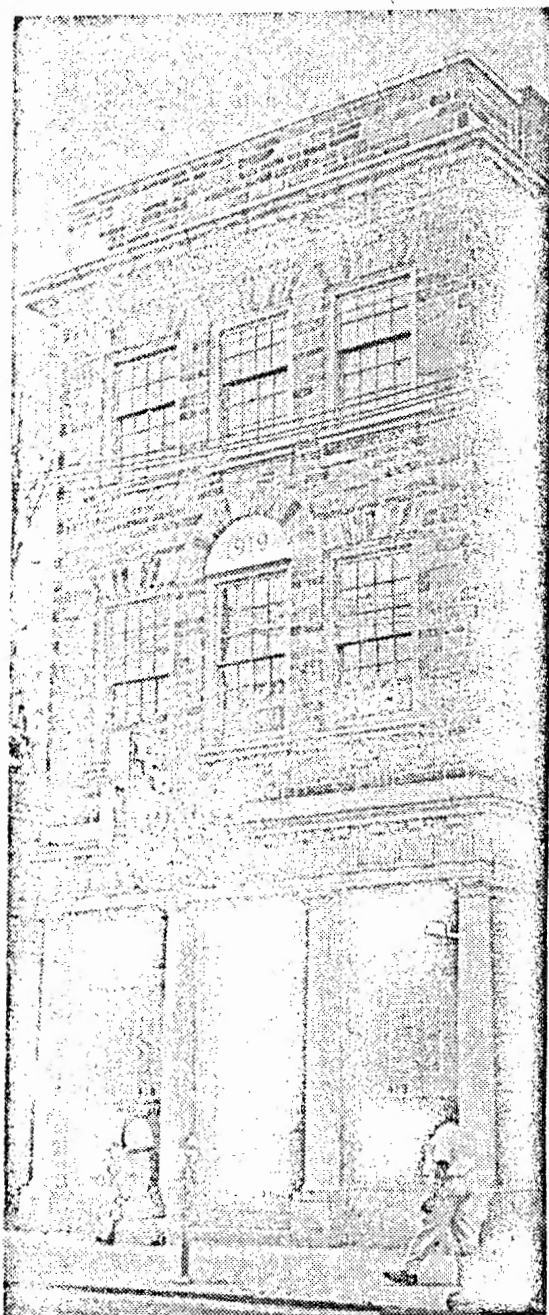
DELCO ICE & FUEL CO.

Amosland Rd., Holmes Phone Ridley Park 3600

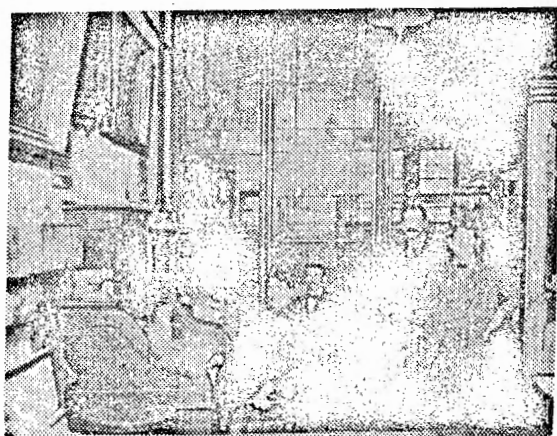
THE CHESTER TIMES — THEN AND NOW



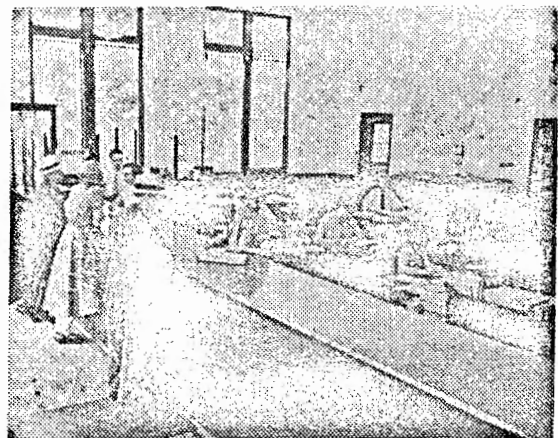
Present Home of the Chester Times, 18-26 E. 8th St.



The Former Times Bldg. at 418 Market St., Chester, from 1891 to 1931.



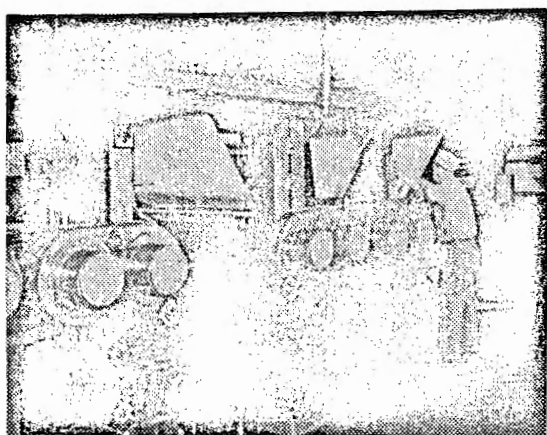
The Business Office Back in 1901.



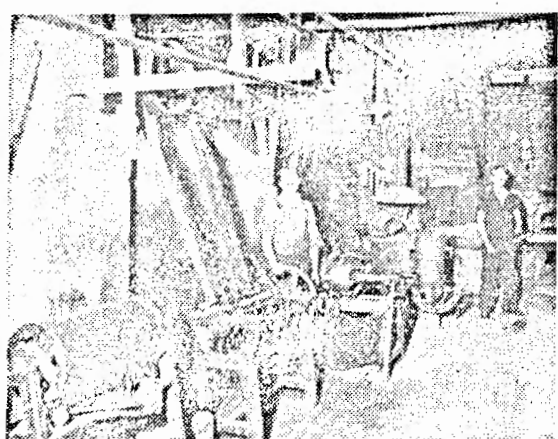
The New Business Office Is Streamlined For Efficiency.



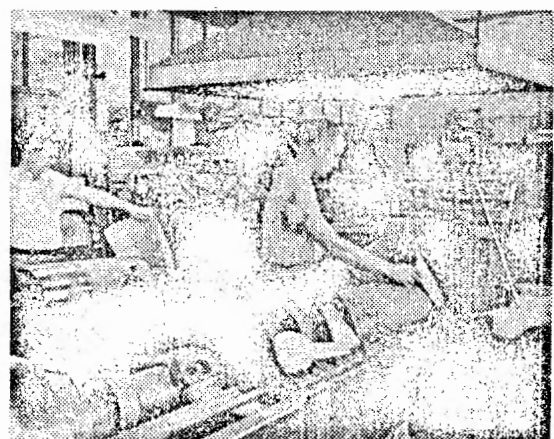
Press Room in old Chester Times Bldg. on Market St. in 1898 — Notice the Flat Bed Presses.



This Modern Press Room Will Print 35,000 32 Page Papers Per Hour.



Stereotype Room and Foundry Back in 1888.



Stereotype Room and Foundry Today.

Sun Oil Company C Its Good Neighbor

In human affairs, time is its own test of merit.

To the CHESTER TIMES, this year celebrating the 75th anniversary of its founding, we of Sun Oil Company extend our congratulations.

And to those friends who have taken note that we, too, mark 1951 as an anniversary year, our deepest thanks for your remembrances. This year has double significance for us, for it is the 50th year of our Marcus Hook Refinery and the 65th year of Sun Oil Company itself.

In the fifty years since Sun Oil Company first became your Delaware County neighbor, many changes have occurred in this area. Most notable among these has been the county's truly phenomenal rise as an industrial center.

Today Delaware County has some 370 manufacturing establishments, producing nearly a billion dollars worth of goods each year. These firms employ approximately 55,000 men and women whose annual compensation totals more than \$180,000,000.

This income from industrial employment has helped the people of Delaware County provide themselves with good homes, schools, hospitals, parks, roads, and other possessions of a well-developed community worth living in and working for.

We are proud of the part Sun Oil Company has been able to play in the industrial growth and enrichment of Delaware County. The 82 acres comprising our original refinery area at Marcus Hook has now been extended to 1900 acres. The few "batch" stills we had in the beginning have long since given way to more efficient installations with capacities many times greater.

gratulates The Chester Times

At present, Sun's Marcus Hook Refinery ranks eighth in capacity among American refineries. Our output there is equivalent to the entire petroleum needs of a million American families. We manufacture approximately 400 different products, which are marketed in all parts of the free world.

But the growth of an enterprise such as ours is not merely a story of investment, facilities and products. More than anything else, it is a story of human endeavor.

The men and women who work for a company must provide the honest character, intelligence, diligence, resourcefulness, and other qualities necessary for its success. Those qualities are the endowment of a good community to its youth.

On the other hand, a company should provide fair pay, steady employment, and the best possible working conditions. It should train the unskilled, encourage the ambitious, and give opportunity to the capable. These things we do at Sun's Marcus Hook refinery to the best of our ability.

We believe our relations with our Delaware County neighbors to be of great importance. We like to hear it said, "Sun Oil is a good neighbor."

And we count it a signal achievement that our relations with employes through the years have been harmonious, productive, and mutually profitable. We are proud that it is said, "Sun Oil is a good company to work for."

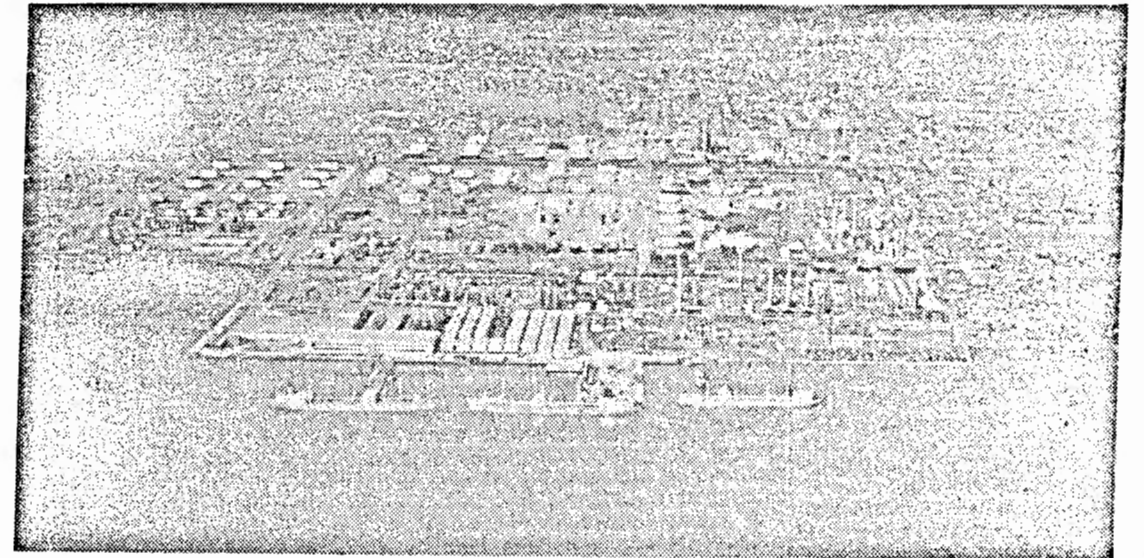
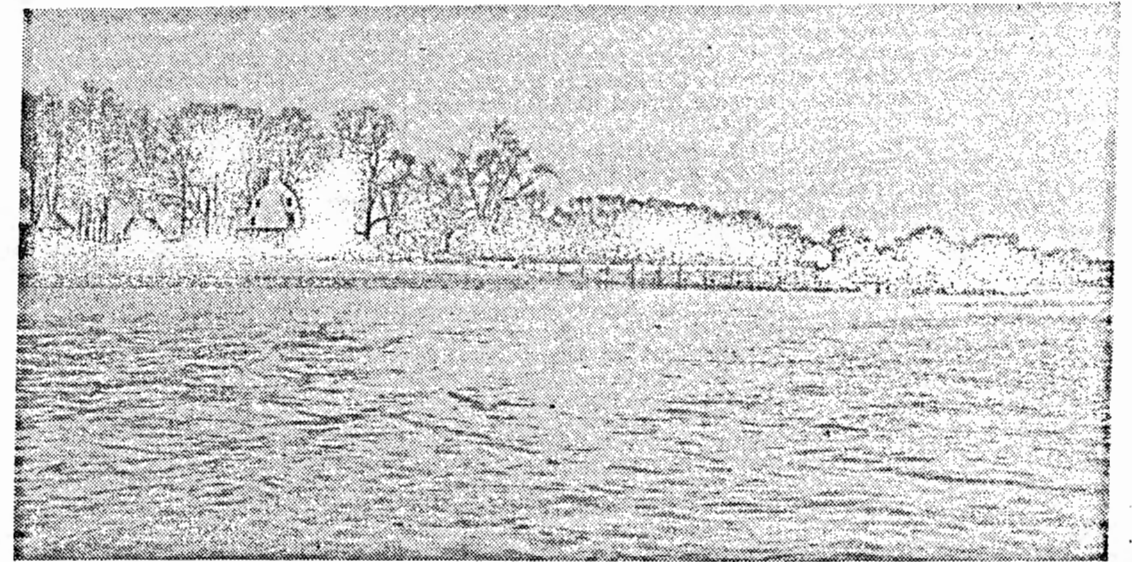
In the future, as in the past, we at Sun shall do what we can to continue to merit the reputation of a good neighbor and a good employer.

SUN OIL COMPANY

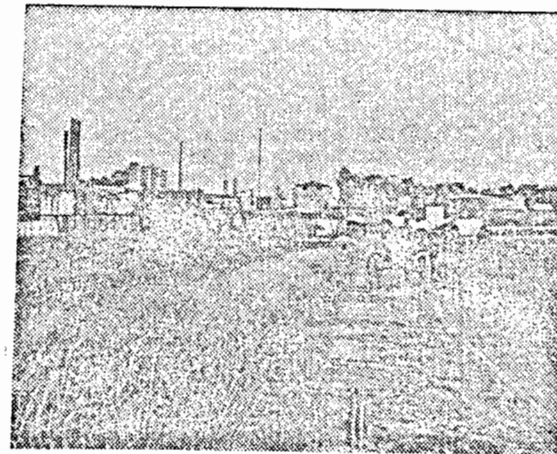
Marcus Hook Refinery

"Your Good Neighbor for Fifty Years"

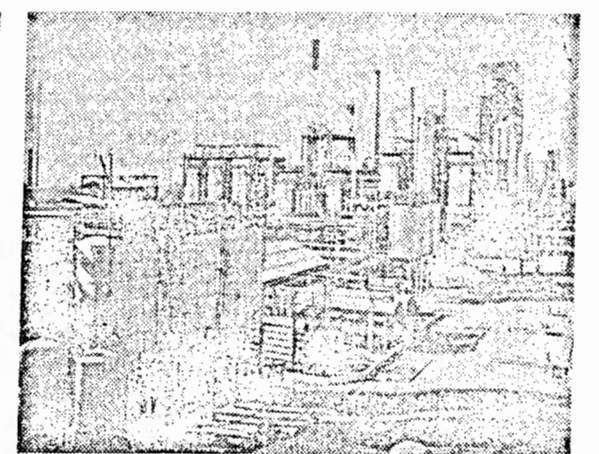
SUN OIL COMPANY — THEN AND NOW



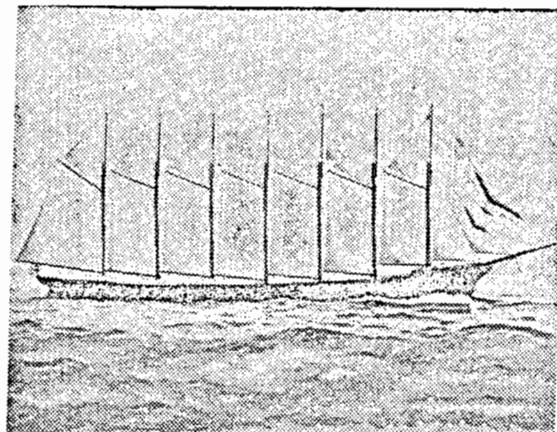
Marcus Hook waterfront (above) as it appeared in the Spring of 1900 when the present Sun refinery site was Lindenthorpe Park. The club building shown above was built in 1723 and is still in use at the refinery today. Air view of Sun's Marcus Hook Refinery (below) as it looks today shows how area has been developed. This is one of two refineries owned and operated by Sun. The second is located at Toledo, Ohio.



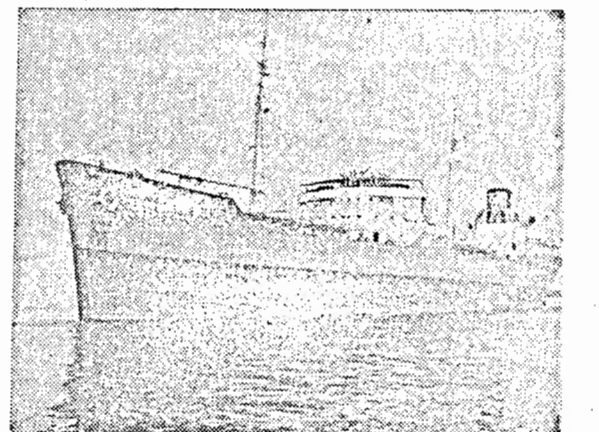
View of the Marcus Hook Refinery taken 1907 presents an interesting comparison with modern refinery scene.



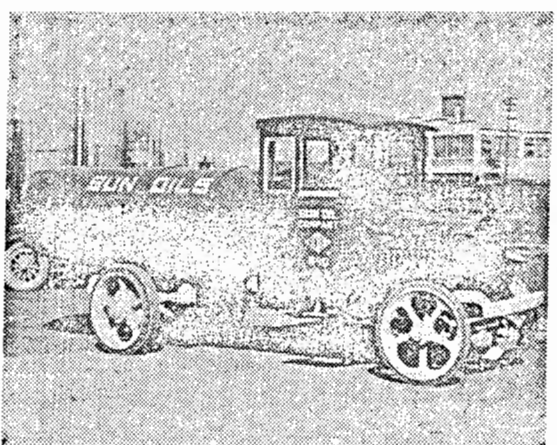
Plant 10, of which this view shows a part, is but one of a number of plants which make up the present-day Marcus Hook Refinery.



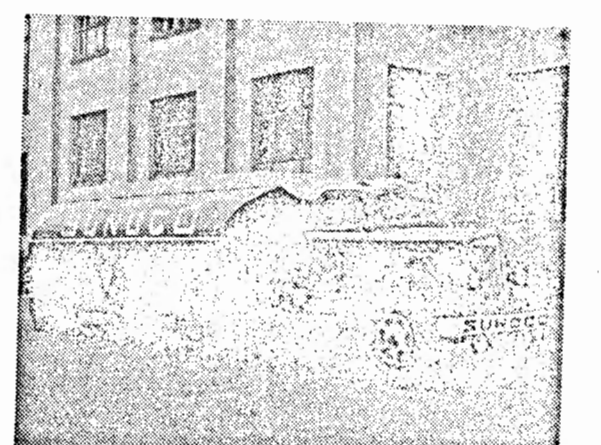
The Thomas W. Lawson, which was converted into an oil carrier by Sun, was the largest schooner-rigged vessel of its time.



One of Sun's modern tankers, the Pennsylvania Sun represents a great advance in capacity, speed and dependability over the Lawson.



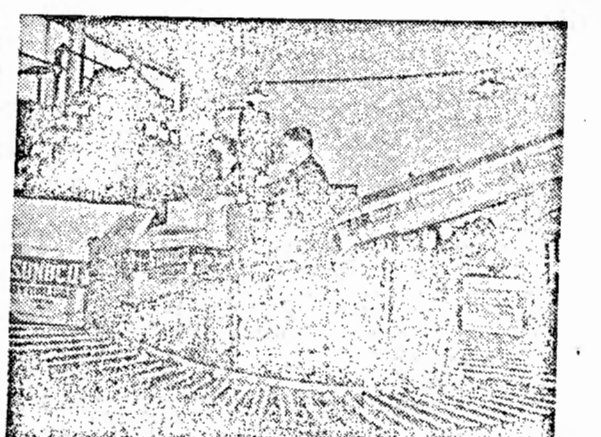
An early Sun truck, this one was in use before 1900 in Ohio.



Modern trucks are an important part of Sun's delivery system. This is one of the types currently in use at Marcus Hook.



Wooden barrels were once the chief container used in shipping oil. Scene shows barrels being washed out before refilling.



At Sun's modern packaging plant, oil cans are mechanically filled, sealed, and placed in cartons.

Chester's Retail Business District Located Originally in Market Square

Chester's retail business has completed a cycle—from the general or country store through the specialty shop—back to the general or department store.

Through the years, Chester has been a good business town—drawing on the community itself and residents of nearby communities.

Market Square was the center of the earliest business district which later extended from about 3d and Penn streets up 3d to Market, up Market to Edgmont, and up Edgmont to 7th street.

In more recent years, the business district has expanded up to 12th street, branched up Sprout and Welsh streets, and extended farther down 3d street.

There also is a shopping district up W. 3d street from Highland avenue and another on Morton avenue, which grew up with the erection of Sun Village during World War I.

Some Still Operating

While most of the old firms no longer are in business, some of the leading retail stores of today got their start in small shops on 3d street before moving uptown. In recent years, the pattern has been not so much one of starting new businesses as improving old ones and remodeling the stores of long-established firms.

The major factor affecting the move of the business district has been transportation. At first, shoppers came to Market Square in their own horse-drawn wagons or buggies. Later private licensed jitneys were operated from South Chester into town.

As the trolley tracks were extended, later as buses and automobiles came on the scene, the business district moved from its concentrated area. Small neighborhood stores have continued to flourish through the years.

Hy V. Smith, who in 1914 published a book about Chester and vicinity, gave some misleading advice in his section on city planning. He would be a mighty surprised man if he visited Chester today.

Couldn't See Advance

Smith wrote, "Chester has outgrown the accommodations afforded in the business sections. West 3d street is no longer adequate as a district for large stores. Market

street will never be considered a modern business thoroughfare unless widened and unless the smaller and unattractive buildings give way to larger and better-class construction.

"Edgmont avenue from the railroad to 9th street is not likely to advance beyond what it represents today.

"The question as to which section of the city will some day be the advanced business district is not easily answered. It is not a random thought to predict that 7th street, 8th street and 9th street from New Market street (Sprout) to Morton

avenue will largely comprise the shopping center of Chester in future years. That the present lower retail district will continue as a trading point goes without saying."

Back in the early days of the city's history, there was a large market house in the center of Market Square. There was a second story to part of it, and this was used as a town hall.

First Chinese Laundry

When the market was torn down, the top part was moved to 5th street back of where the Crozer building now is and was used by Alderman Louis A. Clyde as an office. Later one of the first Chinese laundries in the city took over the building.

The next market house fronted on 4th street and ran back to where the police station now stands. It was built about 1865 by the Farmers' Market Association.

Orlando H. Cloud, former shoe merchant, relates that some of the farmers who used to have stalls in the market were: Louis Palmer, father of attorney Charles Palmer; Henry Paschall, of Concord; Mrs. John Copple, who farmed in what is now Eyre Park; Mrs. Hanby followed by her son, Curtis; Jeremiah Starr; J. Kline, who had a fish stand; George Wunderlich, a butcher stand, and also had a butcher shop on Market Square; William Nothnagle, meat; Frank Dutton, pork packer and father of real estate man Elmer Dutton.

Wednesday and Saturday were the big market days when every stall was open, but the market house was open for business every weekday.

Victims of Science

Cloud and Isaac Hirth, former local businessman and retired postmaster, have recalled memories of the early business district. Many have fallen victim to the march of time and science.

The harness shops, livery stables and blacksmiths... coffee and tea houses... ice cream parlors... saloons... oyster and chop houses... butcher stores... dry goods stores and tobacco stores... have faded from the scene or undergone such drastic modernization that they are unrecognizable.

One of the oldest business houses in Chester was John N. Larkin, first wholesale and retail druggist. His establishment, in 1859, was on the southeast corner of Market Square. Bickley built a drug store

about 1868 at 4th and Market streets.

An early retail general store was that of Hinkson and Smedley at 3d and Market streets. In the front of the first floor was dry goods with the grocery department in the rear. The second floor carried carpets and window shades.

Expanded Business

Daniel G. Hendricks was in charge of the second floor. When the firm went out of business, Hendricks went to the Ladomus block (north side of 3d and Edgmont to Chester Creek) and rented a store to sell carpets and window shades. He soon took in the store next door.

He and Joseph Deering bought the lot at 29-31 and built two-story stores. Hendricks soon added a third floor to his.

Deering was a salesman for a wholesale house at first and called with his wares on Maggie Quinn, who operated a motion store at 400 W. 3d st. He sold not only his goods but himself to Miss Quinn. They were married and started the Deering dry goods store at 27 W. 3d st.

A pioneer in the hardware business was H. B. Taylor, 18 W. 3d st. His store was a headquarters for all fishermen, and he knew exactly what type of hooks should be used. He was followed at the same spot by D. P. Paiste, and the store later housed Chester Hardware Co. Following a fire which burned out the latter firm, there has not been a hardware business there.

GAR Post Takes Name

On Market street, just south of the square, John Wilde had a dry goods and grocery business. When he died, his daughter, Elizabeth, and his widow carried on the business. His son, Lt. Isaac Wilde, was the first casualty from Chester in the Civil War, and Wilde Post of G.A.R. was named for him.

Stephen Cloud started a shoe store in 1852 at 20 W. 3d st., paying rent of \$225 a year for a three-story brick dwelling with a store front. He made almost all his own shoes, buying a lot at 28 W. 3d st. and erecting a building for the manufacture of shoes. Twenty men were employed there.

His son, Orlando, bought him out and continued the business there until 1907, when he moved into the new YMCA building. The firm had a 70-year history when he closed it in 1923.

There were some widely-known business women in those days. Hannah Reed had a women's shop at 30 W. 3d st., and a specialty with her was hoop skirts. Mary S. Cross, located next door, sold corsets.

Harness Dean Brooks

Dean of the harness business was John Brooks, who was situated on the north side of Market street between Market Square and 4th street. The first coffee and tea store was opened by Great American Pacific Tea Co., on the northeast corner of Market Square, and was managed by the father of Dr. R. P. Mercer. The company



WELL-DRESSED BUTCHERS—Here we have six prominent Chester butchers in a day when the men who plied the block and cleaver trade were a closely knit social as well as professional group. These men, magnificent in their high silk toppers, white coats, flowers and steer-headed badges, were the Chester committee of the Wholesale and Retail Butchers Athletic Association. You can put your own date to the time when this picture was taken, and perhaps the names as well, for certainly they were the skillful surgeons of beef when you could get it for 20 cents a pound.

gave out dishes when a customer had collected enough checks.

The first exclusive china store in Chester was operated by Harper's at 8 W. 3d st. One of the first furniture stores was opened by Peter Mundy, on Edgmont avenue between 6th and 7th streets.

He had been in the grocery business next to city hall. James E. Cardwell started a furniture store in the building next to the YMCA on Edgmont avenue, and in about 1900, when Holly Tree Hall on 7th street closed, he moved there.

There were countless other merchants whose names became widely known through the years. Morrison's ice cream parlor, on the east side of Market street south of the square, attracted customers from far and wide.

Ladomus Jewelry Store

Ladomus jewelry store was on the west side of Market street south of 4th street. The firm had charge of keeping the city clock in working order.

Broomall department store was in the Penn buildings, northwest side of Market Square. The Brandeis clothing store, one of the first exclusive men's clothing stores in Chester, was in the first store off

the square on 3d street. Herman Brandeis was there, and his brother, Simon, has a store under Masonic Hall, 4th and Market streets.

William H. Schureman opened a sheet metal business on 3d street just west of the square, and was followed in the same line by Beaver Brothers.

Patrick Boylen, at 24 W. 3d st., had a jewelry and watch repair establishment. Robert E. Ross sold men's furnishings on Edgmont avenue south of 9th street before moving down to 3d street into the former reading room of the Colonade Hotel.

Crosby and Hill, of Wilmington, started a dry goods business at 19 W. 3d st. which was taken over by Ross and later by his nephew, M. T. Aiken.

Commission Row Unique

A unique business section all its own is the famed Commission Row which got its name from the fact that the merchants there sold the

produce and foodstuffs on commission.

The row was started 65 years ago on 4th street between Edgmont avenue and Market street. The produce then was brought to the depot at 6th and Welsh streets about 1 a.m. and unloading and sales began at that hour.

Now the row is located on Edgmont avenue between 2d and 3d streets on the site of a former coal yard. About 85 per cent of the sales are wholesale.

When Commission Row moved there, most of the merchandise came in by boat at 2d and Edgmont avenue. Oysters, for example, were purchased right from the boats by the merchants, and much of the produce came over the water from New Jersey.

James F. Schieck, with a 53-year record, is reported to have the longest record of service on the row, having started with Walker Muir and then with Foley. Harry A. Johnson was an early produce

Gold Dust Found In Glen Riddle Well

Discovery of gold dust in dirt drawn from the site of a new well at the Glen Riddle Mills caused great excitement in 1879.

The dust was discovered 18 feet below the surface of the ground and specimens were sent to the state for analysis. It was found to be gold of more than ordinary purity. Six quarts of sand taken from the well yielded 15 cents in pure gold.

merchant there, and the father of the Goff family had a fish market.

Before going out for himself, Frank Powell was with the produce and poultry firm of Milburn and Milburn. Hersey Price started a butchery and egg firm and sold out to Joseph H. Parris. On Parris' death, Mary Carroll took over and then Hall and Crothers.

Trucked from Jersey

The early produce that came by Adams Express and later by boat now is trucked over from Jersey. In the early days, the only winter produce available was lettuce, sweet potatoes, carrots and turnips. Early June peas were a spring luxury.

Today almost anything can be bought all year-round at Commission Row and a particularly large volume of poultry is sold there.

When residents of Chester at the turn of the century walk along its business streets today, they find

Old Timester



MRS. JAMES T. SHAFER—Middletown road, Media Road came to Chester in 1877 at age of 19. She was born Dec. 1864, in Philadelphia. Her husband, James, was a for in a local cotton mill. Still Mrs. Shaffer is a member of YMCA Auxiliary.

virtually no reminders of the shopping district.

The stores then had no big play windows and few displays on more than the first floor. Gaslights gave only a small

Continued on Following

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ON ITS 75th
ANNIVERSARY
CELEBRATION

ALSO TO THE
CITY OF CHESTER
ON ITS 250th
ANNIVERSARY

HEDEMARK'S

IN BUSINESS THREE GENERATIONS

LINOLEUM CONTRACTORS SINCE 1890

Del. Co. First Factory Approved Formica Dealer

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Shower Curtains Linoleum Asphalt and Rubber Tile Linowall Monotile
Plastic Tile Rugs Shades Venetian Blinds

Old Timester



MRS. IDA BLACK SWENEY, 1237 Potter st., mother of Judge Henry G. Sweney, was born March 19, 1871. She has lived in Chester all her life. Her late husband, B. Hillyard Sweney was a cashier in the old Chester National Bank which later consolidated with the Cambridge Trust Co. to make the Chester-Cambridge Bank & Trust Co.

DR. A. MOGUL
530 MARKET ST.
Second Floor
33 YEARS PRACTICE
IN CHESTER



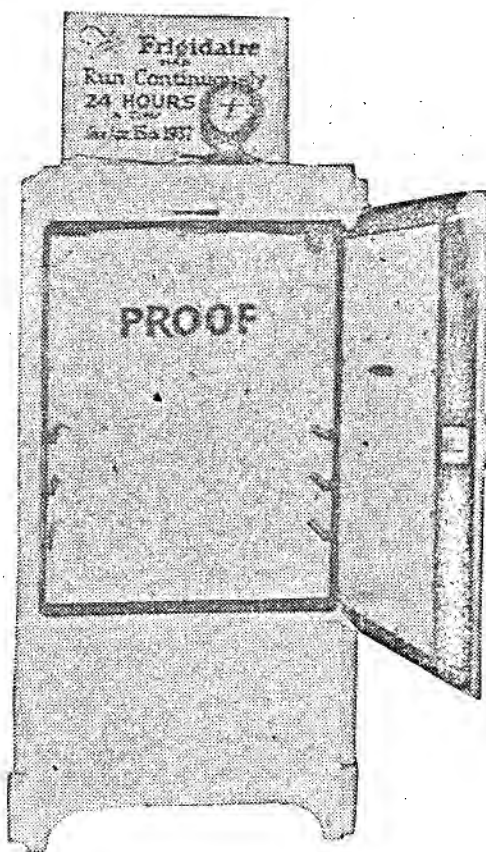
DR. MOGUL has been practicing in Chester over 33 years, and is constantly studying new methods on the care, treatment and service to the eyes.

All modern scientific equipment is available to patients in the new, larger offices located at 530 Market St. in the Kresge Building, 2nd Floor. The former office was at 310 Market St. for more than 20 years.

DR. A. MOGUL advises regular examination of the eyes in the interest of good visual health. Up-to-date records are kept of all patients and they are notified when it is time for an examination. He stresses need for constant care of the eyes from childhood into later life.

For the convenience of patients, DR. MOGUL maintains evening office hours Monday and Friday evenings. Call Chester 2-2617 for your appointment.—Adv.

CELEBRATING OUR 21st BIRTHDAY at the SAME LOCATION



RUNNING CONTINUOUSLY
SINCE 1937 . . . WHICH IS
EQUAL TO 30 YEARS
OF ORDINARY USE

For 21 years Delchester Utilities, Chester's leading appliance dealer, has kept abreast of consumer demands and has maintained excellent friendships by prompt attention to service calls.

Our friends have remained with us through the years, helping to establish the name Delchester in the community as a by-word for dependability.

To them we express our appreciation for their loyalty, and join with the thousands of readers of the Chester Times in saying "Happy Birthday."

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REFRIGERATORS
WASHERS
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DELCHESTER UTILITIES

You're Three Times as Sure With Three Great Names

"FRIGIDAIRE — GENERAL MOTORS — DELCHESTER"

"Frigidaire Exclusively Since 1930"

629 WELSH ST.

PHONE 3-4156

Retail Business District Originally in Market Square

Continued From Preceding Page
 The illumination through by today's fluorescent fixtures. Much of the business was conducted right at the homes from horse-drawn delivery wagons. Butchers came to many of the homes and cut the meat right at the front doorstep. The grocer came along on certain days of the week for orders and brought the desired articles the next day. If the housewife wanted any liquors, she supplied a jar or jug for them.

Cash registers weren't even dreamed of. The merchants had a drawer with a bell on it for making change. In the larger stores, cash boys were employed to take the money to the cashier and bring back the change. Later a system of wire baskets to transport the money across aerial carriers was used, particularly in dry goods stores.

Popular Ice Cream Spots
 When a young gentleman took his young lady out for the evening, they visited one of the ice cream parlors where they sat at a marble-top table to be served the home-made flavors. Hiorh's, Morrison's, Bossard's, Schlanka's, Bickley's, and Pierce and Keuhfuss's were a few of the popular spots. When ice cream was wanted for the whole family, a large dish was taken along to be filled with a variety of flavors.

The oyster and chop houses attracted shoppers, making a particular specialty of oysters in the winter. A good oyster stew could

be purchased for 15 cents and a slice of cake for 10 cents. For the men, the saloons were places to meet old cronies for a drink or to pick up a pall of suds. The saloons had handsome mahogany bars, rows of bottles, large ornate mirrors, brass rails and a gutter for tobacco chewers. A feature of the saloon was the free lunch provided for customers.

At first the stores were open every evening and on Saturday nights until midnight. When business men's groups were organized, they first closed Tuesday and Thursday nights.

On Jan. 9, 1913, 18 of Chester's foremost stores advertised that they would reward faithful employees with an additional night off every week. They would close Monday nights at 6 p. m. as was already being done by the grocers.

Stores Participating
 Stores participating were: Walter Dunca, stationery, YMCA; Gale Hardware Co., 13 W. 3d st.; Harley and Miles, housefurnishings, 710 Edgmont av.; D. G. Kendrick, Jr., 3d st.; Edwin B. Kelley Jr., jeweler, 7th and Welsh; C. S. Kepner, jeweler, 536 Market st.; J. G. McGroary and Co., 611 Edgmont av.; Pechner and Gayley, hardware, 621 Edgmont.

Also Allan Peoples, jeweler, 6th and Market; B. F. Riley, hardware, 605 Edgmont; K. Schwartz, department store; R. Charles Simmonds, pictures and frames, 534 Market; Spencer Stationery Co., 530 Market; Morton C. Stout and

Co., merchant tailor, 700 Edgmont; Art Shop, embroidery, 405 Market; Cross Co., jeweler and optician, 618 Edgmont; Vance Hardware Co., 814 Edgmont; F. W. Woolworth, 508 Market st.

Credit or installment buying wasn't known about the turn of the century when \$9 would keep a family for a whole week. Most sales were for cash or else the stores had weekly customers. The housewife would run up a week's bill and then come around with her husband on pay day to settle up and start a new bill.

Measures for Sales
 The dry goods stores sold their materials by the pound as well as by the yard, and milk was sold by dipping it out of large containers into pails. Grocery stores had their molasses and vinegar in barrels, and their cracker- as well.

The groceries were independently operated, not part of chains or as super-markets. Some of the widely-known grocers were: William Mingin, Market street; Eber James, 3d and Edgmont; Phillips and Walter Graham.

Drug stores were apothecaries but later added sizzling fountains under glass tops to attract customers.

When telephones first came along, they were very scarce in business houses as they cost too much money.

Produce was kept fresh with ice. It came from the ice house of Preston Lake Ice Co., which was on the banks of the lake covering the section now Eyre Park. As

winters grew milder and the ice was not thick enough for cutting, it was shipped in from Maine and Consumer's Ice Co. was formed.

Corrugated Awnings
 About the turn of the century each store had a wooden or corrugated awning covering the sidewalk in front of the establishment. Much of the merchandise was displayed on the sidewalk.

Hitching posts lined Edgmont avenue and were particularly well used on Wednesdays and Saturdays when farmers brought in their produce, butter and eggs.

While the men went shopping for their clothes, the ladies got most of their right at home at first. Seamstresses came to the home to make the wardrobe, and there were many dressmakers and milliners kept busy in the town.

From Oct. 9-15, 1910, a "Buy At Home Week" was sponsored by Chester Board of Trade, Edgmont avenue Business Men's Association, and West Third Street Business Men's Association. The theme of the week was "We Tap the World By Rail and Water," and it was proposed that an electric sign with

this motto be erected to advertise Chester.

Another flourishing business in the early days was the liquor store. Independent merchants sold liquors and wines to the populace.

Burdened with Mortgages
 When the merchants decided to move from 3d street up into the new business district on Edgmont avenue, some of them suffered great financial losses. They had bought their buildings at high prices and were burdened with mortgages.

The growth of the business district up Market street and Edgmont avenue was one of taking over smaller stores and enlarging them.

About 1930, when Chester-Bridgeport Ferry was opened, a motor cavalcade went from Chester to Jersey hoping to open a new trading area. Lack of transportation to the Bridgeport side prevented the expected development.

In more recent years, the removal of trolley tracks along the main shopping streets has provided better access to the stores by automobile. The shops have

Model for 'The Flirt' Disappeared in 1934

Fred P. Peel, former well-known Chester photographer, was granted a fellowship in the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain in 1934 for developing his "shadowless lighting" technique.

Peel was honored for his photograph, "The Flirt," posed for by a New York show girl appearing in Philadelphia at the time. After receiving several awards for the photo, Peel made numerous attempts to locate the model but she had disappeared. She was traced to the Far East but there the trail ended.

From Times June 15, 1934

After looking over the latest bathing suits we are convinced that the thigh's the limit.

modernized their storefronts and interiors and installed modern business methods.

With a return toward the general store idea of providing the customer with as many articles as possible under one roof, Chester merchants are continuing to serve the people of the city and surrounding communities.

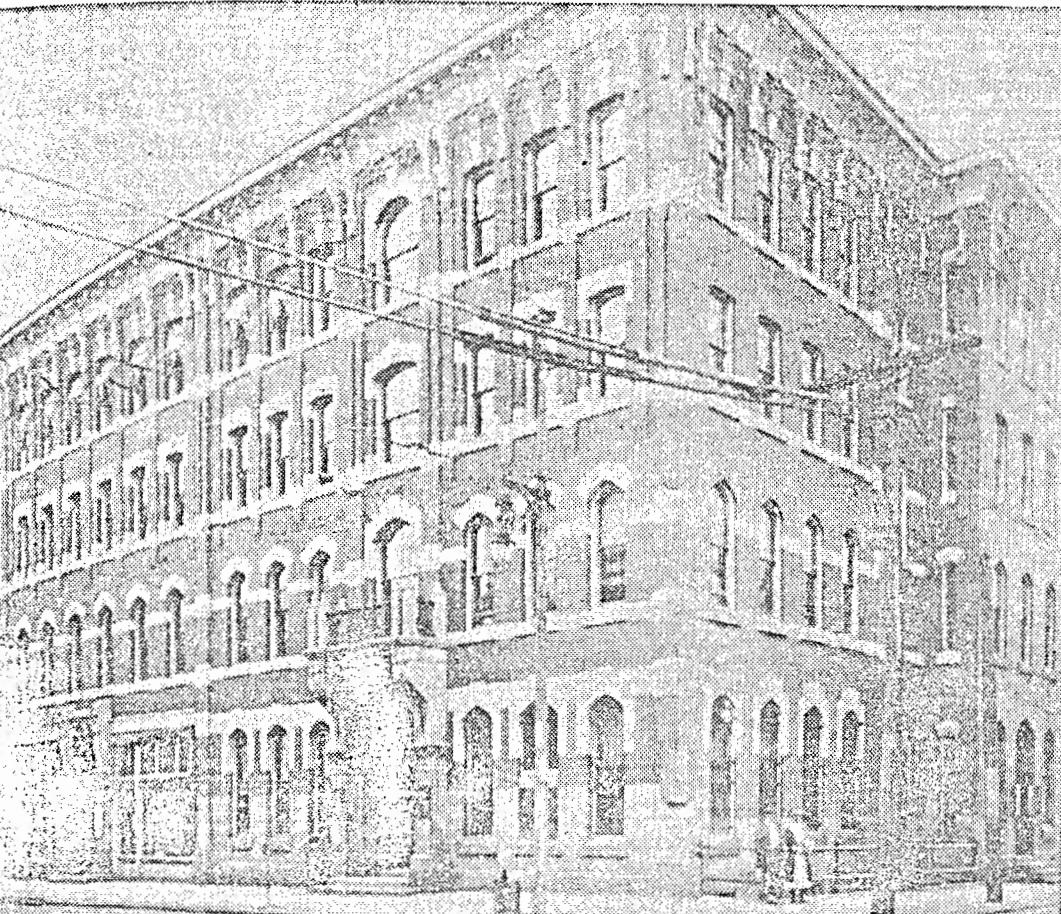
Old Timesters



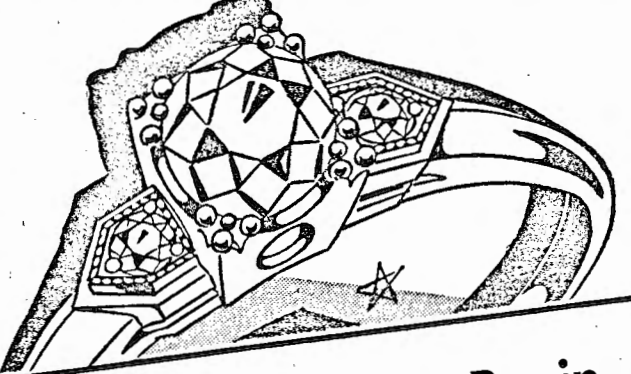

BURTON L. MARKER, 309 W. 24th st., has lived in this area since his birth, May 2, 1873. He was born in Garrettford and before retiring was a plumbing and heating contractor.



MRS. GEORGE CROOK, 2214 Crosby st., who has lived in this area since her birth, Feb. 26, 1866. She was born at 2d and Fulton streets. Her husband was a mailman.



FIFTH AND MARKET STREETS—Today Chester residents know this corner for the modern structure of the Chester-Cambridge Bank & Trust Co., which occupies the spot. Before this building was erected the Cambridge Trust Co. looked like this. It in turn had supplanted the old Columbian Hotel, which in Revolutionary days was said to have been known as the "Plow and Harrow."

ANNIVERSARIES Begin AT DALEY'S

Daley's has been helping to celebrate anniversaries for years . . . because many people have come to us to select the proper ring for the brides-to-be as well as Birthdays and Anniversaries . . . And they have remembered the excellence of their original choice in the years that follow, coming back to Daley's again and again for jewelry, diamonds, and watches to celebrate the years of happiness.


OVER 15 YEARS

DIAMONDS
WATCHES
JEWELRY

Honest, Dependable Service
All-Ways

BEST WISHES
to the
CHESTER TIMES

which has played
a large part in
Our Success



Phil Daley

YOUR DEPENDABLE JEWELER

CORNER 7th & WELSH

NOT CONNECTED WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN CHESTER

All Purchases Gift Wrapped FREE!

His TOMORROW is Important!

The boy in the picture above may be you or your boy viewing the past and thinking "what of me tomorrow?" The things we have today in Delaware County, in work or in play, to enjoy and live with, are the results of the scientific, artistic and industrious pioneering men and women who have built before us what we now enjoy. We are living today on the fruits of the past, combined with present generation efforts, which have developed into our mighty productive-political-social machine. You and your boy and your neighbor's boy inherit the task of holding and improving the good things of today and yesterday and preserving for those who follow a stable society in which they may work and live according to the freedom which is our heritage.

It is fitting, therefore, on this year of great anniversaries, for us at The Belmont Iron Works to hail the YOUNG, for they will bring to those who follow the best of the past . . . as we, too, have done in the erection of structural steel . . . emblems of the past . . . monuments to the future.

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EDDYSTONE PHILADELPHIA ROYERSFORD

FABRICATORS OF STRUCTURAL STEEL FOR:

Industrial Buildings . . . Bridges . . . Oil Refineries . . . Ship Yards . . . Chemical Plants

First Public Housing Project in County Completed in 1942

Residents of Chester and surrounding communities in 1876 didn't know what public housing was. They never heard the term because there wasn't such a thing. Somehow or other those old-timers managed to work their way out of difficulties, even in the face of great privation. But times change. The world has moved since those "good old days." Two world wars, a grave depression in the 1930s and some booms have thrown economy out of balance.

Rents Increase
Costs of everything have gone up. Rents went right along. As a consequence many families found they couldn't pay the rentals asked. That's why in 1937 congress passed the Wagner-Steagall Housing Bill, paving the way for government-sponsored public housing to be rented to low income families at rentals based on each family's income.

States had to pass enabling acts to permit communities to work out such projects.

Pennsylvania passed its enabling act in the same year and Chester climbed right on the band wagon, seeing in the new law a way to eliminate unsightly slums and at the same time to provide better housing for the unfortunate low-income families.

Authority Named
No time was lost. Mayor William Ward Jr. on Dec. 1, 1937 appointed Thomas E. Rairdon and Edward D. McLaughlin to such a local body, the Chester Housing Authority.

The governor, George H. Earle, appointed Adie S. Rush, Allan G. Tyson and Dr. Joseph F. Dunn. The authority then elected its officers. Rush became chairman. McLaughlin was named vice-chairman, and Tyson, secretary.

Progress was slow because all concerned, locally, in the state and in the federal government, were new to this innovation and there was a tremendous volume of red tape. There was no precedent.

By June 15, 1939, plans and work on projects had progressed to a point where a paid executive director was needed to carry out the wishes of the unpaid authority members.

Mitchell Selected
George S. Mitchell Jr. was selected and he has held that post ever since, adding to his duties that of secretary to the board.

Surveys were conducted to determine the need. And as Mitchell had pointed out at that time: "Chester, oldest city in the state, contains within its boundaries some houses built in the 18th century. The vast majority of houses located between the Delaware River and the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad are between 50 and 100 years old.

"During the last several decades the old residents of this area have been removing either to the northern portion of the city or to the suburbs. Their places have been taken by families from other states and by foreign immigrants, all seeking employment in Chester industries.

Valuation Decreasing
"This section of the city has been steadily decreasing in assessed valuation due to the properties being allowed to deteriorate. Studies of sections of this large area of the

Delaware County Public Housing Officials



HOWARD C. KINDER
Heads County Group



HARRY HOLCROFT
Chester Housing Chairman



W. CHARLES HOGG JR.
Heads Planning Commission



J. WARREN PARKER
Redevelopment Chairman

city showed a decrease of about 35 per cent in assessment over the last three triennial assessments, prior to 1945.

"The United States census of 1940 showed that the city had within its borders a total of 15,310 family dwellings, of which 4769 were substandard."

Unquestionably, he added, "since that date, due to scarcity of materials an increase in substandard housing has occurred. A safe estimate is that one-third of Chester's housing is substandard."

Lamokin Village First
First project undertaken was the erection of a 350-dwelling unit which was named Lamokin Village and completed Feb. 6, 1942, at a cost of \$1,671,244. It occupied 13 acres.

McCaffery Village and William Penn Homes came a year later, but because of the great need for housing incoming war workers these two projects had to be withheld from low-income families for the time being.

McCaffery Village, 350 dwelling units, was completed March 15, 1943, at a cost of \$1,821,519. It covered 23 acres. William Penn Homes 300 units, was finished April 8, 1943. It covered 9 acres and cost \$1,871,837.

Edward McLaughlin was chairman of the authority during that construction period. His fellow members on the authority were William L. Medford, vice-chairman; Dr. S. P. Gray, treasurer; Dr. Joseph F. Dunn and Thomas E. Rairdon.

Became War Worker
As Mitchell, in his review of the authority related, "the vast majority of the original 350 low income families also became war workers, thereby greatly increasing their incomes beyond the limits set for such families.

"As time went on, however, families whose incomes were beyond the maximum allowable incomes for occupancy, were removed, the three projects becoming thereby what they were originally built for. "In the operation of its projects, the authority has been able to maintain adequate reserves and has reduced its indebtedness" by more than \$600,000 from the original cost of \$5,364,000.

In addition, the authority has

made payments in lieu of taxes to the taxing bodies in amounts that have ranged from a high of \$49,000 a year to a low of \$29,000 a year, payments in excess of what the taxing bodies received from the same area before the projects were built.

In fact, at the time the authority took over the acreages, the taxing bodies had levied a total tax of \$12,211 against the original owners. Some of which was not paid.

Two of the sites contained some of the worst housing in the city when the authority took over.

Annex Leased
In the meantime, Lamokin Village Annex, built under the Latham Act, to provide living quarters for war workers was leased to the authority for low income families when the need for war worker housing became less acute.

The annex embraces 150 dwelling units of temporary construction and, under the provisions of the act, are subject to demolition when no longer needed.

Demolition probably will take place when the authority's newest low-income housing project is completed, the Ruth L. Bennett Terrace Homes. Bennett Homes will have 390 dwelling units and the cost will be close to \$5,000,000 on completion.

The area, comprising about 22 acres, is bounded by Concord road, 9th, Tilghman and Broomall streets. Occupants of the present Lamokin Village Annex will have first choice of the units when they become available.

County Authority
Delaware County Housing Authority didn't come into being until January of 1946, activated by Gov. Edward Martin.

He appointed Joseph D. Calhoun, Norwood; Joseph W. Butler, Lansdowne, and George I. Boyd, Springfield. The county commissioners, permitted to appoint two, named Howard C. Kinder, Prospect Park, and Marcus Berman, Upper Darby. When that body met the members voted Calhoun into the office of chairman; Kinder as vice-chairman; Butler as treasurer, and Boyd as secretary. Harrison M. Willis some months later was named executive director and secretary, retaining that post until illness forced his resignation. He was succeeded by Harry F. Leeds.

That authority was saved the arduous task of planning and erecting its projects. Its functions are the same as those of the Chester Housing Authority. . . to eliminate slums and provide low-rent shelter for low-income families.

Got FHFA Projects
The authority came into possession of projects already built by the Federal Public Housing Administration.

They are: Fairground Homes, 350 homes, of which 150 are temporary construction, Concord road between Engle and Flower streets; Tinicum Manor, in Tinicum Township, 286 temporary construction homes; Upland Terrace, Main street, Upland, 300 units, and Highland Homes, 50 units in Radnor Township.

The authority is now planning erection of some 50 more permanent units in Darby Township.

Public housing assumed another aspect under the spur of providing homes for in-migrant war workers. Thousands of war workers were recruited throughout the nation and the government realized it had to provide living quarters for them.

Other Projects Built
In addition to building the project's later leased to the Delaware County Housing Authority the Federal Public Housing Authority built Crum Creek Manor, 300 units; Glendale Homes, 250 homes, and Overlook Heights, 250 homes, exclusively for such workers.

These three projects represented an original investment of more than

known as the Chester Redevelopment Authority and the Redevelopment Authority of Delaware County.

Both were organized in 1949 for the purpose, as their names imply, of redeveloping blighted areas and restoring them to usefulness.

Plans Being Studied
Various projects are being considered by the two bodies but the plans are still being studied in Washington.

J. Warren Parker is chairman of the Chester group, with Harry Holcroft as vice-chairman. Other members are Earle D. Smedley, E. Courtlandt Wright and Martin J. Cuniffe. Joseph W. deFuria is solicitor.

Governing board of the county group includes Maj. John L. Baker, chairman; Elvin F. Frey, Morris M. Sapovits, secretary; William C. Leonard and Fred F. Duke.

Superimposed on these organizations is a Delaware County Planning Commission, created July 18, 1950, and a similar organization in Chester.

This is a Red Feather agency and members of its executive committee are: J. Roy Carroll Jr., chairman; Mrs. Rae V. Biesler, Mrs. Paul W. Bruton, Joseph D. Calhoun, Mrs. Gertrude E. Gouley, J. Wayne Hamilton, Frank E. Ritter, Frank B. Titus and Walter Rhoads White.

What Chester Makes...

GENERAL CHEMICAL

... Makes Chester



MRS. MARGARET HARTMAN, 432 9th st., Upland, who was born Sept. 15, 1874. She has lived in the Chester area since she was born in Trainer. Her husband, William, is a retired Aberfoyle employee.



JOSEPH RUDOLPH, Spruce st., Folsom, who was born April 21, 1863, in Da. He was a farmer, stone mason, brass molder and storekeeper during his active years. He lived in the county all his

RECORDS

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HARMONICAS - INSTRUMENTS

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18 W. 5th St.

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Happy Birthday to the Chester Times

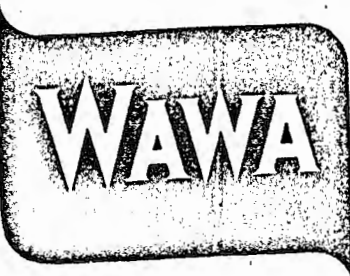
a GREAT name!
a GREAT flavor!

SINCE THE TURN OF THE CENTURY

IN every field, be it commerce, sports or the arts, ONE INDIVIDUAL or one personality stands out above all the others. So it is in the dairy business. Wawa Milk has been the choice of discriminating families since 1900. Because none of the original cream is taken out, it is r-i-c-h-e-r. Being bottled right here in the country Wawa Milk is f-r-e-s-h-e-r. We couldn't improve its flavor or purity so we recently improved the bottle. Wawa Milk now comes to your doorstep in the space-saving square glass bottle, sealed with a tamper-proof aluminum hood. We invite you to enjoy a new taste experience . . . try Wawa Milk just once. Try a quart tomorrow!



- WAWA GOLDEN GUERNSEY MILK
- REGULAR HOMOGENIZED MILK
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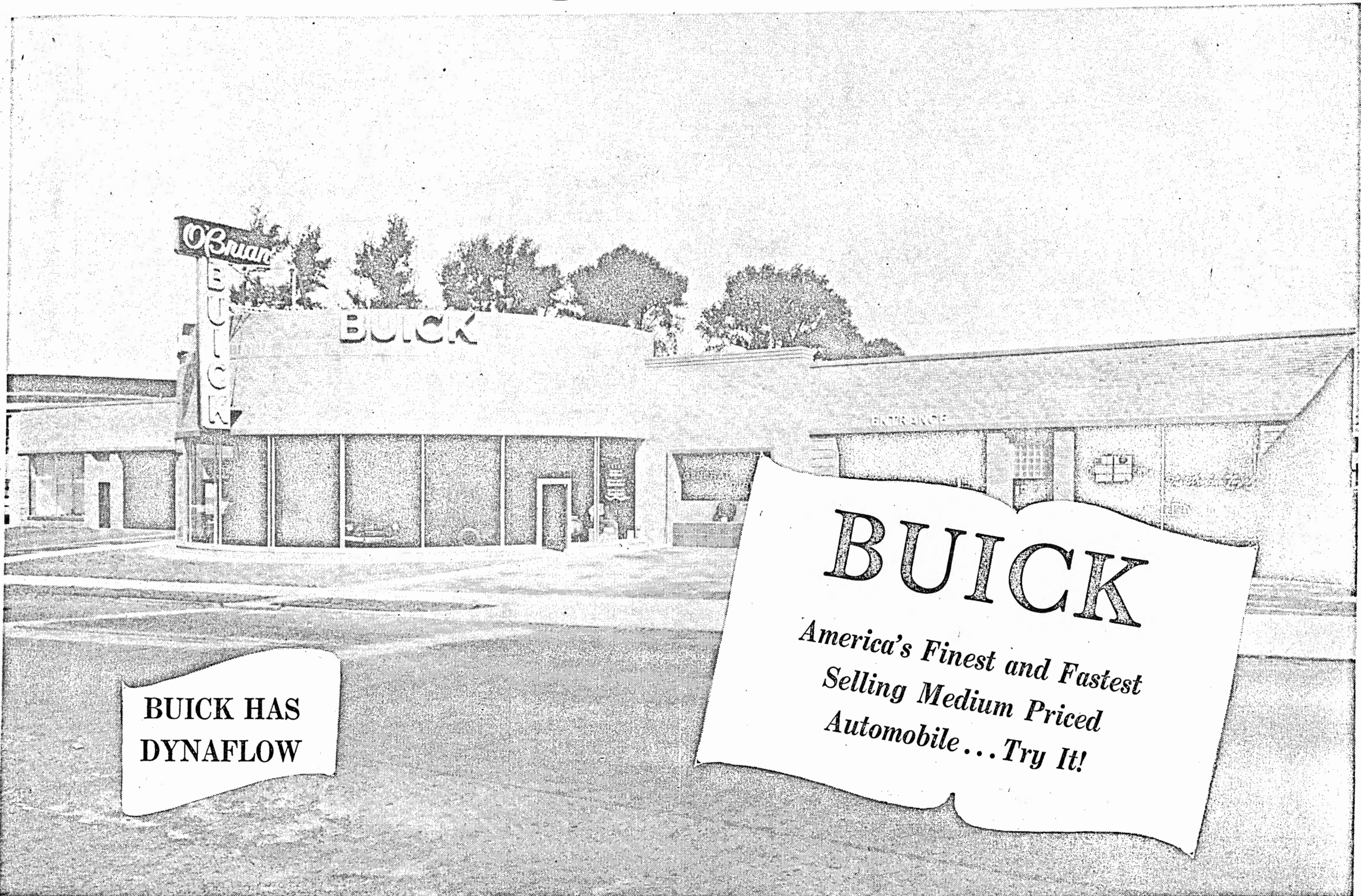
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ON ITS 75TH ANNIVERSARY

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Congratulations, Chester Times— 75 Years of Progressive Service



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Of Any Kind
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O'Brian Buick offers Chester and Delaware County the finest in automotive servicing. This modern plant has over 50,000 square feet of service space with an acre and a half of additional yard storage. This new plant was finished in 1947 and has been used as an example of fine automotive layout by the industry country-wide.

Equipment is of the finest and most up-to-date obtainable—your car can be road tested up to 60 miles per hour and never leave our plant. All adjustments are made with accurate gauges and not left to the mechanics ability alone.

Every mechanic is factory trained which makes us proud to be able to offer just about the best in service possible. A complete repainting and body department is incorporated in this facility.

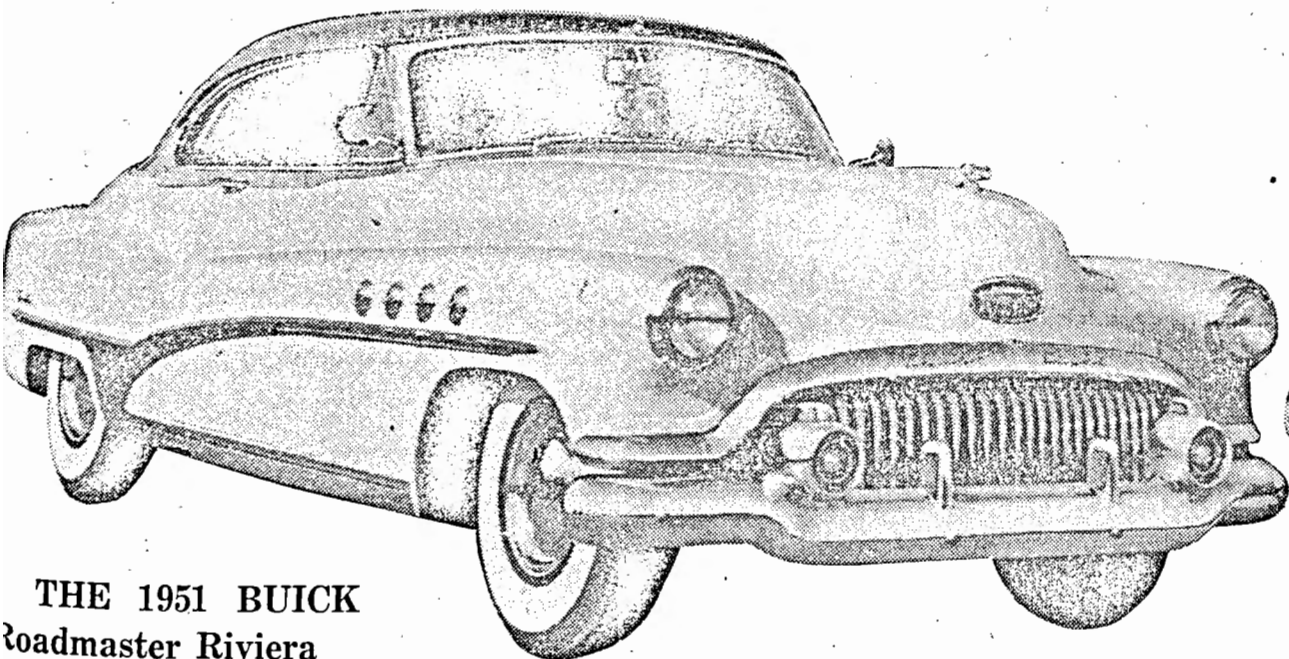
Every automobile owner is cordially invited to inspect this most modern plant.

A Few Used Cars
Always Available

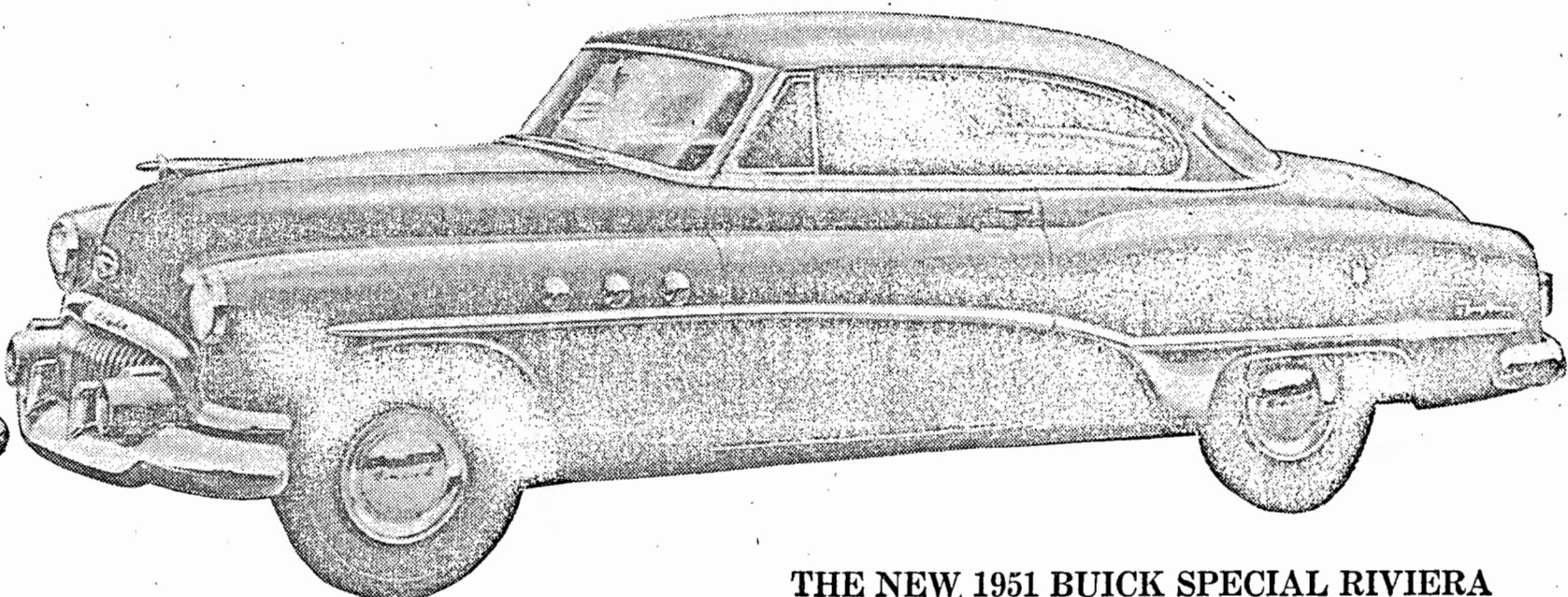
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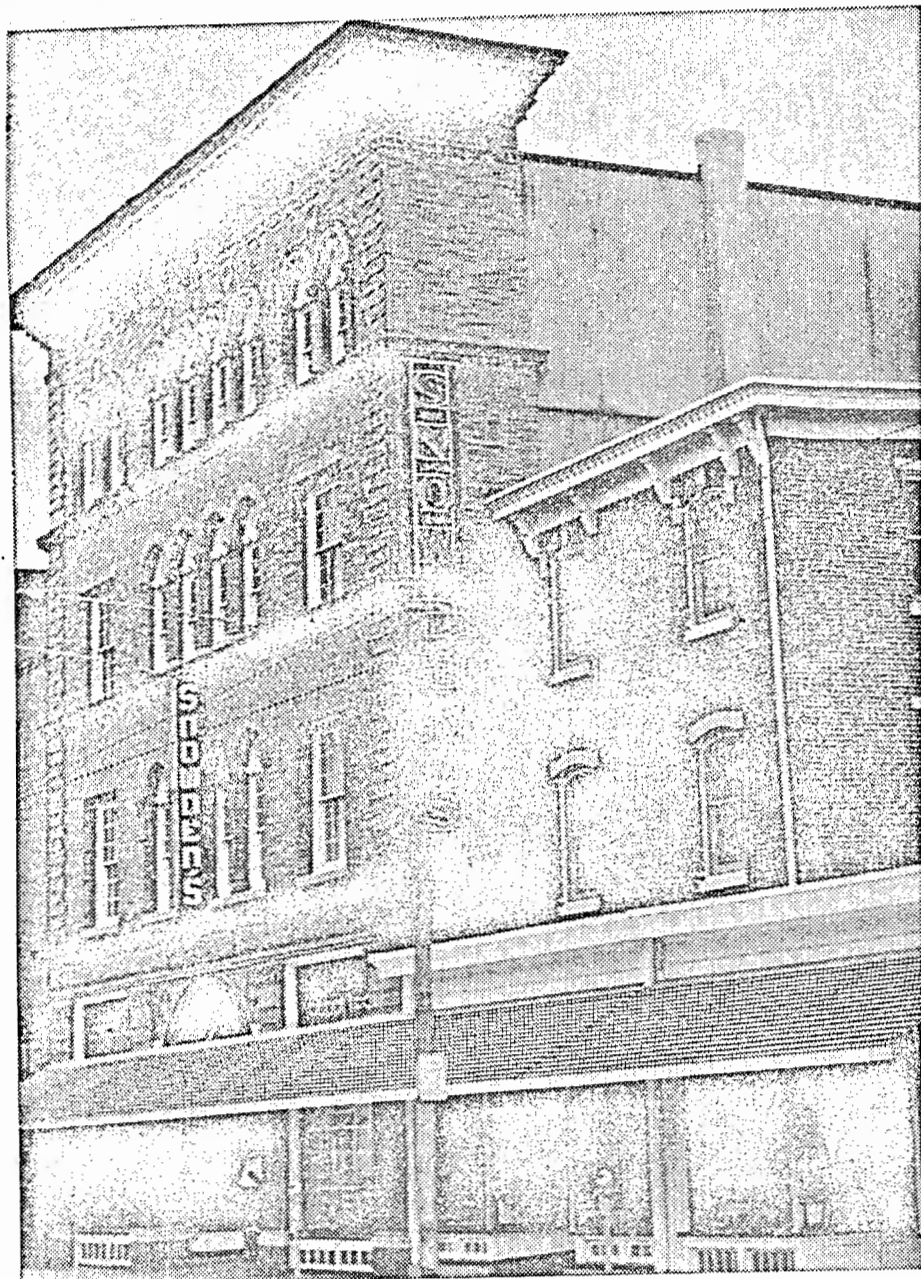
10th and MORTON AVENUE - CHESTER



THE 1951 BUICK
Roadmaster Riviera



THE NEW 1951 BUICK SPECIAL RIVIERA



Snowden's, Media, Pa.

Time has changed many things . . . and SNOWDEN'S is no exception. Founded by Hawley and Snowden's back in 1868, Snowden's, Inc., have weathered the ravages of time to become known as one of the most modern establishments in the area.

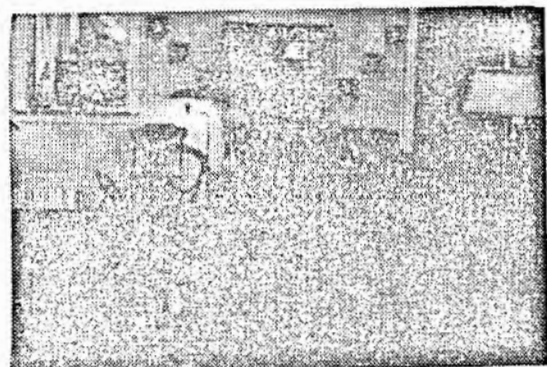
Keeping abreast of all the changes in our way of life has been a challenge . . . And we of Snowden's, Inc., have met that challenge every step of the way. We are proud of our accomplishments.

For those of you who are not familiar with Snowden's we have pictured various scenes from our store.

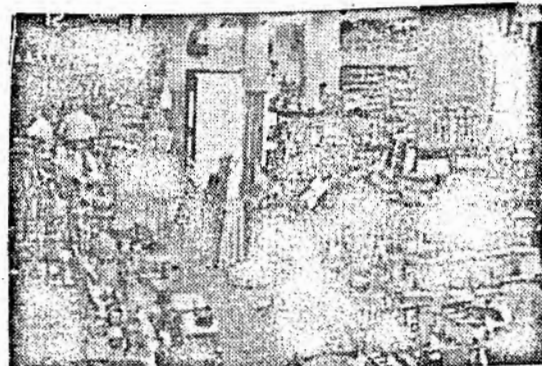
The men and women of Snowden's take this opportunity to congratulate the Chester Times for its 75 Years of continuous service to the community.



China & Glassware department—beautiful selection of gift pieces.



Furniture Department complete selection of Modern and period furniture to suit the Taste & Budget.



Part of our Hardware department—In this department you will find everything from nuts and bolts to power mowers.



Toy Department—everything for the youngster including sporting goods even electric trains.

Giant Strides Made in Medical Field in Last 75 Years

Physicians Had Few Modern Aids in 1876

In the year that the Chester Times was founded, 1876, about 80 percent of all infants died during their first year.

That was no reflection on Chester or Delaware County. The situation was world-wide. It was common.

And that, in a word, dramatically compares medicine of 75 years ago with today.

The comparison covers virtually every field of the healing art.

In short, medicine, viewed from our vantage point of the 20th century, was primitive. True, we had anesthesia. We had the beginnings of serum therapy . . . through the use of smallpox inoculation.

Tuberculosis Raging

But Delaware County had no hospitals then; the white plague was still raging, diphtheria was common, typhoid fever was too familiar.

The microscope and the stethoscope and surgical instruments were virtually the only equipment available to the doctor. He relied on his sharpened senses and deductive reasoning to diagnose.

Aside from a few chemicals, the physician cured with preparations made from barks, herbs, leaves and other flowering things . . . which past ages had shown to have some merit in treatment.

It was the same kind of medicine practiced, say, by surgeons of ancient Rome's legions, who learned that feeding raw liver to troops before a night attack sharpened their vision. They didn't know why; they did know it worked.

That was medicine in 1876 here in Delaware County, in the country, throughout the civilized world.

Children were born at home. Midwifery competed with the physician.

It was the day when diphtheria was fatal in nine out of 10 cases. Death rate from surgery ran from

25 to 40 percent . . . now it is around 1 percent. Death from battle wounds during the last war were only slightly above one percent.

A standard work on medical nomenclature, issued not even a half century ago, listed about 3000 titles . . . names of diseases which had been identified.

Logie's modern nomenclature lists around 20,000 diseases, including overlappings.

Even though medicine 75 years ago was primitive, from our point of view, it was some distance ahead of medicine in the colony 100 years before that.

Commotion and Corruption

Around the 1800s the physician still talked of corruption when he referred to what we today call infection; he said commotion for what we know as brain concussion.

Cramp colic of the 18th century has become appendicitis; a sickness is today's tuberculosis; lung fever is pneumonia today and screws is today's rheumatism.

A person suffering from anemia then would have been suffering from green sickness and the circulation of the blood to the oldtime physician was flux of humor.

There was no cure or preventive for rabies (hydrophobia.) Pasteur didn't stumble on vaccination for that until 1880, four years after the Chester Times was born.

What Was New in '76

Here's what was new, or relatively new, in the medical world of 1876:

Chloroform was discovered in the 1830s, ether in 1846; the ophthalmoscope was perfected in 1851, the hypodermic syringe came into use in the 1850s; cocaine was discovered in 1858; the drainage tube found its place in medicine and surgery in 1859; Lister announced value of antiseptics in 1867.

Even after the year 1876 many local physicians and surgeons sharpened their lancets on the soles of their shoes. Some physicians still in active practice in Chester today recall those days.

The stomach pump was only seven years old in 1876; hayfever was a puzzle until 1878 when it was traced to pollen.

Blood serum therapy had to wait until 1893 before it was introduced . . . though crude transfusions had been tried way back to ancient times. Finsen didn't give the world ultra-violet and ray therapy until 1893, though ancient Greeks used to heal certain ailments "y sunning on rooftops centuries before.

X-ray Discovery

X-ray was discovered in 1895, nearly 20 years after the Chester Times was born and radium came out of the Curie laboratory three years later, in 1898.

And what about nurses, that is professionally trained nurses? They were just beginning to train

nurses in 1876. The first trained nurse was graduated in 1873 . . . there was only one in the United States in that year.

These advances, and they were great advances, were the first halting steps into the new era in the healing arts.

Physicians in Delaware County at that time knew the limitations of their profession and so had banded together years before for the purpose of discussing cases.

Out of that grew the Delaware County Medical Society, the constitution of which was adopted May 30, 1850.

History of Society

The history of that great organization was written last year by Dr. C. Irvin Stiteler, Chester's eye

specialist, for the society's 100th anniversary.

The county society owes its origin, Dr. Stiteler wrote, to the chance conversation of two physicians.

They were Dr. Elwood Harvey and Dr. George Martin.

According to Dr. Stiteler: "they agreed that an attempt should be made to organize a county society and that it should be connected with the state society."

The first meeting to that end was held in Chester May 2, 1850, at the law office of John M. Broomall, 3d and Market streets.

On motion of Dr. Harvey, a temporary organization was affected by calling Dr. Joshua Owen to the

chair and the appointment of Dr. Martin as secretary.

Dr. Martin's Resolution

The resolution offered by Dr. Martin at that time is worth reading:

"Whereas, experience has fully shown that the progress of any art or science is promoted by the frequent reunion and full interchange of the personal observation of those whose profession is connected with it; and

"Whereas, the organization of county medical societies throughout the state is calculated to produce such results; and

"Whereas, it is of the highest importance to introduce throughout every county of the state an elevated code of ethics for the gov-

ernment of our profession by which its members will be under recognized censorial head, which may tend to increase its respectability on the one hand and unite it against encroachments of charlatanism on the other; therefore we, the physicians of Delaware County here assembled do hereby resolve: to form the society."

The constitution was adopted May 30, 1850, in a meeting in the Penn Building.

Eligibility Rules

Eligibility included good standing, good moral conduct and at least 15 years of practice as a "regular physician."

One can infer a lot about conditions at the time by noting what

Continued on Following Page

Tuberculosis Society Was Founded in 1919

One of the important actions taken by the Delaware County Medical Society during its 100-year history was the endorsement and cooperation in a tuberculosis program.

The endorsement came on May 15, 1919, when Harry J. Schulman, a representative of the Pennsylvania Tuberculosis Association, addressed the medical group.

Schulman said he had come to the county to organize a tuberculosis association designed to carry on an educational campaign for the prevention of tuberculosis and with the ultimate aim of establishing a sanatorium in the county.

The association was formed in the same year with Dr. William V. Comfort, president of Haverford College, as president, and Schulman as secretary.

Medical Unit Cooperates

The medical society has cooperated and stood behind that program ever since. Every project of the and Health Association has been successfully carried out with one exception.

All attempts to establish a sanatorium have failed.

Hopes were high, however, in 1925 when the state legislature passed the Marshall Bill, which gave counties the authority to build such institutions and to finance their operation.

In Delaware County the electorate authorized the building of such a hospital, a site was selected architects' plans drawn and a superintendent named.

"But the project was vetoed by President Judge Albert Dutton MacDade on account of alleged excessive cost," Dr. C. Irvin Stiteler wrote in his history of the medical society.

Annual Appropriation

However, the serious situation arising from difficulty in having patients admitted to state tuberculosis hospitals was relieved to a considerable extent, according to Dr. Stiteler, when the tuberculosis association made an agreement with the county commissioners for an annual appropriation to pay for the care of such patients in private hospitals while waiting to be admitted to state institutions.

It was a real help. For example,

as Dr. Stiteler cites, 53 patients received such interim care during the 12 months ending April 1, 1950.

The medical society tried again in 1926 to arouse official interest in a tuberculosis sanatorium in the county by sending a delegation to the county commissioners. The attempt again failed.

The tuberculosis association in 1943 launched its most elaborate program, with the approval and full cooperation of the medical society.

Mass X-Rays

It was a program to reach one-third of the county population with a chest X-ray survey every year, to follow up all suspected cases, to reach all foodhandlers and to obtain adequate hospital facilities to provide treatment for cases found.

Members of the medical society are represented on the various committees charged with carrying out this program which has been phenomenally successful.

As Dr. Stiteler wrote in his county medical history, "Examination of 100,328 individuals between June, 1943, and April 12, 1953, showed that 1 per cent of apparently healthy persons screened had lung damage to some degree from tuberculosis and another 1 percent had non-tuberculosis conditions."

Vaccine Study

Another activity of the medical society in the tuberculosis field was a study of the BCG vaccine and the society's efforts "to encourage the incorporation of BCG vaccination as a part of general practice without disturbing patient-doctor relationship."

In the interests of community research the county Tuberculosis and Health Association acts as a clearing house and is charged with responsibility of record-keeping for study purposes.

This plan will make it possible in the future to compare figures on those who have or have not been vaccinated with the BCG preparation.

This cooperative effort will bring into coordination the activities of the family doctor, the local hospital the voluntary health association, the State Health Department and the County Medical Society.

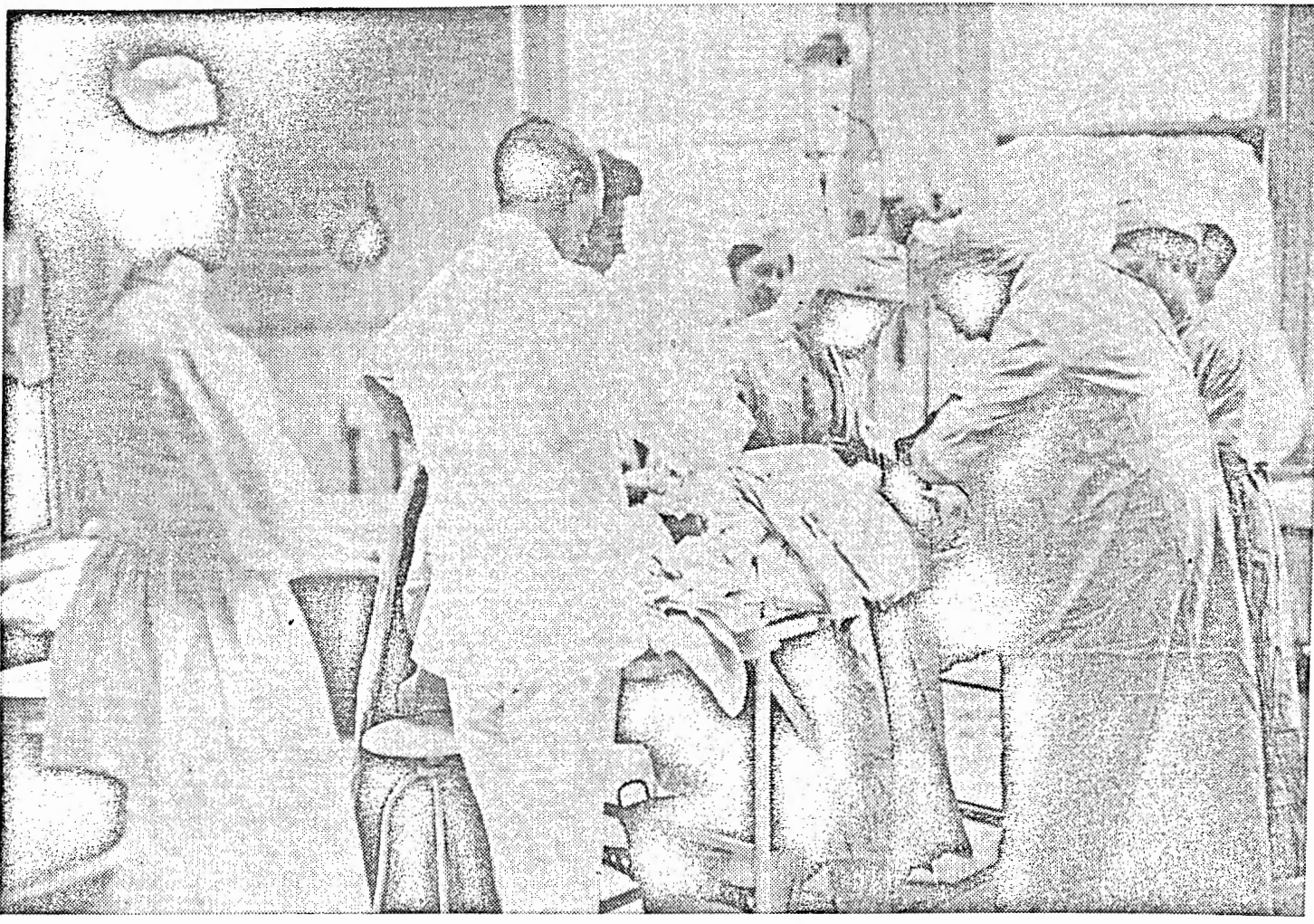
Section A—Page 25

Chester Times

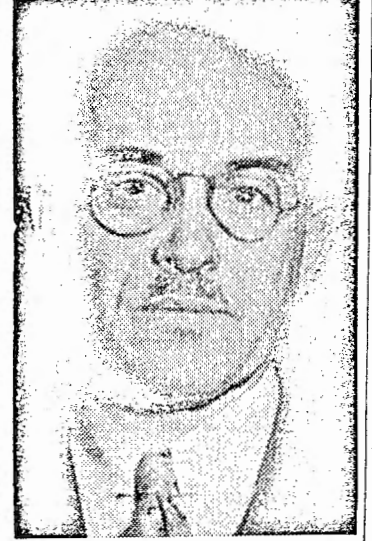
FRIDAY EVENING

SEPTEMBER 7, 1951

Early Surgery at Chester Hospital



OPERATION APPENDIX — This rare old picture taken by Fred Havercamp back in the glass plate days of photography, shows Dr. Jonathan Larkin Forwood, one of Chester's outstanding surgeons and civic leaders, performing an appendectomy at Chester Hospital shortly after the institution was opened. Dr. Forwood was acclaimed as outstanding in amputations, abdominal operations, and above all, gynecology. He found time to start the newspaper, Delaware County Democrat, spark a political drive in the old Middle Ward which made him a councilman, and finally serve as mayor of the city for four terms. Operating technique of the 1890s, as this picture shows, had not reached the period when all doctors and nurses wear masks, and it is possible Dr. Forwood sharpened his scalpel on the sole of his shoe, for this practice remains in the memory of Dr. Harry C. Donohoo. The anesthetist is probably using ether, applied by the drip method.



DR. RICHARD GARLACHS
Medical Society Head

Franklin Rescue Squad is Chester's No. 1 Mercy Organization

Chester streets in 1876 never echoed the rumble of ambulance wheels.

There were no ambulances, much less such new-fangled things as rescue wagons.

Sick and injured were transported by whatever means were available at the time, a horse, a carriage or, perhaps, a human back. A wheelbarrow even might have been called into such service.

But there must be a beginning of all things, and it was the Franklin Fire Co. which gave Chester this public service.

And with it came many human and pathetic touches.

Kids Named Franklin

For one thing, there are some children in Chester today who bear the name of Franklin, either as a first or middle name.

And that is traced right to the Franklin Rescue Squad. In gratitude to that mercy organization, some parents have named their children for Franklin when the youngsters were born in the wagon or ambulance while enroute to the hospital.

The birth of the Franklin Rescue Squad, a subdivision of the Franklin Fire Co., was indirect.

One October evening in 1933 some of the fire company members were lamenting the lack of transportation to speed members going to fires.

The company had two pieces of apparatus and a large membership, which means that on the way

Firemen Hampered By Flag in 1881

From Times, Nov. 19, 1881:

Since the fire at Brewster & Martin's stable on Tuesday evening, the Hanley steamer has not been working first-class, and last evening William Gelston, the engineer of the company, took the pumps apart to see where the trouble was.

To his surprise he found a small American flag in them, and this, of course impeded their action. The flag was about 16 inches long and nine inches wide. It is supposed that some child had been playing about the reservoir and dropped it in, or else it has been pumped out of the river.

that their area of usefulness had expanded. It was brought forcibly to their attention in a matter of weeks.

There was a drowning.

Members talked over how the rescue squad could help in such tragedies, even save lives.

A boat was necessary and so they bought a rowboat and fitted it with equipment needed in rescue work.

That meant more money. But some of the city's industrial plants made donations for the purpose. Enough was collected to equip the old vehicle with a generator, lights, masks and first aid equipment.

Now that the boys had a full-fledged rescue wagon they found

to a fire the apparatus would have to pass members on the street for lack of room.

Old Hearse Bought

Sommebody mentioned that an old worn-out hearse was up for sale for \$75. They borrowed the money and got the hearse. The loan was repaid by running various affairs.

It took the members no time at all to dismantle the hearse down to its chassis and on that installed an open body which provided ample room to pick up alerted members eager to get to fires.

It answered the purpose until, some months later, three members attended a State Firemen's Convention and saw a brand new rescue wagon on display.

Those men were Enoch Carr, Frank Connor and the late Samuel Winterbottom. In their way of thinking, the old converted hearse was just out and they convinced their fellow members when they came back with glowing terms of what they had seen.

But rescue wagons run into a lot of money so they won on a compromise suggestion, another conversion job.

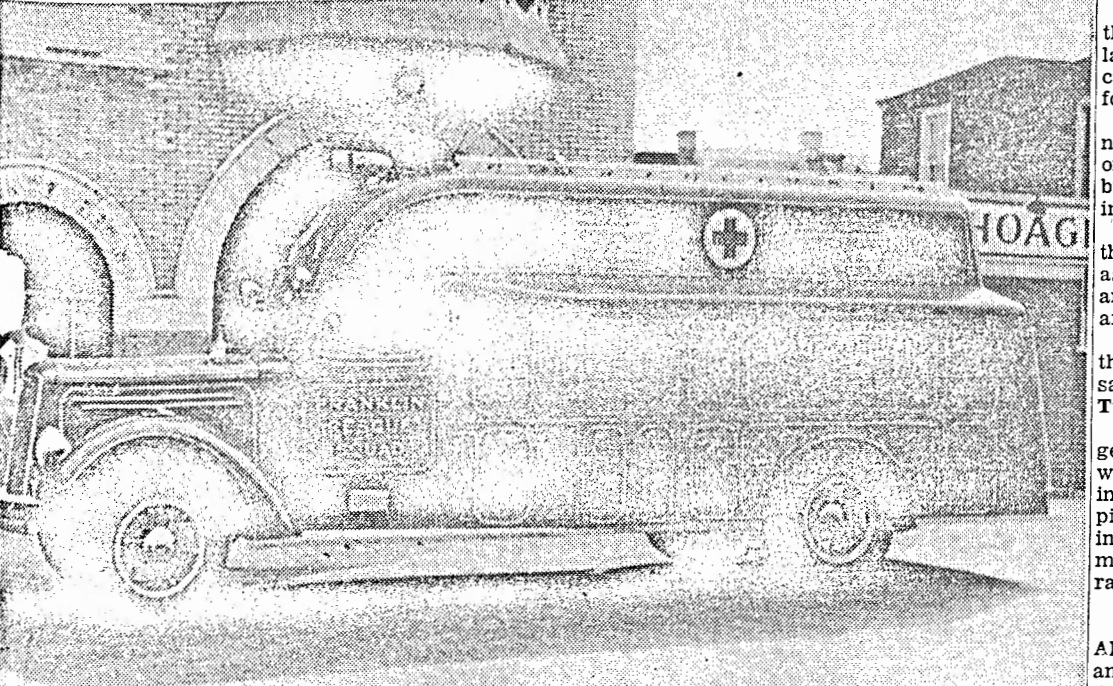
Donation Made

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Now that the boys had a full-fledged rescue wagon they found



FIREMEN OF 1876 wouldn't know what this contraption is. It's the two-way radio recently installed in the Franklin ambulance. By means of the two-way system, equipment can be reached anywhere on the road within a radius of more than 10 miles, thereby increasing efficiency.



BEST OF ITS KIND—The Franklin Rescue Squad wagon was built to specifications made up by the crew members themselves to make it the most efficient vehicle of its kind. Its commodious body holds every type of gadget and instrument called for in rescue work, including oxygen and acetylene tanks, and burning equipment for cutting metal doors and partitions. The "wagon" is in sharp contrast to the first rescue wagon which had an openbody into which the tools were dumped.

'Slow-Burning' Warehouse Built

From Times, Oct. 17, 1881:

The Irving & Leiper Manufacturing Company, of the South Ward, are engaged in building a new brick warehouse.

It will be 75 feet long and two stories high. Its interior will be constructed on the slow burning principle, that is, the floors of planks. This plan is advised and preferred by the insurance companies. Its location is close to their mill at the foot of Franklin street.

operation. There are no salaries or other personal expenses paid. Every member of the squad is specially trained in advanced first aid. In fact, physicians at Chester and Crozer hospitals have remarked on many occasions that they would prefer to have Franklin men bring in broken bone cases rather than anyone else because they were experienced.

And it's all volunteer work.

Wilde Post Bought Centennial Pictures

From Times, Oct. 17, 1881:

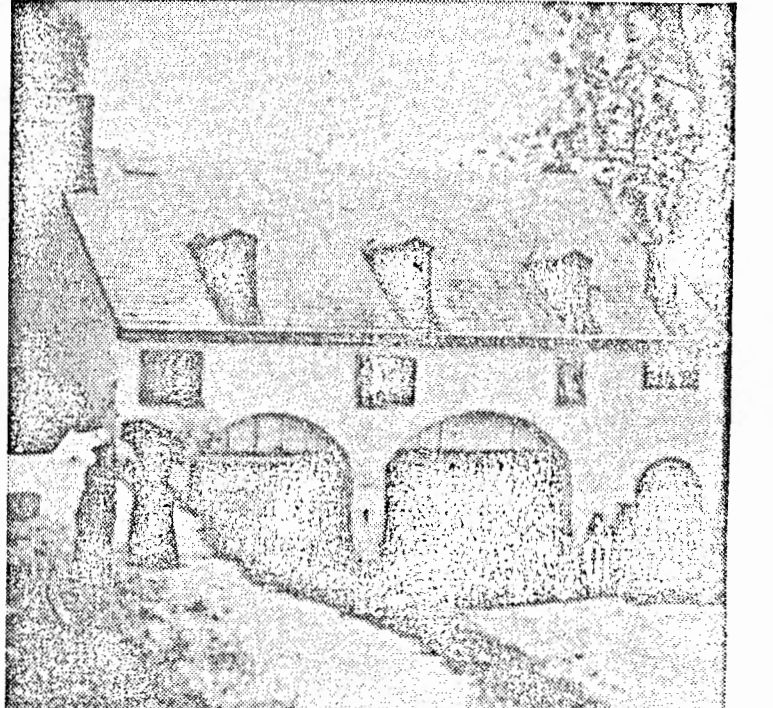
Last Monday, when Wilde Post was at the Exhibition Building, in Fairmount Park, celebrating the anniversary of the order, they purchased two very fine pictures as mementoes of the National Exhibition in 1876.

One is in a large frame, a painting on glass, and is a very pretty thing. The word "Independence" is in gilt and pearl in a semi-circle. A handsomely-executed spread eagle in a shield is an attractive thing, and painted in silver on streamers, from the eagles' beak, are the following:

"Unity our motto; Excellence our aim." On the left hand side is a finely painted picture of Washington, and on the right one of Lincoln. The work is very fine, and it makes an appropriate picture for the post room.

AN OLD LEIPER MILL

This building, believed to have once been a Leiper mill, and to have housed a shaft factory in its time, was located at Avondale. When the Sproul viaduct was built it could be seen from the bridge, down on the east bank of Crum Creek. A carriage can be seen under the archway door. It is also said that the Leiper quarries, cut the curb stones for the city of Chester and they were loaded on wagons in this building and carted to town.



AN OLD LEIPER MILL—This building, believed to have once been a Leiper mill, and to have housed a shaft factory in its time, was located at Avondale. When the Sproul viaduct was built it could be seen from the bridge, down on the east bank of Crum Creek. A carriage can be seen under the archway door. It is also said that the Leiper quarries, cut the curb stones for the city of Chester and they were loaded on wagons in this building and carted to town.

Giant Strides in Medicine Made in Last 75 Years

Continued From Preceding Page

physicians were excluded from membership.

After reciting the eligibility requirements, the constitution states "provided such physician did not prescribe any remedy the compounds of which he was unacquainted with, or who was interested in any way in patent medicines or in collusion with any apothecary to procure patronage or profit, or who claimed superior qualifications in the treatment of any disease."

The members also were prohibited from "rendering service gratuitously to any clergyman or physician whose name was attached to any certificate in favor of patent medicines, or who permitted reference to such nostrums to be made to him."

Dr. Young 1st President

Dr. Jesse Young, of Sneed's Corner, now Brookhaven, was chosen president; Dr. Joshua Owen, vice-president; Dr. Robert Smith, secretary, and Dr. Elwood Harvey, treasurer. There were a dozen members.

For several years the members met regularly at the homes of members.

One of the first important pieces of work done under the auspices of the society was the geological survey of Delaware County. It was made in 1851 by Drs. Harvey and Martin in association with Dr. Samuel Trimble, of Concord Township.

The chart and report were published in the transactions of the state society and were of such importance that they were the basis of all geological publications in reference to the county.

In 1853, three years after formation, the society put out a quarterly publication, the Medical Reporter, in association with the Chester County Medical Society.

Drs. J. F. Huddelson and George Martin represented Delaware County on the editorial board.

Dissolved in 1857

Apparently the fledgling society was rather anemic for in 1856 it became apparent that its life was going to be short. It dissolved on Feb. 24, 1857, and all records were turned over to Dr. R. H. Smith to be held until the society, if ever, should be reestablished.

It was resurrected in the same year, March 16, at a meeting in the Washington House, Chester. Not much was accomplished and an adjourned meeting was held March 30 the same year in the Charter House in Media.

At that meeting Dr. Hilborn Darlington was elected president.

Dr. George B. Hotchkiss was elected secretary. But the revival of the society apparently was ill-timed, for the attendance at the next meeting, in May, was so small that no business was transacted. It was the same story at the following meeting, in August, in the

Washington House. So the project was abandoned for the time being.

Invited to Exhibition

That was the situation until April 19, 1861, when Dr. Joseph Parrish, superintendent of the Pennsylvania School for Feeble-Minded Children, Elwyn, invited a number of physicians to witness an exhibition by the school's children.

Physicians attending that meeting revived the movement for reestablishing the society. It also was a sparsely attended meeting "on account of a severe storm and the excitement due to the bombardment of Fort Sumter," Dr. Stiteler wrote in his history.

Dr. Parrish was elected president and Dr. J. L. Forwood, secretary. This time the revival "took" and on May 10, 1861, the society was permanently reorganized.

The new officers were Dr. Manley Emanuel, president, and Dr. George B. Hotchkiss, secretary.

Civil War Demands

Attendance was still slim, but the cause was laid to the Civil War demands for physicians. So many responded to the call from the front that the remaining doctors were too busy for meetings.

At the end of the war a meeting was held in the office of Dr. J. L. Forwood on May 16, 1865, for re-adoption of the constitution and another election.

Dr. Emanuel was reelected president and Dr. Isaac N. Nielson, secretary.

But it wasn't until 1869 that the society could be said to be a going concern and it was in that year that the matter of admitting women physicians to membership came up.

Woman Doctor Proposed

In April, 1871, Dr. Anna Broomall, of Chester, became the first woman physician proposed for membership but nothing came of it.

At least, the motion got as far as the board of censors but subsequent minutes fail to show any further action in the matter.

The first woman physician to be elected to membership was Dr. Rebecca Fussell, of Media, on July 1, 1873.

Dr. Frances N. Baker was elected to membership in 1877. Dr. Baker later became the first woman physician and only woman to be elected president of the society and that was in 1910.

Dr. Hannah J. Price, admitted to membership in 1882, was the third woman admitted.

All Allopaths

So far all members had been allopaths. In 1876 some question arose among the members as to the status of homeopathic physicians. No action was taken for many years though the question was brought up many times, with a growing feeling of friendliness.

In 1908 the Physician's Association of Chester was organized. This was a group of physicians of both schools who practiced in Chester and its vicinity. Dr. Daniel W. Jefferis was the president and Dr. Isaac Crowther was secretary. Meetings were held in the rooms of Wilde Post, GAR, in Black Block, 6th street and Edgmont avenue, for several years.

The county medical society finally reached a decision regarding homeopathy and the first homeopath admitted, in 1917, was Dr. J. R. T. Gray, long time city bacteriologist and pathologist to Crozer Hospital. Dr. Gray still lives in Upland.

Hospital in 1893

County residents familiar with local history recall that the county got its first hospital, Chester Hospital, in 1893. Its establishment was inspired by the double tragedy in 1882, the Jackson explosion which took many lives and the destruction by fire of the Pennsylvania Military College building the night before.

But physicians had the need acutely in mind long before that. It was Dr. Daniel W. Jefferis who first brought the matter to the official attention of the medical society back in December of 1876.

A committee was named to explore the possibility and came up with the answer that the time was not favorable.

There was a Sunday law in those



TWO CHESTER TIMES employees are now serving in the armed forces. Roger D. Albany, left, a display advertising solicitor, is a clerk in the navy and is stationed in Hawaii. Mitchell Rosenfeld, a reporter entered the army in February and now is doing public relations work with the 47th Division, stationed at Camp Rucker, Ala.

days, which worked a hardship on certain oldtimers. It created a situation.

The situation is best explained by what happened at the August, 1873, meeting of the medical society. It was announced, in Dr. Stiteler's historical account, "that there were rumors that physicians' prescriptions were given to drinking men to obtain liquor."

This practice, it was rumored, had been chiefly reported of persons residing in the City of Chester as a means of evading the Sunday Law.

No Refill

As a result, the society resolved "that we individually and collectively deny the right of druggists to refill prescriptions of any character whatever without the special order of the prescriber" and "that we recommend the use of prescription blanks with the following words printed conspicuously upon

them—Not to be repeated or copied without an order."

The members also expressed disapproval of the statements of certain temperance lecturers who claimed that medical men were promoting intemperance.

It was the day, too, of questionable patent medicines, makers springing up all over the country unhampered by any federal legislation. Many still living remember the gasoline-torch exploiters of the sovereign remedy that cures all ills, and the pretty little pills that were the answer to every pain.

Medical society members were continually discussing the problem.

Finally, in 1880, they resolved that they would send their prescriptions to druggists who refused to sell patent medicines.

Dr. Stiteler wrote that "this opposition to the sale of proprietary medicines and nostrums was ap-

plied to physicians who were also drug store owners."

Sold Patent Medicines

In December, 1888, the society's board of censors reported that a physician-druggist who was applying for membership in the society was ineligible because he sold patent medicines in his store.

However, 10 years later, this objection was waived, and he was elected to membership and remained a member until his death.

In 1879 the county society was host to the state society which met for four days at Holly Tree Hall, where the Roberta Apartments now stand. A total of 201 persons were registered.

A year after Roentgen perfected the x-ray machine, the members of the society witnessed a demonstration of the fluoroscope. That was on June 24, 1896, at a meeting of the society.

Serum Therapy

County physicians also were alert to the growing use of serum therapy as a society minute of 1900 disclosed.

At that meeting Dr. Forwood presented a report of 40 cases of diphtheria treated by himself and others during an epidemic in Upland. He said in most cases antitoxin had given good results.

In the same year the society celebrated its 50th anniversary.

That affair was held, May 25, 1900, in Fulton Hall, 9th and Upland streets. Dr. David M. McMasters was president at the time and Dr. Linneaus Fussell was secretary.

A feature of the affair was the presentation of a silver loving cup to Dr. William B. Ulrich who had completed 50 years of practice.

50 Members of Society

The society at that time had 50 members, 20 of whom were present at the celebration.

Physicians' fees had come up for discussion on various occasions and on May 6, 1904, Dr. W. Knowles Evans reported for a committee



WILLIAM J. (Barney) DORAN, who handles business and industrial advertising for the Chester Times.

appointed to work out a fee schedule.

The committee recommended the following charges: Office work, 50 cents; home visits, \$1; obstetrical case, \$10 and consultations, \$5. Calls received after evening hours were to be charged double rate.

All these years the city had gotten along somehow without the services of a city bacteriologist. But in 1908, on recommendation of the society, the city created such a position.

In the course of years the population of the county increased and the eastern section was developed into a large community in itself.

Eastern Division

As a result there came a demand for the formation of an eastern section of the county society. A committee was named in 1932 to explore the possibility and within a month turned in a report approving such a project.

The first joint meeting was held

late that year at Cobbs Creek Golf Club, the eastern section of 85 members being called the Eastern Delaware County Medical Club. After several years it was decided there was no need for two organizations and the eastern section was dissolved.

As early as 1928 there was talk of organizing a woman's auxiliary to the county society but the project wasn't approved until the society meeting Oct. 10, 1929.

Mrs. Richard Owen was the first president and Mrs. E. Arthur Whitney the first secretary.

On June 8, 1950, the medical society celebrated its 100th year.

The affair was held in the building of the Delaware County Real Estate Board, 69th and Walnut streets, Upper Darby.

Officers of Organizations

Officers of the society at that time were the following:

Drs. Joseph F. Dougherty, president; Joseph F. Dunn, first vice-president; Richard W. Garlicks, second vice-president; Walter E. Egbert, secretary-treasurer; C. Irvin Stiteler, editor of the bulletin; Harlow B. Rowen, reporter; John B. Klopp, district censor and the

Censors serving that year were: Drs. J. Evans Scheehle, Frank Murray and E. Wayne Egbert.

Officers for the 1951 are the following: Drs. Richard W. Garlicks, president; W. Gifford Crothers, vice-president; Edward G. Pence, second vice-president; Dr. E. Egbert, secretary-treasurer; Dr. C. Irvin Stiteler, editor of bulletin; Harlow B. Rowen, reporter, and John B. Klopp, district censor.

Directors are Drs. Patrick J. Myers, Merrill B. Hayes, Charles Wood, Rocco dePropietis, W. J. Harer and Emil Linneaus. Censors are the same as last year. Drs. Scheehle, Murray and Wayne Egbert.

Old Sugar Refinery

Chester had a sugar refinery the foot of Market street. It started in 1867 and operated in 1872.

ITCHING TOES ATHLETE'S FOOT

J. R. Kills Germs On Contact

RELIEVES ITCH AT FIRST APPLICATION

J. R. was used by our Armed Forces in the Pacific and found very effective for Athlete's Foot, Jungle Rot and other Fungi Infection.

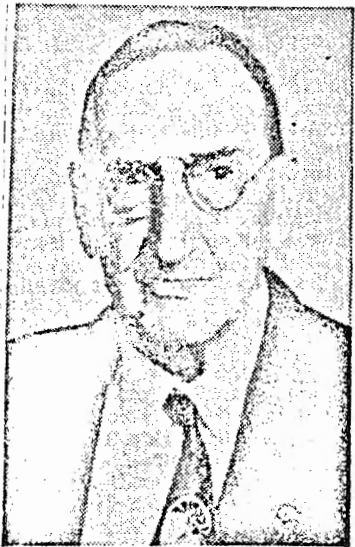
PROMPT RELIEF
OR MONEY BACK
LOOK FOR THE RED
FOOT ON CARTON



40c

At All
Drug Stores

Old Timester



HENRY FARMER, 40 W. 8th st., who was born Aug. 17, 1865, in Philadelphia. He has lived in Chester since he was four. During his active years he worked in several local mills, including the old Wilmot Iron & Steel Co. and the Wetherill plant. He was a rivet boy in the old Roach shipyard.



Gordon's, founded in 1934, has been located at the same location. The firm has always been proud of their exceptionally fine line of quality jewelry, clothing and electrical appliances. Come in and get acquainted with us during this, our 17th year in business.

Congratulations
to The Chester Times
in its anniversary



GORDON'S
403 Market Street, Chester

TO A YOUTH OF 75 from A YOUNGSTER THE SAME AGE

As one 75-year-old to another, the telephone congratulates the Chester Times.

Yes, they were born the same year. They've grown up together.

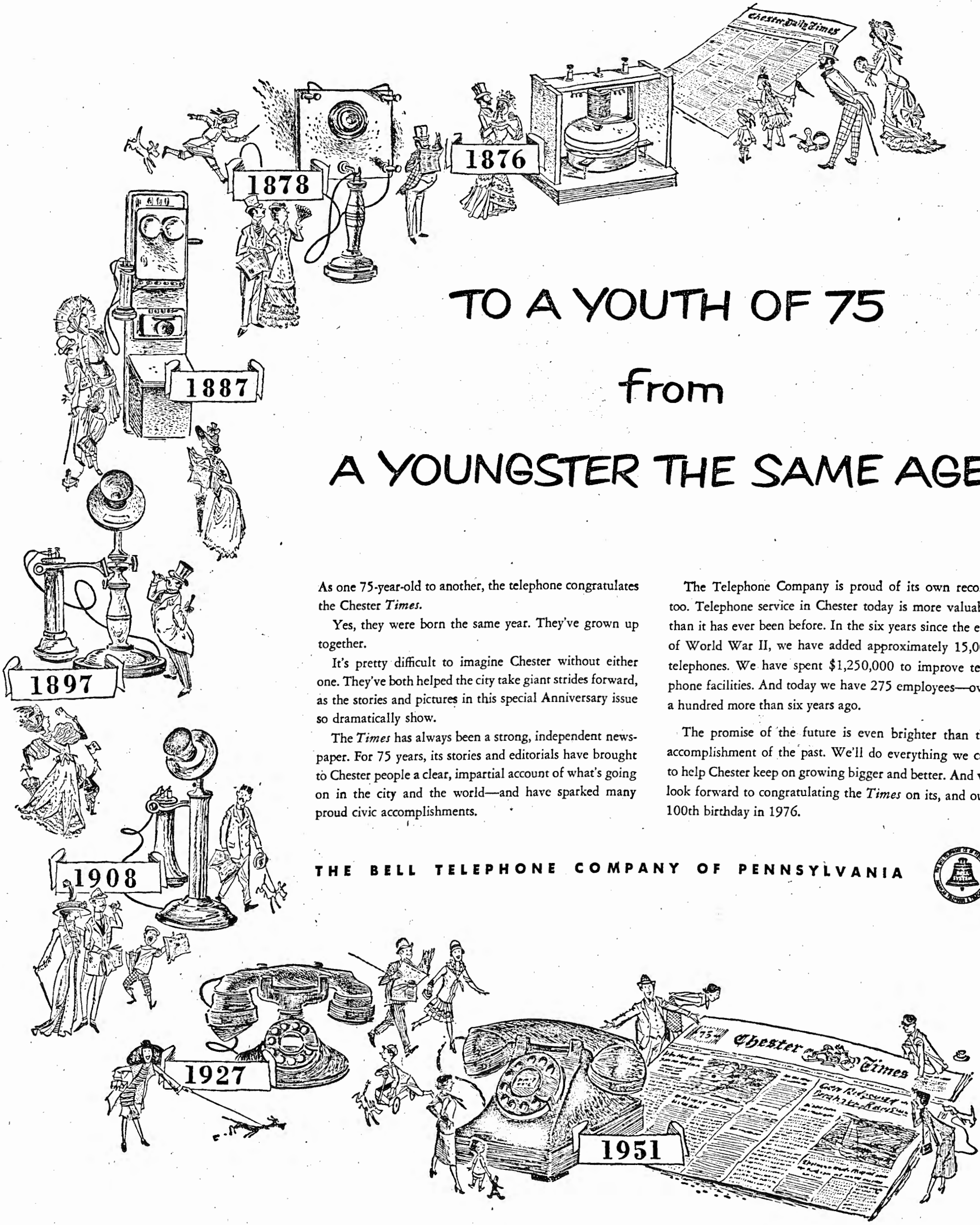
It's pretty difficult to imagine Chester without either one. They've both helped the city take giant strides forward, as the stories and pictures in this special Anniversary issue so dramatically show.

The Times has always been a strong, independent newspaper. For 75 years, its stories and editorials have brought to Chester people a clear, impartial account of what's going on in the city and the world—and have sparked many proud civic accomplishments.

The Telephone Company is proud of its own record, too. Telephone service in Chester today is more valuable than it has ever been before. In the six years since the end of World War II, we have added approximately 15,000 telephones. We have spent \$1,250,000 to improve telephone facilities. And today we have 275 employees—over a hundred more than six years ago.

The promise of the future is even brighter than the accomplishment of the past. We'll do everything we can to help Chester keep on growing bigger and better. And we look forward to congratulating the Times on its, and our, 100th birthday in 1976.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA



Old Timesters



LOUIS SCHUPP, 1004 W. 5th st., who was 75 on June 11. He has spent his life in Chester and during his active years worked as a steel molder for various castings companies in the city.



MRS. SARAH ROSS, 725 W. 5th st., who was born Dec. 15, 1872. Her husband, James, was in business with his brothers in the Ross Bros. grocery store, at that time located at 3d and Parker streets.

County Historical Society Active For 66 Years



CHARLES PALMER
Charter Member

When the Delaware County Institute of Science was organized in 1833, some of the members were interested in county history. Memories of William Penn, Governor Printz, Caleb Pusey, David Coupland, David Lloyd, George Washington and Anthony Wayne, remained in the memory of the old timesters. In these names and the events they participated in was a romantic story of early beginnings.

As a consequence county superintendent of Schools A. G. C. Smith collected 10 interested persons in his office in the Media courthouse, and the society was born. The date was Sept. 3, 1885.

Actually the organization was not officially torn until Sept. 26, in the same year, when a larger number of historically-minded residents turned out in the same room, and steps were taken to prepare the society for incorporation.

Elect Officers

It was decided to meet again on Oct. 10, this time in the grand jury room for the purpose of electing officers and directors.

Naturally the attorney, A. Lewis Smith was chosen for the first president. Lewis had grown up in the county history. His father, Dr. George Smith, had written the first definitive history of the county at the time of the Civil War. This work remains a standard even today.

The charter members contained representatives of many county families who had histories that paralleled much of the county's events. Among others were the Hinksons, the Broomalls, the Buntins and the Crozers.

Judge Thomas J. Clayton had issued the charter before 1895 was out and the newly-born group began serious business in 1896.

Ashmead Is Secretary

The first secretary was Henry Graham Ashmead, another fortunate and obvious choice. In 1884 Ashmead, taking up where Dr. Smith left off, published his detailed history of the county.

All of the original charter members have died, except one. Charles Palmer, widely respected Quaker attorney, many times candidate for congress, is still very active. Since then he has joined Smith and Ashmead in writing his own history of the county.

Select Meeting Date

The society started out in a workmanlike fashion. The date of the annual meeting was set for Sept. 26, anniversary of the date on which Delaware County was established.

This brought difficulties. Occasionally the meeting date fell on Sunday, so the date was changed to the third Thursday of September on Feb. 7, 1901.

Even this change met obstacles and again the organization changed

its date, this time in 1927, to the fourth Monday in September.

Organizational details are history and a matter of record, but the romance of the group is singularly unchronicled. How the early founders began to collect old letters, diaries, data and fact for the society is only known by terse little notes of "contributed by. . . ."

Data Pours In

Data and old records poured in. The charter contained 82 names when it was signed by Judge Clayton on May 4, 1896.

Smith, Ashmead and Edward H. Hall of Media, first treasurer, catalogued the material. The slow task of sifting legend and story from solid information began. This is the legacy left all Chester and Delaware County citizens today.

Naturally the work was all of a volunteer nature. The dues of the group paid for the small expenses, but the founders and members thought nothing of supplying their own funds when the society had a project.

When Smith died on July 19, 1914, he was succeeded by Judge William B. Broomall, who served until his death on March 3, 1927. Following came Clarence W. Brazier, local architect, who resigned when he went to New York in 1935, and Col. James A. Campbell became president for two years.

Ledward's Leadership

He was followed by John DeHaven Ledward, one of the city's eminent barristers of today who served for 14 years. Desiring a rest after his excellent administration, Ledward decided not to run again in 1949.

A man who studied historical data as a hobby, after his work as a real estate operator was concluded, was the next and current choice, George Plowman, of Swarthmore.

The secretaries of the organization, and all will admit the real historical link with the past and present events, number but three. After Ashmead the same Charles Palmer who is still working for the society became secretary. In 1941 he handed the record books to his son, Newlin P. Palmer, who serves today.

Treasurer Hall

Treasurer Hall was succeeded after his death by Edmund Jones of Chester, who was succeeded at his death by his son and present treasurer Henry W. Jones. Again the accounts have been in three hands since 1896.

Dr. Anna Broomall

Dr. Anna E. Broomall was appointed curator of the museum and library on Sept. 20, 1923, and four years later the society made this office permanent.

Dr. Broomall gave up a lucrative practice to retire and work on her beloved history. If you visit the society's headquarters in the historic old court house on Market street below 5th you may look at a score of thick black notebooks. . . Dr. Broomall's invaluable personal contribution to the society's data.

When Dr. Broomall died Frank Grant Lewis assumed the task until 1934 when Mrs. Elsie M. Jones, present curator, took over.

Mrs. Jones is a devoted servant of people who thirst after facts of the past. As custodian of hundreds of books, curios, photographs,

she is ready to help serious students and casual visitors.

350 Members Today

Today the society has grown from its original 11 interested citizens to an organization of over 350 members. Its growth was never spectacular. In 1909 the membership was 104, and remained stationary, dropping back one to 103 in 1921. In the next eight years the membership spurred ahead to 241 and by Oct. 1, 1945 went to 281. The long time goal of 300 has been comfortably passed in recent years.

One member of the society, a former owner of the Chester Times and also a former governor of the state, William Cameron Sproul, gave the society the perfect location for such a group by restoring the old courthouse.

Here, today, is the museum and library of the society. Three years after the society took possession, the organization staged the 200th anniversary of the erection of the old building, and many historical events were dramatized from May 12 to May 16.

A Great Occasion

It was a great occasion. Old trials were reenacted, and specially prepared papers were read.

This was not the first big occasion sponsored by the active society. Furthermore, many significant historical publications had been issued.

Three volumes of proceedings have been printed. The first covered events from 1895 to 1901; the second from 1902 to 1922, and the third from 1922 to 1929.

A separate brochure of about 100 pages was printed in 1934 containing the account of the exercises given on the 250th anniversary of the first arrival of William Penn in October, 1682.

These volumes contain in addition to records of business meetings, the addresses given by prominent citizens and speakers.

Valuable Collection

These publications may appear dull and musty just to read the titles, but in them are contained for all future generations the personal recollections and personal research of men who spent a life

Ad Copy Handled By Jack Vitello

A single exception to the general arrangement that the 175th Anniversary issue was a Chester Times staff job is found in John A. Vitello. Vitello was promotion writer for the Democrat and Chronicle, Rochester, N. Y., a Gannett newspaper from 1939 to 1946, inclusive of four years' service in the army air corps.

Upon his return from service he decided to take advantage of his GI rights and as a result entered Haverford College in 1946, graduating with honors in English four years later.

Vitello has spent six months in preparation of advertising copy, a large proportion of which appears today. In order to accomplish this assignment it was necessary for Vitello to study the background and development of numerous Delaware County industries.

"The experience has been an education just as much as going to school," Jack declares smilingly. Vitello lives at 945 Haverford road, Bryn Mawr.



JOHN A. VITELLO
Had Anniversary Job

time in Delaware Countiana.

The society had moved its corporate address to Chester soon after taking over the old courthouse. This was on September 13, 1923.

Through the years occasions like the anniversary of the erection of the courthouse had preceded in 1907 when an elaborate meeting was held on Oct. 28 to celebrate the 225th anniversary of the landing of William Penn.

On Sept. 10, 1910, stone markers were unveiled at Chadds Ford at the Brandywine headquarters of Washington and Lafayette.

Aided Stamp Issue

The society gave its services and support to the postoffice department in preparation for the issuance of a William Penn stamp, which appeared for the first time on Oct. 24, 1932, the anniversary of the day of his birth.

When the 250th anniversary of his landing came around in Oct. 29, 1932, the society sponsored a great pageant in Deshong Park, addresses at the landing site at Front and Penn streets, and the placing of tablets marking the sites of the Robert Wade house and the first assembly building.

On April 18, 1936, the society observed the 200th anniversary of the erection of the Chester Friends Meeting House.

One of its greatest triumphs in observing significant anniversaries of the past was on Sept. 28, 1936, marking the 300th year since the Swedish settlement in this area, and again on June 27, 1938, when the Finnish monument was unveiled in Crozer Park as part of the festivities of the Tercentenary celebration of Swedish and Finnish settlement.

With the cooperation of the borough of Prospect Park the Delaware County Historical Society restored the old neglected birthplace of John Morton, which was effected with the financial backing of the state and Prospect Park on Oct. 8, 1938.

The 150th anniversary of the founding of Delaware County was observed by a four-day pageant in October, 1939, on the grounds of Media High School.

In June, 1950, the society was the historical backbone of Media's celebration of her 100th year.

In-Between Work

These dates fail to show the patient work of collecting, filing, studying and preserving relics, diaries and other historical data and material.

The society has been fortunate in the work of one of its most valuable members, Chester F. Baker, who could be a historian of great stature should he decide to retire from his county-wide engineering practice.

His engineering training and his knowledge of surveying led Baker into history. In checking old titles, the ownership of which went back to the Indians, he revealed, and carefully documented the history of the early dwellings in the city and county.

Occasionally Baker would draw a map to scale showing the land then and now. These maps in themselves are an invaluable addition to the society's archives. In addition to this Baker has been collecting facts and data about the city

area for many years. He has over 70 large notebooks, in which are the typewritten records of people, cemetery occupants, folklore and tradition of the state's oldest city. All this will go to the society some day.

One of the finest achievements of the society occurred in July of this year when it gained possession of the Caleb Pusey house in Upland.

The story of the old dwelling is fascinating. Caleb Pusey, a shoemaker by trade, came to the locality in 1682 and built what has been declared by historians to be the first grist mill in this country. The house was built in 1683 and stood on a tract of 100 acres known as Landing Ford, now Race street, in Upland.

This most active sagacious early settler built for the future. Today the building is the only one in existence in which William Penn slept, and no doubt thought out the intricacies of his great governmental experiment that became the state of Pennsylvania today. Race street indicates the old race way of the mill which has long since disappeared.

Became Crozer Possession

The old house eventually passed into the hands of John P. Crozer. In his will dated May 28, 1863, Crozer excluded the Pusey House and its surrounding lands in the distribution of his estate.

His son, J. Lewis Crozer, continued the care of the historic house and surrounding lands, and when he wrote his will on Nov. 12, 1896, he expressed the wish that the house be preserved "as a relic and memento of antiquity for future generations."

To see that this object was at-



LOUIS M. HAAS, 912 Madison st., who has lived in Chester since he was born 83 years ago. He founded Haas' Bakery at the Madison street address many years ago.

tained, the children of John P. Crozer prepared a deed of trust to preserve the house and its surroundings on Feb. 25, 1899. Those who signed the deed were Samuel A., George K., Robert H., and Mary S. Crozer, J. Lewis Crozer's widow.

They failed to name successors as one after the other died, so Judge Leroy E. vanRoden has appointed as substitute trustees William S. Tomlinson, Upland; Freas B. Snyder, Upper Darby; Chester F. Baker, Chester, and the Delaware County Historical Society.

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CHESTER TIMES

On Its 75th Anniversary

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See the 18' and 21' Outboard-Inboard Cruisers on Display
Models from 8' to 21'

Order Now—Assemble this Winter for Next Spring

Upland Boat Works
1510 PARKER STREET
UPLAND, PA.



MRS. LUCINDA CHAVIERS, 1913 W. 2d st., who was born in Virginia but has lived most of her life in Chester. She was born Aug. 15, 1869, and was seven years old when the Chester Times was established 75 years ago. Her husband was a painter and plasterer.

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SHOES REPAIRED CLEANED and DYED

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Has given us a reputation for quality that we WILL NOT sacrifice! Only the best materials used. All work guaranteed!

WE DO CORRECTIVE AND ORTHOPEDIC WORK!

REPAIRED WHILE YOU WAIT!

FERRY BROS. & SON
724 WELSH ST., NEXT TO COR.

Levy's FURNITURE

"The Glory That Is HOME..."

There's a grandeur and a glory in the ideal of a home which has brought Levy's in touch with the personal satisfactions of thousands of customers.

And it is our pride that we have helped to contribute to the warmth and comfort of Chester's homes for over half a century. By continuing our friendly interest in Chester, we expect to serve the sons and daughters of our friends for many more years. We are interested in your home . . . and we hope that our furniture has a part in it.

LEVY'S FURNITURE
2525-27 W. 3rd Street
CHESTER, PA.

Serving Chester For Over 50 YEARS

Old Bunting Lumber Yard Destroyed by Fire in 1876

The Bunting Lumber Yard on Edgmont avenue was destroyed in one of the city's major fires on the morning of Nov. 5, 1876. The Chester Daily Times of Monday, Nov. 6, describes it in the following manner.

Yesterday morning about twenty minutes to five o'clock, while everybody was slumbering soundly and wrapped closely in the arms of Morpheus, the alarm of fire was sounded from the City Hall bell. As it was late when all good citizens got to bed Sunday night, and were tired, they were hard to arouse, and consequently but few responded to the alarm, for some time. But after the flames began to assume serious proportions, and it was found to be the large lumber yard of Mr. D. S. Bunting, at Edgmont avenue and railroad, hundreds of people began to flock thither, to lend assistance.

Men came to the scene with their clothes loosely thrown on; women just as they had arisen from the pillow, with a dress and shawl carelessly thrown around them; young ladies had been awakened from their pleasant dreams of futurity as charming housewives and were soon among the throng with their shoes untied, their hair loosely hanging down their backs or roughly twisted in a knot on their heads; and their wrappings used to warm their shoulders and protect their heads from the morning air.

Discovered by Mrs. Quinn

Mrs. Flavill Quinn, who lives in the frame house at the corner of the yard, first discovered the fire about half past four by the reflection of the light through the second story windows. She at first did not think it to be a fire, but someone with a torch trying to get in; for about a week ago an attempt was made at the same window, to break into the house, but was driven off. She was very much frightened, and got up and looked through the window when she saw the stable in a blaze.

She threw on some clothing, and with an axe proceeded to break open the door to allow the mules that were prancing and surging to and fro from the effects of the heat to escape. She succeeded in breaking a small piece from the door, but became exhausted and could do no more, but run front to the railroad and screamed at the top of her voice, "Fire! fire! murder! murder!"

This brought Frank O'Donnell and Officer Quinn to the scene, who attempted to rescue the mules, while Officer Wilson ran to the City Hall to give the alarm. They succeeded in getting out two mules, one of which was ablaze, and a third dropped to the ground dying, while in the attempt to release him.

Fire Spreads

The flames leaped from this stable to the other with great rapidity and before either of the two standing by could be opened they were ablaze and their contents were rapidly consumed, together with three mules in one and two in the other perished in the flames.

A stiff breeze was blowing from the northwest, and the stables, filled with hay and other inflammable materials, fanned, cracked and fed the angry flames into an uncontrollable conflagration, and the ricks of lath and high piles of seasoned lumber were soon in a red heated blaze.

It was some time before the Fire Department got into operation, and the dry lumber fed the flames so rapidly and the heat so intense, little could be done but try to save the adjoining property.

The frame dwellings on the railroad and Edgmont avenue and Ward's new building, at the junction of Market and Edgmont were in imminent danger and the attention of the Department was directed to these, and with great difficulty they were saved.

Sparks Carried on Wind

The monster element was now spreading in all directions, lashing piles of lumber twenty feet in height into fiery tunnels and leaping high up in the air above any of the surrounding buildings.

The breeze grew stronger and the air filled with sparks and brands as large as a man's hand were deposited on the roofs of several buildings, and some were carried as far as Third street.

About six o'clock the roofs of Tuscarora Hall and Wm Murphey's house on West Third street were on fire, the flames in the yard began to assume such formidable proportions, and the whole row of frames and the Advocate office along Edgmont avenue were in such eminent danger a general conflagration was feared by all. Mr. Gartside, president of Council and Councilman Goeltz then telegraphed to Wilmington for help.

The Water Witch and Fame companies of that city quickly responded, for in a little more than an hour from the time the message was received they were in active operation. Their apparatus were brought up on truck cars, and the engineer was only fifteen minutes in running from Wilmington.

Lumber Consumed

But before they arrived, the flames had consumed nearly all the lumber, and had swept over the old Weidner Foundry and Machine Shops which had stood for 40 years and now owned by Messrs. Anspach and Stanton of Philadelphia, were laid in a mass of charred ruins.

The shedding around Mr. James' livery stable was torn down with hooks and axes, and the flames having nothing more to feed on were soon smothered with the great volumes of water from the Water Witch and Fame, they being the best engines in Delaware.

The greatest excitement prevailed, men, women and children ran in all directions, ready to give any assistance they could, but little could be rendered.

Mrs. Blackwell began to move out expecting to see the large boarding house laid to waste. Mr. James took his horse and carriages out, and prepared his stable to yield to the foe, and families in the immediate neighborhood began to clear their houses of their contents. But, luckily, no property was destroyed other than the above described, and that will amount to more than \$30,000.

Cause Unknown

The real cause of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed it was fired by persons who had gone in the stable to sleep. Mrs. F. Quinn had occasion to be up about 2 o'clock with her child and heard the voices of men in the stable. She says they were swearing and heard distinctly several other expressions used by them. However it was fired, it was one of the largest conflagrations ever in this city, a loss not easily repaired.

A Times reporter called on Mr. Bunting at his residence last evening to learn the probable loss and amount of insurance, also on Mr. Trout in reference to the foundry.

The loss on the three stables and contents is \$1000, half of which were owned by Mrs. Col. Beale and the other half by Mr. Bunting, making \$500 each. The mules, six of which were burned and one had to be killed as he was terribly burned about the head, was \$1500, and the estimated loss on lumber \$25,500, making \$28,000. And the insurance on the above is \$5700 in the Lycoming, \$5000 in the Delaware County Mutual, \$3000 in the Chester Mutual and \$5500 in two Philadelphia companies, making \$19,200.

The foundry and machine shops loss is \$1500 to \$2000, and insurance is \$1400.

The above losses are only conjectured with the owners, as no true estimate can yet be made. Our call for help, so quickly responded to by the Wilmington companies, is deserving of a great deal of praise and a handsome reward from our citizens. And the faithful service of our own department is worthy the commendation of all.

From Times Aug. 17, 1887

The schooner Alphonso, of Salem, N. J., is lying at Roach's Shipyard receiving a new mainmast. Fred Brooks, the sparmaker of Parker street, is doing the work.

PMC Started Signal System For Football

The system of football signals originated at PMC.

Before 1887 it was the custom of the grid captain to call the names of players involved in a play. At PMC however, the captain used the cadet numbers instead of their names. In 1887 Princeton University played PMC in a grid tilt and it was through this meeting that the number system leaked out to the rest of the football world.

The Princeton Tigers adopted the system employed by the Cadets and soon after that the system became universal in collegiate football.

Baseball Team Founded

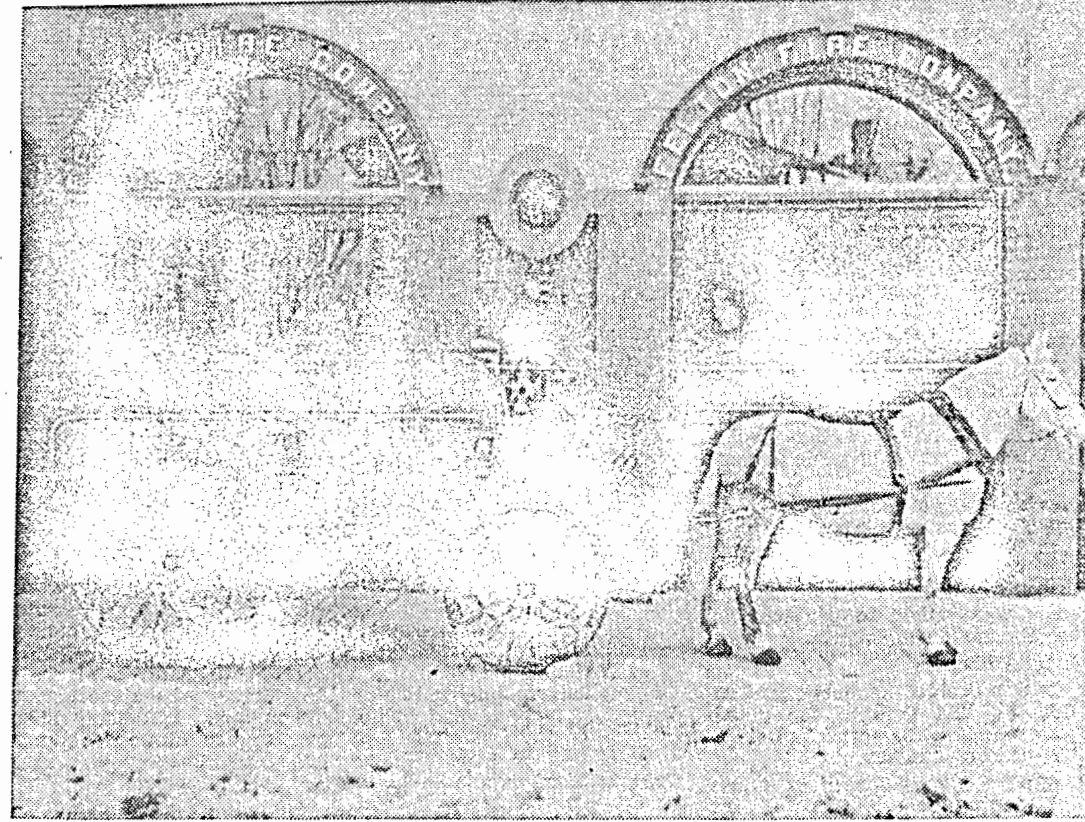
When the college was founded, before moving to Chester, the favorite sports were town ball and cricket. The first organized sport was baseball. A team was formed in 1888 at Chester and named the "Eclipse" club by the cadets. The first games were played against Chester Club.

The first team toured Philadelphia, Lancaster, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh in a successful season. Members of the traveling college club were R. K. Carter, pitcher; Charlie Grant, catcher; Pete Graff, Alex Hackstaff, Jim Quigg and Dick Porter, infielders; Curtis, Thomas and Lewis.

Track Started in 1889

Track was unveiled at the college in 1889. A field meet was held on the campus in which cadets competed in quart and baseball throwing, 300-yard dash, tug of war and two-mile walk. Basketball was first offered by PMC in 1905.

The first undefeated football team played at PMC in 1910. The



FELTON FIRE CO. APPARATUS, of the horse-drawn variety, in 1917. Picture was made in front of the Felton Firehouse on 3d street below Morton (Now Yarnall) street. Driver is Jacob Hallman.

to play away from home. Morton, Class of '81, was the coach and star player. Other teammates were Joseph Minturn, Hewitt, Poulson, Curtis, Thomas and Lewis.

Members of that team were: ends, Frank Smith and Raymond Ward; tackles, Don Keeler and Keith Clark; guards, James Passmore and Thomas Gay; center, Jacob Shaffer; backs, Capt. Gordon Bettles, Walt Ingham, Leroy Miller, Leslie Hyatt, George Fairburn and John Jouett.

PMC has been noted for its grid coaches. The little college has been able to draw some of the biggest names in coaching to its campus in the past. Bill Hollenback came to PMC direct from Penn State; Dutch Sommers left Michigan State

to coach at PMC; Judd Timm departed from Illinois to come here and Si Pauxtis left Dickinson to switch to PMC.

Hollenback and Paxutis were both All-American selections when they played at Penn. Timm later coached at Moravian and Yale after leaving PMC and is presently coaching at Princeton. Other outstanding coaches were Doc Starns, Chester's Joe Messick, Jack Hollenback, Danny Hutchinson and now Woody Ludwig, who arrived at PMC from Bucknell.

The list of brilliant players has

been a lengthy one. Of the most outstanding are the names of Fred Myton, Sid and Henry Poole, Babe Buono, Chester lad who played all three sports for four years; Jay Frick, Ed and Al Cramp of Chester; Mike Prostovich, Bean Brennan of Norwood; Jim Wagner, Lugie Campbell, Lt. Col. Walter Laver, Ridley Park; Leon Campuzano, George Worst, of Lansdowne, Gyp Allen and perhaps greatest of all, Bill (Reds) Pollock.

From Times, 1891:

Tailor—How wide a collar shall I put on your overcoat?

Customer—Make it so wide that when I pass you on the street I can turn it up so you won't recognize me.

been a lengthy one. Of the most outstanding are the names of Fred Myton, Sid and Henry Poole, Babe Buono, Chester lad who played all three sports for four years; Jay Frick, Ed and Al Cramp of Chester; Mike Prostovich, Bean Brennan of Norwood; Jim Wagner, Lugie Campbell, Lt. Col. Walter Laver, Ridley Park; Leon Campuzano, George Worst, of Lansdowne, Gyp Allen and perhaps greatest of all, Bill (Reds) Pollock.

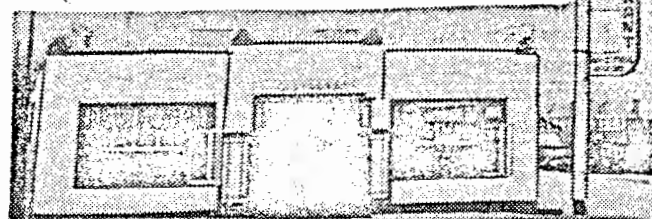
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We Congratulate the Chester Times on their 75th Anniversary

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... AFTER

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on its **75th** Anniversary

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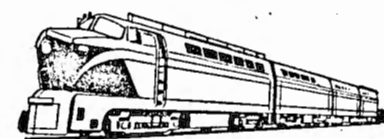
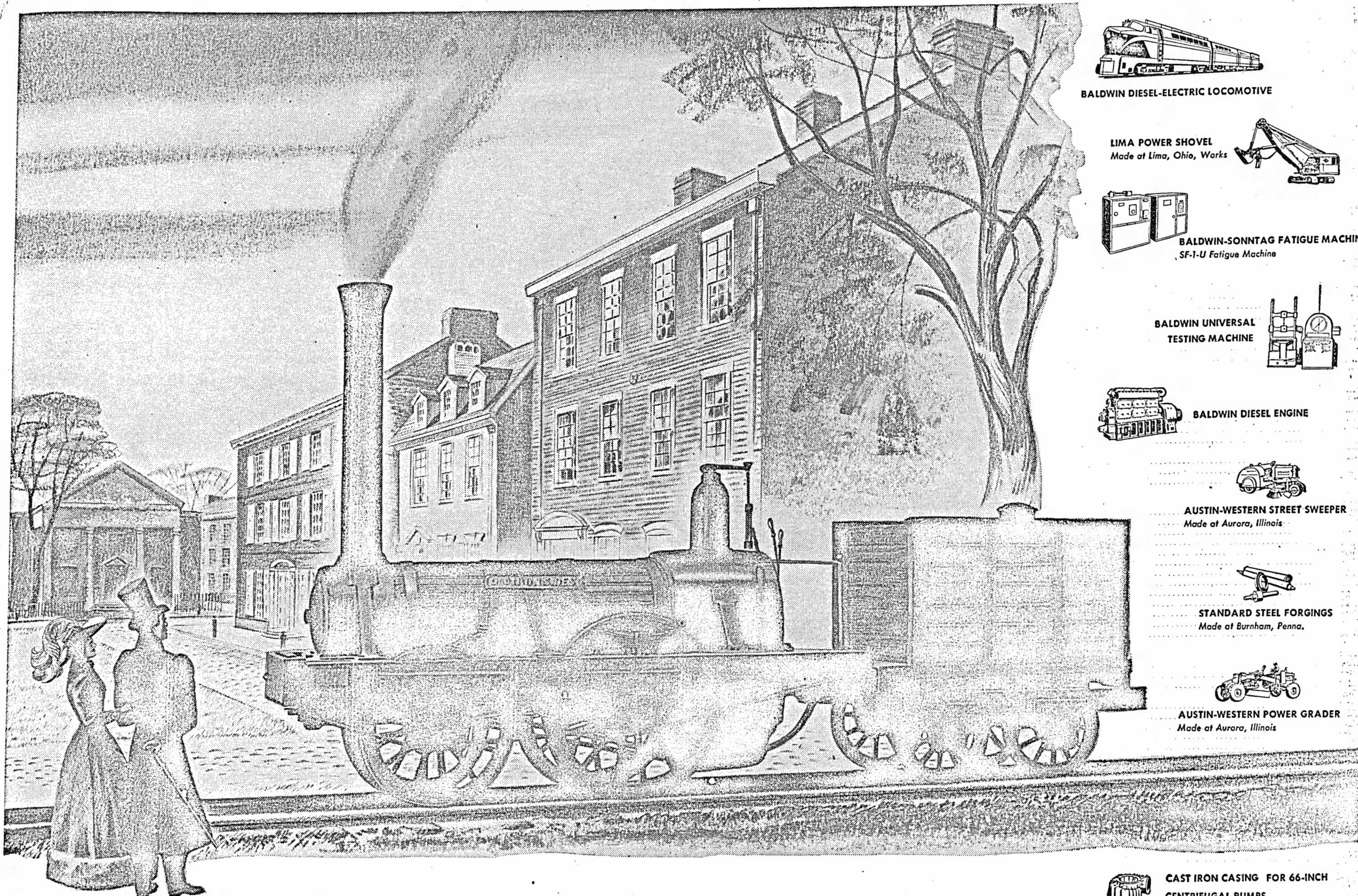
Established 1927

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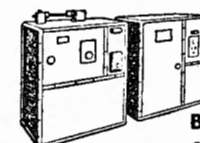
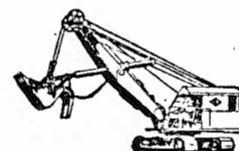
Swarthmore, Pa.

Phone 0986



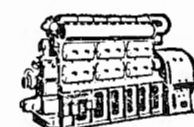
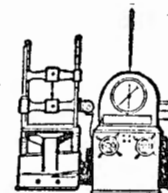
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LIMA POWER SHOVEL
Made at Lima, Ohio, Works



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CAST IRON CASING FOR 66-INCH
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS

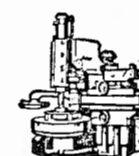
HAMILTON-KRUSE BODYMAKER
Can Making Machine
Made at Hamilton, Ohio, Works



PELTON WATER WHEEL
Made at San Francisco, Calif.

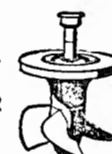


HAMILTON 4-POINT MECHANICAL PRESS
Made at Hamilton, Ohio, Works



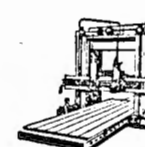
NILES HYDRAULIC FEED
CAR WHEEL BORER
Made at Hamilton, Ohio, Works

BALDWIN ADJUSTABLE BLADE
TURBINE PROPELLER

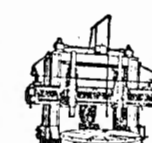


BALDWIN HYDRAULIC
CYLINDER-OPERATED GATE VALVE

BALDWIN HYDRAULIC PRESS



NILES DOUBLE HOUSING PLANER
Made at Hamilton, Ohio, Works



NILES MECHANICAL FEED BORING MILL
Made at Hamilton, Ohio, Works

BALDWIN'S OLD IRONSIDES fathered a big family—

In his machine shop in Philadelphia's Lodge Alley, more than a century ago, Matthias W. Baldwin built OLD IRONSIDES, his first locomotive. Little did he dream in 1832 that the industrial family thus begun would be sharing with neighborly pride the 250th anniversary of the founding of the City of Chester today.

The Baldwin family has grown since its infant days in Lodge Alley. And with its growth came the need, for larger quarters. The ancestral home in Philadelphia was closed and we became a Delaware County institution with our roots firmly planted in Eddystone.

We continued to grow with you in our new home as you helped us produce locomotives and presses, testing equipment, turbines, propellers, diesel engines and other products important to American industry. When war came you helped us manufacture guns and shells and tanks and other ordnance products for our armed forces.

Recently you have read of our combining with other important companies thus expanding our service to industry. This is growth—a healthy growth of the industrial family that began with the birth of OLD IRONSIDES more than a century ago.

Today we are pleased to share your pride in the growth of Chester because we, too, know the joys of a big family.



BALDWIN - LIMA - HAMILTON

Old South Chester Borough Annexed by City in 1898

Old Timester

War's Effect on Local Trade Shown by Census Figures

How World War II boomed industry, wholesale and retail trade in Chester and Delaware County is shown by 1939 figures compiled by the U. S. Census Bureau, as compared with figures for 1947 and 1948, latest compilations of the bureau.

While the number of manufacturing industries increased from 65 to 100, from 1939 to 1947, and total payrolls increased by \$8,000,000, total number of employees in the plants showed the effects of postwar layoffs. There was a drop of 3880 workers.

Countywide, however, the number of employees in industry in 1947 was 20,764 above the 1939 total. There was an increase of 96 plants, and total payrolls had increased by \$108,129,456.

Retail Sales Up
Retail sales in Chester in 1948 were \$56,209,000 above 1939 sales, for total of \$82,482,000. Food sales led the retail sales gains with a jump from \$7,728,000 in 1939, to \$23,403,000 in 1948.

Retail sales gains in Delaware County jumped from \$91,077,000 in 1939 to \$294,527,000 in 1948.

The U. S. government figures for manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade in Chester and Delaware County follow:

MANUFACTURING		1939	1947
Chester			
Number of establishments	65	80	
Number of employees	11,906	8,028	
Salaries and Wages	\$19,141,833	\$27,159,000	
Delaware County			
Number of establishments	214	310	
Number of employees	26,491	47,253	
Salaries and Wages	\$39,886,544	\$148,016,000	
(The five leading industries, in total workers employed in 1948 were: transportation, 15,442; machinery, 6403; petroleum, 5848; chemicals, 4300; textiles, 4178.)			
WHOLESALE TRADE		1939	1948
Chester			
Establishments	58	66	
Sales	\$7,874,000	\$9,022,000	
Payrolls	—	3,038,000	
Delaware County			
Establishments	120	191	
Sales	\$17,671,000	\$138,975,000	
Payrolls	1,082,000	5,953,000	
RETAIL TRADE		1939	1948
Chester			
Number of stores	997	1122	
Total sales	\$26,273,000	\$82,482,000	
Food stores	399	353	
Sales	\$7,728,000	\$24,403,000	
General merchandise	29	20	
Sales	\$3,376,000	\$3,425,000	
Furniture	27	46	
Sales	\$2,032,000	\$6,971,000	
Automotive	22	30	
Sales	\$2,851,000	\$9,516,000	
Eating and Drinking	188	291	
Sales	\$2,639,000	\$8,053,000	
Drug stores	43	39	
Sales	\$1,101,000	\$1,949,000	
Lumber, building material and hardware	25	36	
Sales	\$838,000	\$5,852,000	
Apparel	72	99	
Sales	\$2,254,000	\$12,052,000	
Delaware County			
Number of stores	3297	3778	
Total sales	\$91,077,000	\$294,527,000	
Food stores	1220	1096	
Sales	\$29,748,000	\$88,181,000	
Gen. merchandise	91	85	
Sales	\$6,801,000	\$20,772,000	
Furniture	74	162	
Sales	\$2,328,000	\$15,507,000	
Automotive	96	128	
Sales	\$12,912,000	\$45,908,000	
Eating and drinking	549	814	
Sales	\$8,232,000	\$24,852,000	
Drug stores	182	189	
Sales	\$5,041,000	\$10,975,000	
Lumber, building material and hardware	104	134	
Sales	\$5,181,000	\$24,537,000	

That section of our city which is called the West End by many and South Chester by scores of oldtimers; which has West End titles of Business, Industries, public buildings and organizations, and South Chester in as many more, once was the Borough of South Chester.

The eastern boundary of old South Chester was Lamokin Run. It continued west to the present western boundary of the city.

All of the area included in the old borough was part of the enormous tract of land granted by Queen Christina of Sweden to Capt. Hans Amundson Besk on Aug. 20, 1653. That tract extended from Marcus Hook Creek to Chester Creek. According to historians, Capt. Besk never came into possession, and after the British acquired title to the province, and before Nov. 25, 1679, Albert Hendricks had received a patent from the English governor for a tract containing 500 acres, lying between Lamokin Run and Haeryck Kill (Hendricks' Run later, and even still later, Harwick Run). The land was known as Lamocco, later becoming Lamokin.

At the court of Upland, Tuesday, Nov. 25 and 26, 1679, we find the first mention of record of the name Lamokin. Historians also tell us that Lamokin is an Indian word meaning "the kiss of the waters," according to tradition. At the upper end of the tract, along the river, we are told that there was a "valuable shad and herring fishery."

Prominent Names

The names Morton, Jeffrey and Thurlow abound in the history of South Chester.

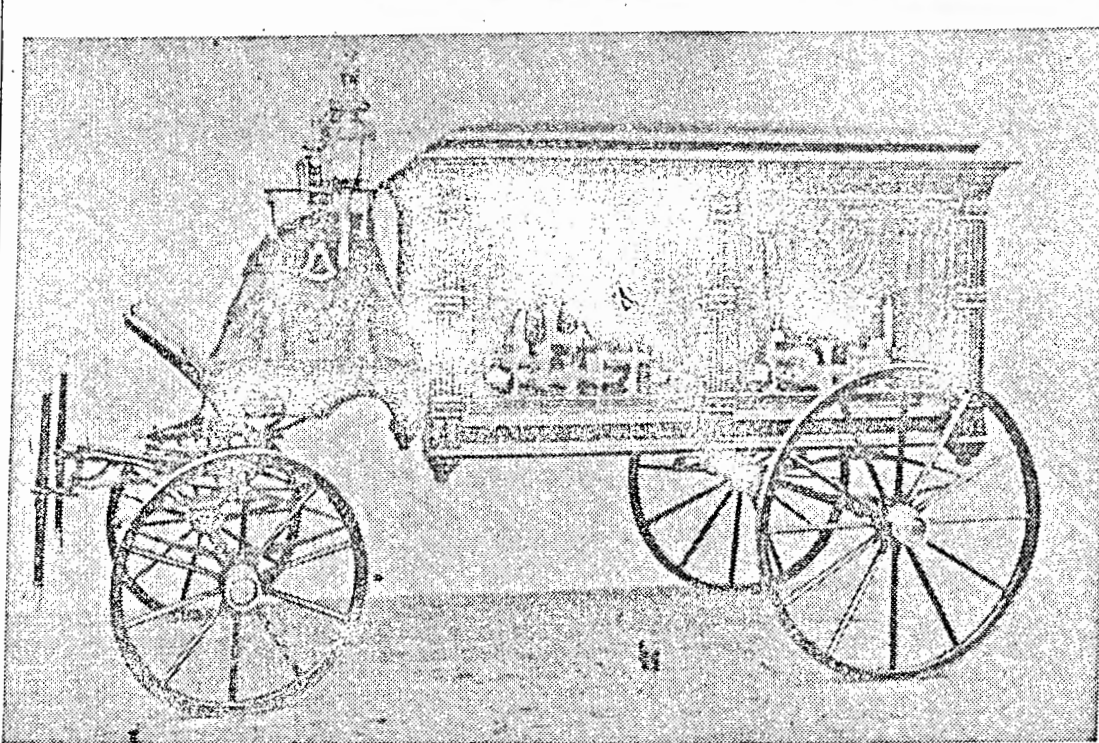
In 1864, William H. Green saw the business opportunities in this section and foresaw its future as a manufacturing center. He purchased land on Delaware avenue and Reaney street and built the Vulcan Works, where he manufactured articles of brass, iron and steel.

To Green goes the credit for being the pioneer industrialist in South Chester. Later he was to become the first Burgess of the Borough of South Chester, a member of its council and its school board. In 1868, Norris L. Yarnall came to Chester Township and, at the foot of Flower street, built the Augustine Mills. Meanwhile, in 1863, John M. Broomall and William Ward bought the farms of James Law and John Jeffrey, and in that same year, the two, together with Seybert & McManus, of Reading, bought the farms of George Wilson, John J. Thurlow and William Johnson.

They laid the land out in building lots and made a good profit. This resulted in a number of houses being built, and continued the growth westward along the riverfront.

On April 15, 1869, the state legislature constituted the area between the following boundaries as the district of Lamokin:

"Beginning at a point on the Delaware River where the line dividing the townships of Chester and Lower Chichester meets the same; thence a northwesterly course, partly



HORSE-DRAWN HEARSE—This is a reproduction of an adult hearse that was in use in Chester before motorized hearses came into general usage. The model pictured above was owned and driven in Chester by Thomas H. Minshall, of the well-known West End undertaking family.

on the said line and partly on the line dividing the said township of Chester and Upper Chichester, to the north side of Chichester road; thence along the north side of the said Chichester road on an easterly course to a point opposite Highland avenue; thence crossing the said Chichester road at right angles to a point on the south side of the same; thence along the south side of the said Chichester road an easterly course to the corner of land belong to the heirs of William G. Flower, deceased; thence on the line dividing the lands of the said heirs of William G. Flower, deceased, Israel Maddock, heirs of Sydney Baker, deceased, and Stephen C. Hall, on one side, and lands of Samuel M. Felton, Daniel Robinson, lands late of Robert Taylor, and land late of James Garlan and land late of Dr. William Young, on the other side, to a point in the southern line of the said Flower's land and in Lamokin Run, where the northern line of the city of Chester meets the same; thence down the said run a northwesterly course of the Delaware River; thence down the same westwardly course to the place of the beginning shall be and the same is hereby established, erected and incorporated into a separate and independent district from the remainder of the said township for road purposes, and shall be known by the name of the District of Lamokin."

The act of March 12, 1870 provided, "That the District of Lamokin, in the County of Delaware, together with two certain tracts of land, each containing about 20 acres, lying adjacent to the said district, and now or formerly owned by Stephen C. Hall and the heirs of Sidney F. Baker, deceased, be and the same is hereby constituted a Borough, under and subject to thence a northwesterly course, partly

Commonwealth, except as hereby changed, with the name, style and title of the Borough of South Chester, in the County of Delaware."

Thus, 81 years ago, the Borough of South Chester came into being. Prior to the passage of the act, an act of March 3, 1870, had provided that the Court of Common Pleas of Delaware County should adjust the indebtedness of Chester Township and the District of Lamokin.

And the act of Feb. 20, 1872, authorized the same court to make a division of the school funds and property between the township and the borough.

The first Burgess was Thomas J. Clayton; first clerk of council, Christopher Blakeley; members of first council, Thomas L. Leiper, Samuel M. Felton, William H. Morton, Solomon W. May and David Brown, who was declared ineligible. Council appointed Norris L. Yarnall instead. The first justice of the peace was David H. Hill.

First Election Held

Old South Chester residents recall that William Henry Cooper cast a ballot in the borough's first election, Apr. 14, 1870—the first Negro in Pennsylvania to vote.

In 1879, a town hall was built with a council chamber on the second floor. The cellar was used as a lockup.

At the time of the incorporation of the borough, there were two schools in South Chester, one at 3d and Jeffrey streets for white children, and a house on the west side of Central avenue, north of the Pennsylvania Railroad, for Negro children. The little two-room school known as the Little White School, which formerly stood at 3d and Jeffrey streets, was built while South Chester was part of Chester Township.

From the minutes of the borough school board, it is learned that this little brick school on Jeffrey street and the lot included between Jeffrey and Morton (now Yarnall) street, and between 3d street and Post road, was purchased from Broomall & Ward for \$2000.

On Aug. 9, 1870, the committee was appointed "to have the school house plastered and whitewashed and fitted up." This probably gave rise to the name, Little White School.

The Little White School house

was torn down in 190. By 1871, the population had grown to the extent that a new building was needed. Before the end of that year, Morton School, a four-room building was completed in the middle of the lot on 3d street. After the borough joined Chester, this became known as Horace Mann School. It was torn down in 1922.

By 1883, the schools on 3d street again were overcrowded and the South Chester High School was built at 3d and Yarnall streets.

In 1874, a brick schoolhouse for Negro children was built on Townsend street between Front and 2d. In 1879-80 a brick school was built on what was known as the forty-acre lot in the northeastern end of the borough, and in 1881, a two-story brick building was built at 2d and Thurlow.

First School Board

The first school board, organized Apr. 30, 1870, included Thomas J. Leiper, James Kirkman, William H. Green, Owen Lynch, James Bowen, James Elliott. In August of that year, Elliott resigned and Samuel H. Stevenson was appointed. Felton Fire Co. was organized in 1882 and erected a building that same year on 3d street between Morton and Jeffrey.

The South Chester News was established by W. Warren Webb, March 23, 1883, as an advertising medium, and six months later became a four-column weekly newspaper, later switching to six columns.

The Plain Speaker was begun by Olin T. Panoast in an office at 2105 W. 3d st., Aug. 1, 1883, and contained four columns, later being enlarged to five.

Church Founded

South Chester Methodist Church was founded in 1870 under the direction of Rev. S. W. Gehrett. The church at 3d and Jeffrey, a mission chapel of Trinity Church of Chester, was dedicated in 1871 in November.

The Baptist Church was organized in 1871 by First Baptist Church of Chester. A lot was bought by Samuel A. Crozer, Upland manufacturer, at 3d and Jeffrey, who built



MRS. MARY HAYES, who has lived in Chester since her birth, Aug. 9, 1875. She was the former Mary Fisher. Her late husband worked at the American Viscose Corp. She is a member of the Lady Foresters of America.

the chapel. Rev. William R. MoNeal was the first pastor. St. Daniel's Methodist Church was organized in 1871 and a building was erected on Edwards street between 3d and the PRR. A pastor by the name of Henson first occupied the pulpit.

In 1879, the South Chester Baptist Church was organized, and again Samuel A. Crozer built the structure on 2d street below Lamokin.

Bethel African Methodist Church was organized in an old school house in May of 1871. A lot on Engle street, between 2d and Front was bought from John M. Broomall for \$1 and a church was dedicated in 1872. Rev. G. T. Waters was first pastor.

The First, Second and Third Presbyterian Churches of the city united in establishing a mission called Bethany in South Chester. The cornerstone of a brick chapel was laid by John Wanamaker, then U. S. Postmaster General, June 2, 1884. That was at 3d and Harwick streets. Now, Bethany Presbyterian. Continued on Following Page

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Westinghouse Plant Building Jet Engines

One of the biggest and most important plants in Delaware County is the Lester plant of Westinghouse Electric Corp., which sprawls over 475 acres of lowland along the Delaware River and the Governor Printz highway.

The plant, known in company circles as the South Philadelphia Works, is part of the far-flung industrial empire that grew from the making of the first commercial steam turbine generator unit in the nation in 1899 by George Westinghouse.

The plant has a frontage of about a mile on the river and its many buildings have a floor area of more than 1,800,000 square feet and occupy more than 90 acres. Office workers are housed in a modern, air conditioned building that has a controllable temperature of 74 degrees the year around. More than 400 fluorescent lamps illuminate the offices. A modern cafeteria serves all employees of the Lester plant.

Steam Division
The plant consists of the steam and aviation gas turbine divisions. Products consist chiefly of steam turbine generators for production of electric power, propulsion machinery for ships and related auxiliary equipment.

The aviation gas turbine division is turning out a relatively new product—jet engines for super-speed aircraft. Much of Westinghouse's jet work is for Uncle Sam's armed forces and is strictly of a hush-hush nature.

Improvement in design of steam turbines during the early years of the century was rapid, and in order to take care of the expanding business of the East Pittsburgh plant, it was necessary to build a new plant. It was then that the Lester site was chosen because of its location on tidewater and its proximity to shipyards and other heavy industries.

Bought Hill Farm
The company bought the Hill farm in Tinicum on Aug. 10, 1916, and construction got underway a short time later. Although the plant was started as a peacetime project, it was rushed to completion so that its entire production facilities could be used for the manufacture of turbines and gears for naval and other government ships during World War I.

Propulsion machinery for several hundred cargo ships was turned out at Lester during those World War I days.

Following the war, the plant continued to be one of the leaders in producing turbines, condensers and other equipment for use in utility powerhouses and in industrial

plants such as we have in the city and county.

Steam turbines are built at Lester for almost any use and have a wide range in size. They vary from about 10 horsepower to 270,000 horsepower. Condensers may be as small as 100 square feet of cooling surface to 130,000 square feet.

Propelling Machinery
In 1940, Westinghouse again was asked to convert its facilities as America geared for defense against aggression on the march. This time the conversion was for the production of propelling machinery for aircraft carriers, destroyers, battleships, tankers and other vessels.

The performance of the Lester plant in turning out such equipment during the war years for the navy and merchant marine was little less than a miracle. About 14,500,000 turbine horsepower was supplied for 511 American ships during that period.

At war's end, the plant returned to civilian production and maintained its leadership among plants manufacturing power equipment. From a peak of 850,000-KW of turbine generators produced in 1928, the plant now is turning out nearly four times this amount. From 1920 to the present, the Lester plant has shipped more than 18,000,000 kilowatts of turbine generators to all corners of the globe.

Jet Propulsion
In today's world, with jet planes having pierced the sonic barrier and constantly adding new speed records, the public's imagination has been caught by this comparatively new-type aircraft.

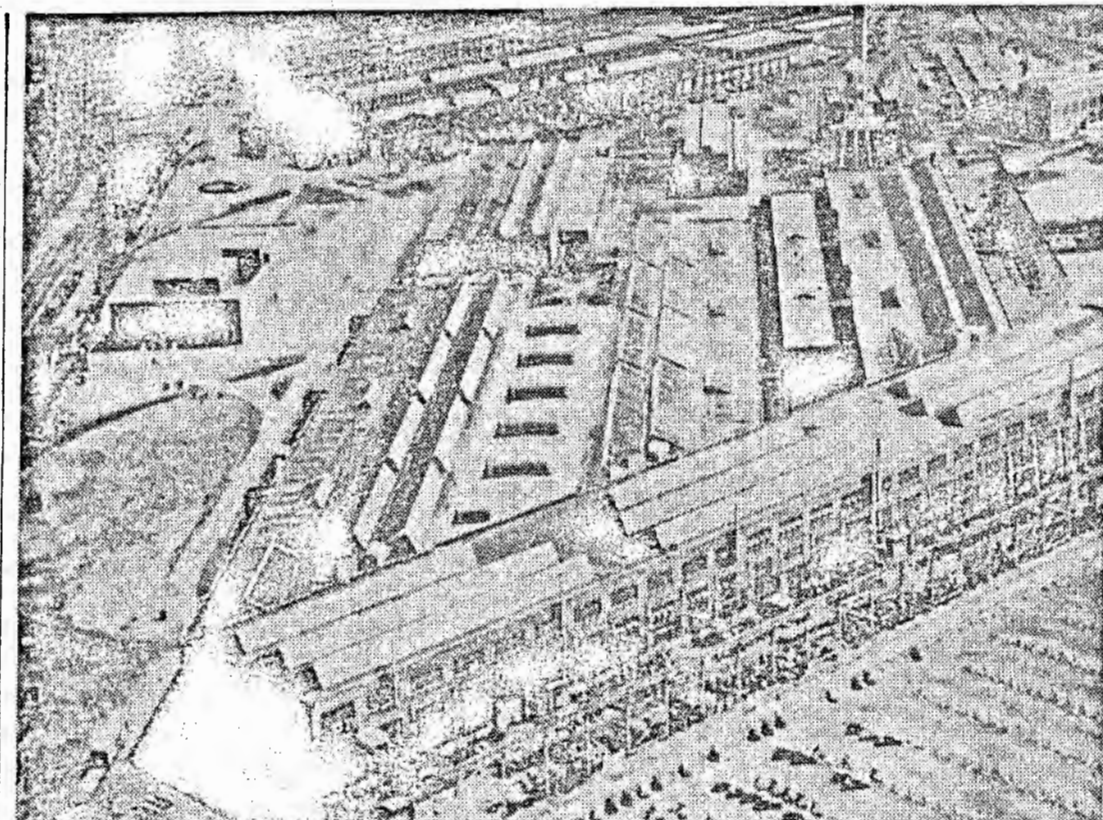
In 1941, the U. S. Navy Bureau of Aeronautics authorized Westinghouse to proceed toward the realization of an engineering application that already was under intensive study in Germany—the aviation propulsion unit.

The steam division at Lester was chosen for the navy's gas turbine work because it was the oldest turbine builder in the country and recognized as having expert knowledge of high temperatures, high pressure and high speed problems—second to none in the United States.

Because of this knowledge—gained from the time George Westinghouse first produced a steam turbine—the navy asked Westinghouse engineers to develop a completely new gas engine without reference to anything previously accomplished elsewhere.

Separate Unit

Development and research continued at an accelerated pace. It proved so successful that the navy placed orders for quantity production and in 1945, the gas



V STANDS FOR VICTORY—The big V formed by two of the main buildings at the Westinghouse plant in Lester was more than symbolic in World War II days when Westinghouse's production meant so much to America and her allies in their victories over Germany and Japan. Lester plant buildings occupy more than 90 acres of the 245-acre plant which borders the Delaware River for more than a mile. More than 8000 employees in the steam division and merchant marine plant earn about \$40,000,000 annually, a big factor in the county's economy.

turbine division was organized as a separate operating unit at the Lester plant.

Since 1945, still greater improvements in design have been accomplished and today, this division is manufacturing hundreds of jet engines for the navy and is providing employment for more than 2100 workers.

The steam division many times has been asked to design and produce special apparatus. Many of the streamlined railroad locomotives used in the east were equipped at the Lester plant. The development of gas turbines for locomotive drives and for other commercial uses has been under way for some months at the local Westinghouse plant.

The powerful 200-inch telescope on Mount Palomar, Cal., has made the news many times. The mounting for this giant was built at Lester and required more than two years' work to complete.

8000 Employees

Before World War II, the normal payroll was about 3000; during the war, more than 11,000 were employed, which doesn't include the 3000 employed in the merchant marine plant adjacent to the steam division. Now, more than 8000 are employed in the two divisions. The payrolls would have been



D. W. R. MORGAN
Westinghouse Vice-President

slashed drastically had it not been for the new jet engine activity.

The majority of Westinghouse workers live in Delaware County. The more than \$40,000,000 in pay they receive annually helps maintain the county's prosperity.

It is interesting to note that in 1939, the annual payroll was only \$5,500,000.

The future of the local industrial

giant is bright. Employees of its two local divisions can anticipate many months of fulltime employment.

Right now, the Lester plant has more than \$350,000,000 of unfinished orders on its books—and new orders are coming in daily. Many employees are working six days a week because of the pressure of business, and plant officials say that the high level of production will continue, provided material allocations are reasonable.

Westinghouse is a vital industry in the county. Not only does it most seriously affect the economy of the community, it contributes greatly to the defense of the nation.

Hook Firm Awarded Lightship Contracts

From Times Nov. 29, 1886:
The contract for building the two lightships has been awarded to Messrs. Houston & Woodbridge at Marcus Hook, although there was an effort made to prevent their getting it by reporting that they had not the facilities for building them.

This was soon disproved by the firm, and the contract was given them at their bid of \$49,000, for one to be delivered at Portsmouth, Va., and \$48,000, for one to be delivered at Edgemoor, Pa.

South Chester Annexed by City in 1898

Continued From Preceding Page

Church is at 5th street and Highland avenue.

Earlier, it was mentioned that Norris L. Yarnall was South Chester's second industrialist, establishing the Auvergne Mills at the foot of Flower street in 1868. This was destroyed by fire Oct. 3, 1873. It was rebuilt and manufacturing resumed in 1874.

Industry Grows

Industry was on the march. The industrial revolution had changed the mode of living for millions of peoples throughout the world. And this new little borough was beginning to expand at its very inception.

The River Mills, located at the foot of Jeffrey street, were built in 1872 by Capt. James Jerome, who manufactured cotton warp until 1875, when the mills were rented by Charles Roberts. In 1871, Roberts had begun the manufacture of cotton yarn in the building belonging to the water works.

In May of 1872, Chester Improvement Co. awarded a contract to Samuel Montgomery to erect on their land a building for a cotton factory. This property was occupied by D. Trainer & Sons.

The Wyoming Mill was built in 1873, fitted by Samuel Montgomery, and for several years was operated by his sons. Then it was bought by John Roberts and Abner Coppock, who only operated it for two and a half years. In 1882, it was put into operation again by Joseph Byram.

The Centennial Mill was established by Samuel Cotton in May of 1876 at 2d and Clayton streets.

The Garfield Mill was built at Morton street and "the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad," by "Messrs. Law and Devenney in 1881."

Tannery Constructed

Sometime about 1864, Eli D. Pierce built on his farm in Nether Providence a building for "the tanning of sheepskins." History tells us that the business grew so rapidly that he bought land at the foot of Tilghman street where he erected a frame structure. We are not told the year. However, in the spring of 1882 it was discontinued, and in the summer of that same year, the building was rented by Edward S. Worrell, who began the manufacture of oilcloth.

Chester Rolling Mills were incorporated March 10, 1875 with John Roach, John Q. Denny, C. B. Houston, John B. Roach, D. F. Houston and Garrett Roach as incorporators. John Roach was chosen president.

The property of the old bridge and steel works at the foot of Wilson and Hayes streets, between Townsend street and Highland ave-

nue, and from Front street to the river, were bought.

In that same year, 1875, the company began construction; in 1879, it was doubled and in 1880, above the rolling mill, the blast furnace was built. The first blast was made in 1882.

Chester Pipe & Tube Co. was incorporated in 1877, and 17 acres were bought at Front and West (now Thurlow) streets.

Standard Steel Casting Co. was founded in 1883 with Pedro G. Salmer, vice-president; William E. Traher, treasurer; and John B. Booth, secretary. A plot of 10 acres was bought at Thurlow station.

Oil Company Formed

In September of 1880, Chester Oil Co. was formed. A large tract of land along the riverfront and on the southwestern limits of South Chester Borough, was purchased. On March 23, 1881, the refining of oil was commenced, and 20,000 barrels of crude oil were used weekly. Equipment consisted of 12 stills with a charging capacity of 10,000 barrels, two agitators, six bleachers and six large boilers for engine and pumping purposes.

We are informed that the company turned out 2000 barrels of refined oil a day, and naphtha, tar and other products. It had a wharfage for 12 vessels with a depth of 20 to 24 feet. The company produced 17 different kinds of oil and shipped to "all parts of the world."

This, then, was the beginning of the oil industry in Delaware County—an industry today that is one of the biggest and most important to our local economy.

Only a year after Chester Oil Co., the Seaboard Oil Co., a branch of Crew, Levic & Co., was organized. Eight buildings were erected on ground purchased on Front street between Trainer and Booth streets. It turned out lubricating oils, paraffin, wax, refined fuel oils, gasoline and naphtha. At the time, 1300 barrels of crude were used daily.

Delaware Oil Refining Co. was formed by W. F. Young in August of 1881 between 2d and Front and Johnson and Price streets. It made paraffin oil and wax in eight buildings.

Brickyard Active

Law & Devenney's brickyard was another firm operating in South Chester in the '80s. It was on Morton street at PRR. The company made 23,000 bricks daily in three kilns.

Robinson brickyard at 6th and Engle streets, adjoining Law & Devenney, was established by James Caven. Later the business was conducted by Charles Fairlamb, Fairlamb & Robinson, and after 1876

was conducted by D. Robinson. It turned out 17,000 bricks a day.

The Palmer brickyard was on 3d street near West street. It dates back to 1865 and turned out 7000 bricks per day.

Joseph K. Clouser established the South Chester Shipyard in 1881. This yard at the foot of Lamokin street repaired vessels. It is said that at the time it was the "only yard nearer than Marcus Hook where repairing of wooden vessels is a specialty."

Ashmead says that William Clendenning was South Chester's first police chief and the first policeman in the borough was Matthew Linton.

Before South Chester became a borough, its residents had to travel to Chester Postoffice to receive mail. The first postoffice for the new borough was at Thurlow station, with John R. Nowland postmaster. On Feb. 13, 1886, Mrs. M. Palmer was commissioned postmaster, and the postoffice was moved to her store at 2509 W. 3d st. It moved three more times before 1898, when South Chester became part of the city.

There wasn't much in the way of entertainment offered the residents of South Chester Borough, but in 1886, Malta Hall was built in the 1900 block of 3d street. A Mrs. Robeno was the owner and regular stock companies were brought in.

South Chester grew rather rapidly. We know that in 1880, there were 3664 residents here, and by the 1890 census, the borough had a population of 7076.

South Chester's history as a borough isn't long, but it is colorful. From township to borough (1870) to city (1898) in 28 years. But what happened in that span of 28 years makes South Chester history a colorful chapter of Chester's history.

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GREETINGS on a DOUBLE BIRTHDAY!

The 75th for the CHESTER TIMES... the 250th for the CITY OF CHESTER

STAYING YOUNG, they say, is less a matter of years than of how you feel and think. On this basis, both the Chester Times and the City of Chester deserve admiration instead of veneration... for both are still vigorously growing!

Like both of these splendid examples of how to keep young by thinking young, PTC has a certain spirit which denies old age. Service is what we call it. In eastern Delaware County, this is expressed by our bus transportation network which delivers men and women economically and conveniently every day to their Chester jobs... and takes them home again. Thousands of

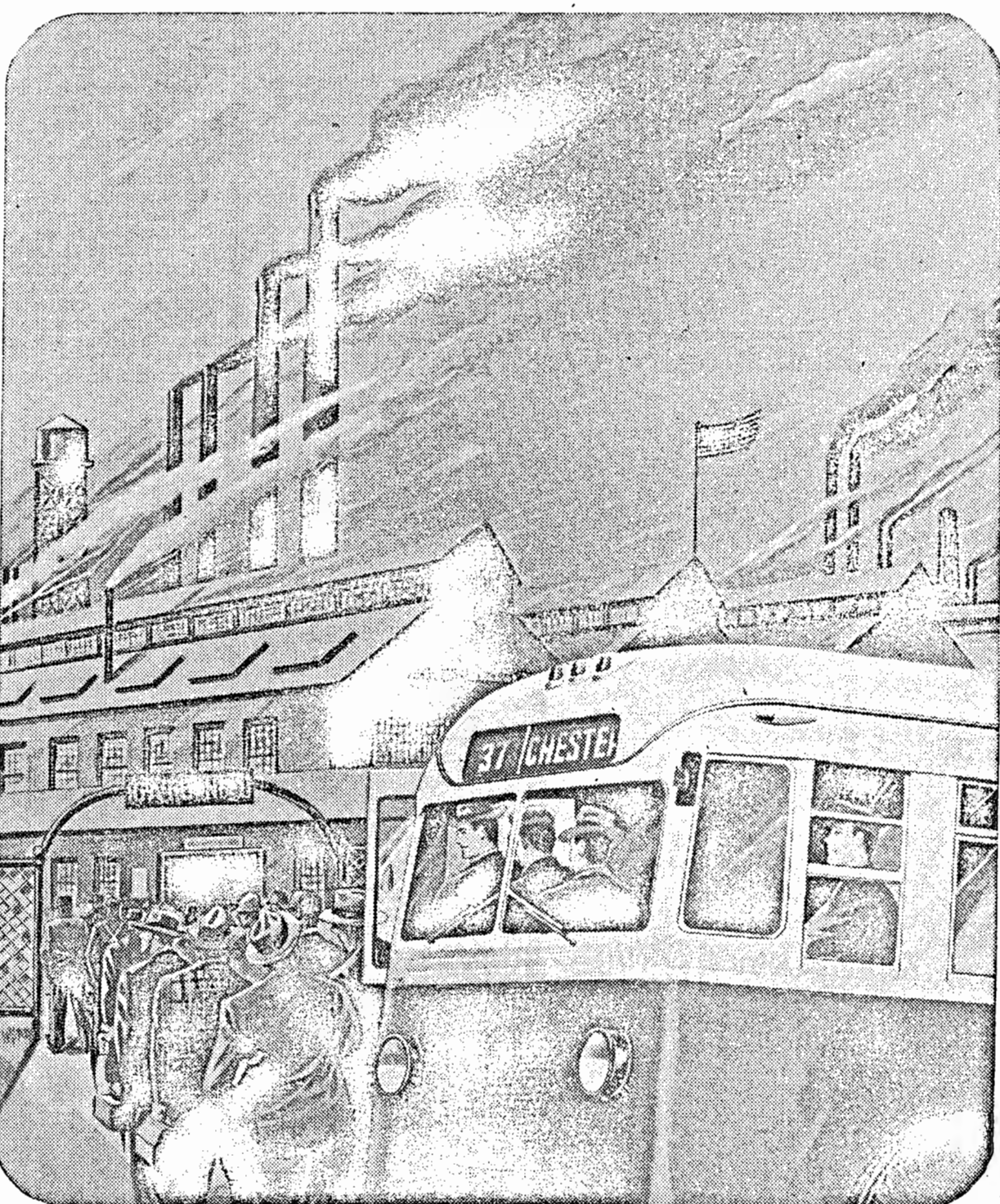
workers at Baldwin's—and Scott Paper—and General Steel Castings—and Belmont Iron Works—and Sun Ship Yards—and Westinghouse depend upon PTC service. Thousands of others use it to reach Chester stores, schools, churches and amusement places.

PTC is glad to shoulder so big a responsibility. PTC is proud to have an important job to do for the people of Chester. PTC will do that job better still... knowing that a 75-year-old newspaper and a 250-year-old city have remained hale and hearty because they meet every day's challenge with young eyes.

It's Work to Drive... Why Drive to Work?



PHILADELPHIA TRANSPORTATION COMPANY



City's Old Neighborhood Names Disappearing in Favor of New as Chester Grows

Colorful Titles Still Hold On In Some Areas

Old cities, like Chester, may have been founded, chartered and incorporated, but they just didn't hop into existence as a corporate entity, complete with streets signs and well defined boundaries.

They are usually the product of growth. When William Penn was studying his plans for erecting the counties Chester was a big settlement, yet very small compared to the city that we know today.

It bordered the Chester River and the Delaware River and didn't extend very far uptown. Year by year, decade by decade, however, by century it expanded, however, settlements that were distant from the city were caught up in progress and absorbed. Often their identity disappeared completely. Sometimes their ancient names were perpetuated in a street name or a colloquial expression.

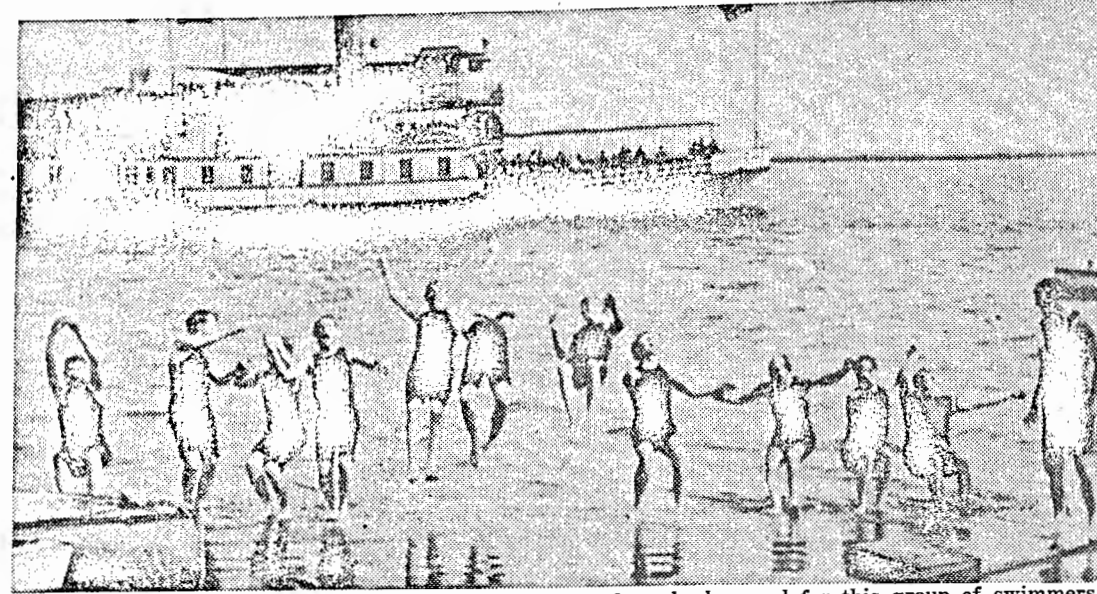
Old timers remember some of these names. They refer to a man who was an old Frog-Pond, a Hogtown, etc. Today's residents may wonder where, why, how and who these old tags embellish a conversation.

Aware of this fading sectionalization of the city, Chester F. Baker, professional engineer by vocation, and meticulous historian by avocation, and Ned Nothnagle, former city businessman and member of the state assembly, collected these names.

In recent months the Chester Times through the feature "Circling the Square" has endeavored to visit these sections as they are today to bring them to the public recollection again.

Academy Hill is the first local place name that comes to mind alphabetically. In former times it was the label attached to the area surrounding Pennsylvania Military College. Prior to 1892 it was called the academy, hence the name.

Luth L. Bennett Homes, a new low-rental housing unit is now under construction by the Chester Housing Authority. Named for the late revered Negro civic leader, the area, which will probably be contracted to Bennett Homes in com-



SIDEWHEELER BRANDYWINE noses downstream to form background for this group of swimmers sporting in the Delaware late in the last century or early in the 1900s. Swim suits were modest; came down almost to the knees.

mon parlance of the future is to be bounded by Concord road, Tilghman street, Broomall street and 9th street.

Methel Court is the region bounded by 3d, Welsh, 2d and Market streets. It once was a focal point for unparalelled vice. Sailors carried its name across the seven seas.

Buckman Village was constructed by the Chester Emergency Housing Corp., and the United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corp. Named for E. H. Buckman, owner of the property on which it stands, it is bounded by 13th, Booth, and 9th streets, and Trainer Borough.

Crozer Park is the Edmund Pennell (and associates) tract annexed in 1895 from Chester Township. It is bounded on the north and east by Chester River, on the south by the Old South Ward and by the west side of Norris street and Upland road on the west.

Edmont Park development was completed after the close of World War II in 1947 by the Warner West Co. It consists of units of row houses on both sides of West 21st and 22d streets from Edmont avenue into the Borough of Upland, stopping at Upland avenue.

Eyre Park is located in the area bounded by Chester River on the north and east, 9th street to the south and Penn to the west. The area was formerly known as the

Price and the Eyre tract, developed by William G. Price Jr., starting in 1912.

Fair Ground Homes is a government housing project in Chester Township notched into the upper border of the city of Chester bounded by Concord road, Flower street, 12th street and Engle street.

Finland is a Swedish designation, according to the records, for an undetermined part of the land bordering the Delaware River between Chester River (then Upland Kill) and Marcus Hook Creek (then Marcus or Chichester Creek). Through Arnegot Printz Pappagoya, daughter of the great Swedish governor of the 17th century, that part of Finland next to the west bank of Chester River was called Printzsdorf. West of Lomokin Run, Baker and Nothnagle say the area was known as Lomoco, an Indian name from which the present Lamokin is derived.

Fishtown received its name from the large number of inhabitants who conducted shad, herring and sturgeon fishing in the Delaware.

It is bounded on the north by East and West Mary street (this is the old Graham street), east by Welsh street, south by the Delaware and west by the then Chester Creek. An army engineer's decision changed the name from creek to river in recent years.

Flower Manor is a development of new row house units in the area on the northwest corner of 9th and Flower streets, recently completed for occupancy.

Forty Acres was the name of a development begun in 1873 by Ward & Baker and is marked off in the north by Concord avenue, on the east by the west side of Norris street, on the south by the north side of 9th street and on the west by Flower street.

Frehofer Tract is located between Sunnyside and the Parkside Borough line, and on the north side of Edmont avenue. It was developed back in 1915 and subsequent years by William Frehofer of Philadelphia.

Frog Pond was once just that and still remains an appellation for the region bounded on the north by 17th street; on the east by Walnut, on the south by 15th and on the west by Providence avenue.

Gallows Hill was the old Chester county hanging place, located at the intersection of 12th street, Edmont and Providence avenues. Here may notorious felons were executed in the years gone by.

Goat Town was the name applied to the region around 6th and Wilson streets, so named for the number of families in that area who kept goats.

The Green was the land south of the present 2d street and from Chester River to Welsh street, originally Swedish church land (1669) though no church is known to have been built on the plot. This is the tract of land that passed to David Lloyd in 1693.

The Gut, or Longbotham's Gut was the area around Pancoast, 5th, 4th, Fulton and Franklin streets.

Its housing deteriorated, and bred vice and violence in the past. Now the entire area is occupied by 300 government built low in-

come housing units, completed in 1943, called the William Penn Homes.

Happy Valley was the name that appealed to the residents of old Chester set off in the north by 3d street, on the east by Lewis mill, now the Aberfoyle mill, on the south by Lewis street and on the west by Morton avenue. Today the entire valley is occupied by the Aberfoyle property.

Hogtown was once a derisive name applied to the residents of the Borough of South Chester by the residents of Old Chester. The dwellers there were known as "Hogtowners" and when the sky reflected the glow of the blast furnaces of the old Tidewater Steel Co. at the Delaware River and Highland avenue, Old Chester and South Chester residents alike called it the "Hogtown Moon."

Holy City is situated on 8th street from Sprout to the Chester River. Various explanations have been given for its name, the most persistent being the holes in the street while the development progressed.

Highland Gardens was completed in 1942 by the Wilmington Construction Co., funded by the Connecticut Life Insurance Co., and at the time of its completion the some 700 units represented one of the largest private housing projects in the country. It is bounded by Chichester road to the north; Highland avenue to the west; a continuation of Ward street on the east and West 10th street to the south.

Hannum's Hollow is located on the west bank of Ridley Creek where the MacDade Boulevard bridge was constructed in 1934 and 1935.

Irvington Hills, sometimes called Irvington Place for the name of the street that is in the development, covers apartments and homes erected by the Nolan Brothers on 24th street east of Providence avenue. Still being added to, it was started in World War II days.

Irish Row was the former name for Powell's Quarry north of 18th street along the west bank of the Ridley Creek, where two row house units were occupied by quarrymen.

Jackville is the name applied to a group of 158 workers dwellings constructed by the Chester Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., as part of the war activities in 1916 and '17. There are two blocks involved. The first is bounded on the north by 10th street, east of Pennell street, 9th street and Lamokin (Howell) street.

The second is bounded by 8th street, Lloyd, 7th and Pennell street.

Johnson's Woods was the designation given the south side of 9th street opposite Meadow Lane.

Lamokin is that section of the city bordering the Chester Shipbuilding Co. at its junction with the Chester Creek Railroad, better symbolized by the railroad station on the PRR of that name. It is an old name, stemming back to Indian times before Penn's arrival in 1682.

Lamokin Annex, adjoining the Chester Housing Authority's Lamokin Village embraces the following streets: Flower, what would be an

extension of 8th street, Yarnall, Alexander, Mack and Reaney streets.

Lamokin Village is another of the Chester Housing Authority's projects in the West End, providing low-income rental for Chester Negro families. It is bounded by Tilghman street on the east, Flower street on the west, Seventh street on the north and the Pennsylvania Railroad on the south.

Lamokin Woods, sometime called Young's woods, a former picnic grounds was once a camp site for local Negro citizens.

The boundaries were 10th street on the north; Chester Creek Railroad on the east, 7th street on the south and Tilghman street on the west.

Larkintown is an almost forgotten designation of that part of Chester owned and developed between 1850 and 1881 by the first mayor of Chester, John Larkin Jr., bordered by Rose street on the north, Morton avenue on the east, 6th street on

the south and Crosby street and Edmont avenue on the west.

Lytle's Woods are now included in the Crozer Park limits.

Market Place was and is the old Market Square at 3d and Market streets where from 1701 to 1857 the people of Old Chester did their marketing in the old market house. On the second story of the market house official and social matters were discussed and thrashed out, and surrounding the building were stores representing an early shopping section of the city.

The Marsh also called the meadows, reeds or flats, formed the gunning precincts of Chester's sportsmen extending along the Delaware River from Welsh street to Ridley Creek. When the marsh was filled in 1907 this happy hunting ground ceased to exist.

McCaffery Village, named for the widely known McCaffery family that formerly lived on the north side of 9th street east of Highland avenue, is one of several housing units of low-come types built and

administered by the Chester Housing Authority under the Act of Pennsylvania Assembly 265 to enable political subdivisions to function under the Wagner-Steagall Housing Bill passed by Congress in September 1937.

McCaffery is bounded on the east by Highland avenue, on the west by Buckman Village and Keystone road, on the south by 10th street and on the north by 15th street. It was completed in 1943.

Mount Mellick was applied to the high ground where Concord avenue meets Crozer Park, and got its

name from the records of the times that came into the possession of the Lytle family.

North Chester was a former borough incorporated in 1873. It was merged with the city in 1913. It is now represented by the ward of Chester.

New Chester was the designated Old Chesterites gave to the west of the river developed in 1869 and the early '70s.

Old North Ward was lined as follows: A line drawn east of 16th street and Edmont avenue

Continued on Following Page

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Food Fair Congratulates

The Chester Times

on the Occasion of its
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FOURTH, it has paid off for the vast army of farmers, processors, and suppliers who provide us with the quality merchandise we provide you. In our 1950-1951 year, we paid them almost \$170,000,000.

FIFTH, it has paid off for the 66 cities in seven states in which Food Fair Stores contribute their share of taxes, and for the Federal government as well. In 1950-1951, we paid more than \$5,000,000 in taxes.

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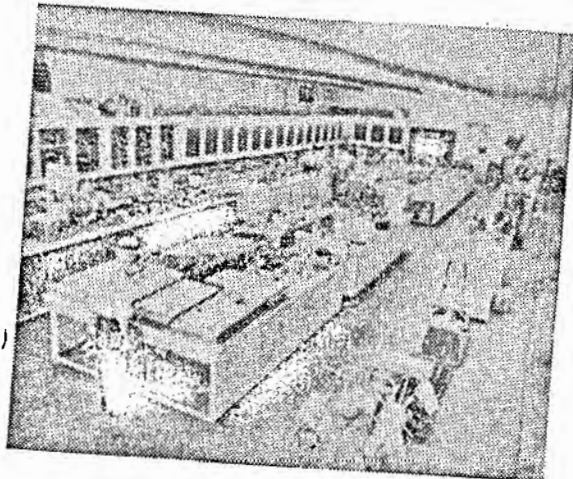
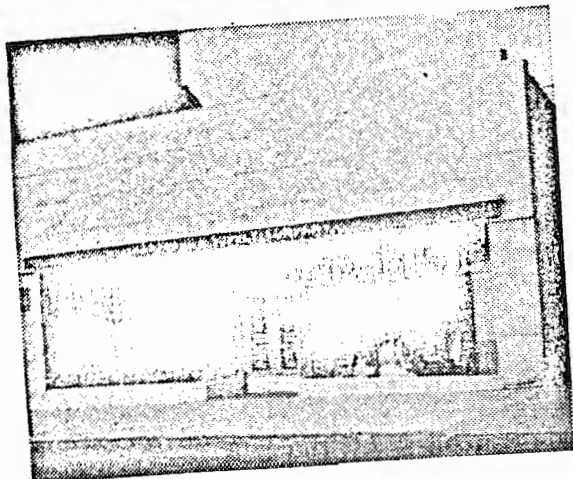
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City's Old Neighborhood Names Disappearing in Favor of New as Chester Grows

Colorful Titles Still Hold On In Some Areas

Continued From Preceding Page

Ridley River at 18th street on the north; Ridley River on the east; the Philadelphia Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad (designated PW&B) on the south and the Chester River and Ship Creek.

Old Middle Ward was bounded by the PW&B (now PRR) Railroad on the north; Ridley River (formerly creek like Chester) on the east, the Delaware River on the south and the Chester River on the west.

Old South Ward, an area perpetuated by John E. McDonough's "Idylls of the Old South Ward" published in 1932, was bounded on the north by a line drawn from 10th and Broomall streets east of the Chester River above 11th street; on the east by the Chester River, on the south by the Delaware River, and on the west by Lamokin Run, then the eastern limit of South Chester Borough.

"Over The Bridge" was a term applied by residents of the east bank of the Chester River to those who lived on the west bank, as for close to 150 years the only contact between the two areas was the James street or Third street bridge.

Park Place was developed by Frederick A. and William E. Howard and James A. G. Campbell, beginning in 1903. The boundaries are Gray street (formerly 26th street) to the northwest; Edgmont avenue to the northeast; 23d street to the southeast and Upland Borough to the south.

Park Manor, a new development, has the following boundaries: The Parkside boundary along the south side of Gray street, the Borough of Upland, Howard street (not extended) and Elkinton avenue.

Park Villas was developed by the Monray Realty Corp., a New York syndicate, beginning in 1917, bounded by Crozer Park to the north; Kerlin street to the east; the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to the south and Crozer Park on the west.

Paulown was named for one Paul who had a leather factory where the group of old dwellings still stands at 24th and Potter streets.

Powhatan comprised the "village" which was caused by and which grew around the mill industries of Shaw and Esrey beginning about 1867, bounded on the north by 15th street, on the east by Edgmont avenue, on the south by 14th street and on the southwest by Upland avenue.

William Penn Homes is the housing project of the Chester Housing Authority which has replaced the old Longbotham's Gut area in the city. It is bounded by W. 5th street, Parker, Franklin streets and Union street.



Price Tract is and was the name applied to the area bounded by the Chester River on the north and east sides, 9th street to the south and Penn street to the west. Today the area is known as Eyre Park, but the original development by William G. Price Jr., began in 1912, long before the present buildings were conceived.

Providence Heights is bounded by 21st street to the north, Washington boulevard and Ridley avenue to the east, 18th street to the south and Hyatt street to the west.

It was owned and developed by the Nolan Brothers, beginning about 1905.

Sharpless Woods, a former picnic grounds used by the churches of Old Chester was bounded on the north by Ridley Creek, on the east by Chestnut street, on the south by a line approximately where 24th street is today located, and on the west by Upland street.

Ship Creek Woods is the name applied to the valley of the creek of the same name which is north and south of Upland avenue (14th street). The name particularly applies to that part lying south and connecting with the present De-shong Memorial Park on Chester River. This was once a beautiful stand of timber, but almost the last vestige was removed during the depression years beginning in 1929.

This magnificent wooded region

of former days has been perpetuated on canvas and in photographs painted and taken by the late Louise Deshong Woodbridge. In recent years the area has become the haunt of homeless men and derelicts.

Shoemakerville is an ancient designation for the neighborhood from 24th street and Chestnut to 24th street and Providence avenue, and northeast to Ridley Creek. Thus a resident of this area was called a "Shoetowner."

Simpson's Woods exists today, bounded by 18th street to the north; Ridley Creek to the east, 17th street to the south and Melrose avenue to the west. Prior to the opening of 17th street about 1904 it extended somewhat south of 17th street.

South Chester was a former borough incorporated in 1870 and later merged into the city in 1898 as the 9th, 10th, and 11th wards. Its boundaries were Concord and Bethel avenues to the north; Lamokin Run for the most part in the east (Lamokin Run is now completely obliterated, running its unglamorous way to the Delaware River through underground sewers); the Delaware River on the south and Upper Chichester Township and Lower Chichester Township to the west.

Stone Row is a former designation of the Negro settlement in

the neighborhood of the northwest corner of 17th and Chestnut streets.

Sun Hill was a housing development of the North Chester Realty Co., and the Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., constructed during the first world war. This area was on a hill, hence its name.

Its boundaries are 17th street to the north, Ridley Creek to the east, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to the south and Melrose avenue to the west.

Sun Village, built at the same time by the same associates, is the designation given the World War I development below the B&O tracks, giving rise to a local application of the old designation "being from the other side of the tracks." Sun Village boundaries are the B&O to the north, Ridley Creek to the east, 9th street to the south and Elsinore place to the west. The Sun Realty Co., and North Chester Realty Co. built the area in 1918.

Sunnyside was owned and developed by E. S. Worrell beginning about 1887 and is bounded by Chester Park to the north, Madison street to the east, 24th street to the south and Worrell street and Elkinton avenue to the west.

Thurlow was named in honor of John J. Thurlow, and covers the section abutting Highland avenue. It was the former name of the Highland Avenue railroad station on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, now part of the PRR.

Upland is the Swedish and Dutch name (both former settlers of the area) for Chester prior to the arrival of William Penn as the proprietor in 1682. There are many variations in spelling for the name, Oplandit, Uplandit, etc., but it is said to have been originally named for a province in Sweden. Prior to Penn the area so designated was made up of town lots bordering the Chester River's east bank only, the stream then being called Upland Kill, from the Delaware River "backwards" or northwards to approximately the present location of 3d street. At large, however, Upland embraced an area from the Chester River as far east as Ridley Creek, and as far north as the southerly limits of Brookhaven.

Blocks, Rows, Buildings

In addition to the place names just reviewed there were various blocks or rows of houses in the city that drew distinctive names through the years, many of which will be remembered by the older residents.

In many cases the name of a big business block still is within view on the old structure, but few eyes are raised above the newer neon blinkers and signs of the present that cover the old structures.

The Anderson Building occupies the southeast corner of Market Square, where once the business hub of the city thrived.

Beale Block was erected in 1881 (look up toward the roof someday as you pass) and is located on the east side of Edgmont avenue north from 6th street.

The Bell Row is on the west side

of Potter street from 10th to 11th street.

The Bickley Building was once the tallest merchant building in Chester, and sits on the northeast corner of 4th and Market streets. It was built in 1868 and prior to the building of the Cambridge Hotel where the Cambridge Bank and Trust Co. is presently located, towered over the city.

Black Block was built in 1894 and covers the west side of Edgmont avenue north from 6th street. Blackmorton Row occupies the south side of 3d street west of Townsend street.

Bridal Row is the same as Garthwaite's Row, and occupied the east side of Upland street south from 11th street.

Buffalo Row is on the north side of 9th street from Pusey to Lloyd streets.

Calico Row is on the north side of 4th street west from Irving street.

Cambridge Building was an imposing structure that replaced the historic old Columbian Hotel, formerly the Plover and the Harrow, which witnessed as much Revolutionary War history as the famed Washington House. It occupies the same area now boasting the Chester-Cambridge Bank and Trust Co. A portion of the old Cambridge building still stands, adjoining the Chester-Cambridge on 5th street. The big portion was removed in 1922.

Old City Hall still stands, restored in this century to its early appearance, and present home of the Delaware County Historical Society.

Located on the west side of Market street between 4th and 5th streets, it was erected in 1724 and was used successively by the Chester County and Delaware County Courts; by the Chester Borough and Chester City Councils.

Clayton Building occupied the southwest corner of Market Square. The Cochrane Building was 531 to 533 Market street.

Commission Row was originally on the west side of Edgmont avenue north and south from 2d street. This row occupies some of the oldest developed land in the city.

Cutler's Hall is found on the northeast corner of 3d and Kerlin streets.

Diamond Row is the east side of Market street, south of 2d street. Dog Row is the north side of 3d street west of Fulton street, formerly a frame row with the subsequent addition of store fronts.

Edgmont Hall was on the west side of Welsh street north of Edgmont avenue.

The Family Theatre was on the south side of 7th street on the east side of the Chester River.

Farmers Market Building is west of Market street from 4th to 5th street, and the present police station of the city occupies a portion of the old building.

Forwood's Row is the west side of Kerlin street from Front to 2d streets.

Old Timester



WILLIAM NOBLITT, 608 W. 7th st., has lived in Chester since he was born, Jan. 24, 1868. He is said to be the oldest fireman in Chester. He started going to fires in 1882 and joined the Franklin Fire Co. in 1892. He has held every office in that volunteer company. Before retiring he worked as a molder.

Fulton Hall stood on the Northeast corner of 9th and Upland streets.

Garthwaite's Row is the same as Bridal Row.

Gartside's Row has been removed. It was the south side of Front street, Fulton to Parker. Gilbert's Academy, built in 1862, a widely known school in the city was at the southwest corner of 9th and Potter streets.

Grand Opera House stood on the north side of 7th street west of Edgmont avenue, and eventually became the Washburn and now the State Theatre.

The Gut . . . Longbotham's Gut . . . was removed when the William Penn Homes were erected. It occupied the dwellings north from Union street to 5th street, Fulton to Franklin streets.

Hammonia Hall, built in 1894 was the theatre on the south side of 7th street on the east bank of the Chester River.

It was subsequently the Princess Theatre, the Family Theatre and today a market.

Holly Tree Hall was on the north side of 7th street west of Edgmont avenue. It eventually became the Chester Steam Laundry which was destroyed by fire. It is now the site of the Roberts Apartments built by A. P. Musselman.

Howard Hall is the same as Fulton Hall.

Howarth Building, later called the Roy Building by the late Roy Hultzapple, a merchant who occupied one of the store fronts and owned the building, occupies the triangular block bounded by Edgmont avenue, Welsh and 8th streets.

Hunter's Row is the south side of 8th street west of Upland street.

Kenworthy's Row is the east side of Crosby street midway between 9th and 10th streets.

Keppner's Hall was at the south-west corner of 3d and Kerlin streets.

Kirkman's Row is on the west side of Hayes street from Front to 2d streets.

Ladomus Block is the north side of 3d street, Edgmont avenue to Chester River.

Lamokin Row is the north side of 2d street, Lamokin to Broomall streets.

Law Building, built in 1892 is located at 12 to 14 E. 5th street. Lawyers Block has the same location as the Penn Building, which was located at the northwest corner of Market Square.

Lincoln Hall was situated on the northwest corner of 4th and Market streets.

Malta Hall is located at the south side of 3d street west of Reany street.

McGinnis' Row can be found on the south side of 5th street west of Franklin street.

Mechanic's Row is the north side of 3d street, Welsh to Crosby streets.

Mosquito Row is on the west side of Townsend street north from 2d street.

Moyamensing Building, built in 1893, was the southeast corner of 9th and Crosby streets, now the Huber Building.

National Hall was on the southwest corner of 3d street and Edgmont avenue.

The Nolan Building, built in 1899 is at 524 Market street.

Nolan's Row is the east side of Upland street south from 8th.

North Chester Borough Hall occupied the south side of 18th street west of Potter. It was removed about 1903 by Samuel R. Bell to make way for dwellings he subsequently erected.

Patterson's Row (same as Ramcat) was on the north side of 6th street, Butler to Lincoln streets.

Penn Building was on the northwest corner of Market Square.

Pigeon Hill is on 3th street, west of Crosby.

Roder's "Lighthouse" occupied the intersection triangle of 7th and Welsh streets and Edgmont avenue. "The only newsstand in the world to occupy a full city square" as has often been said of this building, the lighthouse was replaced by the present structure in 1913.

Ramecat Row is the north side of 6th street, from Butler to Lincoln streets.

South Chester Borough Hall, erected in 1879, now the site of the West End Free Library occupied the southeast corner of 4th and Jeffrey streets.

Stone Row was the west side of Wilson street north of Front street. There was another Stone Row for the Negro dwellings at 17th and Chestnut streets.

Tinderbox Row, now a parking

lot, was a row of frame dwellings on the south side of 4th street west of Market street.

Sugar House Row is the same as Diamond Row.

Tuscarora Hall, situated on the north side of 5th street west of Market was formerly a Methodist Church preceding the establishment of the Madison Street Methodist Church, and for a short time was a German Lutheran Church. The Star Exchange, a shirt factory, once occupied the building and in its final days it housed the T. J. Dunn & Co. cigar factory. It was removed in 1927.

Upland Buildings are on the north side of 3d street east of Edgmont avenue.

The Ward Building erected in 1878 is located at 534 to 536 Market street.

Weaver Memorial Building, erected in 1905, is on the east side of Edgmont avenue north from Welsh street.

The Wigwam was a political headquarters of the 1870s on the north side of 3d street west of Chester River.

YMCA Auditorium, occupied the present location of the Y at the northwest corner of 7th street and Edgmont avenue, and was replaced by the dormitories in 1918.

Adjacent Names

Cartertown is at the intersection of Concord avenue, and Engle street.

Crozer Park Terrace applies to the north side of Concord avenue east of Flower street.

Fairview Heights applies to the area west of Engle street and north of 11th.

Feltonville is a name that has lived with the passing of time, being west of Cartertown adjacent to Bethel avenue and the B&O. Flower Hill is west of Flower street and north of 10th.

Garden City is north of Waterville, adjoining Chester Park in Nether Providence Township.

Hopewell is west of Engle street and north of 9th.

Irving Tract (see Irvington Hills) is east of Providence avenue and on the north side of Ridley Creek.

Leiper's Flats are on the north side of the Chester and Darby turnpike, or Chester pike, east from Ridley River.

Keysertown is a former name applying to the area south from the intersection of the Keystone road with Bethel avenue.

Lennox Park is in Trainer borough west of Buckman Village and north of 9th street.

Norfolk was part of Parkside Borough on the south side of Edgmont avenue.

Pleasant Hill is north of the intersection of Providence avenue with Ridley Creek.

Sharpless Manor occupies the west side of Garden City adjoining Chester Park.

Waterville is at the intersection of Chestnut street with Ridley Creek.

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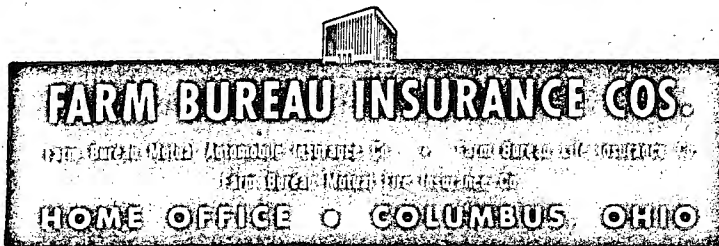
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These agents take this opportunity to salute the Community on its 250th Anniversary!



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FIRE PLACE SCREENS
FIXTURES

First Parochial School in County Was Built in 187

St. Michael's Began With 108 Students

A history of parochial schools in Chester — and even Delaware County — starts with St. Michael's School, 7th street near Welsh.

This was the first parish school to be founded in the county.

The ground for the school was purchased in 1866, and the school erected in 1871.

This was followed locally by Immaculate Heart of Mary School, west side of Norris street north of 2d, in 1883; Resurrection School, 10th and Highland avenue, 1911-12; St. Anthony's School, 3d and Parker streets, founded in 1920; St. Robert's, now at 20th and Providence avenue, in 1924; St. Hedwig's, 4th and Hayes streets, 1925; Holy Ghost, 3d and Harwick streets, 1940; Notre Dame High School for Girls, Moylan, boarding school from 1906 to 1935, then high school, and St. James High School for Boys, 21st and Potter streets, 1940.

St. Michael's

St. Michael's parish was founded in 1842, and it had grown in numbers so that by 1866 an additional lot was purchased for a school. Five years later—in 1871—a parish school house was built by Rev. Arthur Peter Haviland.

It was located to the south of the present school on 7th street near Welsh, standing where the girls' playground now is. There was entrance from 7th street and from the churchyard or cemetery.

It was a two-story frame structure, with classes conducted by laymen. Classes for the boys, taught by Mr. McCarey and Philip Lennon, met on the ground floor and girls were taught on the second floor by Anna Regina Gilfeather, church organist who later became Mrs. John Bonner.

The average daily attendance was 103 pupils, and the building also was used as a Sunday School with 300 pupils.

Building Dismantled

In 1874, the parish dismantled and razed the old church and schoolhouses. The school was used as a temporary chapel pending building of the new church.

In 1881, Rev. James Timmins, pastor, invited Sisters of the Holy Child Jesus to take charge of the parish school, and they did so for more than three decades. The first principal was Mother St. Martin, and she was aided by Mother Ita, Mother Mary Columba and some lay teachers.

The pastor began erection of a parish school building at 126 E. 7th st. in 1888. It was completed in 1889.

It was a three-story building of Leiper's granite, with a ground

area of 4653 square feet. The basement had a heating plant and storage rooms, the first two floors had classrooms, and the third floor contained an auditorium and stage.

Harvey Home Purchased

In 1913, his brother, Rev. Joseph F. Timmins, purchased the large Harvey residence, 312 E. Broad st., as a home for the Sisters of St. Joseph, whom he invited to take charge of the parish school. Additions and repairs for the convent were completed in 1915.

By mutual consent of Father Timmins and the mother house at Sharon Hill, Sisters of Holy Child Jesus gave up their posts at St. Michael's in 1913. The sisters felt going to and from Sharon Hill was burdensome, and Father Timmins felt teaching sisters should be in residence in the parish.

On Sept. 13, 1913, Sisters of St. Joseph arrived—Mother Mary Louis, Sisters Dolorine, Paschaline, Rose Angela and Rose DeLima. On Sept. 8 of that year, Father Timmins celebrated holy mass for the reopening of the school—369 pupils enrolled.

Eight teachers were needed and three lay teachers were retained—Sarah Gallagher, Margaret Corcoran and Alma O'Connor. Elizabeth Gallen, of Philadelphia, was added to the staff. On March 27, 1914, four additional sisters were sent from the motherhouse in Chestnut Hill, and for the first time there was a full complement of religious teachers.

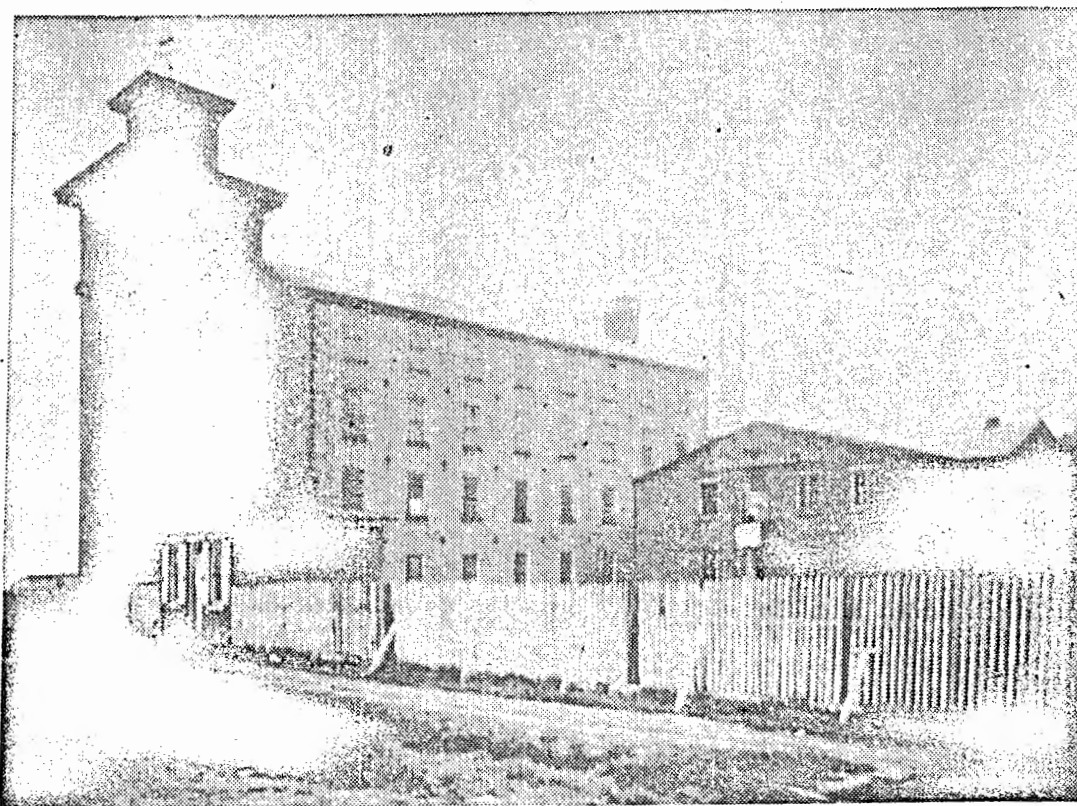
The parish school for 70 years has had religious teachers. It now educates over 500 children, a year. Rev. Joseph M. O'Hara, the present rector, was former superintendent of parish schools for the diocese.

Immaculate Heart

Sept. 24, 1882, was a red-letter day in the annals of Immaculate Heart parish. It was then that the cornerstone of the parochial school was laid and blessed.

On that day solemn vespers were celebrated in the afternoon with Very Rev. M. A. Walsh, V.G., officiating. He was assisted by Rev. Joseph F. O'Keefe, of Immaculate Heart Church, and Rev. James E. Mulholland, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Philadelphia, acting as deacon, sub-deacon and master of ceremonies.

Among the features of this impressive ceremony was an eloquent address on Catholic education delivered by Father Walsh. The ceremonies were brought to a close with benediction of the most blessed sacrament, after which a procession was formed and the priests,



GARTSIDE MILLS, at Front and Fulton streets. They were originally known as the Keokuk Mills and were founded by Benjamin Gartside in 1852. The name was changed from Keokuk to B. Gartside & Sons in 1857.

lalty, and choir proceed from the front entrance of the church along Norris street to the point west of the church where the foundations of the new school had been laid.

Here, at the northwest corner and in the presence of a great throng, the cornerstone was blessed. Completed In 1883

The school building, 96 feet long, 54 feet wide and three stories high, was brought to completion during the summer of 1883. Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary were placed immediately in charge. The first community of sisters consisted of Mother M. Eulalia, Sisters M. Charles, M. Seraphine, M. Benedicta, M. Loyola and M. Nepomucene.

When they first came into the parish, the sisters occupied a temporary convent on Second street, directly opposite the church. Later they removed to the dwelling at 1313 W. 3d st., then to 1308 W. 3d st., and finally to the present convent on Norris street between 2d and 3d. There now are 11 nuns staffing the school.

A commercial department, the only such department in any city parochial school, was added in 1917. There now is an eight-grade elementary school and a two-year commercial course.

There was considerable remodeling of the building completed in 1948. The number of pupils has increased greatly in the last few years. The 1950-51 school year

closed with 372 pupils in the grades and 27 in the commercial department.

From the Immaculate Heart School have gone many young men to the priesthood — Most Rev. John J. McNicholas, archbishop of Cincinnati; his brother, Rev. Michael McNicholas, O.P.; Rev. Philip E. Donahue; Rev. Joseph Welsh, O.P.; Rev. Thomas I. Peleshek; Rev. Peter Guilday, PH.D., professor of church history in Catholic University, Washington; Rev. Harry F. Kane, S.S.J., now stationed at New Orleans working with Negro missions in the south; Rev. Joseph Kelly, pastor of Holy Cross Church in Philadelphia, and Rev. Joseph King, Little Rock.

Resurrection

The Resurrection parish was founded in 1911 by Rev. Augustin L. Ganster. The parish purchased the Bent property, which included a residence, at 9th and Highland avenue, and a side room of the residence was used for the first mass.

A combined school and church building was erected in back of the residence, on the southeast corner of 10th and Highland avenue, with two classrooms in the basement the church on the first floor and schoolrooms on the upper floor.

It was an eight-grade school from the beginning, staffed by Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis. At present there are 11 nuns staff-

ing the school. The convent adjoins the rectory on 9th street and is in the old McCaffery estate.

When the parish built its new church in 1949, the school took over the whole building. Six new classrooms were added to the school about two years ago. The school also houses the church parish hall.

St. Anthony's

At the invitation of Rev. Antonio Garritano, pastor of St. Anthony's Church, two Sisters of the Missionary Order of St. Francis arrived in Chester Jan. 10, 1920, to take care of the children of the parish.

The superior, Mother Mary Delphine, came from the motherhouse in Rome, and Sister Mary Lilia came from Brooklyn. They lived in the little house next to the church, which at one time was the rectory.

Ground was broken for the school building in the fall of 1923. Pro-

gress on the school permitted Father Thompson to celebrate his silver jubilee of ordination in the future auditorium. On the afternoon of the same day—June 1, 1924—the cornerstone was laid.

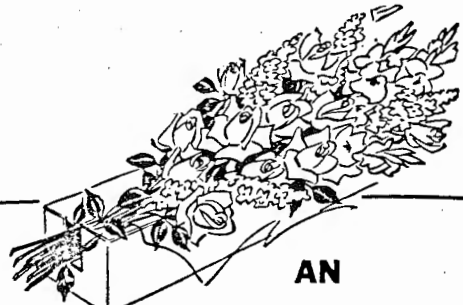
Late in August of that year, Sisters of St. Joseph, who were chosen to conduct the school, arrived to prepare for opening sessions.

Several classrooms were fitted up as a convent and chapel, and Sunday masses and devotions were held in the auditorium.

The formal opening of the school was Oct. 19, 1924, when dedicated by Most Rev. J. Crane, auxiliary bishop of Philadelphia.

High School Started Greatly concerned about high school education, Thompson started St. Robert's School on Jan. 6, 1925, a class of nine freshmen. For the next three years a class was each year, so at the end

Continued on Following Page



AN ANNIVERSARY BOUQUET

Every woman likes to be remembered with flowers on her anniversary and Palmer's take great pride in their floral arrangement whether it be an old fashioned Nosegay, Bouquet or a Corsage.

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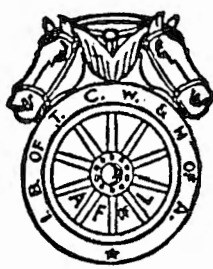
For A GREAT NEWSPAPER

The 75th Anniversary of the Chester Times is the crowning event in the long history of a great newspaper which has always been mindful of its civic obligation.

The American labor movement, too, has fought an uphill struggle to maintain adequate working conditions for the men whom Abraham Lincoln first called the "common men."

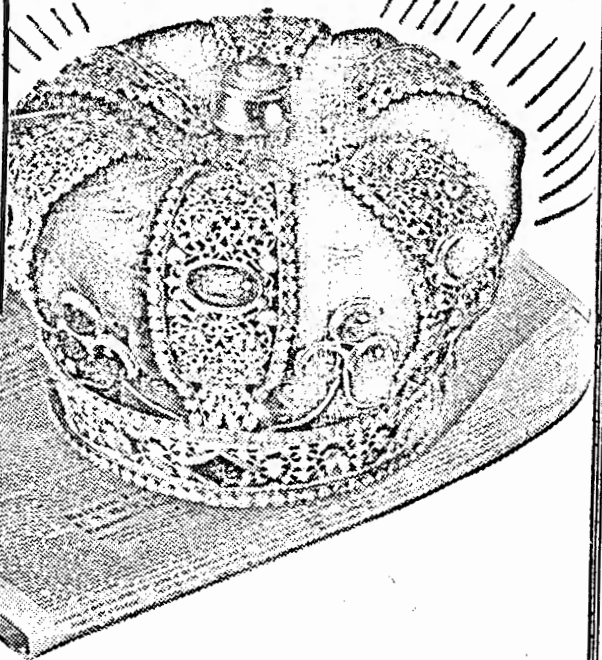
These are the men who provide the bulk of news for the Chester Times, for around their lives is the real drama of life, the struggle without glamor, ambitions which begin and end with the survival of the family.

It is toward their lot which we pledged our energies . . . and like the present success of the Chester Times, we owe to the leaders of the past our gratitude for the strength and success of today's united labor.



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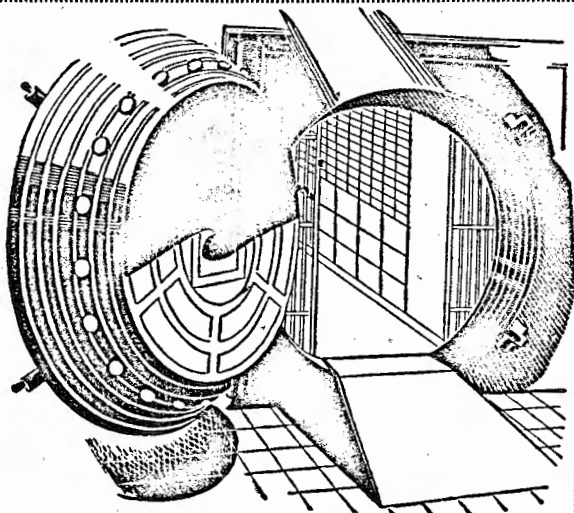


CONGRATULATIONS
on the
75th ANNIVERSARY
of the
CHESTER TIMES



ORLANDO H. CLOUD
President

This November, 65 years ago, Orlando H. Cloud, pictured here, subscribed to one share in the first series of the newly organized Excelsior Saving Fund. Later, when that 1st Series matured and Mr. Cloud received his check, he stated, "I knew John D. Rockefeller was rich, but I am sure he didn't feel a bit richer than O. H. Cloud."



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T. W. READ, Secretary

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This is the type of investment where the investor buys shares in \$100 increments, not exceeding \$10,000, and receives (currently) 3% simple interest paid by check at the rate of 1 1/2% twice a year on May 1st and November 1st. These shares may be cancelled at par with interest from the last dividend to the date of cancellation.

1st Parochial School Built Here in 1871

Continued From Preceding Page

school year in 1928 a class of six was graduated from an accredited four-year course.

In 1925 Father John P. Graham arrived as assistant rector, and he was in great measure responsible for athletic activity in the high school.

At an important parish meeting on the night of Jan. 7, 1940, a decision was made to transfer the parish property at 21st and Potter streets to the diocese. In return, the parish was given permission to secure a new lot and erect a new grade school and church.

With the chapel fund of \$36,000, the parish bought "Brae Wood," the Blakeley home at 20th and Providence avenue. In April it became the rectory and on July 7, ground was broken for the new church and school.

Convent Moved
With the close of school, the convent moved from the classrooms the sisters had occupied for 16 years to a private home at 2104 Providence.

On Oct. 13, 1940, the cornerstones were laid for the church and school. The auditorium of the school was blessed as a temporary school April 3, 1941, and on April 15, Rev. James V. Mulhearn blessed the school and sessions were held there. In December 1941, the parish secured the Kingsley Montgomery home at 603 E. 20th street for a convent.

With the beginning of the second year of the high school, athletics got under way. To have football practice, it was necessary to have one side of the line scrimmage against the other. Despite the handicap in numbers, St. Robert's teams made a fine showing.

Sisters of St. Joseph came to the parish Aug. 28, 1924. Mother M. Constantia was the superior, and the original staff of sisters who organized the school included Sisters Agnes Rosari, St. Leo, Catherine Regina, St. Felix, Clara Veronica, Francis Xavier and Theresa Immaculate.

The convent was several classrooms with partitions in the school, and the nuns shared a chapel with members of the parish.

St. Robert's School was opened Sept. 10, 1924 and dedicated Oct. 19. A children's choir formed by Sister Catherine Regina sang a solemn mass for the occasion.

St. Robert's High School began with an enrollment of nine and increased to 153. After transfer of the parish property to the diocese in 1940, St. Robert's grade school was allowed to continue in the old school until April 1941.

St. Hedwig's

When St. Hedwig's Roman Catholic Church was founded for the Polish-speaking people of Delaware County in March 1902 under Father Leo Wieszinski, almost immediately instruction was given by laymen, usually organists or choir directors.

Older members of the parish remember receiving instruction in a hall on W. 3d street near Hayes. When the first building was erected the same year at 4th and Hayes streets, instruction was carried on in the basement.

Within a short time, a second story was added for what was a combination church and school building. A fully-organized school with Bernardine Sisters teaching was opened in 1909 and a home built for the sisters at 2713 W. 4th

Ellis Country School

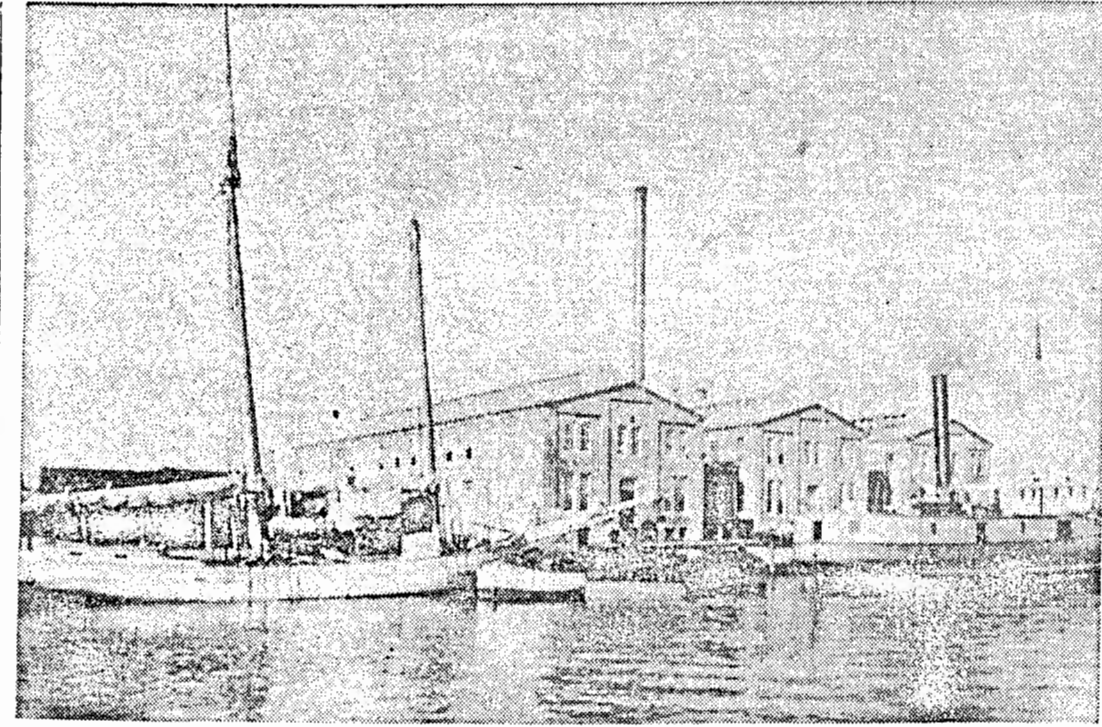
FOR GIRLS, GRADES 3-12

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THE HENRY ROEVER CO.—This industry which manufactured blue naphtha soap was a flourishing concern back in 1903, shipping its products to many of the world's ports. To the left is the old Crosby-Morton shipyard. All of these buildings have been torn down, and the entire site is now used as a part of the Scott Paper Co.

st. For a brief period, Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth taught at the school, then the Bernardine Sisters returned and comprise the present teaching staff.

The school enrollment kept expanding so that in 1926 the present church on the southeast corner of 4th and Hayes streets was built.

The old building was remodeled into an eight classroom school but even this proved insufficient. The late Father James L. Ploszaj in 1927 built the auditorium and school building on 4th st. near Wilson.

The school had ten classrooms on the upper floor.

Some of the rooms of the old building also were used, and at one time there were 15 nuns for whom the home on 4th street was enlarged.

The enrollment then exceeded 600 pupils; at present the enrollment is about 400.

Presently the school has a ninth or junior high school grade and a kindergarten. Sister M. Blanche, CSB, is the principal.

Holy Ghost

The Ukrainian Greek Catholic parish in Chester first had an evening school. In 1940, a regular day school was started by Father Lischinski and staffed by Sisters Servants of Mary Immaculate.

These sisters were in Chester for about four years. Seven years ago, the Brazilian Sisters came and now are leading the school.

Holy Ghost School is located next to the church at 3d and Harwick streets and is a regular eight grade school.

Notre Dame

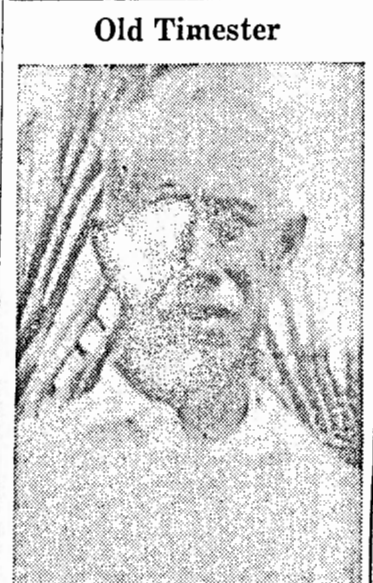
While Notre Dame High School for Girls on Manchester avenue, Moylan, only dates back to 1935, the 14-acre property on which it is located was purchased in 1900.

The property first was used as a summer residence of the Sisters of the Academy of Notre Dame on Rittenhouse Square, Philadelphia, and boarding students from the Rittenhouse Square school came out on weekends until 1926.

The present school was a private academy and boarding school from 1926 to 1935. The use of the buildings then was given to Cardinal Dougherty for the benefit of Catholic girls of Delaware County. It has been used as a diocesan high school since then.

The original building now is the convent. In 1906, a large addition and chapel were erected, and the addition is the present school.

In the first year Notre Dame



JOSEPH WARD EBRIGHT, Concord road, Feltonville, was 95 on Aug. 31. He has always lived within a half mile of his birthplace, a farm at the end of Highland avenue, Chester Township. During his active years he held the offices of township school director, supervisor and real estate assessor.

Old Timester

For most of that first school year, St. James shared the building with St. Robert's Parochial School until its new classrooms

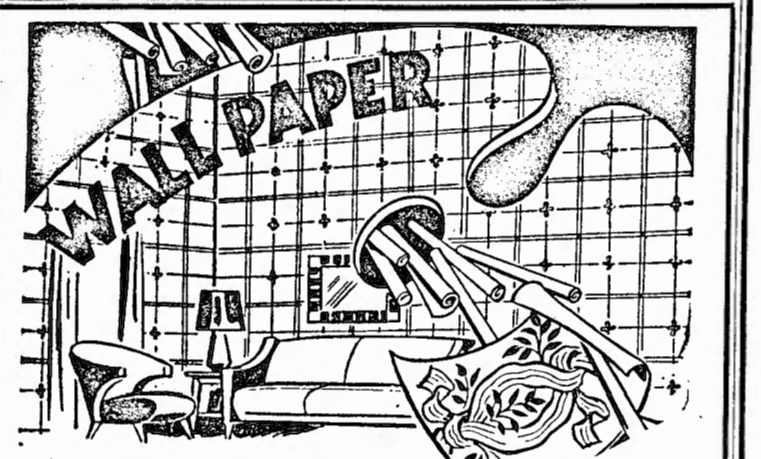
Smith Sawmill

The first business establishment in Chester below Chester River was the sawmill and lumber yard of Thomas M. Smith, which was located on Front street, between Penn street and Concord avenue.

What Chester Makes...

BALDT ANCHOR

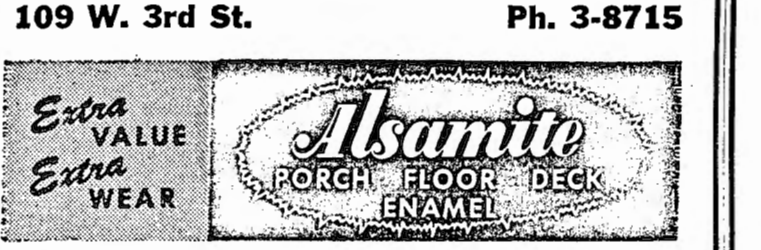
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James Irving & Sons Woolen Mill Has Been Operating In Shoemakerville Section for the Last 108 Years

Oldest manufacturing business in the Chester industrial area still under direction of the same family is James Irving & Sons, Inc., at Irving's Bank, the head of tide-water on Ridley Creek.

Founded in the Haddington section of Philadelphia in 1841, the woolen firm was moved to its present site in Chester in 1843, and has operated here for the last 108 years.

The Irving firm wove woolen cloth for the Union armies in the Civil War, and it produced woolen yarn for uniform cloth for the army in the Spanish-American War, World War I and World War II.

Founded by James Irving, the firm was carried on by his son, William A. Irving, who died in 1918. S. Lloyd Irving, son of William, succeeded his father as president, and his son, William A. Irving, is treasurer of the company.

The Irving mill is built by the dam on Ridley Creek, with a mill-race which formerly provided water power to run the machinery. The site is about 200 yards south of Shoemakerville bridge, carrying Providence avenue from Chester to Nether Providence Township.

The Irvings once owned all the land bounded by the creek, Providence avenue and 22d street, including the new residential development known as Irvington. The North Chester Baptist Church property was a gift of the Irvings to the church. The houses whose roofs are now almost level with the pavement of Shoemakerville Bridge were originally mill houses connected with the Irving business.

Some years before the Irving mill was established on Ridley Creek, the old Leiper Railroad, one of the first railroads built in America, had its terminus at the site, where stone from the Leiper quarries, at Avondale, was delivered to barges for shipment to the river. The railroad crossed the Lapidea Manor property, later owned by Gov. William C. Sprout, from Crum to Ridley creeks.

James Irving & Sons employ 110 workers in the woolen mill. With S. Lloyd Irving as president, and his son, William A. Irving, as treasurer, the other officials are George M. Clark, secretary, and L. Laverne Krommes, superintendent.

MISS ELIZABETH LOGAN, 83, was born in Chester in 1858 and lived in the city until recently when she moved to Chelsea road, Boothwyn. She is a life member of Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, now located at Providence road and Bullens lane, Nether Providence, and formerly at 3d and Kerlin streets.

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We invite you to come in this week and see our large selection of fall fabrics... You'll be pleased with the array of distinctive materials on display.

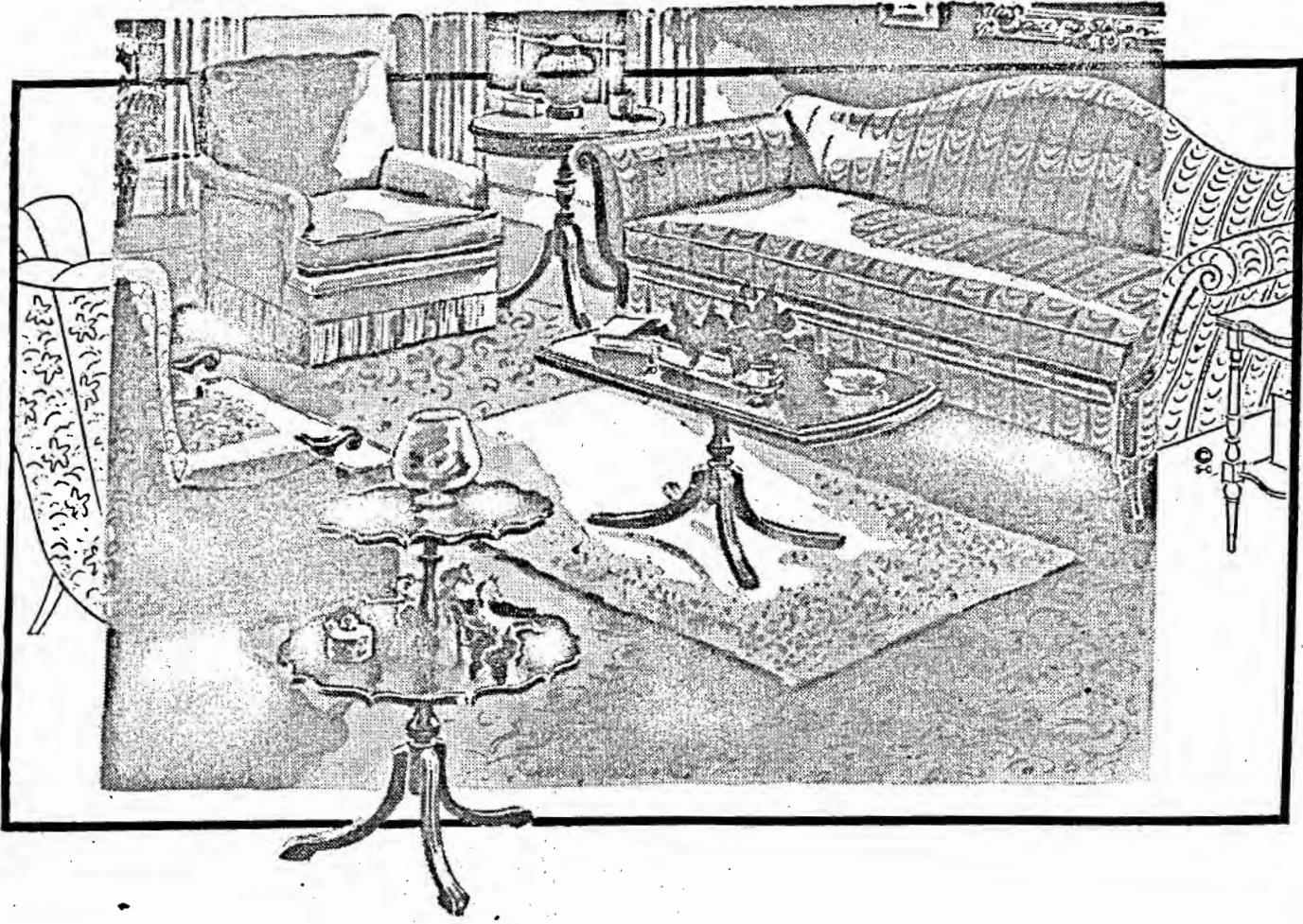
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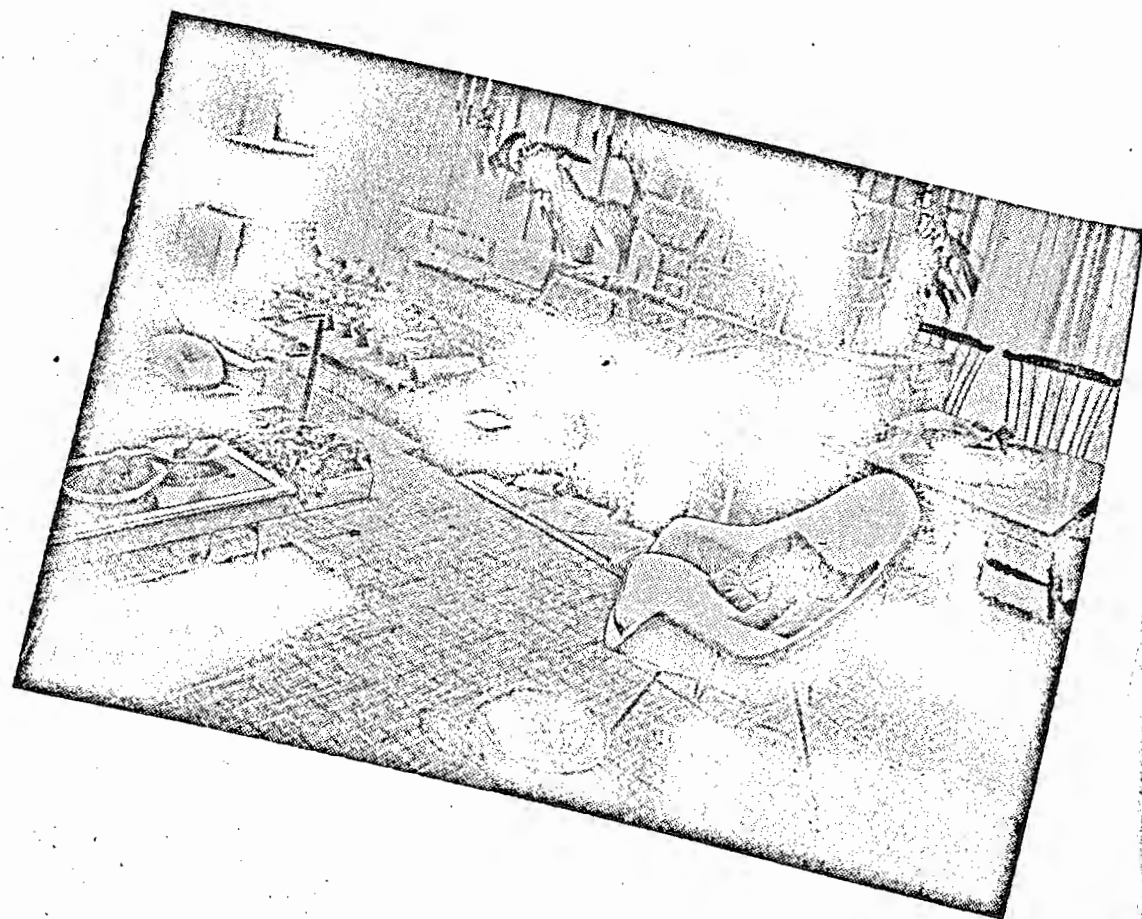
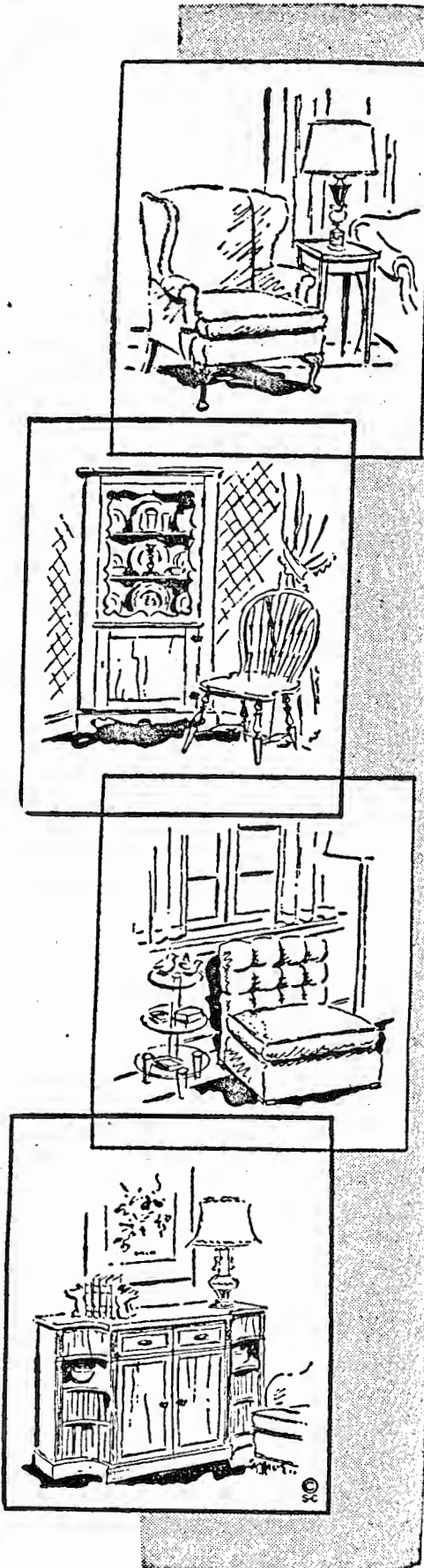
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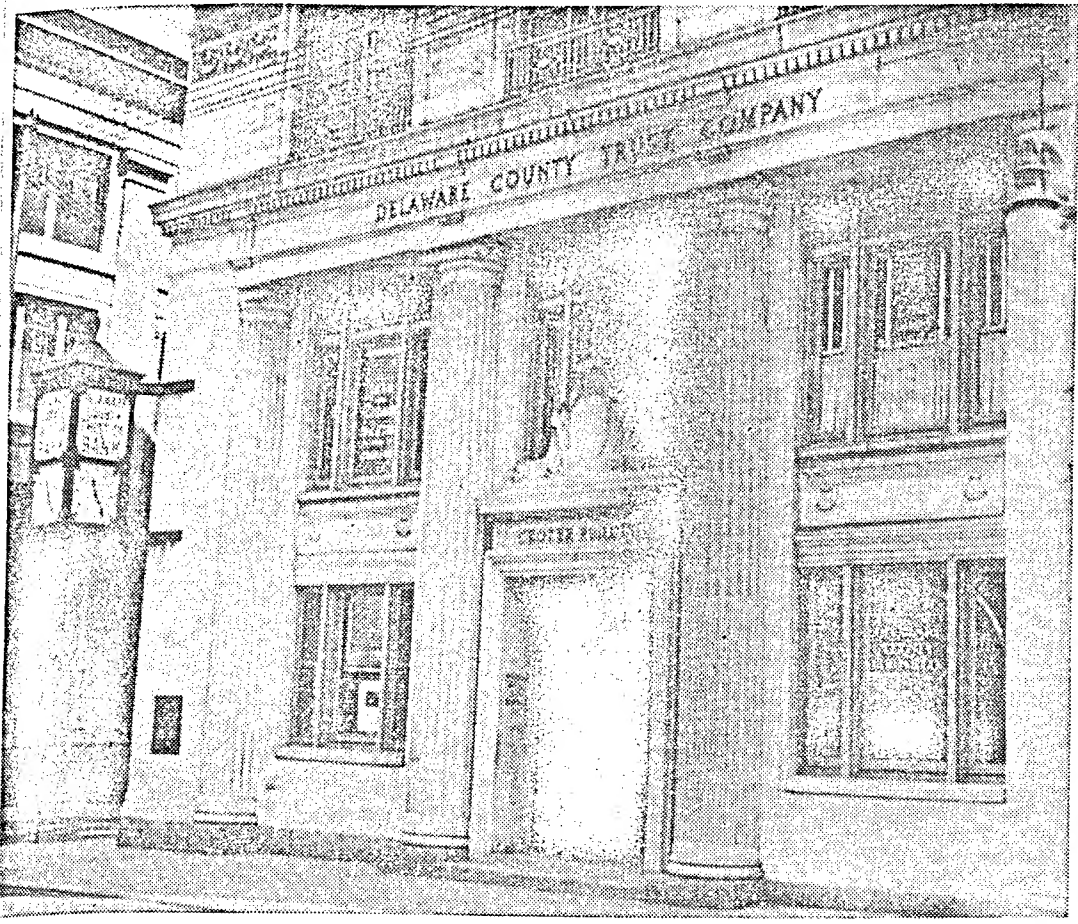


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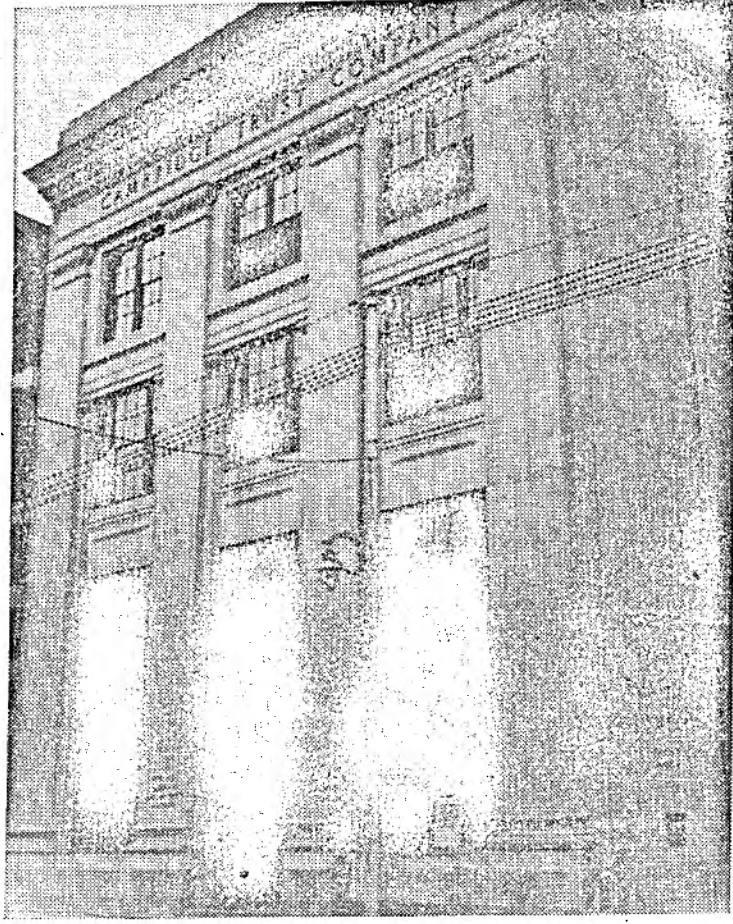


First Bank in City Opened at 3d and Market in 1814

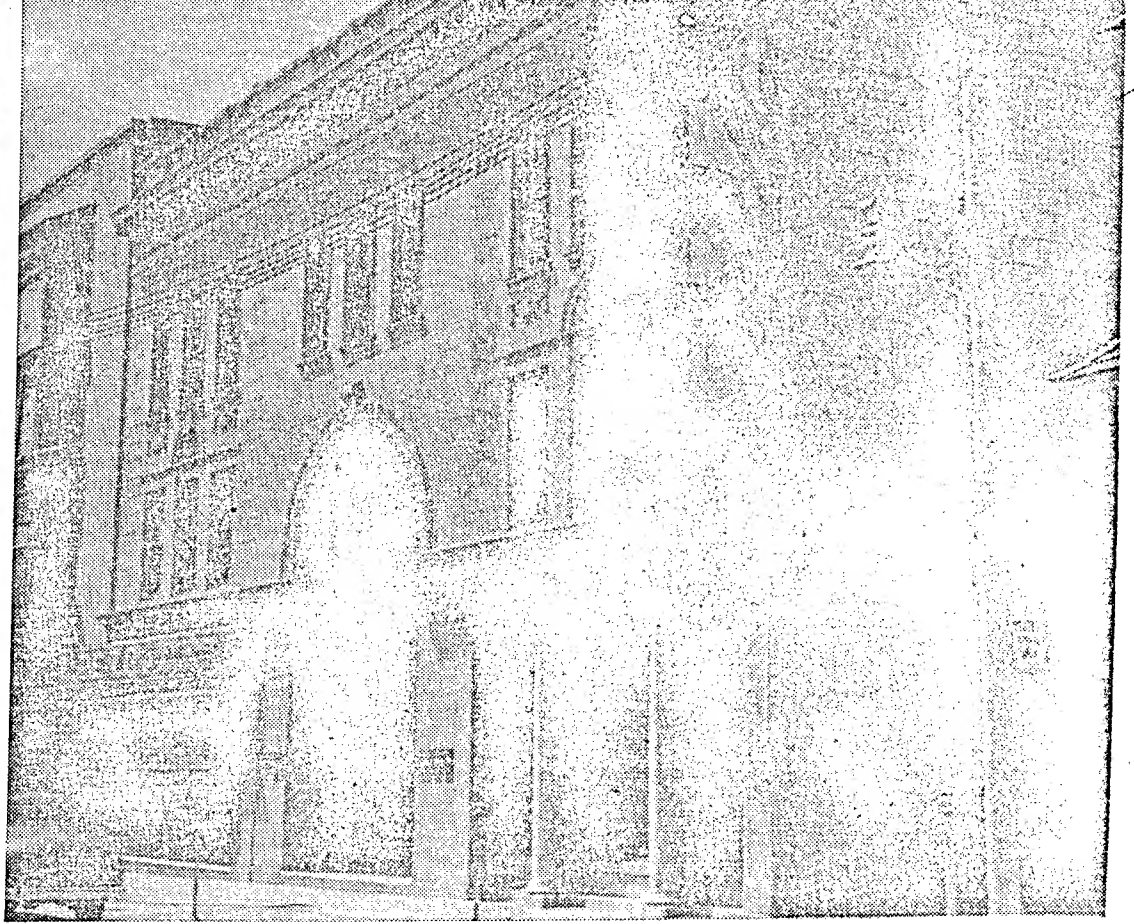


Times Staff Photo

UNDREAMED OF IN 1876, the Crozer Building was completed in 1917 from plans drawn the year prior. Before the building was finished, Charles Bobb became its first tenant. Bobb, the barber, is still there. Second tenant was the Delaware County Trust Co., which occupies the first floor. James Holden came next and the fourth tenant was Chester F. Baker, the civil engineer. These four original tenants are still there.



ANOTHER BUILDING UNKNOWN IN 1876—This building used by Chester Cambridge Bank & Trust Co. was completed in 1924, replacing an earlier one which had been too small to accommodate the bank's business. At the time the building was completed the institution was still known as the Cambridge Trust Co. In 1930 the Chester National Bank consolidated with the Cambridge Trust Co., causing a change in name. The old Chester National occupied a site on which the M. J. Freed store is now located.



Times Staff Photo

OLDEST BANK IN THE COUNTY—Delaware County National Bank, 406 Market st., is 137 years old. It was instituted as a state bank Dec. 5, 1814, and received a national charter in 1864. The institution has two branches, one at 9th and Main streets, Darby, and the other, the Tincum branch, at Printz avenue and Island road, Essington. The bank has a notable collection of many historic documents dating back to its organization.

History of Banking Takes in 137 Years

For more than a century after Delaware County was settled, the inhabitants somehow got along without banks.

Of course, in the old days there was much barter and people lived off their land. Their needs were few and readily supplied by mutual help and favors matching favors.

As an agricultural community, the county apparently never felt an acute need for financial institutions. But as time went on and industry and business sprang up here and there, some medium of banking became necessary.

That need, however, did not make itself felt until the early 1800s.

The nearest bank at that time was in Philadelphia, reached either by horse, stage coach or river packet.

Horseback was probably the easiest means of travel. The stage made one trip to Philadelphia a day and returned the following day... a two-day jaunt. Roads were terrible.

The packet made about eight miles an hour.

Approved in 1814

The discussion for a bank reached the practical stage on Aug. 27, 1814, when a group of community leaders met and approved the project.

No time was lost. They picked a frame house on the southwest corner of 3d and Market streets. The house and ground belonged to Elizabeth Pedrick. She sold it to the budding bank for \$1800, a highly inflationary figure caused by the War of 1812.

While the place was being demolished to make way for a bank home, the financial institution opened temporary quarters in the rear of Preston Eyre's store, 23 1/2 3d st., on Dec. 5.

The city had 750 inhabitants then. The men who started the county's first bank, which they named the Bank of Delaware County, were James and Preston Eyre, Pierce Crosby, Joseph Engle, George Leiper, Peter Deshong, Samuel Anderson, Enos Sharpless, Charles Rogers, John G. Hoskins, Jonas Preston, Thomas Robinson and John Newbold.

Their temporary offices in 3d street continued in operation until Nov. 20, 1815, when the bank business was transferred to the newly

No Employee Problem

There was no employee problem then.

The cashier lived in the building. He was paying teller, receiving teller, bookkeeper and helped to keep the place clean.

It was the accepted practice in



WASHINGTON L. ATLEE
Clearing House President

those days for bank cashiers to live in bank buildings or next door. Sleeping in the building, or next door, made the employment of a night watchman unnecessary, which is a nice way of saying that the cashier also was the night watchman.

The cashier got \$600 a year for his services and the use of living quarters, which was figured at the equivalent of \$150 a year.

So, his salary was \$750, or a little more than \$14 a week.

The president of the bank was paid \$100 a year, not because his services were valued at that figure. It was considered a high honor to be chosen to that post.

Cashier-Watchman

The cashier continued to double in brass as a bank watchman until 1823 when a night guard was employed at \$100 a year.

It is said that the bank directors were induced to hire a man for

Continued on Following Page

3041 Housing Units Gained In Ten Years

Chester showed a gain of 3041 dwelling units during the 10-year period from the 1940 to the 1950 census, according to preliminary figures released by the U. S. Bureau of Census.

The last census count revealed 18,351 dwelling units in Chester, compared with 15,310 units counted in the 1940 census.

This was a gain of 20% for the 10-year period.

For Delaware County as a whole, the number of dwelling units increased by 40% during the period from 1940 to 1950.

There were 83,596 dwelling units recorded by the 1940 census. This figure had increased to 117,229 when the census takers completed their work in 1950, according to preliminary reports.

Pennsylvania had 3,045,000 dwelling units in 1950, compared with 2,618,056 in 1940. This was an increase of 16%.

The 117,229 dwelling units in Delaware County place it in third place in the state, following Philadelphia and Allegheny counties.

In 1940, Luzerne County ranked third in both population and number of dwelling units. The latter numbered 105,633, and it increased to 111,109 at the 1950 census, compared with 177,229 for Delaware County.

The Census Bureau has released the following preliminary, comparative figures for dwelling units in the county:

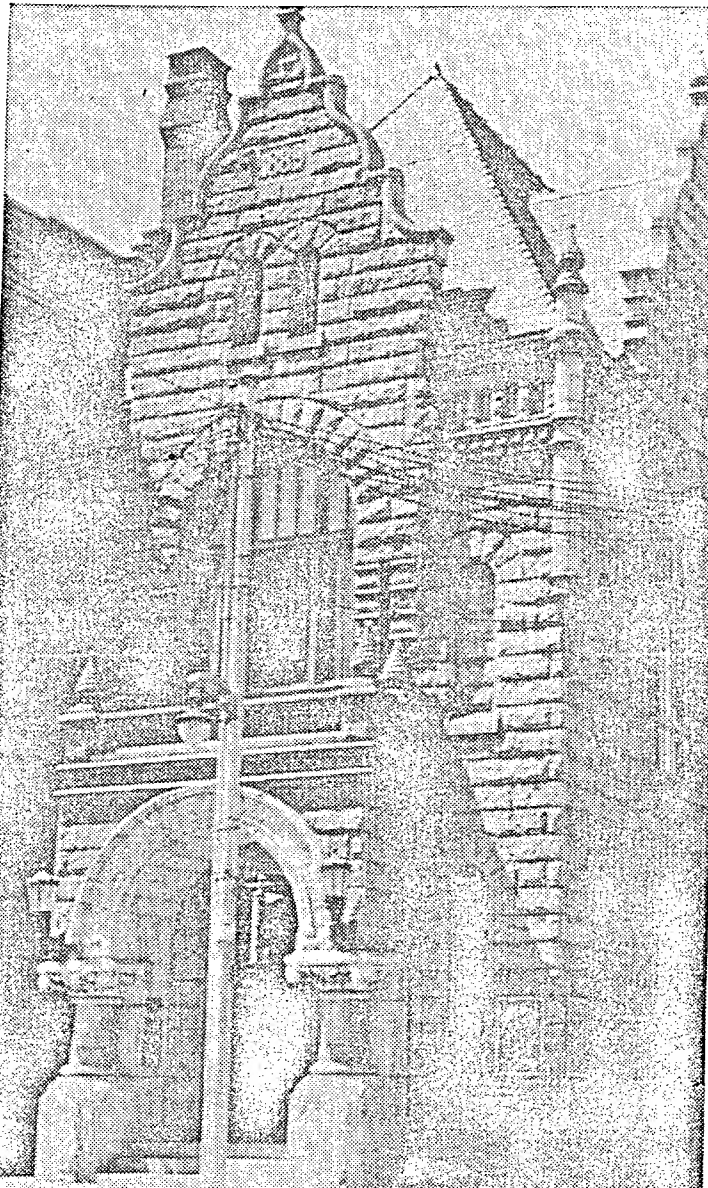
	1940	1950
Delaware County	83,596	117,229
Chester City	15,310	18,351
Clifton Heights	1,078	1,966
Collingdale	2,114	2,430
Darby	2,495	3,602
Glenolden	1,305	1,818
Lansdowne	3,335	3,804
Media	1,497	1,776
Norwood	1,080	1,577
Prospect Park	1,521	1,788
Sharon Hill	1,212	1,530
Yeadon	2,470	3,112

Chester Times

FRIDAY EVENING

Section A—Page 37

SEPTEMBER 7, 1951



CHESTER'S FIRST NATIONAL BANK as it is today, an institution which antedates the birth of the Chester Times. It was the first "national" bank in the city, having been chartered in 1864. The present building, shown above, was erected in 1889 and in 1920 was modernized and enlarged. Further modernization and expansion was completed in 1950.

Local Banks Have Survived All Depressions and Panics

Banks in Chester weathered every depression and panic which occurred since the first bank was established here in 1814.

The first was the panic of 1837. That disaster was caused by President Andrew Jackson putting the U. S. Bank out of business.

On May 10, 1837, the banks in New York suspended specie payments. The next day those in Philadelphia and surrounding communities also suspended such payments, including the Bank of Delaware County, which, however, weathered the financial storm unscathed.

That bank had assets of \$393,000 at the time.

The bank also came through the 1857 panic and the Civil War period stronger than ever. It was the only bank in the county from 1814 to the 1890s.

Due to the difficulties which preceded the Civil War, the directors on Nov. 26, 1860 decided to suspend the payment of specie. In accordance with the move by the banks of Philadelphia, the board stated that in regard to this "It was done as a precautionary measure, having understood the Philadelphia banks had suspended, and as the necessity which was then apparent has not at any time been experienced by this bank, the board is now rescinding its resolution and will resume the payment of specie." This occurred on April 1, 1861.

In April of 1861, the board directed that a subscription of \$200.00 be made toward the purchase of two hundred (200) muskets "to be held and kept by the town to be used for the defense of the people and property of the place."

During the early Civil War period, currency became extremely difficult to obtain, and individuals and firms in the North issued personal tickets which were redeemed at their place of business.

The great depression which was ushered in by the stock market crash in 1929 and continued into the 1930s found all of the city banks doing business as usual.

Not one had to close and go out of business.

\$6000 Cargo Sank At Hook in 1887

From Times, Jan. 22, 1887:

The Bark Proteus, Captain Peterson, from Philadelphia for Matanzas, sank in Marcus Hook harbor early yesterday morning from some unknown cause.

The crew jumped on board the ship J. W. Wendt, which lay alongside. The Proteus' cargo consisted of coal and coopersage and is valued at \$6000. She will be raised immediately. It is supposed she was cut through by the ice.

Bank System Here Started By 13 Men

Thirteen men started Delaware County's banking system.

They met Aug. 27, 1814, to form the first bank in the county, the Delaware County National Bank.

They were Jonas Eyre, Preston Eyre, Pierce Crosby, Joseph Engle, George Leiper, Peter Deshong, Dr. Samuel Anderson, Enos Sharpless, Charles Rogers, John G. Hoskins, Jonas Preston, Thomas Robinson and John Newbold.

They were the leaders in the community and men who did things, and their names loom large in the county's history.

Brief sketches of their lives follow.

DR. SAMUEL ANDERSON was not a native Delaware Countyman, but due to his practice here, was closely identified with the community. Prior to his location in Chester, he had been an assistant surgeon in the United States Navy. During the War of 1812, he raised a volunteer company called "the Mifflin Guards," and in 1814 served as its captain at Fort Dupont. For three years he represented the county in the legislature and in 1819 was elected sheriff.

After that, he was again appointed assistant surgeon in the United States Navy and assigned to a post under the command of Commodore Porter. He returned to Delaware County and was again elected to the legislature in 1823 and served at various times until 1835.

In 1841 he was appointed inspector of customs at the Lazaretto Quarantine Station and in 1846 was elected justice of the peace in Chester, which office he filled until his death on January 17, 1850.

PIERCE CROSBY ran a mill on Ridley Creek, having inherited it from his father. The Crosby Mills are first mentioned in 1713 and were located at Shoemakerville, which is now a portion of Chester located near the bridge which crosses Ridley Creek at Providence road. Pierce Crosby was a warden in St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

PETER DESHONG was of Huguenot descent who located in Philadelphia several years prior to the Revolution. His son, Peter Deshong, came to Chester when a young man and engaged in mercantile business.

Continued on Following Page

Local Clearing House Formed Back in 1894

By SAMUEL H. NEWSOME

Assistant Vice-President and Trust Officer

Delaware County National Bank Chester has had a clearing house which coordinates the activities of local banks since Feb. 1, 1894.

On that day the representatives of the various institutions met in the office of Henry C. Howard,

checks when funds were lacking in the bank.

Each bank was directed to notify the depositors "to discontinue the present practice of giving checks without funds in bank, and should the practice be persisted in after notice, the bank will be requested to close the account with such depositor, etc."

The annual report of the association dated April 1, 1896, showed clearings from May 17, 1893 to March 31, 1895 of \$24,706,254.22. The total clearings for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1896 were \$13,219,271.40.

Holiday Schedules

On Sept. 3, 1897, a meeting was called to consider whether the banks should remain open for business on Monday, Sept. 6, 1897, this day being known as Labor Day. It was decided that the banks should remain open on this day.

Later a meeting was held to consider what the banks should do on holidays, such as Lincoln's Birthday, Election Day "then held Feb. 15th," and Washington's Birthday. For the year 1898, it was decided that the banks should close on Washington's Birthday, but remain open on the other two days.

In the financing of the Spanish-American War, the United States Revenue Act of 1898 was passed, and the association decided that none of the banks should accept checks unless they were stamped in conformity with the Revenue Act.

On Oct. 27, 1898, the Chester banks observed a holiday in celebration of the "Peace Jubilee."

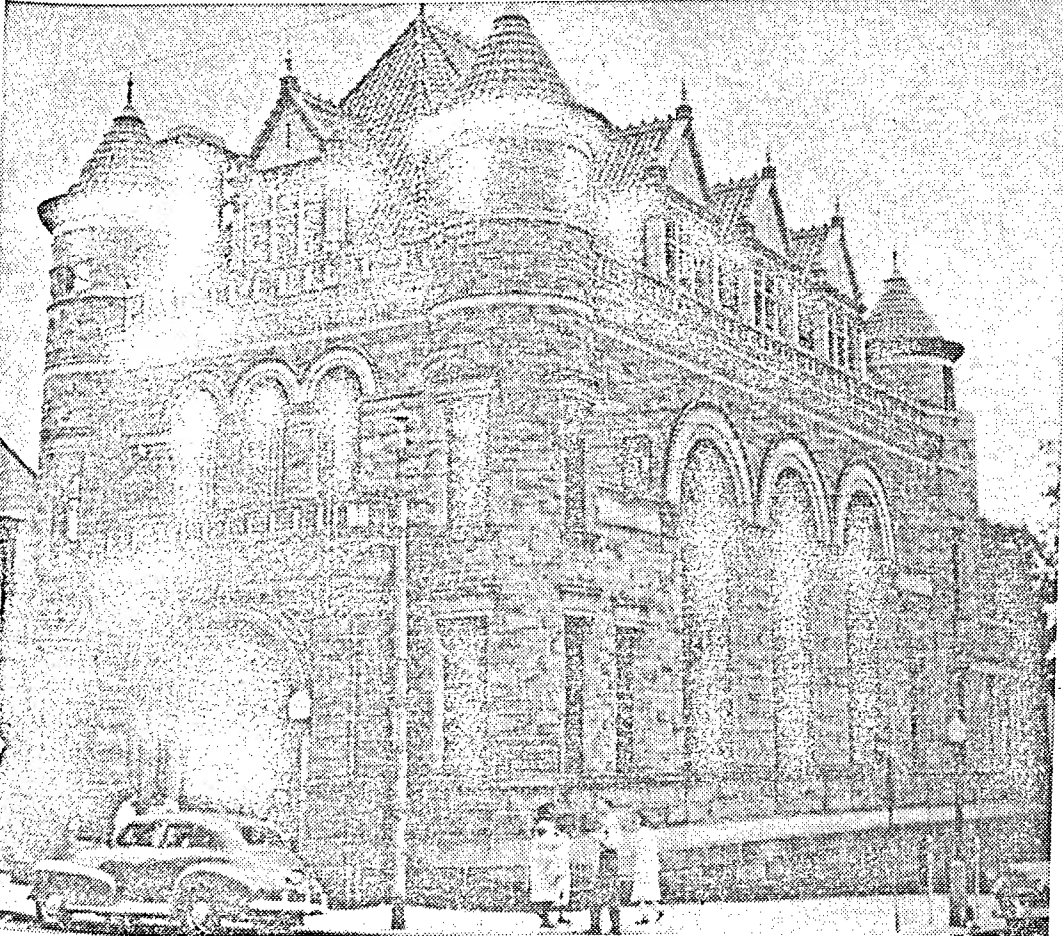
With further reference to holidays, on April 4, 1900, the association adopted a resolution: "Resolved that the various banks belonging to the Chester Clearing House Association observe holidays as follows: Lincoln's Birthday, February Election Day, Washington's Birthday, Good Friday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, November Election Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, Saturdays, after 12.00 noon, and all other days as may be declared holidays by either the state or national legislatures or by the president of the United States, or by the governor of the State of Pennsylvania."

Mourning for McKinley On Sept. 19, 1901, the Chester banks were closed as a day of mourning upon the burial of President William McKinley.

On Jan. 6, 1902, Cambridge-Trust Co. made application for membership in the association.

On April 1, 1903, the Pennsylvania National Bank made application for membership. This bank originally opened on 3d street between Engle street and Townsend street.

Continued on Following Page



CHESTER'S FIRST NATIONAL BANK didn't occupy this building in 1876. It came later, though the bank was organized as early as 1864. Aside from the county's magnificent courthouse, the bank building is one of the borough's architectural landmarks. The bank was granted full trust powers in 1925, thereby enabling it to give complete financial service to the community.



SOON 31 YEARS OLD—Interboro Bank & Trust Co., Prospect Park, was organized Oct. 19, 1920, and began business July 15, 1921, as a bank. The trust company was formed Dec. 31, 1929, enabling the institution to handle such affairs in addition to banking. The flourishing bank reflects the rapid growth which has characterized that community.

History of City Banking

Continued From Preceding Page

that job because of the fear that some wild youths might try to imitate the hair-raising exploits of "Sandy Flash."

Sandy Flash, or James Fitzpatrick, flourished a generation before, an enormously strong and romantic freebooter who had committed many robberies and other crimes in Chester and Delaware County areas.

For the accommodation of the new night watchman, the bank people built a sort of sentry box outside the building, where the watchman could sit and guard the place.

Of course, it happened. There were just as wild youngsters in those days as there are today.

One night while the watchman was dozing in his box, a group of hilarious youths wrapped strong rope around the sentry box.

The man couldn't get out, as he learned when the youths threw stones at the box to awaken him. He wasn't liberated until a drunk came along who heard the pounding inside the box and unwrapped it.

For much of the material in this article, the Chester Times is indebted to Samuel H. Newsome, who has delved into the history of local banking, and to the late Col. James A. G. Campbell.

Newsome is assistant vice-president and trust officer of the Delaware County National Bank. Col. Campbell was president of the Delaware County Trust Co., and an ardent student of the banking history, who presented a paper on the subject to the Delaware County Historical Society.

Discounted 3 Notes

On the day the bank opened business in its temporary 3d street quarters, the cashier discounted three promissory notes totaling \$1712.

At the end of the first year of business the bank showed assets of \$189,000.

For years it continued to be the only financial institution in the county, successfully weathering the panics of 1837 and 1857 and the emergencies created by the Civil War.

About the time that war Ward and Baker established a private bank, also in Market square. In time Ward retired and his partner George Baker ran the business, later taking Samuel Dyer as a partner.

In time the firm moved to 9 W. 3d street and William Appleby joined the organization.

In the meantime, the section west of the Chester River began to grow up with small boat building yards and some industry. Residents of that area began to clamor for a bank of their own, believing the city center was moving westward.

The result was the formation of the First National Bank in 1864. The organizers bought a property on the southwest corner of 2d and Penn streets. By 1871 it became apparent that the western section of the city could not support a bank of its own and the bank was moved to a building in Market street, just south of the old court house.

Next Came in 1883

The next banking development came in 1883 when the Chester National Bank was formed and took over the business of Dyer and Appleby.

Dyer was one of the organizers of that new institution, which opened for business April 1 with a capital of \$100,000. The bank was later moved to a site in Market street between 5th and 6th streets, where the M. J. Freed furniture store is now located.

All this time the county got along without the services of a trust company and the need became so acute that in 1885 a group formed the Delaware County Trust, Safe Deposit and Title Insurance Co., a title which later was shortened to Delaware County Trust Co.

Col. Campbell in his history of banking referred to the intense rivalry between the city's banks about that time.

"Some of that feeling," he recalled, "was caused by the way in which exchanges were made. A clerk would start out each morning with checks on other banks."

"Sometimes the clerks met in the street and exchanged checks and it took from an hour to an hour and a half to complete the exchanges."

"Then each bank paid the other bank whatever they pleased and frequently they owed a bank, say, \$5000. Sometimes one bank decided it had too much currency on hand and paid the others, to their dismay, entirely in currency."

Clearing House Formed

The situation was clarified later, in 1893, when the banks established the clearing house association which served to iron out all the differences.

The Delaware County Trust Co., located in Market square, next to the present Wolf Building. In order to carry out its trust functions that institution had to keep a force of men permanently in Media court-house to abstract all titles.

Soon residents of South Chester made another demand for a bank of their own and the Pennsylvania National Bank was formed in 1903 and located at 3d street near Engle street.

Two years before that another trust company appeared on the scene, a rival of the Delaware County Trust. The new trust institution took offices in the old building on the northeast corner of 5th and Market streets.

The building was the old Cambridge Hotel which had been converted into an office building. Hence the new banking venture took the name of Cambridge Trust Co.

That site had been bought by Robert and Richard Wetherill in 1885 from Elizabeth Appleby and a month after the transfer the structure was turned into an office building. John Wetherill, present chairman of the board of that institution, is a son of Richard, who participated in the purchase in 1885.

Other Changes

Other changes had taken place about this time, the First National Bank having erected its own building at the southwest corner of 5th and Market streets in 1889.

About this time, too, the Pennsylvania National Bank learned it too had guessed wrong about the West End. They were too far out of the financial center of the city.

So they moved to Market street, just above 4th street on the west side.

Next city banking development came in 1918 when the late Frank deFuria started a private banking business at 427 W. 3d st., which he continued to operate until his death some four years ago.

Now another voice was heard clamoring for a bank. This time the demand came from a northern section of the city, above the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks.

Merchants in that area complained of having to go all the way into the city center to make deposits.

The result was the Merchants Trust Co., which located at Edgmont avenue and Welsh street in 1919.

Then another institution was born, the Pennsylvania Title and Trust Co., formed in 1925 and which took part of the first floor with the Pennsylvania National Bank on Market street near 4th street.

Rapid Mergers

Rapid mergers and consolidations came in the 1930s.

Delaware County National Bank took over the Pennsylvania National Bank and the Merchants Trust Co.

The Chester National Bank & Cambridge Trust Co. consolidated to form the Chester-Cambridge Bank & Trust Co.

Delaware County Trust Co. absorbed by the Pennsylvania Title & Trust Co.

Branch banks have been established by two of the local institutions since the turn of the century.

Chester-Cambridge opened its Marcus Hook branch in 1915, which was moved to the present location, 10th and Market streets, in 1920.

The same bank tore down its original quarters in 1923 and erected the present modern structure into which they moved on Sept. 22, 1924. While the construction work was under way, the occupied temporary quarters nearby.

The other bank which expanded into branches was the Delaware County National, which opened offices in Essington and Darby.

Present officers and directors of the banks in Chester are:

CHESTER-CAMBRIDGE BANK AND TRUST CO.—John L. Wetherill, chairman of the board; Douglas R. Faith, president; George R. Crothers, vice-president, secretary and treasurer; William S. Blakeley Jr., vice-president and trust officer; Harry L. Gray, assistant secretary and assistant treasurer; George Rankin Jr., title officer; John H. Fryer, assistant title officer; Harrison B. Wetherill, assistant trust officer; J. H. Ward Hinkson, solicitor.

DIRECTORS: J. D. Shattuck, Douglas R. Faith, Chester Spencer, J. H. Ward Hinkson, William S. Blakeley Jr., Charles B. Houston 2d, G. M. Stull, John L. Black, Dr. J. William Wood, John L. Wetherill, Robert Wetherill Jr., and George L. Alston.

DELAWARE COUNTY NATIONAL BANK—C. P. Webster, president; J. Newton Pew, vice-president; LeRoy F. Wright, vice-president and cashier; Samuel H. Newsome, assistant vice-president and trust officer; E. A. Mery and S. W. Overholt, assistant vice-presidents; Katharine A. Strain, D. E. McGonigle, W. W. Hayes and S. W. Priestly, assistant cashiers, and W. R. Pierce, auditor.

DIRECTORS: Charles A. Acker, John G. Pew, William A. Faison, J. DeHaven Ledward, Edgar J. McGuiness, D. W. R. Morgan, J. P. Webster, Walter Palmer, J. Newton Pew, Howard M. Spencer, William M. Carney, E. Wallace Chadwick, Herbert C. Gross, Charles V. Roberts and Frank H. Griffin.

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MRS. SARA GILLESPIE, 230 E. 14th st., who has lived in Chester since birth. She will be 82 on Oct. 10. Her late husband worked at the Wetherill plant.

sorbed by the Pennsylvania Title & Trust Co.

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13 Men Started First Bank

Continued From Preceding Page

chandising. He became one of the leaders in the affairs of the borough. For 20 years he was one of the vestrymen at St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Throughout the years a member of the Deshong family served on the board of directors of the Delaware County National Bank until Clarence Deshong died in 1927.

JOSEPH ENGLE was commissioned by the courts as prothonotary recorder, register and clerk of courts, and was well acquainted with judicial procedure from many years experience. He was an associate judge, which, in that day was a layman sitting on the bench with the legal judge in order to express the layman's viewpoint on various cases at law. He died on April 18, 1857, in his 88th year. Engle street in the City of Chester, is named for him.

JONAS EYRE owned a farm in Chester on the west side of Chester River and north of where the Pennsylvania Railroad now passes through the town. This farm bordered the river to Upland and part of it was where the municipal parking lot is now located along 7th street. He is an ancestor of Mrs. Price, wife of Maj. Gen. William G. Price, jr.

PRESTON EYRE was the first cashier of Delaware County National Bank. At the time the bank opened for business in 1814, Preston Eyre kept a store at what is now 23 W. 3d st. The bank opened in the back of this store and business was conducted there for almost a year. This place is now occupied by the Zimmerman store, part being the original building.

Preston Eyre was one of the commissioners of Delaware County and one of the organizers of the Delaware County Mutual Insurance Co. Originally located in Chester, this company was afterward moved to Philadelphia where it became known as the Delaware Insurance Co. Eyre served as cashier of the bank until 1835 when he moved to a farm in McDonough County, Illinois. He is buried in Dubuque, Ia.

GEORGE G. LEIPER, an associate judge appointed by Governor Porter, was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania in 1803. He settled on the Leiper estate in Ridley Township and there, in 1811, established the first Sunday school in Delaware County. He was a lieutenant in the War of 1812, serving with the Delaware County Fencibles.

In 1818 he built, at his own expense, the Ridley Presbyterian Church, and in 1823 served as a member of the legislature. He so strongly urged state aid for the maintenance of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in Philadelphia that he was chosen a director of that institution, where he served for many years.

In 1828 he was elected a member of the 21st Congress, but declined a renomination. He was appointed an associate judge in 1843 and died in 1868 in his 83rd year.

JOHN NEWBOLD was the first president of the Delaware County Bank, serving until late 1815. He later moved to Bucks County, and in 1821 became president of the Farmers Bank of Bucks County, which is now the Farmers National Bank. This bank was organized on the same day as the Delaware County National Bank at Hulmeville, Pa., in 1814.

JONAS PRESTON was a doctor and a graduate of Edinburgh University.

Allan G. Tyson, James F. Cullin and William J. Wolf.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK—James C. Baker, chairman of the board; George W. Crawford, president; Chester E. Wright, vice-president and cashier; Pleasanton H. Ennis, vice-president; George B. Harvey and Paul Lane Ives, solicitors.

DIRECTORS: Samuel D. Clyde, George W. Crawford, Lawrence E. MacIntire, Samuel Lloyd Irving, George B. Harvey, James C. Baker, Harry L. Miller, James W. Lukens, Charles L. Flounders, Paul Lane Ives and Charles A. Ernst Jr.

versity and the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia. He also attended lectures in medicine at Paris, France.

He was a member of the Society of Friends but was expelled from the meetings due to his activities in the Whisky Insurrection in 1874. He stated that the Society of Friends might disown him but he would not disown them, and, consequently, continued to attend meetings even though he was ignored.

He served as state senator, where he was distinguished for his liberal views and foresight. He succeeded John Newbold as president of Delaware County National Bank, serving approximately a year and a half.

About 1817 he moved to Philadelphia where he enjoyed a large practice and where he took part in many benevolent projects.

When he died in 1836 he left approximately \$400,000 "toward founding an institution for the relief of indigent married women of good character, distinct and unconnected with any hospital, where they may be received and provided with proper obstetric aid for their delivery, and for suitable attendance and comforts during their period of weakness and susceptibility which ensues."

Under this provision of his will was established "Preston's Retreat." This hospital is still in existence at 20th and Hamilton streets, Philadelphia.

THOMAS ROBINSON was a captain in the merchants service and during the Tripolitan War was a lieutenant under Commodore Preble. He was with the American squadron which shelled Tripoli on June 21, 1804. Captain Robinson served in the War of 1812 and retired from the sea to private life in this vicinity. His home was down in the southern end of the county, near the present Lawn Croft Cemetery.

ENOS SHARPLESS lived in what is now Waterville, Nether Providence Township, and was gifted with much inventive ability. Along the creek he conducted a saw and grist mill and manufactured the first dye from dyewood in Pennsylvania.

The industry which he built was later converted entirely into dyewood manufacturing and, in recent years, became part of the American Dyewood Co. He invented many things, including a water gauge for the measuring of water. He served as director of the poor and as county auditor and died at the age of 85 years.

Clearing House Formed in '94

Continued From Preceding Page

Several months later it was reported that this bank had moved to 408 Market st.

In 1913 and 1914, a new income tax law and the Federal Reserve bank organization were subjects of discussion. Particular exception was taken by the members of the association to the taxes on banks, which amounted to \$2 per thousand of capital surplus and undivided profits, such tax being termed "discriminatory."

In 1916 upon the publishing of the Federal Reserve Board report which listed 12 cities in the Philadelphia area, Chester showed the highest increase of any associations clearings for the past year. The increase was 90.7 per cent as compared with Wilmington (being the next highest) with 73.9 per cent. Philadelphia was third with an increase of 59.5 per cent.

Liberty Loan Drive

During the First World War, the association was active in soliciting subscribers to the Second Liberty Loan and in the sale of United States War Savings Stamps.

During the war, 1000 houses were built in Chester, and the banks agreed to support the building.

Continued on Following Page

"IT'S A REAL GENERAL STORE"



The Marcus Hook General Store has proved beyond a shadow of a doubt that today's shoppers like a store that combines all the household needs under one roof. It saves time and patience... and when you shop with us you save money as well.

Through 30 years we have been convinced that the General Store need never have vanished from the American scene, for with each year we have gained a host of new friends who trust us because they have come to know us. Once you visit us at the Marcus Hook General Store you will join this ever-widening circle of friends.

**BRICK, CEMENT AND
PLASTERING TOOLS**

STORIZ ROSE JOHNSON
DISSTON MARSHALLTOWN

PLUMBING SUPPLIES

TRIMO RICHMOND
RIDGID GERBER
GREENFIELD GROSS
STILLSON KEYSTONE

**GLASS
RUG GOODS**

SLOANE ARMSTRONG
CONGOLEUM-NAIRN

GARDEN SUPPLIES

CONTINENTAL SCREENS and DOORS
NORTHROP KING-SEEDS
CYCLOPE FENCE and SCREENS
HOFFMAN DOBBINS SPRAYER
BURPEE SEED HUDSON SPRAYER
MANDEVILLE SEEDS GARDEN HOSE
INSECTICIDES
NIAGARA HAMMOND
VIGORO DUPONT

ELECTRICAL MATERIALS

COLUMBIA CABLE and ELECTRIC
SQUARE D HATFIELD
MURRAY PROGRESS
ALLIED METAL EARL LIGHT

PUMPS

LANCASTER STANDARD
MARCUS POLAK

HOTWATER HEATERS

TOASTMASTER BRADFORD
SCOTCH KNIGHT

CARPENTER TOOLS

STANLEY YANKEE
MILLER FALLS ESTWING
UNION CARBORUNDUM
PLUMB DEFIANCE
DISSTON DIXON
GERMANTOWN LUFKIN
ATKINS GENERAL
WEISS MASTER
KREAUTER PEXTO
IRWIN

POWER TOOLS

AMERICAN MACHINE and TOOL
MILLER FALLS
BLACK & DECKER ATLAS
BRADFORD MAY

GALVANIZED WARE

WHEELING

KEYS DUPLICATED

INDEPENDENT LOCK CO.

ROOFING PRODUCTS

BARRETT'S

GUNNING SUPPLIES

REMINGTON ITHACA
SAVAGE LEFEVER
MOSSBERG SUPER X
MARLIN PETERS
HOPPIE'S VISCOL
HARRINGTON & RICHARDSON

PAINTING SUPPLIES

SHERWIN WILLIAMS I.O.B.
VALSPAR PACO
MERKIN RED DEVIL
NU-FRIGERATOR FABULON
SHEFFIELD BANDEX
MYSTIK CALBAR
SCOTCH BRUSHES

HARDWARE IN GENERAL

AUTOYRE BATHROOM FIXTURES
ABRON CABINET BACKWOOD
MINNESOTA MINING & MFG. CO.
ATTACHMENT DU-FAST
GODILL PRATT TOOL CO.
NATIONAL MFG. CO. CONGRESS PULL
HYDE TOOL BOLTS and NUTS
LOCKWOOD LOCKS GETTY ADJUSTER
SKILLMAN LOCKS HINGES
GATES BELTS STAR SHIELD
IDEAL SASH BALANCE

FANS

G.E. FASCO
WESTINGHOUSE BEARNS
EMERSON DOMINICON

FISHING SUPPLIES

PENN POLES
OCEAN CITY REELS
PFLEUGER LINES
KINGFISHER NETS
MONTAGUE

TOYS

SIEBERT'S BIKE and CARRIAGE
MARX TOYS ROYAL XMAS LIGHT
COLLISON BIKE COLUMBIA BIKE

HOUSEFURNISHINGS

ALADDIN VACUUM BOTTLE
KORDITE ROPE KABAR
PLASTER BROOM POLISHES
CHAMOIS WEAREVER
DISHES COMET
GLASSWARE POT
CLEANERS PRESTO
CLOCKS

POWERMOWERS

TORO MOTO MOWER
REO EXCELLO
DAVIS F & N
MAST'R CUT

Clearing House Formed in '94

Continued From Preceding Page

ing by aiding in the financing of the projects.

In 1918, the employment situation became so bad that the association requested deferment from the draft of their officers and clerks.

Chester being one of the busiest centers of industry and shipbuilding in the United States, it was felt that the war effort would be curtailed if these men were taken into the armed forces.

On Dec. 3, 1919, Merchants Trust Co. applied for membership in the association.

In 1921 a special meeting of the association was held to discuss the proposed daylight saving ordinance which was then before the city council

Payroll Deliveries

On July 13, 1923, the matter of delivering payrolls by the banks was brought before the association. The association decided that the banks could not deliver such payrolls unless they were properly indemnified against loss and adequately compensated for their service.

On Aug. 10, 1923, the Chester banks were closed on the day of the burial of President Warren G. Harding.

In 1924, the clearing house discussed advertising with the idea that it should be restricted to daily newspapers, weekly newspapers, billboards, posters, street car posters or placards and local city telephone directories.

In 1928, a resolution was passed covering service charges on checking accounts. In 1931, it was reported that total clearings from May 17, 1893 to Dec. 31, 1930, amounted to \$1,527,022,686.49. In 1932, wire service was considered as a means of paying bills through the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

The association also considered the maximum balance upon which interest should be paid in the savings fund.

Depression Days

The year 1933 opened with unrest, this was the height of the depression. On March 1, the association met to discuss the situation, and agreed that 30 days' notice on savings fund withdrawals should be enforced in order to break up the practice of hoarding of cash or coin.

On March 4, a telegram was received from the Federal Reserve Bank in Philadelphia notifying the banks of a proclamation by Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania closing the banks on Saturday, March 4, and Monday, March 6.

The proclamation stated that "because of the declaration of the bank holiday in New York, Illinois and a number of other states, similar action in Pennsylvania has become unavoidable. Were our banks to remain open, it demands upon them would impose an impossible burden."

On March 6 another telegram was received from the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia in which attention was directed to the proclamation of the president declaring a bank holiday from Monday, March 6, through March 9, inclusive.

The making of change or exchange of currency in the various denominations for an equal amount of currency or coin was permitted. No gold or gold certificates were to be paid out in making such exchange. Depositors were also permitted to have access to their safe deposit boxes under supervision of an officer of the bank.

Script Issued

The association discussed the issuance of currency, using script as a substitution for the currency, and

after a conference with the Federal Reserve Bank officers, procedure was adopted for the issuance of script certificates.

In order properly to handle the custody and issuing of certificates and any other procedures in connection with it, the election of a trustee was deemed necessary, the Delaware County National Bank being elected to the position of trustee.

It was decided that each of the banks should deposit with the trustee an amount of currency to secure the script certificates which were issued to it. On March 14, 1933, the bank holiday being over, the association discussed the matter of calling in the script certificates.

Those certificates should be redeemed as rapidly as possible and recommendation was made that the association advertise their desire to cancel the script, and that it should be presented to the banks as soon as possible.

Throughout the years which followed, the association met from time to time to discuss such matters as the competition of the Postal Savings System, service charges and fees on various items for collection, interest on savings and time deposits and the reduction of interest, which until 1934 had been at 3 pct. on savings, and the Fair Labor Standards Act.

In 1949, Saturday closing was approved. In that year the association agreed that the banks join in the first "Know Your Bank Week" which was held in Pennsylvania.

The first president of the association was J. Howard Roop, who served from 1894 until 1922. From that time, it was the practice each year to rotate the presidency among the various banks. The first secretary of the association was George M. Booth, who served from 1894 until 1919.

Present officers are Washington L. Atlee, president, and George W. Crawford, secretary.

Atlee is president of the Delaware County Trust Co. and Crawford is president of the First National Bank.

From Times Sept. 19, 1888

Dr. Carver, of Bethel Township, had the pleasure of carving and cutting up a canteloupe that weighed 11 pounds and measured 31 inches in circumference. It was raised by Charles M. Cheyney, a well-known farmer in Bethel.

McKINLEY YACHT GOES DOWN—Among Fred Havercamp's old photographic plates (he was snapping the shutter before the turn of the century) this picture of the yacht Eleanor was found as she rested on the bottom of ice-filled Chester River at the Reading Railroad bridge. The story behind it links Chester with William McKinley, 25th president of the United States, who was shot by Leon Czolgosz, and died from the assassin's bullet on Sept. 14, 1901. His yacht was sold to a man who got it as far as Chester River, when she sprang a leak and sank.

them quite a sprinkling of politicians," stated a "jotting" in another column of the paper.

Killed by Train

Another local story told of the death of William Crossen, 56, who slipped under a train at Chester depot. His arm was mangled by the train wheels, and amputated by Dr. William Ulrich.

I. D. Chalfant's Media and Chester Stage Line was advertised in the edition. The stage made three trips from Chester each day, and three from Media. The fare was 25 cents each way, the advertisement stated.

Last local story on page four lauded "The Steamer Mary Morgan."

"Chesterians are proud of the Mary Morgan She is certainly a beautiful boat. This morning she went off to Cape May laden with the happy excursionists of the Church of the Immaculate Heart."

Lawyers' Cards

In those days, is was not considered unethical for lawyers to advertise, and the front page columns carried professional cards for George M. Booth, Market square; P. Bradley, 320 Market; John B. Hanum, Room No. 3, Penn Buildings; D. M. Johnson, S. E. Corner Market Square; George B. Lindsay, S. E. Corner Market Square; J. N. Shanafelt, 320 Market; William Shaler Johnson, 527 Broad st., and W. Ross Brown, 631 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

Local news was confined to the fourth and last page of the paper. Top story of the day was an account of the Sunday activities at Chester Heights Camp Meeting. "Two long trains filled to repletion with Philadelphians passed Chester on their way to the camp meeting in the morning. Many persons boarded the trains at Chester, although most of those in attendance from this city went in carriages," the account stated.

"There are now 40 cottages and 60 tents occupied, and it is estimated that the number of people who occupy them . . . will reach nearly 800. Yesterday there was over 3000 people on the ground," the Evening News reported.

"Visitors at Chester Heights Camp Meeting Grounds yesterday were plentiful, and among

obj: is to develop optimism as a philosophy of life, promote interest in good government and civic affairs, inspire respect for law, promote patriotism, work for international friendship among all people, and to aid and encourage development of youth throughout the world.

Times Editorial (1887)

One good improvement next year would be, when the Penn Globe Gas Company's contract is renewed, for council to see that it is made for the lamps to burn all night.

What Chester Makes...

BELMONT IRON

.... Makes Chester

Chester Optimist Club, chartered in December, 1939, concentrates on promotion of boys's work. The idea is for each member to be a friend of the boy.

Dr. John P. Nolan, a member of city council, was the first president. The club received its charter at a fete in Springhaven Club. It had 80 members. J. Wayne Hamilton was the first secretary.

The sponsoring unit was Upper Darby Optimist Club.

Dr. Nolan was elected to a second term. His successors have been Dr. Charles T. Wood, Carl Mr. M. Crawford, John M. Bullock, Dr. W. Nivin Wherry, Samuel Newsome, Dr. James Langford, Dr. Lewis English, William Degar, Edward Field, Joseph W. deFuria and Charles Ottey, the incumbent.

Supports Many Groups

The club in the past has supported many groups, including Chester Red Cross, YMCA, Camp Sunshine, Chester Boys Club and others. It organized and supported for many years its own Optimist Boys Club.

For years the club has raised funds by staging an annual musical comedy show in February at Smedley Junior High School.

Last year the Optimists in cooperation with Chester Business

Men's Association and Chester school district sponsored the Halloween window painting contest.

More than 300 students from the art departments competed for prizes.

Chester is a member of 2d District, Optimist International. Its

Congratulations

TO THE CHESTER TIMES

ON ITS 75th ANNIVERSARY

FROM A FRIEND AND NEIGHBOR

OHEV SHOLOM

SYNAGOGUE CENTER

AND ITS AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

ANNIVERSARIES

ARE WORTH

REMEMBERING

There's a fondness for recalling the happy past which everyone enjoys . . . and we've seen people come into Dallett's purposefully searching for the emblem of those happy years . . . in diamonds, watches, or jewelry. They have left us, satisfied that they have found just the right token of a cherished memory.

We, too, have the cherished memory of serving Chester buyers for 31 years. And we should like to present the Chester Times, today celebrating 75 years as the community's outstanding newspaper, with a mythical diamond of appreciation on its Diamond Jubilee.

Congratulations

to the

CHESTER

TIMES

Lou DALLETT

JEWELER

513 EDGMONT AVE.

CREDIT? WHY CERTAINLY!

OPEN FRIDAY EVENING

GOOD SERVICE

IMPERIAL

HOTEL & RESTAURANT

7th and Welsh St., Chester

Ph. 2-6634-2-9398

Our Dining Room and Bar are

Delightfully Air-Conditioned

BEST DRAFT BEER IN TOWN

ENJOY A

MEAL THAT IS

DISTINCTIVE

Join us for a meal that is delicious and distinctive. You are sure to enjoy the variety of menu and efficient service at reasonable prices. We are specially noted for our delicious sea food featuring shrimps and deviled crab.

GOOD FOOD

IS OUR BUSINESS

ENJOY A

MEAL THAT IS

DISTINCTIVE

GOOD SERVICE

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Newspaper World's Own Old Timers Have Been Colorful in Last 75 Years

One of the minor tragedies of the newspaper game is the dearth of material available on the former newsmen who pounded the streets for news in the gaslight era.

A great army of anonymous writers, these men were in the front row of local and national events, reporters who preserved for all time the important item and the trivial detail of personages obscure and widely-known.

The Chester Times, through its 75 years has had many such men on its staff. At the time the Morning Republican was owned by the Times Publishing Co., prior to its complete absorption in 1923, the reporters worked under the same roof.

There are names that haunt the modern Times building on 8th street.

Some Still at Work

Some of the veterans are still

working at their trade. Jasper R. Phillips, pressman on the Times for 56 years, has steadily grown younger through the years, but many others were twisted, and broken in the daily rush to make the deadline.

Back before World War I the Morning Republican employed a reporter by the name of Al Bumm. Al narrowly missed living up to his last name, for he was often unable to meet the temptations of a reporter who had to pick up a great deal of news and items in saloons and pool parlors of the day.

When Al would go up to Philadelphia with the boys, he would point out a row of houses and say, "We owned that once."

Later it was discovered that Al's family had been very wealthy, and had owned vast areas of Philadelphia real estate. This reporter, a short man with a long nose

for news, is part of the newsroom legend today.

Charlie Ross

Another man who has become a newsroom legend was Charlie Ross, a former city editor about 35 years ago, and finally writer of the "50 Years Ago" feature.

The wonderful thing about Charlie is that all who remember him open up in the same manner, "He was the most pleasant, diplomatic person I have ever known."

Charlie needed all his diplomacy one time when an angry reader decided to end the Times for good, with a bomb. He called the editor and Charlie picked up the phone.

"I've got a bomb, and I'm going to slip it in the building, and that'll fix all of you."

No Bomb

Charlie, his contemporaries say, never turned a hair. His soft voice went on at an even keel, and after 20 persuasive minutes snuffed out the short fuse in the reader's mind. If the real bomb ever existed, it never made a report worth noting afterward.

The old Times building on Market street holds most of the legends. The back door was on the alley back of city hall (City Hall Plaza). When the patrol wagon rolled the reporters could hear it start and sometimes caught a ride to the scene of the accident or disturbance.

Kelley was Busy

Maybe you remember Lawrence Kelley who was business manager of the times before World War I. If Kelley became sick the paper almost quit publication. He was also circulation manager and bill collector. He had to bundle the papers of the edition and meet the Media trolley car and throw the papers at the motorman's feet for delivery at the county seat.

Milton Carroll, who was widely-known throughout the town as advertising manager, was a successful recruit from the printing and editorial side of the paper.

Former Mayor Samuel E. Turner is a well remembered old Timer. Turner was a newspaperman as well as a public official. He had served an appointive term on council and was mayor for a spell before he later ran in regular election for the post.

Proud of his earlier achievement, he reacted pleasantly to those members of his staff who called him "Mayor" while he was managing editor.

Tobacco Trouble

The hazards of the printing and newspaper trade were different from those encountered today, because of the habits and mores of the times.

It was once thought that chewing



SAMUEL M. BURKE
Former Times Editor

tobacco cut the dust and it became a necessary vice in the profession.

One day Mayor Turner called one of his news reporters over to get some data on a story. The long gangling red haired cub was well indoctrinated in the foibles of his profession, and nursed a large wad of chewing tobacco in his right jaw.

Caught by Turner's intense briefing, the reporter tried to keep from swallowing, but time went on, and the acrid flavor of the cut plug was giving him a bad time.

Back Too Soon

Finally Turner turned away, giving the reporter a time to aim for the nickel cuspidor at the corner of the desk. Unfortunately, Turner was quick in his movements. He had picked up some notes and as he wheeled back to the reporter the papers got in the line of fire.

The disgust and impatience of the editor are remembered today by the reporter, James A. F. Glenney, former managing editor of the Chester Times, now financial editor of the Journal-Every Evening, in Wilmington.

To those on the Times today all that can be gleaned of old timers is an item here and an anecdote there.

Greats and near-greats of the profession are remembered. William Cameron Sproul started to write for the Times when a student at Swarthmore. He later became part owner and went from his editorial chair to the governor's chair in Harrisburg.

Pearson on Times

Drew Pearson was a Times correspondent while a student at Swarthmore, and still remembers his initiation into the profession on this paper.

Then there was Harry Proctor, a former reporter and city editor of the Times who went on to the old and now defunct Public Ledger in Philadelphia, and later became the Bulletin's top political writer. Two weeks after Harry retired with honors from the Bulletin, while working on a book, he died.

Damon Runyon, celebrated American newspaperman and author, often stopped in the newsrooms of the Times to pound out his copy when he was staying with the late James F. (Baron) Dougherty in Lelperville.

Dr. William T. Ellis, for 30 years the nation's outstanding religious columnist, made his start on the Times while he lived in Swarthmore. He died in York recently.

Editor-Author Pierce

Ellwood Pierce, a big name in the profession on the west coast, was a former city editor, and authored the book "I Went to War," which was popular after the first world conflict.

Dorothy Anne Harrison, a Chester High graduate, worked on the Times before going to the Ledger and the Record in Philadelphia. She runs her own agency today.

Jack Surrick, of Bowling Green, a former WCAU executive and now an owner of a Baltimore radio station, learned his craft at the Times. He married the former Times social writer Florence Derbyshire, who is widely-known.

Rachael Hannum Donaldson, daughter of former Judge John B. Hannum, was another Times social writer.

Dr. Vedder

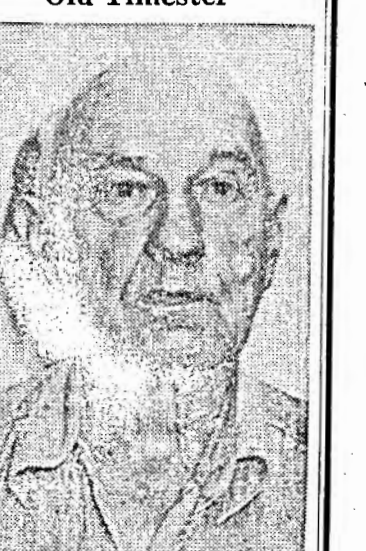
Dr. Henry Clay Vedder came from his post on Crozer Theological faculty to write for the Times. A small dapper man, never to be found without a jaunty step and a cane, he created a complete legend of his own.

For years this "youngster in his 70s" wrote the religious column titled "A Chiel and His Notes" which he explained was Scottish for child. Author of 20 books on religious subjects, he had too much energy to retire when his 70 years forced him to leave Crozer.

His associates on the newspaper often wondered how he managed to dress so well on an income that did not seem to allow for sartorial excellence.

Dr. Vedder, never a man to cover or hide a foible in himself,

Old Timer



THOMAS DOYLE, 34 W. 8th St., who was born in a house at 513 W. 2d St., Sept. 3, 1876, four days before the Chester Times was founded. He still works every day as a carpenter at the Eddystone Print Works.

Street Light Visible In Daytime Only

From Times, June 7, 1888:

The residents of Ulrich street complain that the electric light on that street, between 3d and 5th streets, can only be seen in the daytime—at night it doesn't burn.

The people amuse themselves or dark nights by making bets that they can locate the light, and they carefully count their steps in order that they will not make a mistake and get into the wrong house on their return.

Mistakes sometimes happen, though, and last night a man came near precipitating a row by walking into a pantry, and feeling for a bottle he keeps there. Finding none, he began to growl and accused a lady sitting in the room of drinking the elixir. His mortification was deep when he discovered that he was in the wrong house and that the lady he was abusing was not his wife, but a leading 4th ward advocate of prohibition.

He spent a good bit of time on South street in Philadelphia, and managed to pick up at very reasonable prices suits that were seen only in the Union League.

Tremendous Reader

On his way home he would buy the "pocket books" of the day, Wild West romances, lurid adventures and other topics, and read them voraciously far into the night.

Once an astonished questioner called him on "reading this trash when he was an author himself, a theologian. . . and more of the same vein."

"Sir", Dr. Vedder replied, "I have never read anything from which I have not derived some benefit."

One thing the theologian could never abide in the newspaper office was profanity. His silent disapproval cleaned up many a conversation, his former associates recall.

Ned Hilgert

Edwin G. Hilgert comes to mind, speaking of theologians, although Ned was certainly not clerical in any real sense.

Ned, who died recently after retirement in 1946 as telegraph editor, was a half century man—printer, telegrapher and editor.

A wonderfully rich personality, he had his idiosyncracies. He disliked sports news although as editor, he gave it its just place. He was a tremendously well read individual, a repository of the unusual and rarely known fact. He was a student of the Bible and could outquote the average theologian.

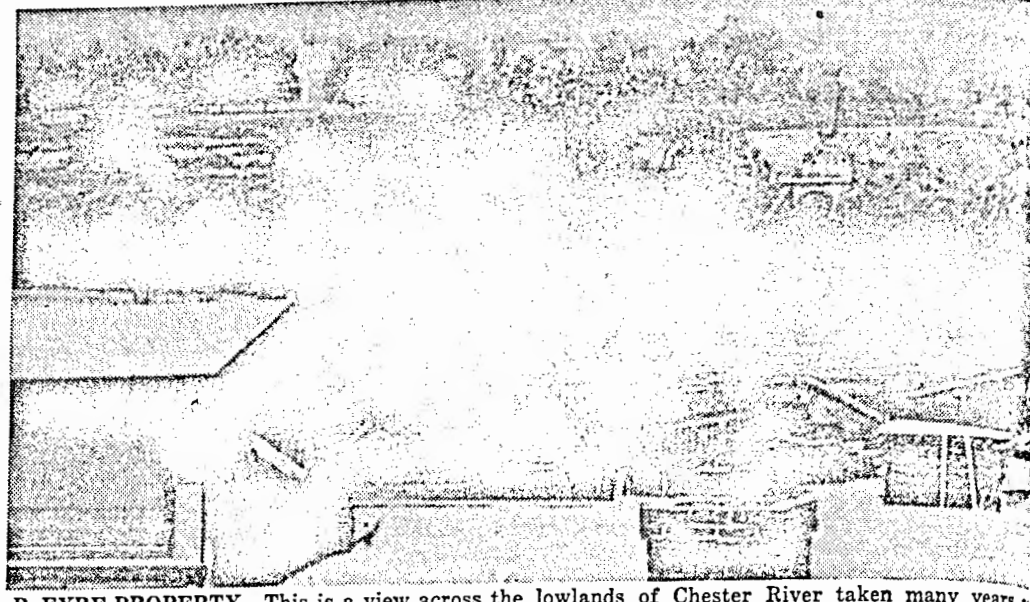
Tough physically, he once lived on a farm a mile and a quarter above Boothwyn station. He walked the distance to the train every day for many years.

Quits Job 10 Years

Once Ned was detained by a flizzard. He was met by his boss who, upon learning the facts said, "Ned, I'm afraid you'll have to move closer to the Times or else."

Ned said, "Then it's else" and walked out. He returned in 10

Continued on Following Page



J. P. EYRE PROPERTY—This is a view across the lowlands of Chester River taken many years ago from the site of one of the Bunting lumber yards that extended along 9th street from Sprout to V streets. Before the dyke was built around the river bed (to the right of the picture) the area was marshland, and provided a skating and gunning area for young Chesterites around the beginning of the century. It was then called Preston Lake. An old ice house was located to the left of the picture on the edge of what is now the Eyre Park development of 200 homes. Crozer Theological Seminary on the hill back of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad embankment at the top of the picture.



FAITHFULLY SERVING THE COMMUNITY

GEORGE J. WHITE

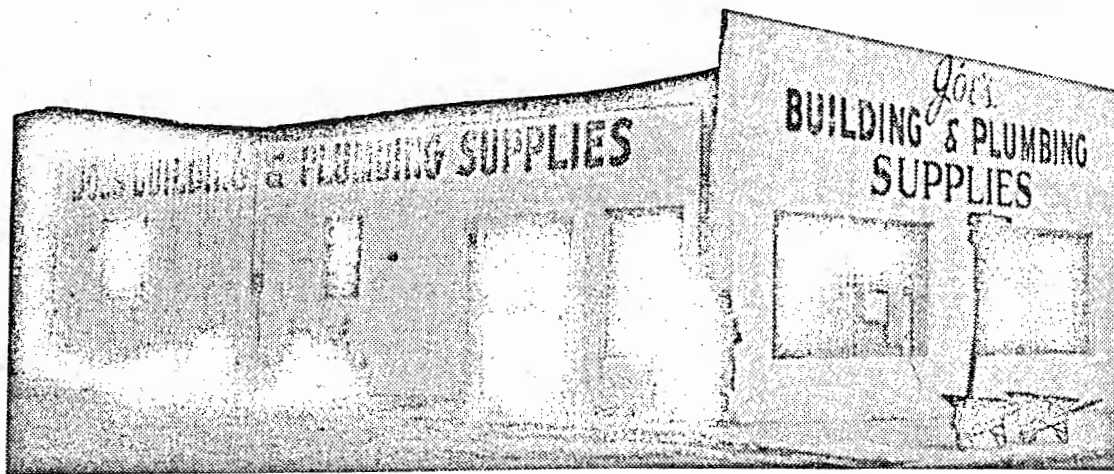
WHITE'S FUNERAL HOME

"There is a Difference"

Ninth and Madison Sts.

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HERE'S A GOOD TIP!

FOR
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CONGRATULATIONS
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ON ITS
75th ANNIVERSARY

All Good Buys at Joe's

Storm Doors—all sizes.
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MAY STORE Values

..... Have been one of the chief items of interest to Chester Times Readers for many, MANY years!

MAY STORE has been recognized as
**CHESTER'S LOW PRICED
Leaders in Women's Wear**
for nearly 30 years!

To bring you exact copies of Broadway's latest fashion hits—at a mere fraction of their Broadway price—has been the aim and REASON for the success of this business.

**AS WE SALUTE THE CHESTER
TIMES AND ITS READERS**

on this Anniversary Occasion. Remember — it's the MAY STORE for popular priced Fall Coats and Suits!

THE May STORES
320 MARKET ST. CHESTER PA.

Newspaper World's Own Old Timers Have Been Colorful in Last 75 Years

Continued from Preceding Page

years, running his own job printing works in the interim.

There was no hardening of the mental arteries in Ned Hilgert. In 1908 when the trolley strike tied up local transportation, even state troopers had to be called in to try to maintain order.

Hilgert was against the strike with all the force of his iron will. Although trolleys ran under trooper protection, they were the target of the strikers who found a plentiful pile of stones around the sidings.

Cars Were Targets

Because of this no resident would risk being bombarded with rocks so the cars often traveled without a single soul aboard, save one, Ned Hilgert.

He would sit in the front seat, fold his muscular arms over his chest, and stare at the strikers along the cars' path. No stone-thrower could scare Hilgert. Yet 33 years later Ned joined a union and participated in a strike himself.

In the composing room there have been revered personalities and characters as well. Dan Fenner is remembered as a composing room foreman, as well as Howard Pennington who was also in charge of the "third floor."

Monty S. Montague, who preceded Nick Fellman, the present chief in the composing room, was quite a figure. Monty was a Spanish American War veteran and a great veterans' organization man.

Monty vs. Ned

On this he was often the butt of jokes from the composing room

and the newsroom. Even in the 8th street building wise-cracking reporters would pen caustic notes about Monty's favorite war, sign Ned Hilgert's name, and send it up the pneumatic tube.

For days afterwards Hilgert would be shunned by Monty, often to Ned's wonderment. Then it would all come out and the old friendship would be renewed. . . until the next time.

Dawson Young, Conrad Journey and George Carpenter, veteran linotype men of the composing room, have held their own through decades of their junior associates.

It's dangerous to speak about your own contemporaries, but to make this warmed-over and second hand reminiscence somewhat current, five persons stand out in the newsroom.

Joe Trout-Sports Writer

Amiable Joe Trout was once Times sports editor. Joe had not always been sports editor. In fact he didn't particularly care for sports, but in the shuffle of the profession of relatively small newspapers, he, like others, could draw any of a dozen different assignments.

One day the editor said, "Joe, you're sports editor. Go cover the game in Upland."

Joe took a sheaf of copy paper, a stubby pencil and hopped the Upland car. He sat on the clubhouse steps, and took notes. The players didn't know he was there. Getting back to the newsroom, he wrote his first story. It was a gem—interesting and pithy, except it lacked one or two essentials—who the players were, and who won.

"Jimmy" Glenney had worked on the Times before World War I, then enlisted, and helped cover Europe for the Stars and Stripes.

A carefree boy at the time, Glenney made friends wherever he went. One was Wally Walgren, the great wartime cartoonist.

Glenney recalls the time when Wally, greatly the worse for a one-sided battle with some French wine, rolled into his Paris office just as General Pershing was making an inspection of the Stars and Stripes.

The brass was frantic. What should they do with Wally? They locked him in his office and met the general. After the routine job, Pershing turned to the CO and said, "Strange, I don't remember meeting that cartoonist Walgren on my rounds. Is he here?"

Pershing and Wally

"Well, er—yes. . ." mumbled the flustered CO.

"I want to see him, I want to shake his hand," said the famous general.

Glenney pictured the frightened inspection party that preceded the general to Wally's office. There the door was unlocked, and Wally was found sleeping away peacefully.

They awakened the cartoonist, who stiffened to attention and faced Pershing.

"Walgren, I don't think I have ever had the pleasure of meeting you before," said the general.

"Well, general, I don't think I have had the pleasure of meeting you before either," Walgren is alleged to have replied. With that he collapsed on his desk and went back to sleep again. The general closed the door gently so that Wally wouldn't be disturbed again.

Top Reporter

Glenney came back from the wars and developed into one of the best reporters the Times veterans can recall. He has an uncanny nose for news (almost intuition) and is never rushed to a point that he is not on top of his story.

William J. King, present county editor of the Times, was and remains a colorful personage about the paper after 40 years as reporter and editor.

A West End youth, he was a piano player, and played for vaudeville teams and in the early movie houses. Later he became a pipe organist with the John P. Harris Amusement Company, Pittsburgh.

Samuel Morse Burke, former courthouse reporter, city editor, managing editor, and church editor, was one of the outstanding men of the Times.

Shorthand Pioneer

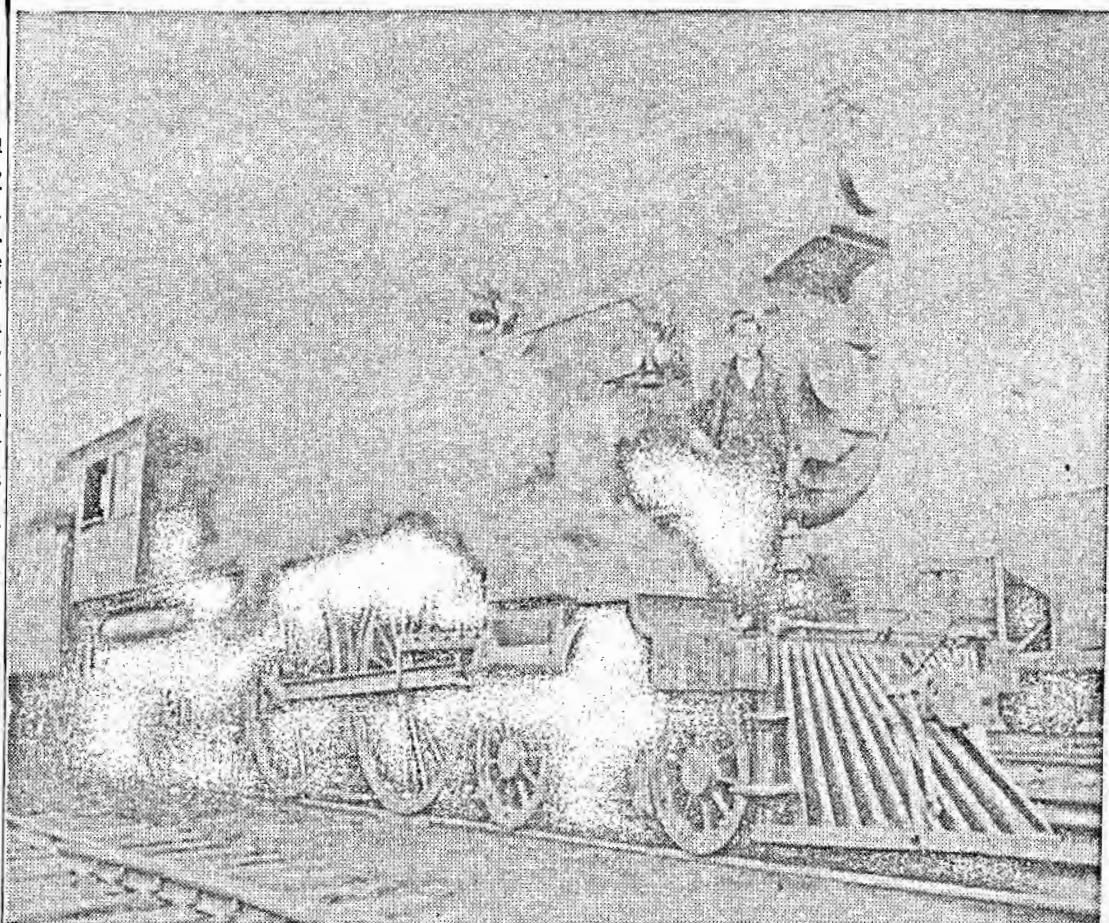
Sam was the first Times reporter to master shorthand, and so proficient did he become that while covering court in Media the judges used to call him in to get the exact wording on a case.

Sam was the Chester Times to the man on the street for many decades.

There was Hugh B. (Doc) Hayes of Upland, who was a reporter for both the Morning Republican and Times early in the present century. Later an Upland druggist for 32 years, he managed several of Upland's championship baseball teams.

Active in politics he was Burgess of Upland and president of its council and school board during his career.

There are countless others, Frank Hickey, Laird Lichtenwal-



46 YEARS AGO, below Lamokin Station, this railroadman posed on the front of one of the locomotives that were a familiar sight in this area early in the century.

ner who started as a cub and jumped to Fortune in two years as Stephen Laird, and broadcast the first news of the German blitzkrieg from Berlin for WCAU, Eugene Sutton, Buck Weaver, John Parkinson, Eddie Johnston, H. P. Bartow, Lawrence Barrett 2d, and Samuel McDowell.

The list goes on with Alvin Mills, Arthur "Pos" Blakeley, Jim McGowan, (one of the paper's finest police reporters), John Shoemaker, Edgar J. Magnin, (father of the present city editor "Bud" Magnin), Eddie Wright, Harry Cullis, Marshall Megill, Walter Selheimer, Thomas Entwistle, Del Stanton.

These and many more were the body, bones and brain of the Chester Times. Many perhaps shared

business exerts great reserves of more of the foibles and idiosyncrasies of mankind; for this hectic Times.

Congoleum Co. Had Start in Erie in 1911

Congoleum-Nairn, Inc., is a company which has expanded many times over the years. The business actually had its start in 1911 at Erie with the manufacture of a floor covering called rug border.

As the business increased, expansion was necessary, and the company bought ground and constructed a plant at Trainer in 1912. The plant employed less than 100 when it opened.

This plant was for the manufacture of enamel surface felt base to compete with the inexpensive grades of linoleum. Engineers perfected a device by which rug with a complete pattern and a border could be printed on machines, which gave the company an exclusive right to print such rugs by machinery.

The original business was conducted in the name of the United Roofing & Manufacturing Co., a Pennsylvania corporation, all of the common stock being owned by the Barrett Co., a Delaware firm. New Corporation Formed

In 1916 a new corporation was organized under the name the Congoleum Co. of Pennsylvania and the entire assets of the United Roofing & Manufacturing Co. were transferred to the new outfit. The Barrett Co. continued to hold the entire capital stock of the Congoleum Co. of Pennsylvania.

In 1919, Congoleum Co., Inc., was organized under the laws of New York and acquired from Barrett the assets of Congoleum of Pennsylvania. That same year, Congoleum Co., of Canada, Ltd., was organized to make and distribute Congoleum products there.

In 1920, a controlling interest in the Farr & Bailey Manufacturing Co. at Camden, N. J., a linoleum maker, was acquired, and a year and a half later Congoleum Co. of Delaware was organized in that state to establish a distributing agency for products in South America. Congoleum Co. of Delaware is entirely owned by Congoleum-Nairn, Inc.

Also in 1921, Maryland Felt & Paper Co., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Congoleum Co., Inc., was incorporated to make and distribute felt paper, and that same year it bought the real estate and equipment of Baltimore Roofing & Asbestos Manufacturing Co. Subsequently, these assets were acquired by Congoleum-Nairn and since then the former company has been inactive.

New York Group

In 1923, Bonded Floors Co., Inc., was incorporated in New York to carry on the business of flooring engineers and contractors. The operations of this company were discontinued at the end of 1928. Since then Bonded has been inactive.

In 1923, the plant of the Salem Manufacturing Co. at Salem, N. J., was bought, providing additional facilities. In 1924, the Nairn Linoleum Co., Newark, N. J., was merged with Farr & Bailey, a subsidiary of Congoleum. The assets of the merged company were then acquired by Congoleum Co., Inc., at which time the name was changed to Congoleum-Nairn, Inc.

The Trainer plant of the company presently employs more than 1100. I. R. MacElwee is manager of the local plant as well as the one at Salem.

From Times Nov. 6, 1876

Why is a side saddle like a four quart measure? Because both are intended to hold a gal on.

Franklin Firemen Paraded For Harrison's Inauguration

Members of the Franklin Fire Engine Co. No. 32, of Philadelphia, Co. paraded in Washington on March 4, 1889, when Benjamin Harrison was inaugurated as president.

The Chester Times described the firemen's departure from the city as follows:

"The Franklin Fire Co. left their engine house on Concord avenue soon after 9 o'clock yesterday morning and marched to the Twelfth street depot, escorted by Oglesby's Band. Chief Marshal Dr. J. L. Forwood made a fine appearance with his fireman's uniform on, and the handsomely bedecked hose carriage showed to excellent advantage.

"The carriage was placed on a platform car which stood on a siding and crowds surrounded and admired it. Both of the depot platforms were crowded with people who had gathered to see the company off, and the line extended up and down Edgmont and Providence avenues, and even on Madison and the other nearby streets.

"At 10 o'clock a special train of seven cars arrived. The three forward cars were filled with excursionists from up the road, and the four rear cars were reserved for the Chester firemen and their friends. These four cars were comfortably filled, although all who went from this city could have been crowded into three cars.

"The Franklin had as guests sev-

eral members of the Fairmount Engine Co. No. 32, of Philadelphia, and at Wilmington they were joined by a number of firemen from that city. Along the sides of the cars containing the Chester crowd were stretched pieces of white muslin on which appeared the words, 'Franklin Fire Co. No. 1, Chester, Pa.'

"The train backed onto the siding and attached to the car on which was the hose carriage, and at 10.10 it moved off toward the national capital, carrying upwards of 200 Chesterians.

"Mayor Coates, ex-Mayor Forwood, ex-Alderman S. L. Armour, Chief Engineer Andrew McClure, ex-Clerk of Select Council George G. Jones, Joseph F. Brewster, ex-Chief William H. Williams were among the faces seen looking from the car windows as the train moved off."

From Times Sept. 16, 1886

The Baltimore & Philadelphia Railroad will commence running passenger trains between Philadelphia and Baltimore on Sunday next. Wor. is being pushed ahead as rapidly as possible all along the line, to put it in good working condition, and it will not be long before passenger trains will be running clean through.

IF . . .
FRANKLIN
Were Alive Today
He'd Choose a
HUDSON

The Father of Thrift would have made certain that he got the most for his money. AND THAT'S HUDSON!

At Glen Motors you can see the famous Hudson Hornet, powered by the new high-compression H-145 engine, the most powerful six-cylinder automobile engine in production. The Hornet has a wheelbase of 124 inches. Only five feet high it still has full road clearance and more headroom than any other car due to the exclusive "step-down" design with recessed floor.

See it at Glen. Try it at Glen. BUY IT FROM GLEN!

GLEN MOTORS
Baltimore Pike & Leamy Ave.
SPRINGFIELD, PA.

IN CHESTER—IT'S BEEN CUMMINGS & GLENNEY SINCE GRANDPA WAS YOUNG!

Maintaining The "Sunday Best" Tradition
In Men's Better Clothing
FOR 64 YEARS

Sixty-four years ago the celluloid collar and the high-button shoe was enjoying the height of fashion popularity . . . and so was Cummings and Glenney.

Throughout those 64 years Cummings and Glenney has continued to keep its customers dressed in the height of fashion. And today it is the meeting place for Chester's well-dressed men.

At Cummings and Glenney you will find Nationally Famous Brand Names . . . because we have always been pleased to cater to finer tastes in men's wear!

CUMMINGS & GLENNEY
Men's Clothiers Since 1887
815 EDMONT AVENUE

AS THE LARGEST FOOD DISTRIBUTOR IN THIS AREA AND A PIONEER BUSINESS ORGANIZATION IN THE CITY OF CHESTER, WE HASTEN TO SALUTE THE CHESTER TIMES ON THE OBSERVANCE OF ITS

75th Anniversary

Back in 1906 — 45 years ago, we opened our first chain store in the City of Chester, Pa. and shortly thereafter began placing advertisements in the CHESTER TIMES to acquaint the people of Chester and surrounding communities with our Producer to Consumer Plan of Merchandising — a policy providing for dependable foods at lowest prices, without sacrifice of quality.

Just as the people turn to the columns of your paper for truthful, informative news, many of our customers look upon our bright well stocked service stores and super markets, in charge of courteous, efficient personnel as their source of food buying information. To serve the people of Chester and surrounding communities with the finest of foods we now have in the City of Chester and vicinity the following modern stores: —

5 ACME SUPER MARKETS
13 AMERICAN SERVICE STORES
HI-LO MARKET (MARCUS HOOK, PA.)

May the experience, good judgment and sound business procedure that has made this celebration possible, be the guide posts pointing to your future success — CHESTER TIMES — We Salute You!

AMERICAN STORES
ACME SUPER MARKETS
Quality Grocers to Particular People for Over Half A Century

Sam B. Davis Merges Texas With County at Chadds Ford

There's a roaring bit of Texas and the fabled Wild West flourish- ing on the western tip of Delaware County, complete with Indians, cowboys, cow ponies, steers, a jovial cattle rancher and a typical "girl of the Golden West."

Sam B. Davis, of Amarillo, Tex., came to Unionville, Chester County in 1939, and opened a fattening range for Texas cattle next to the eastern outpost of the mammoth King Ranch.

But Sam moved out from under the shadow of his western contempor- ary, and came over to Delaware County. About a mile below Chadds Ford on Route 100, in the county side of Brandywine Creek, Sam strung his first wire corral, and with a horse, a vision and plenty of Texas courage, set up in busi- ness.

How that business has flourished is a fascinating story. Sam brought some western ideas to this county, but the county, old before Texas could be distinguished from the northern plains of Mexico, has had an affect on him.

Idle Pasture Land
The entire operation boiled down to one of grass and a good beef market. Sam saw both in this area. There were millions of persons in this industrialized section eating meat daily. On the other hand there were acres of idle pasture land going to waste.

"There was really no genius in my idea. It's a wonder someone didn't think of it before," says Sam modestly. Actually he under- estimates his courage. It meant taking the long chance.

Today Sam's business is rolling. Since January of this year he has

sold over 4700 cows. How come?

What is his system?
"It's simple," Sam says. "I buy small beef cattle wherever I can get a good deal. At first he kept a small acreage in Amarillo, Tex., and shipped the cattle to his local ranch for final fattening."

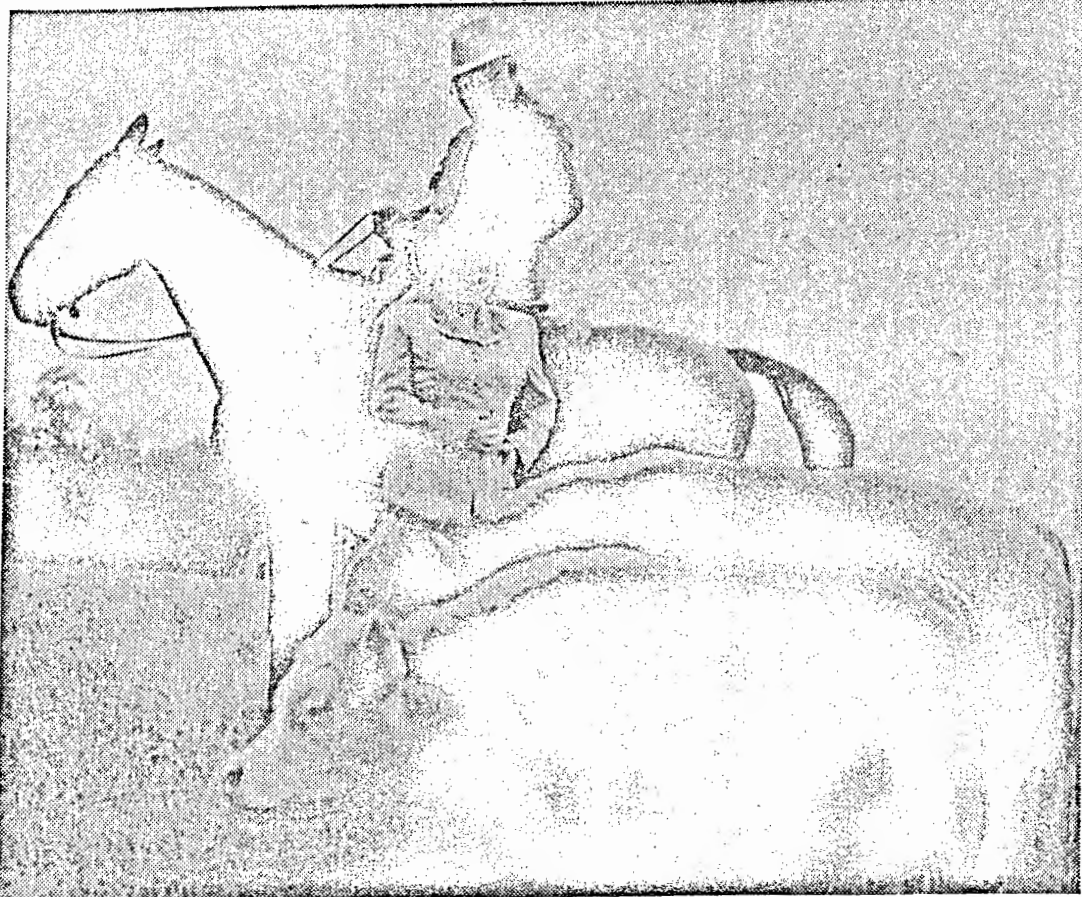
Gets Virginia Cattle
This was not smart. The long train trip added costs, so Sam threw over his sentimental attach- ment for Texas and looked for cattle closer to Chadds Ford. He found them in Virginia and West Virginia.

He needed more land, so he be- gan to look around. Delaware County pastureage was not too abundant in the vicinity of Chadds Ford, but across the Brandywine there was an old home overlooking Baltimore pike, and a large section of pastureage for sale.

Sam straddled the Brandywine and began to buy and lease land. Today he has about 650 acres of land owned or under lease. He bought the old house and modern- ized it, and began to keep large herds of Herefords, Short Horns, and Angus cattle. At first it was strictly "a buy young and thin, fatten and sell" proposition.

Then he got an idea. Farmers in the area often had large acreage idle. For one reason or another they did not want to invest heavily in beef cattle.

Buy Them Back
Sam figured out a proposition. He would sell them young beef cattle reasonably, let the farmers fatten them for a year, then buy them back from the farmers at a



PRIDE OF THE DAVIS RANCH—Sam B. Davis, on his favorite mount, Oscar, beams down on his pretty wife, Maurine; and her midget bull, Ferdinand, and heifer Elsie at the Sam B. Davis 1000-acre cattle ranch on Baltimore pike at Chadds Ford. A "once in a lifetime" combination, the prize cattle have been Mrs. Davis' special pets, and have taken part in several rodeos the Davis' have supplied at the May fete of the Chadds Ford Consolidated School that adjoins the Texas' wide pasture hold- ings on the rim of the county. Davis moved from the plains of Texas to the county to set up a thriv- ing cattle business right in the east. He buys up calves and fattens them in half the time it would take back in Texas. Although he is an eastern business man, all the prodigality of a true Texas ranch can be found at the Davis home.

good price for sale through his wider outlets

The idea caught on. Sam has his cattle all over the countryside. "Neither the farmer, nor Davis loses on this arrangement. I as- sume the greater burdens of getting the young cattle and finally mar- keting the fattened beef. They use their pastureage which would be wasted in any event and make a good profit to boot," Sam explained.

Recently, with the price of beef getting so high it takes a telescope from day to day, Sam developed another scheme, this time for the individual beef-hungry citizen who is looking forward to the dreary diet of a vegetarian if prices con- tinue to soar.

An Aid To Defense
"Actually I look upon all this as a part of the necessary defense effort of the country," Sam says seriously. "First I encourage the raising of beef that would never be thought of in this area at least. Food is as vital as ammunition. "Then comes the man with a big family who wants to get a supply of beef without cashing in his insurance policies. All right, I'll sell him a steer of about 500 to 700 pounds for, say, \$200. Then I'll keep that steer in my own herd for a couple of months for \$10 extra. The steer should throw on an additional 100 pounds of meat."

"He has it butchered at say 800 pounds. About 50 per cent of that will reduce to meat he can eat. You figure out what his beef will cost him with the purchase price, pastureage, butchering fees and locker space all figured in. He does very well," Sam says.

That is the business end of the Davis ranch but there is another side as well, the close-knit rela- tionship of Rancher Davis and his pretty wife and their hearty hos- pitality.

King of The Range
Sam is about five feet 10 inches tall, with a comfortable girth that keeps out of his way but still in- dicates good living. He is king of his 950 acres, some 400 head of cattle, a dozen cow ponies, five trucks and a Cadillac.

But the house is run by the queen of the ranch, pretty brunette Mau- rine, who left Dallas to become Mrs. S. B. Davis three years ago. Maurine has flashing eyes, an understandable southern accent, and

an appreciation for the good things of life.

For 17 years she was manager of a big hotel in Dallas. It was an excellent job, and one she liked tremendously. "Took me quite a bit of doing to persuade her to come up here to Chadds Ford," Sam chuckled.

Fear'd 'Wild East'
"I thought I was coming to a wilderness or something," he stuck out in the country like a hermit," Maurine admitted. "But Mr. Davis really painted a nice picture, and I like it every bit as well as Texas."

The home reflects Maurine's love of the best. The office and living room that overlooks the corral on Baltimore pike is paneled in fir, and boasts a tremendous mahogany desk for Sam, an embossed leather and red wood settee and two chairs. There are pictures of cattle rang- ers, cattle and cowboys covering one wall, and lariats, miniature cowboy boots and scores of other trivia speak of Texas, rather than Delaware County.

When you leave this room, how- ever, you leave cowland entirely. The beautiful formal living room with soft lights, huge mirrors and wingback chairs competes with the best the east has to offer.

So goes the remainder of the interior. For (Mrs. Davis may not forgive this betrayal but it is the truth) she doesn't really go for all this cowboy stuff. She likes it, yes, but if it is a choice between a ten- gallon hat and the smart new crea- tion she just ordered in Dallas— she will take the dress-up hat.

Mrs. Davis Works Hard
Mrs. Davis is no stranger to hard work. She is at once an excellent cook and a good manager. As evi- dence of it, Sam complains he has to ride twice as hard to keep his figure inside his expensive hand- tailored cowboy outfits.

At a big dinner, Ida, the Davis' attractive cook, steps aside before Maurine's skill. On the other hand Mrs. Davis loves clothes and hats, and she has a striking way of making an attractive hat or suit look twice as good because she is wearing it.

Davis is always talking about Maurine's hats. When Mrs. Davis gets a new suit (and one gets the idea that this is frequent) she writes a description of it to a friend in Dallas who is a fashion- able milliner.

In a few weeks there comes a special hat, and a little later, a bill. Both are sensations.

"I get roughly a dozen hats to one Cadillac," Davis quipped as he saw his wife modeling a beauti- ful black hat with an exotic white plume-like feather topping it off.

Employees Indians
Then there are the hired hands, "my boys" as Davis says, with a sincerity you have to believe.

Over a year ago Davis brought three brothers, all Cherokee In- dians from Oklahoma, to ride cat- tle for him. They were born in the saddle, can rope and do any of the things a cowhand is expected to do, whether it be for Davis or Metro-Goldwyn Mayer.

The Johnson boys (John is 22, Clarence, 21 and Lloyd 19,) love the Davis ranch. Last year Uncle Sam reached out and slipped the sombrero off John's head and re- placed it with a steel helmet. "He just wrote home to the other two boys the other day," Sam re- called. "Told them that the train- ing here was worth a year in the army. Sort of pleased me," Davis smiled.

Good Riding Teacher
"Of course I have had Charlie Ruff from Kennett Square with me for 10 years. Taught him to ride, and he is as good as any Texas cowpoke today," the ran- cher said.

"Taught him to ride? You mean you can take an Easterner and make a cowboy out of him?" Davis was asked. "Nothing to it. A boy has to have a little nerve, that's all. All this talk about having to be born in a saddle to stick to it is crazy. Now take my other boy, James Lewis from Kennett Square. . . I taught him to ride as good as Charlie, in about six months. "The army is still interested in my boys, but we have a project that is vital to the defense, and they seem to agree with me. Yes, we have a swell group, together with Shorty, (another veteran Da- vis employee).

Sam and the boys do as tough a day's riding as a Texas cow-

poke, "but we don't get so far from home, that's all" he ex- plained.

Raises Winter Feed
Of the more than 900 acres, Sam keeps 300 in corn for winter feed, and also has taken in 12- 000 bales of hay this summer.

"Up here I can fatten a steer in half the time it takes on the sparse arid plains of my native state," Davis says.

"Then we watch our herds more closely here. We count them each day and examine them for illness. I guarantee my cattle. If they sicken, die, get hit by a car or stolen, I make it good."

"When I ship I guarantee them 30 days against shipping fever as well. This takes a lot of doing to keep things in order. Then I have the big tractor-trailer trucks on the road all the time during the week picking up calves, de- livering steers and transferring cattle from one pasture to another."

Buffalo Herd Sold
Davis was asked about the big attraction of several years ago,

the eight American buffalo he kept on his range.

"Had to get rid of them, and I was really sorry. They were get- ting mean, however. Wonderful ad- vertisement, though. We sure miss them. Of course we do have the midget bull Ferdinand and the heifer Elsie."

Just then Clarence and Jim, rid- ing two red sorrels, cornered Fer- dinand and Elsie at a fence junc- tion outside the Davi- house.

"They are my pets," Mrs. Da- vis said. Almost every year Sam sets aside a corral near the Chadds Ford Consolidated School across the pike for a May fete "

The school's parent-teachers as- sociation have been running the affair for years, but when the Da- vises became established, they wanted to help.

"It's just good community spirit, that's all," Sam explained, when it

was pointed out he was neither parent nor a teacher.

So Sam Davis, with his cow- hands, horses, and Maurine's mid- get bull and heifer, put on a little rodeo.

This then is the bustling S. B. Davis ranch just over the Brandy- wine, on U. S. No. 1.

When Texas was just getting clear of outside control after the war between the states, the Ches- ter Times was being founded. No two regions could have been more distant back in 1875. Texas went on to tremendous agricultural and industrial expansion.

So did Delaware County, sepa- rated from Texas by about 2000 miles. It seems impossible that the two areas have finally joined hands at the Davis ranch, but it is so.

Yet Delaware County has not left Davis untouched. Although tele-

vision never pictures the su- ful cattle baron abroad un- is forking a beautiful horse, Davis has softened a bit.

Last Monday a few cus- stopped to buy some cattle viously they couldn't ride h- so Sam backed his cream lac out of the garage and k- them in.

Whirling into the deadly I- Day traffic on Baltimore Sam whipped along to one of distant pasturelands. Coming the fence he stopped, hopped dropped a few rails, and ro- his big car into the field.

Sam was as expert a ca- man behind the wheel as on O- his favorite mount. He put a touch to cowpunching, and th- Delaware County - cut-

Chester Typographical Union No. 797

congratulates the
CHESTER TIMES
on its
75th ANNIVERSARY



Printing bearing the above label indicates that it has been pro- duced by skilled union craftsmen.

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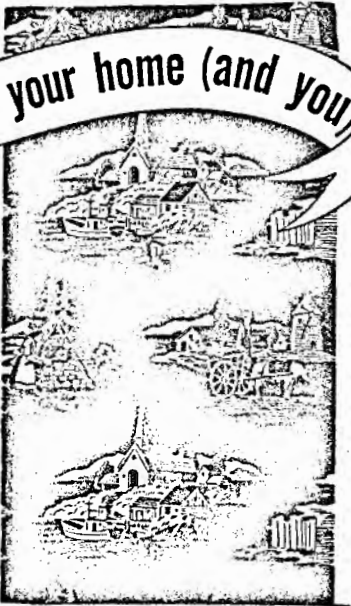
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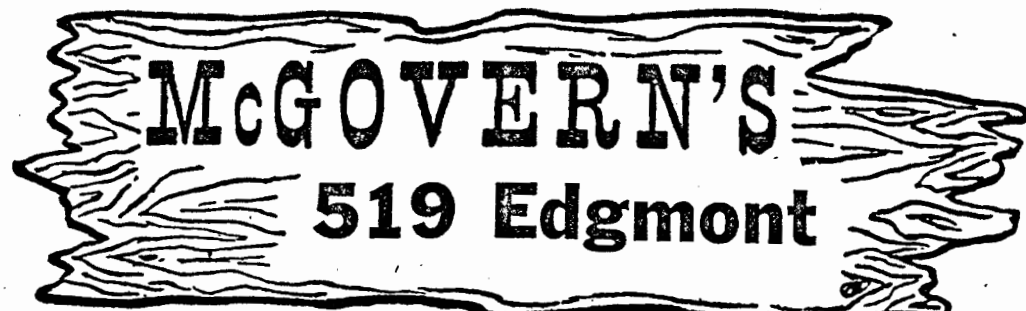
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ENTERTAINMENT NIGHTLY AT THE BAR

We Were Just Comin' . . . When You Were Growin'



We're Mere Lads of 51 Years



Greets Old Man



Chester Times
ON YOUR 75th BIRTHDAY
"Dependable Men's Wear Since 1900"

AFL Units Make Up Central Labor Union

The Delaware County Central Labor Union is an organization composed of representatives of the local unions of the American Federation of Labor.

In the early 1900s and until 1929, the group was known as the Central Labor Union of Chester and Vicinity. The body was reorganized in 1929 and became the Central Labor Union of Delaware County.

This AFL organization, representing thousands of skilled workers throughout the county, is composed of nearly all of the craft unions, both old and new, with the building trades unions as the backbone of the CLU.

In addition, teachers, printers, musicians, theatrical stage employees, postal clerks, bartenders, restaurant employees, garment workers and the large Sun Ship union combine to make the CLU one of the strongest labor councils in Pennsylvania.

Its territorial range has increased and it has gradually become stronger with each year until today, with the building trades at their peak and all of the unions progressing, it is now stronger than ever before in the history of the organization.

Carpenters Local
Reported to be the oldest unit in the CLU is Carpenters Local 207 which had its start 62 years ago.

Organized on March 25, 1889, as a local union of carpenters and joiners under the banner of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the first officers were inducted on April 5, 1889.

Officers installed at the meeting included John Shoemaker, presi-

dent; William Wiser, vice-president; Worrell Lewkin, recording secretary; Thomas H. Fitzgerald, financial secretary; Ralph Compton, treasurer; Howard D. Taylor, conductor; George Samson, warden, and James Pennell, John Delaney and James Nelson, trustees.

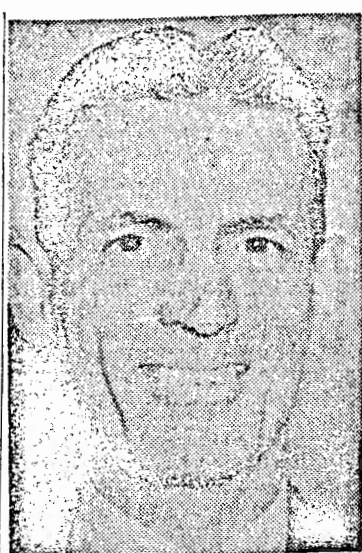
Thirty-five members made up the first group in the local, none of whom are living today. At the time of its institution, 10 hours constituted a day's work for outside men and one of the first actions of the local was to secure a nine-hour working day for the membership.

District Council
A few years ago the carpenters in the five-county area—Philadelphia, Bucks, Chester, Montgomery and Delaware—formed what is known as the Metropolitan District Council of Carpenters and Joiners of America and Local 207 joined this group.

Present officers of Local 207 are Harry Hatzall, president; George Langford, vice-president; Martin Cuniffe, recording secretary; E. S. Goodley, financial secretary; Eugene Moffett, treasurer, and William Delmedo, Paul Bengisser and Walter Santee, trustees.

In operation for more than 48 years is Local 456 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America situated in Media. This local was organized Feb. 18, 1903.

Included among present officers of Local 456 are J. O. Mancill, president; George Noyce, vice-president; William Mancill, recording secretary; Ernest Plotts, financial secretary; Paul Shade, treasurer,



JACK MULLEN
Holds Central Labor Union

and Harold Miller, Franklin Worrell and David McVey, trustees.

Theatrical Union
An affiliate of the CLU for the last 20 years, Local 518 of the International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators was chartered in 1918 about 26 years after the parish unit was chartered under the AFL.

Formation of the local here was completed under the leadership of Paul Yuntz, its first president, and other pioneers like Joseph Gawbill and Kemlow Young. Gawbill and Young are the only two remaining charter members still in the local.

At one time most of the members of Local 518 were stagehands because of the trend in amusement toward vaudeville and legitimate stage shows.

With the popularity of the flickers, the motion picture gained public favor and today most of the members of the local are projectionists serving the public from a booth out of the sight of movie house viewers.

Supplies 18 Theatres
The small but closely united membership of this craft supplies men for the 18 theatres located within its jurisdiction.

Jack Mullen is president of Local 516. Other officers of the local are John Kranyak, vice-president; Perry Restucci, recording secretary; Kemlow C. Young, financial secretary; Clyde L. Smith, business agent; Joseph Gawbill and John McElwee, executive board members, and George Miller, James Watson and Robert Hunter, trustees.

Musicians' Union
The Musicians' Protective Union, Local 484, another member of the CLU, was instituted in 1908 with eight charter members, one of whom

is still living, Thad Downes, of Marcus Hook.

The local has since grown to a membership of 700 with a jurisdiction covering Chester and most of Delaware County along with West Chester, Coatesville, Downingtown and most of Chester County as well.

Local 484 will have administered, in the four years of national recording grants, \$22,000 worth of free-to-the-public musical entertainment for hundreds of thousands of Delaware and Chester countians.

This represents 270 separate projects consisting of park, school and hospital concerts and dances, teen-age affairs, parades and dedications and other civic musical entertainments.

Outdoor Concerts
Outdoor concerts presented throughout the summer in Chester and Media were made possible through grants from the recording and transcription fund.

Present officers of Local 484 are Len Mayfair, president; Louis Edwards, vice-president; Louis Rosenberg, secretary-treasurer, and Edward Grueninger, sergeant-at-arms. There is also an elective board of ten additional members.

Only two of the organization's former presidents are still living. They are Charles Buckley, director of Penn Forest Tall Cedars' band here, and J. Wharton Gootee, administrative assistant to James C. Petrillo, international president of the American Federation of Musicians.

Electrical Workers
The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL, was petitioned by a group of 20 electricians in Delaware County for a charter in 1939. The charter was granted Feb. 17, 1939, and Local 654 was installed at Carpenters' Hall.

In the last 12 years the local has grown to membership of well over 100 and has purchased a building at Fifth and Water streets, where extensive alterations are now in progress to make the building suitable to the needs of the local.

Realizing that Delaware County would continue to expand both industrially and otherwise for many years to come, Local 654 IBEW set up its own training system for apprentice electricians.

The program consists of a six-month probationary working period, then five years of intensive on-the-job training under the supervision of skilled electricians.

Night School Course
During the five-year period, each apprentice is required to complete a four-year night school course conducted by the local under the jurisdiction of the National Electrical Contractors' Association and the Chester School District. The courses are currently being held



CITY'S FIRST FORD—This 1908 Ford being driven by John Cooper, Chester merchant, is said to be the first Ford car in the city, according to May F. Canavan, 2208 Edgmont av., who learned to drive in the vehicle. Cooper, who operated a general merchandise and jewelry store at 605 W. 3d st., is pictured in the car with his wife, Catherine. In the back is Mrs. Cooper's niece, Emma Estelle Long. The car was purchased at the John Wanamaker store in Philadelphia. It cost \$1200 with \$300 additional for a top bought later.

at the Vocational School, Eighth and Barclay streets.

Present officers of Local 654 are R. W. Stephens, president; L. S. Austin, vice-president; Philip del-Prado, recording secretary; Stanley Strzala, financial secretary; A. G. Olsen, treasurer, and J. L. Haslett, business manager.

The executive board is headed by Fred Otten. Gordon S. Anderson is press secretary.

Philadelphia Electric
The employees of the Chester gen-

erating station of Philadelphia Electric Co. organized and affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL, on Oct. 18, 1943, and because Local B-1184.

Last July the following officers of the local were reelected to their respective posts:

Thomas J. Sheeran, president; Harold Jones, vice-president; William R. Carey, recording secretary; Ralph A. Gerisch, treasurer, and Marlin Batdorf, financial secretary.

Street Car Line Opened

From Times Dec. 24, 1886:
The people residing in the northern part of the city and North Chester were surprised yesterday afternoon in seeing a street car making a trip over the new railway to Shoemakerville.

To Shoemakerville

The road is not completed, though this is not the fault of the street railway company, but in order to operate the line within the prescribed time, a car carried a number of people to Oak Grove.

William Keenan is chairman of the executive board and George J. Dodson is press and public relations secretary.

Typographical Union

Chester Typographical Union 797, another AFL affiliate, was chartered May 18, 1918.

Although Local 797 is not one of the largest in the area, it is one of the most active and influential units making up the CLU, taking an active part in local labor circles.

The group meets the first Monday of each month at the Sgt. Alfred Stevenson Post home, 227 W. 7th st.

Present officers of the local are George Hibbert, president; Frank Turner, vice-president; William Hofmann, secretary-treasurer; William Brennan, recording secretary, and George Marlette, sergeant-at-arms.

Other Locals

Other locals comprising the CLU follow:

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 1271; Hod Carriers Building and Laborers Union of America Local 413; Chester and Delaware County Bartenders, Hotel and Restaurant Employees Local 677; Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America Local 921; National Federation of Postoffice Clerks Local 3800.

Chester Federation of Teachers Local 880; International Association of Plasterers and Cement Finishers of America Local 574; American Federation of State, County and Municipal Workers; International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America Local 892, and International Ladies' Garment Workers Local 228.

Thousands of Members

These affiliated local unions comprise a membership of many thousands in the CLU. Each craft has its own problems and these are discussed by delegates to the CLU who are elected by members of each local.

Sub-committees have been formed within CLU to study and handle charitable and welfare problems in the communities serviced by units making up the organization.

Officers of the CLU are Jack Mullen, Local 516, IATSE, president; Martin Cuniffe, Carpenters' Local 207, vice-president; Lillyan Wright, Teachers' Local 880, secretary-treasurer, and Max Long, of the Teachers' Local, financial secretary. Emil Biaocco, of the Postal Clerks' Local 380 is one of a two-member executive board of the CLU. The other executive board post is vacant.

The CLU meets monthly at Carpenters' Hall, 15th and Esrey streets.



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Under Same Management for 27 Years

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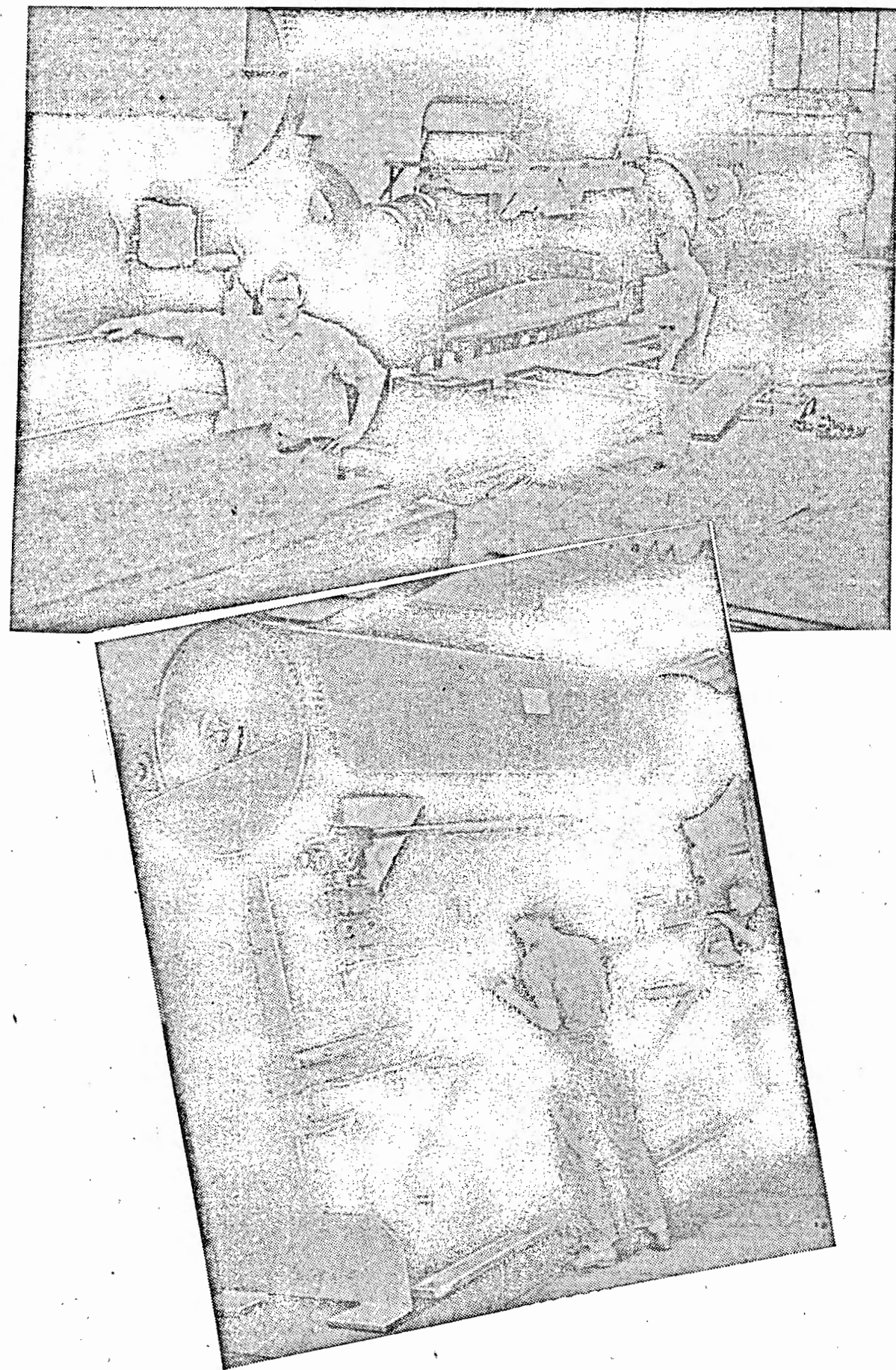
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SCHMIDT'S . . . EXPANDING IN AN AGE OF EXPANSION

The A. J. Schmidt Company has increased its facilities during the past year to so great an extent that Schmidt's is now the largest and most modern shop of its kind in Delaware County.

Fifty-two local employees join in our fixed purpose to serve our customers, both commercial and residential, quicker and better.

Congratulations, Chester Times

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WARM AIR HEATING...VENTILATING
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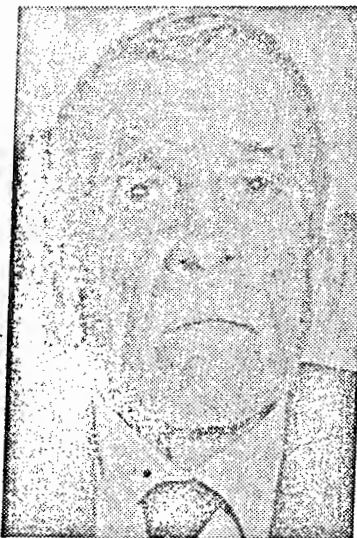
PHONE 3-2623

CHESTER, PA.

Old Timesters



MRS. REBECCA NEUMAN MYERS, who was born Dec. 16, 1870, in Smyrna, Del., and came to Chester at the age of five. Mrs. Myers now lives at 1704 Holmes av., Prospect Park.



HORACE D. SIMCOX, 10 Bunting lane, Green Ridge, who has lived in the Chester area since his birth 85 years ago. He was a painter and paperhanger during his active years.

First County B & L Established in 1854

By HENRY GOULEY
Media Attorney

In 1876, the year of the centennial exhibition at Philadelphia and the year of birth for the Chester Times our county was largely rural in character.

True there were industries, but not of the scope and diversity of today. Aside from shipbuilding and a few iron foundries on the riverfront, factories were mainly textile, situated in the creek valleys.

Likewise, financing for home buying, and opportunities for small monthly savings were limited and bear no comparison to today's offerings of mortgage moneys. Money whether for borrowing or for investment, was scarce.

The idea of the building and loan association, born in Philadelphia in 1831, by which local people pooled their monthly savings and lent them to their home-buying neighbors, secured by mortgages and repaid monthly, apparently appeared first in Delaware County in 1854. Philadelphia associations such as Kingsessing, Mutual Savings Fund and Penn made loans in Darby Township (then comprising almost the entire eastern part of the county).

First Loan in Chester

Also in 1854 in Chester an unincorporated group of which Joseph H. Hinkson, Joseph Taylor and Y. S. Walter were trustees, and called Chester Building Association made its first loan. It was incorporated in 1865 and is today the oldest active association. It is interesting to note that in 1857 John DeHaven White (obviously not the attorney we know today) made a mortgage in Darby to Improvement Building Association.

While the huge building operations of today are mainly financed by insurance companies and banks through government-insured mortgages, the solid and consistent growth in home ownership in Delaware County, which followed the industrial rise, was made possible by our local building and loan associations. Today there are 30, the smallest having assets of \$125,000 and the largest \$24,000,000.

In earlier days, loans were actually bid for at the monthly meetings. When the Excelsior Savings Fund Association was founded in 1886, the first loan was sold to Thomas Creggan, who was the highest bidder at the first meeting. He borrowed \$1500 and paid a premium or bonus of 6 1/2 per cent. At the second meeting, Henry D. Bradley was high bidder for a loan of \$950 on 131 E. 8th st., paying a premium of 5 1/2 per cent. Incidentally the steady growth of this association appears in its assets reports for the second year of \$43,000 and for today of \$775,000.

First Mortgages Only

Today's associations are safe because they lend only on first mortgages on improved real estate and require monthly repayments. Many are members of the Federal Home Loan Bank System, which insures deposits up to \$10,000. Some associations have federal charters and are called federals, such as the First Federal Savings & Loan of Chester, of which Henry W.



HENRY GOULEY
Writes B&L History

Jones is solicitor and George B. Harvey is president.

Others have state charters and are under the strict supervision of the Pennsylvania Department of Banking, such as the 82-year-old Delaware County Building Association of which A. B. Geary is the guiding spirit.

The "federals" accept deposits in any amount, at any time, and lend only upon mortgages reduced every month by payments. The state associations, such as Linwood sell shares at fixed times in the year in numbered series and lend money upon both automatic reduction mortgages and upon so-called share mortgages.

These are secured by shares of stock in the association, which when they mature or reach \$200 in value for each dollar share, usually 144 months, are then paid off by the stock. Interest in both types range, according to security, from 5 to 6 per cent. and dividends on stock average 3 per cent. per annum. (Note: In the state associations the profits on the monthly installment shares, when compounded, reach 5 to 6 per cent.)

Early Organizers

The early organizers were the same citizens who were so active in developing the social and civic growth in the county.

In 1879 in the Ironworkers, they were David F. Houston (an early steel master), Patrick Reilly, contractor; Charles B. Houston, Lawrence A. Tucker and George B. Lindsay, prominent lawyer. The Excelsior was founded in 1886 by Thomas E. Leiper, the son of the famous quarryman; Alex Hart, William W. Callum, A. E. Cochran Jr., F. M. Washbaugh, R. P. Mercer, D. M. Johnson and James Harvey.

Media had the First Media Savings & Loan in 1854, (now nonexistent), followed by Second Media in 1869, today very active. Albert P. Grubb, dairyman, is president; H. Raymond Tricker, secretary; R. Deane White, vice-president; and Dr. W. O. Vivian, treasurer. Today it has assets of \$1,300,000.

Darby has had the benefits of Sharon Building Association since 1873 when it was founded by W. Lane Verelnden, W. S. Bunting and Edward A. Price, all developers of the upper Chester pike section. Today it has assets of a \$1,000,000 and is managed by President George D. Marvil.

Old Timester



ANTON HENRY HAAS, 2240 Providence av., who was 80 on July 27. Mr. Haas for many years operated the old Franklin Hotel, 3d street and Edgmont avenue. He is a brother of Louis M. Haas, 83, of 912 Madison st., who established the bakery at the Madison street address.

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Satisfactory service for radio and television sets has been our practice since we first began in business 17 years ago. For fast, expert repair work on your radio and television set call on us. We also carry a full line of Motorola Television Sets.



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Radio & Television Sales & Service

622 CONCORD AVE.

CHESTER 3-4322

Charles C. Collison, secretary, and Fred E. Winand, treasurer.
Essington Association

The 31-year-old Essington B&L plays a prominent part in the lives of Tinicum citizens. It is managed by President Samuel Brighton; Katharine A. Strain, secretary (and for many years, manager of the Delaware County National Bank branch), who knows everyone in the township; L. R. Johnson, treasurer, and George B. Harvey, solicitor.

Each Chester pike community has its local peoples' bank, such as Glenolden Building & Loan Association, of which Bert R. Parker, builder, is president; Harry Werner, vice-president; T. W. Pennypacker, secretary, and Merchant Marc J. Torelli, treasurer.

The oldest active building association manager is Charles Palmer, now almost 89 years old. He has practiced law since 1890, specializing in real estate law, and has been prominent in building and loans since 1889, when he was elected secretary of the Pennsylvania B&L. At that time, Stephen Cloud, father of Orlando Cloud and Wallace Gayley, hardware merchant, were fellow officers.

Palmer became a director of Chester and Upland Association in 1895 and comes daily to his office. His son, Newlin, is secretary of the Delaware County League of Building Associations.

List of Associations

Leonard J. Tillman, secretary of the active Chester Merchants & Mechanics, was of considerable help to the author.

The following list of county associations shows their locations and secretaries:

Baldwin Mutual Building Association, 1311 Jefferson av., Woodlawn; Vincent A. Mallon; Chester Building Association, 517 Welsh st.; George B. Harvey, Central L and S A of Lenni, P. O. Box 150, Media; J. Henderson Smith; Chester Merchants & Mechanics Building Association, Crozer Bldg., Leonard J. Tillman.

Chester Pike Bldg. Assoc., 31 W. Hinkley av., Ridley Park; William E. Brooks; Collingdale Federal Savings & Loan Association, 33 Chester pike, Collingdale; J. Collins Allen; Columbus Building & Loan Association, Crozer Bldg.; Leonard J. Tillman; Delaware County Building Association, 515 Welsh st.; Alex B. Geary; Eddystone Building & Loan Association, Ridge road, Glen Mills; George W. Cantwell.

Essington Building & Loan Association, Tinicum Bank Building; Essington; Excelsior Savings Fund, Crozer Bldg.; Truman W. Read; First Federal Saving & Loan Association of Chester, 519 Welsh st.; Edmund Jones; First Federal Saving & Loan Society of Upper Darby, 69th and Walnut streets; William S. Peace (president); First Wayne Federal Saving & Loan Association, 144 Audubon av.; Wayne, O. Louis Ehmman (president); Glen-Nor Building Association, 119 Printz av., Norwood; Arthur W. Lawver; Glenolden Building & Loan Association, 8 E. Glenolden av.; Glenolden, T. W. Pennypacker; Industrial Saving & Loan Association, 25 E. 5th st.; Edmund Jones.

Iron Workers Building Association, Crozer Bldg.; Elmer G. Dutton; Keystone Building & Loan Association, 515 Welsh st.; Charles E. Rankin; Lansdowne Federal Saving & Loan Association, 32 S. Lansdowne av.; Lansdowne, Fred

A. Werner, (president); Linwood Building Loan Association, Crozer Bldg.; Arthur H. Burton; Marple Newtown Loan & Building Association, 118 Sylvan av.; Rutledge, Adolph Weiss; Pennsylvania Saving & Loan Building Association, 29 E. 5th st.; J. Edward Clyde; Peoples Building & Loan Association, Crozer Bldg.; John W. Harper, Jr.; Ridley Building Association, 930 12th av.; Prospect Park; Ridley Park Heights Building & Loan Association, 214 Ohio av.; Milmont Park, Rose M. Takacs; Second Media Loan & Saving Association, 216 W. Front st.; Media, H. Ray Tricker; Sharon Building Association, 850 Main st.; Darby, Charles C. Collison.

County Vets' Organizations

The Civil War produced the GAR veterans organization; the Spanish-American War gave us the Spanish War Veterans but the two world wars gave us 12 groups of veterans and their auxiliaries.

And their various chapters, camps, posts and so forth run into several score in Delaware County.

The major organizations are the Amvets, Catholic War Veterans, Disabled American Veterans, Gold Star Mothers, Jewish War Veterans, Italian-American Veterans, American Veterans Committee, the Society of the 28th Division, AEF, La Societe des 40 Hommes et 8 Chevaux, American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Then there is the Chester Veterans Council, a sort of post committee of all veterans' posts in Chester, each local group being represented on that body.

The combined membership of all veterans organizations in the

Pictures Given By Many Persons

Old photographs from many sources have been used in this 75th Anniversary Edition of the Times.

Many of the pictures were taken from the files of the newspaper, having been published at various times in the past.

Many others were furnished by the Delaware County Historical Society, where considerable information for the edition also was obtained.

Scattered through the pages are photos from the files of Fred Havercamp, still on active duty as a photographer; from the old Green studio, which was taken over by Arthur Knott, now one of Chester's outstanding photographers, and some that were taken years ago by Photographer Nye-metz.

We are also indebted to individuals who went to considerable trouble to furnish us with pictures for the anniversary publication, including Florence Lego, Chester; John S. Miller, local auto dealer; Carl Doubet, well-known city jeweler; Rowland Hughes, of 5 W. 24th st.; Orlando Cloud, widely-known former businessman; Gordon MacDonald, city controller; Isaac A. Hiorth, retired Chester postmaster; Capt. A. A. Quinn, of the Chester Police Department; May Canavan, 2208 Edgmont av., and others.

Old Timesters



MRS. ANNE MECKS, 401 Welsh st., who will be 85 on Dec. 20. She was born in Washington, D. C., but has lived in Chester since she was three months old. Her husband was a Sun Ship worker.



JOHN COHEN, 19 C. pkwy., Garden City, who was born April 15, 1876, 15 months before the Times was born. During five years, Cohen worked guard at the Eddystone Works.

county runs into the thousands.

Until the last war, officers of the various posts were mostly veterans of World War I, but younger faces are beginning to appear in veterans' affairs.

These are the "youngsters," the men who served in the last conflict.

Delaware County lost its last Civil War veteran, Clarence C. McCullough, of Ridley Park, about five years ago. By the same cal-

culatation, the county will

last World War I veteran about year 2000 and the last World War II veteran some 20 years after.

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Yes, and you'll make the same symbol of satisfaction when you have driven a Pontiac!

Pontiac owners generally feel that way when they have come to Graf Motors, for there is a two-fold reason for satisfaction then — Pontiac performance and Graf dependability, especially in our up-to-the-minute service department. At Graf Motors you get a guarantee on your car, but in many cases owners never have to use it. And those who bring their Pontiac in for servicing, come back for everything from a lube job to a scraped fender. They like to know that our mechanics are friendly to them and their Pontiac.

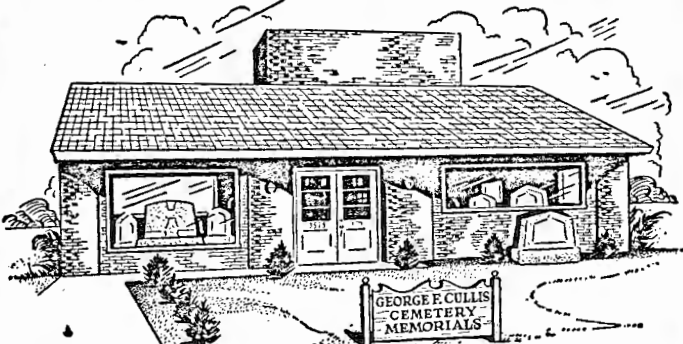
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13 is our LUCKY NUMBER

... and we are looking forward to many more years of productive operation as Delaware County's leading manufacturer of polyethylene bags and many other plastic products.

HAPPY 75th, CHESTER TIMES
From The CRYSTALX FAMILY

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THE CHESTER TIMES
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We invite you to visit our new showrooms
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CEMETERY MEMORIALS
Chester 3-9201
Open Evenings

ABRUZZI & MOLISE M. B. SOCIETY & CLUB

513-17 West 3rd St. Chester

Celebrating Our 24th Year

Our society began in 1927, and we have been in our new modern club quarters since 1949. Formal dedication ceremonies marking the completion of the building were held Sunday, December 11. Completion of the additional facilities marked the achieving of a goal started in 1948. Our members now have a larger, more comfortable, and more beautiful club quarters. Our membership is over 1000.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
Anthony De Simone, Manager
Victor Moretti
Giulius Ciurruata
Emil Balocco, President
Anthony D'Amato, Sec. Sec.
Ernest Testoni, Treasurer
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BIRNEY'S BIRCH BEER
Chester's Favorite drink for over 25 years
Salutes another great Favorite

629 Edgmont Ave.

Fall Coats

Reach the height of good fashion looks this season in a coat with a "noble" air from our proud new collection. You'll find the one for you among dramatic new silhouettes with texture-interesting fabrics... luxurious fur touches. Select from short fur-lined coats, fur-favored pyramids and fitted styles some lavished with fur.

BEST WISHES to the "Chester Times" on their Birthday

Hollywood Shop
705 Edgmont Ave.

Old Timesters



MRS. FANNIE EBRIGHT, now of West Chester, who will be 88 on Jan. 25 next. Mrs. Ebright was born in Philadelphia but lived virtually all her life in the Feltonville and Village Green area, moving to West Chester recently. Her husband was a farmer whose land was situated in the area now occupied by Sun Oil A. A.



MRS. LAURETTA J. HILL, 119 N. Edgmont st., Media, who moved to Chester in April, 1876, when she was two years old. She lived with an uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Rhoads, who had a confectionery store at 143 W. 3d st. until she was married. After that she lived on a farm in Markham for 51 years, when her husband died.

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Old Floors and Stairs Refinished
All Work Guaranteed
— Free Estimates —
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Brookhaven, Pa.
Chester 2-1897

Old Timers

Mrs. Martha J. Turner Gunn, 75, 12 Church st., Upland, is qualified as a Chester Times "Old Timer." Mrs. Gunn was born in Upland and has lived there throughout her life. She celebrated her 75th birthday on June 28.

From Times Dec. 31, 1886

The rough weather this morning was too much for the city hall clock and the venerable timepiece gave up at quarter before six o'clock with the hands frozen fast to the dials.

City's First Burlesque Show 'Pinched'

Mrs. Lou Mayfair, mother of orchestra leader Len Mayfair, brought the first burlesque show to Chester.

She didn't know what she—or the community—were in for as she had never seen a burlesque show before that night in 1915 in the Family Theatre on W. 7th street. She thought it was just a show where the girls wore tights.

Sitting in the living room of her home at 601 W. 7th st. on a recent afternoon, Mrs. Mayfair recalled how she and her late husband Wilfred were managing the theatre. They were struggling along, some \$800 in debt and needed something to draw business from their competitors Washburn and Hargreaves.

While her husband was out one afternoon, Mrs. Mayfair called Philadelphia and arranged to book for a week the show from the Trocadero. The Mayfairs were to get 35 pct. of the profits.

Apprehensive

Mrs. Mayfair began to get a bit apprehensive, she recalled, when the stage manager for the show told her that the leading lady didn't go on until the end of the show. In her musical comedy experience, the leading lady always appeared early in the production.

"Finally a voluptuous woman arrived and said she was Millie DeLeon, the leading lady—the attraction," Mrs. Mayfair related. "I was petrified."

She watched the show from one corner of the theatre and her husband from another. She said she never had imagined anything could be so vile.

As the curtain came down, she and her husband met in the back of the theatre and he said, "I hope you are satisfied."

In the office, they found Chief of Police John Vance and several policemen.

Show 'Pinched'

"The show was pinched," Mrs. Mayfair said. "We finally made arrangements for the show to be censored and were able during the week's engagement to pay off our \$800. Then we went back to our musical comedy and regular shows."

Mrs. Mayfair was born in England and went to Victoria, British Columbia, as a young bride. From childhood days she had played musical instruments although never having any formal lessons. She liked to sing and dance.

Her husband died when her daughter, Veronica Winifred, was three. She wanted to get in show business so she came to New York. The English girl didn't even know how to go about getting a theatrical job, but after five months she finally got a helping hand from another performer and landed a job in the 1904 musical comedy production, "Beauty and the Beast."

Sang and Danced

She was a singer and dancer with the show, and Wilfred Mayfair was a chorus man. Before he went into show business, May-



WILFRED AND LOU MAYFAIR posed for this picture back in the early 1900s in the costumes they wore while appearing at the Bijou Dream theatre, on 3d street. The late singer and his wife later managed the Family Theatre on 7th street for a time. Mrs. Mayfair, mother of Len Mayfair, local orchestra leader, resides at 601 W. 7th st.

fair had an exciting background of working with Marconi before he discovered wireless and being with him when Marconi received the first message of congratulations from Queen Victoria. . . of serving in the same regiment with Winston Churchill during the Boer War. . . of being a wireless operator and making 204 trips between England and America, including one on the Carpathia when it went to the rescue of the Titanic.

When "Beauty and the Beast" went on the road, the Mayfairs came with it to the Hargreaves Opera House in Chester in 1905. They also played Hargreaves' with "The King Bee," in which she had the soubrette's role and also did a novelty dancing act.

When the show was attached for infringement while playing in Connellsville, the Mayfairs were without work. It was 1907 and their little girl was seven.

They formed the Mayfair Trio and went on the vaudeville circuit from coast-to-coast. They originated an act using illuminated telephones during a song number. During a layoff, they called the

First County Scout Troop Born In 1913

The first boy scout troop in Delaware County was formed in Marcus Hook at Cokesbury Methodist Church in 1913. The late Harry A. Lee formed the troop following a request by Rev. H. R. MacDade, pastor.

Lee, who was active in the old Boys' Brigade and who held a commission in the State Fencibles, started the unit with 20 boys. There had been other units in the county as early as 1910 but this was the first troop to become affiliated with the national Boy Scouts of America movement.

The first city scout troop was formed in 1914 at Trinity Methodist Church, 3d and Parker streets, by Lee after a request by Rev. Samuel J. McWilliams, pastor. Soon afterward a second city troop started at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, 9th and Madison streets.

Lee served as scoutmaster of the Trinity troop and had, Albert J. Smith and Herbert Marshall as his assistants. John W. Ward was troop scribe. He later became the first Eagle Scout in the Chester Council. Dick Wilson is the first to be credited as an Eagle Scout, according to present council records. Council formed

The idea spread rapidly and soon the area was dotted with troops. The Chester Council, formed in 1916, banded the units together.

There were 179 scouts and 12 leaders in the city in the movement when the first council was formed. E. J. Wallace, Chadwick, Chester attorney who later became a judge and U. S. congressman, was elected as the first president of the council. Richard J. Bennett became treasurer and John W. Ward became assistant to deputy commissioner. Other council members included John W. Norse, camp director; David A. Montgomery, activities; Harry W. Cullis, transportation; Thomas E. Berry, health and safety, and Daniel E. Casey, banking.

The initial merit badge counselors included Dr. Clifford Arnold, Elizabeth L. Keeley, RN; Mary E. Collett, RN; H. L. Green, Chief of Police John W. Vance, Charles E. Mould, Edward Nothnagle, James H. Carpenter, Carl J. Sanford, Albert Smith, George Pedlow, Elwood McCoy, Morton Tomkins, Joseph Messick, Clarence Smith, Louis Lomax and Morton Connolly.

Chester Council became part of the present day Valley Forge Council in 1925. First executive of the William Penn District was Rex Gary. Others in succession have been Jack Foster, Gren Day, Ed Bush and the present executive, John Veldhoven. The Chester Council had its camp located at Booths Corner. The camp, then named Camp Coulter, was located on Proven's farm off Naaman's Creek road. It now serves as a girl scout camp and has been renamed Camp Tall Tree Haven.

Today the William Penn District embraces the city. There are almost 1500 scouts in the city. The other three districts in the county Benjamin Franklin, John Morton and Brandywine, raise the county membership to almost 8500.

From Times Feb. 5, 1889

A hard-working poet may still be an idle man.

From Times, 1889:

Robert Wetherill & Co. are making a new water power wheel for the Water Department of Wilmington, which will have and possess a capacity of raising between two and three million gallons of water diurnally. It will soon be erected in its place ready for business.

Weddings and Deaths

Back in the 1880s, it was the custom to advertise weddings in the classified section of the Times. Four and five-line ads were used and they usually appeared just above the death notices, although there couldn't have been any similarity between a wedding and a death.

Or could there?

Actor Hurt in '89 But Show Went On

From Times Jan. 4, 1889: One of the scenes in the play presented at Holly Tree Hall last night by the Lillian Kennedy Company was a canal lock. The workmanship was not very good, for as Mr. Danvers in the character of Matthew Thornton stepped on the bridge, the fastenings broke and threw him to the stage.

He recovered himself promptly and went on with his lines, but the fall hurt his leg, though the actor endeavored to hide the fact from the audience. The accident produced only a slight stop and the audience soon forgot the mishap.

OVER 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

in BEAUTY CARE

Complete Beauty Service with Scientific Beauty Culture

FLORA FENZA'S DUCHESS SHOPPE
"THE HOUSE OF BEAUTY CULTURE"

124 W. Fifth Street, Chester Phone 3-8911 of 2-1814

THE FARMERS OF CHESTER'S LANCASTER COUNTY FARMERS' MARKET

Salute the City of Chester

On Its 250th Anniversary

and Congratulates the Chester Times for 75 years of Public Service!

WEST 7th STREET AT BRIDGE

WE SALUTE THE Chester Times

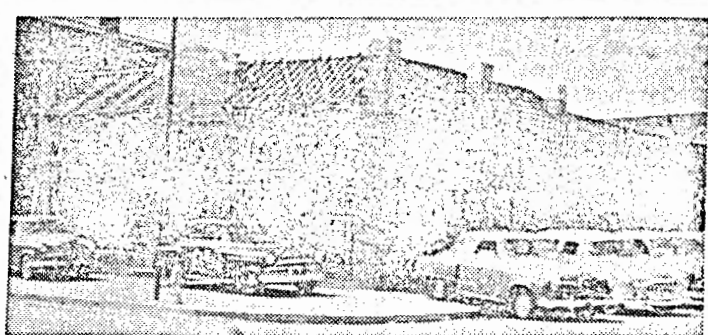
On Its 75th Birthday of Public Service!

For the Past Half Century We, Too Have Served the Public With the Finest in Our Line!

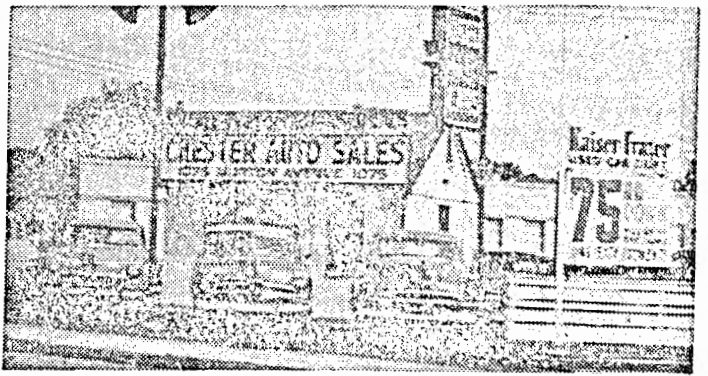
Burton L. Marker & Son

"Since 1900"

PLUMBING & HEATING
308 W. 24th St. Chester 2-4424



NINTH AND LLOYD STREETS



1075 MORTON AVENUE

A Six Year Old Has Reached The Top For the Finest Cars - Both New and Used

For 10 years we have been serving Delaware County with the finest cars obtainable anywhere. . . . These beautiful cars are serviced by our expert mechanics to give you the utmost in safety, performance and economy. For a square and honest deal stop in at Chester Auto Sales - thousands of satisfied customers know this to be true. Come in today and we'll prove it to you.

CHESTER AUTO SALES

Kaiser - Henry J
9th and Lloyd Sts.

Used Car Lot 1075 Morton Ave. Chester 2-7088 - 3-1682
Delaware County's Finest Used Cars

You're Never Wrong If You Say It With Flowers



Congratulations to the Chester Times on its 75th Anniversary

J. CARLTON EDWARDS

Florist

Edgmont Av., at Upland Rd.
Chester 3-4433

The artistic magic of LOU-SAN'S hair stylists proves every day that any woman can be lovelier . . . and you, too, may have an invitation to beauty.

Something exciting happens to you when you have a new hair-do created by LOU-SAN'S. It's magic to see a flattering new style created for you alone . . . to make you lovelier and more enchanting.

LOU-SAN'S
Scientifically Air-Conditioned

620 SPROUL STREET
PHONE 3-3800

Old Timesters



JOHN A. MORGAN, 309 Pennell st., who will be 80 years old on Dec. 31. He has lived all his life in Chester, having been born in the old William Penn Hotel, then located at 8th street and Edgmont avenue. He founded the plumbing establishment now known as John A. Morgan & Sons.



MRS. MARY PAUL, 606 E. 19th st., who will be 90 in November. Mrs. Paul, mother of David M. Paul, former Rotary president and Chester Materials Co. executive, was born in England but has lived in Chester for 87 years. She has been a member of St. Paul's church for 85 years.

Greetings from DELAWARE COUNTY HOSPITAL

DREXEL HILL

LANSDOWNE and KEYSTONE

Telephone Clearbrook 3800

TIRE SALES AND SERVICE

Since 1938

ALL LEADING BRAND TIRES

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Every Branch of Tire Service For Truck & Auto

ALLEN TIRE CO.

8 W. 9th St.

Chester 2-2020

CONGRATULATIONS to the CHESTER TIMES

For 75 years of distinguished service to Chester, and best wishes for continued success in the years to come.



Gordon's
LADIES' APPAREL

1003 MARKET ST.

Best Wishes

CHESTER TIMES ON YOUR 75th ANNIVERSARY

OUR 44 YEARS OF BUILDING EXPERIENCE Will Help You In Your Selection

Complete Stock of
Flooring
Frames
Plywood
Mantels
Steel Arways
Steel Cellar Sash
Front Entrances
Builders Hardware
PITTSBURGH PAINTS

Insulation
Doors
Sash
Trim
Moulding
Glass

Quality Millwork—Lowest Prices

BERT R. PARKER AND SONS

319 So. Chester Pike
Established 1907

Glenolden
Farragut 9-0643

Early Negro Families Lived at 2d and Bevan and Frog Pond Districts

Thumbing through the pages of memory and making figurative trips back three-quarters of a century into the annals of Pennsylvania's first chartered city with a few of the still-remembered oldsters have brought to light the names of many Negro families that have played important roles in the growth and progress of Chester in the last 75 years.

The nucleus of the Negro population, consisting for the most part of migrants from Delaware and Maryland, centered around 2d and Bevan streets in the early days of Chester.

Then Frog Pond, with a radius of about three blocks around 17th and Chestnut streets, became the second most heavily populated area, with families finally drifting into the West End section of the city.

A small but well-known settlement was Waterville, at the foot of Shoemaker's Hill. There were about 10 houses in the area. The family names of Morgan, Jacobs, Day, West, Cooper, Craig and Hucks float are recalled.

Outstanding Families

Among other names that bring to memory outstanding families of old Chester are: Horsey, Lytle, Nugent, Preston, Barrett, Reading, Simmons, Fields, Purnley, Buck, Jackson, Wamsley, Rothwell, Elzey, Watts, Robinson, Lisby, Johnson, Brool, Jones, Savoy, Wilson, Demby, Hinkson, Lambert, Ross, Foster, Green, Rump, Parker, Drisket, Smith, Ricketts, Jay, Griffin, Chambers, Williams, Stewart, Franco, Sturgis and Neal.

John and Miriam Horsey, the father and mother of Cassandra Brown and Mary H. Byrd, lived in the Bevan street area. Mrs. Horsey was the first Negro woman to belong to the WCTU and served as one of its first delegates to Harrisburg. Asbury Church was located in this area at the time and Mrs. Horsey was a staunch church worker. Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Byrd live at 1720 W. 2d st., and are active community, church and fraternal workers.

Thomas Lytle, the grandfather of George Nugent and Mrs. Mary Thomas, who live at 2d and Market streets, operated the first Negro hotel, Lytle Hotel, originally located on 2d street near Welsh and later moved to 2d and Market streets. He was a pioneer tanner and his daughter, Catherine, was the wife of Lorenzo Nugent.

George Nugent and Mary E. Thomas are the children of Catherine and Lorenzo. George operated a grocery store at 2d and Market. Mrs. Thomas is wife of the late Rev. Thomas M. Thomas, founder of Fifth Presbyterian Church.

Sam Rothwell Active
Living in the Bevan street area is Sam Rothwell, who celebrated his 81st birthday last month. Very few of the old-timers' names were mentioned that Rothwell did not know. He is the descendant of a family of fishermen which immediately called to mind Sam and Mary Preston, the old, old fisherman's family. Rothwell is the oldest living member in Welsh Street Union Church and still sings with the senior choir.

Louis and Harriet Simmons lived in the 2d street area. Simmons, a stevedore, sold his property to Swift Packing Co. and purchased property on E. 10th street, near the Mary P. Parker funeral home. Mrs. Mabel Simmons, a daughter-in-law, lives in the 200 block Penn street, and another daughter-in-law, Mrs. Ora Simmons, lives in the old home-stand on 10th street.

In reminiscing a number of the oldsters recalled that Caesar Green was proprietor of a barber shop at 3d and Market streets; that an old soap house was once located in a court of Bevan street; that the Byard family at one time lived next to Old St. Paul's Cemetery at 3d and Welsh streets.

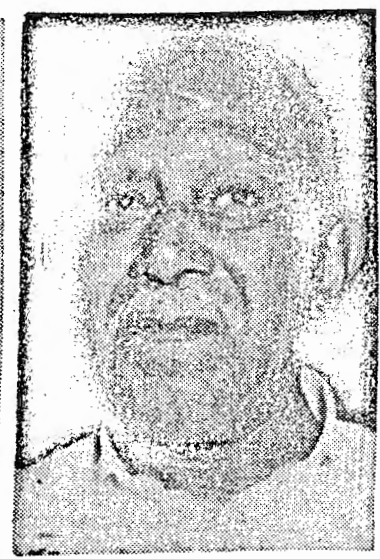
Watts Well Known
John A. Watts is a name that holds prestige among the most outstanding of Chester's pioneers. Watts was the first and only Negro to be treasurer of the local school board. He lived in the West End, conducted a feed and grocery store near 8th and Tilghman streets, and owned considerable property.

In addition to being a school director, he was director of the poor, Watts School, at 4th and Edwards streets, and John A. Watts Lodge of Elks bear his name. A nephew,

Old Timesters



ALEXANDER (SANDY) BROOKS, 92 years old, who lives with his daughter, Mrs. Ethel Bell, at 909 Central av. Mr. Brooks came to Chester 80 years ago from Kent County, Md., as a lad of 12. His first job was as coachman for the Esrey family at 15th street and Edgmont avenue, where he was employed for 25 years. Later he was employed as gardener for the late Judge William Broomall.



"UNCLE DAVE" WAMSLEY, 91 years old, who worked for the late Dr. Frank and Dr. Fred Evans for 60 years. He is a bachelor and lives in quarters over the former stable that housed the horses and carriages of the two doctors. It is located on Minor st., in the rear of the old Evans homestead, 218 W. 4th st. "Uncle Dave" is one of the oldest members of Siloam Methodist Church.

Ellis Watts, is the closest living relative. Ellis at one time was a popular orchestra leader here. He is still a master of the keyboard.

The mention of the name Barrett brings to mind a trim old gentleman leading the Knights Templars parade in plumed finery through the streets of Chester. Lawrence Barrett was among the pioneer printers of Chester, working for more than 40 years, first with the Morning Republican and then with the Chester Times. Barrett was the first person to highlight Negro news in the local paper. His wife, Henrietta Barrett, was among the first Negro school teachers in the city.

A daughter, Mrs. Edith B. Delph, of 227 Central av., is assistant principal at Washington School. A son, the late Joseph Barrett, also taught in the local public school system.

Welsh Street Church
Welsh Street Union Church has stood as a beacon for more than 120 years in the 2d and Welsh streets neighborhood. Recalling many of the old members whose families have remained at the church or joined churches in other areas, the dusty recesses of the church of yesterday could re-echo the names: Ruth Lewis, "Evy" and "Dave" Johnson, "Seely" Lawson, "Captain" and Susan Foster, Becky Ross, John and Priscilla Neal and "Eddie" Demby (all known by aunt and uncle).

Alexander (Sandy) Brooks, who lives with his daughter, Mrs. Ethel Bell, at 909 Central av., came to Chester more than 80 years ago. He settled in the Frog Pond area, known also as Stone Row. He was coachman for the Esrey family at 15th and Edgmont avenue for over 25 years, and was employed for many years as gardener for the late Judge William E. Broomall, at 14th and Chestnut.

Brooks recalled Aunt Nancy Lisby, now 96 years of age, and living in Philadelphia, whose husband and son, Robert Jr., were both members of the Chester Police Force.

Australia Watts
Beloved among some of the old citizens, was Australia Watts, janitor for many years for the Chester Times. He was active in local Elksdom and Masonry. "Aus" met a tragic death in falling from a fish wagon upon a knife with which he was cleaning fish. His widow, Mrs. "Lu" Watts, resides in the 116J block Central avenue.

Also recalled was Aunt Becky Johnson, who was cook for many years at Pennsylvania Military Academy, as PMC then was called. Aunt Ann Rump, who delivered most of the babies, was loved and feared by all the children, many of whom are great-grandmothers. Aunt "Biddie" Jackson was another beloved character of the by-gone days. Charles (Houligan) Jackson, who has the billiard parlor on Market street below 3d, is her son. Josephine Drisket was janitress at "Fifth Street School" which was

of Robert Wade Neighborhood House.

Uncle Dave Wamsley, who still occupies his bachelor quarters on the second floor of the former stable of the late Doctors Wren and Frank Evans—for whom he was coachman for more than 60 years—is the oldest member of Siloam Methodist Church. The rooms are located on Minor street, west of Penn, in the rear of the old Evans homestead, 218 W. 4th St.

It hasn't been too many years since Hannah J. Purnley was a beloved sight with her sweeping skirts, basket, on arm, along the local thoroughfares. She lived to be over 100, and was an organizer of the Northern District Tents, in which she was RWNG senior superintendent. One of her grandsons, Eley Purnley, of the local police force, met his death in the line of duty.

North Chester Names

Among names familiar in the North Chester section of the city

are: Purnell and Ette Johnson, Irene Johnson, Scott and Harriett France, Steve and Hester Bishop, "Captain" and Rhoda Robinson, Uncle Bill and Aunt Liney Davis, George Jones, Sarah Jane Hatfield, Ben and Katie Hopkins West and Ida Jay, Hannah Derry, Thomas Jones, Minnie Jackson, Caroline Anderson, Nathaniel Johnson and Miriam Glee.

Enoch Guck, bicycle enthusiast and teacher of many years ago, is held in high esteem by members of the late Robert Wetherill's family. He taught the Wetherill girls to ride bicycles. He was a former iceman and now lives with his daughter, Mrs. Emma White, 160 Walnut st.

Mrs. Rhoda Hinkson, who lives at 411 E. 17th st., was born in the Bevan street area, and was brought to Frog Pond by her parents, Sam Miller Green and Mary Ann Green. The abandoned school building at 17th and Walnut streets was named for the late George Jones, who it is reported, owned the lot upon which

it was erected. Jones, who lived on 17th street, east of Smedley School, was one of the strong advocates of Negro schools. Jones School was one of the results.

St. John's AUMP Church, which years ago had the largest Negro congregation in the city, has stood as a bulwark in the neighborhood for nearly 80 years. The late Mrs. Minnie Jackson provided meals for the men who helped build the church.

She was the mother of Rev. Lucinda Morgan, who lives at 414 E. 17th st. Mrs. Morgan is an ordained minister and evangelist in the AUMP Conference and has served in the community for several generations.

Davis Grocery Store

Several of the older residents of the neighborhood fondly recall the grocery store owned by Uncle Bill Davis and his wife, Aunt Liney. Others will remember the "Boardwalk" in the yard of Uncle Steve

and Aunt Hester Bishop, with the outdoor kitchen. Their home was located where the Edward Bostons now live, 420 E. 17th st.

Mrs. Agnes Benson, of 414 E. 17th st., the great-niece of Uncle Bill Davis, with her family, is occupying the home in which five generations of her family have been born. Her mother, Mrs. Laura Demby, now lives in Philadelphia.

John Davis, of 1724 Chestnut st., a nephew of Uncle Bill, recalled, with a little hesitancy because of several years' illness that Robert and Rachel Buck occupied the residence on the south west corner of 17th and Chestnut streets, and that their son, Gilbert was a former member of the Chester Police Force. Clara Buck, another of the old residents, is living with relatives in Darby.

Old Name for 4th St.

In 1859 Fourth street was known as Work street.

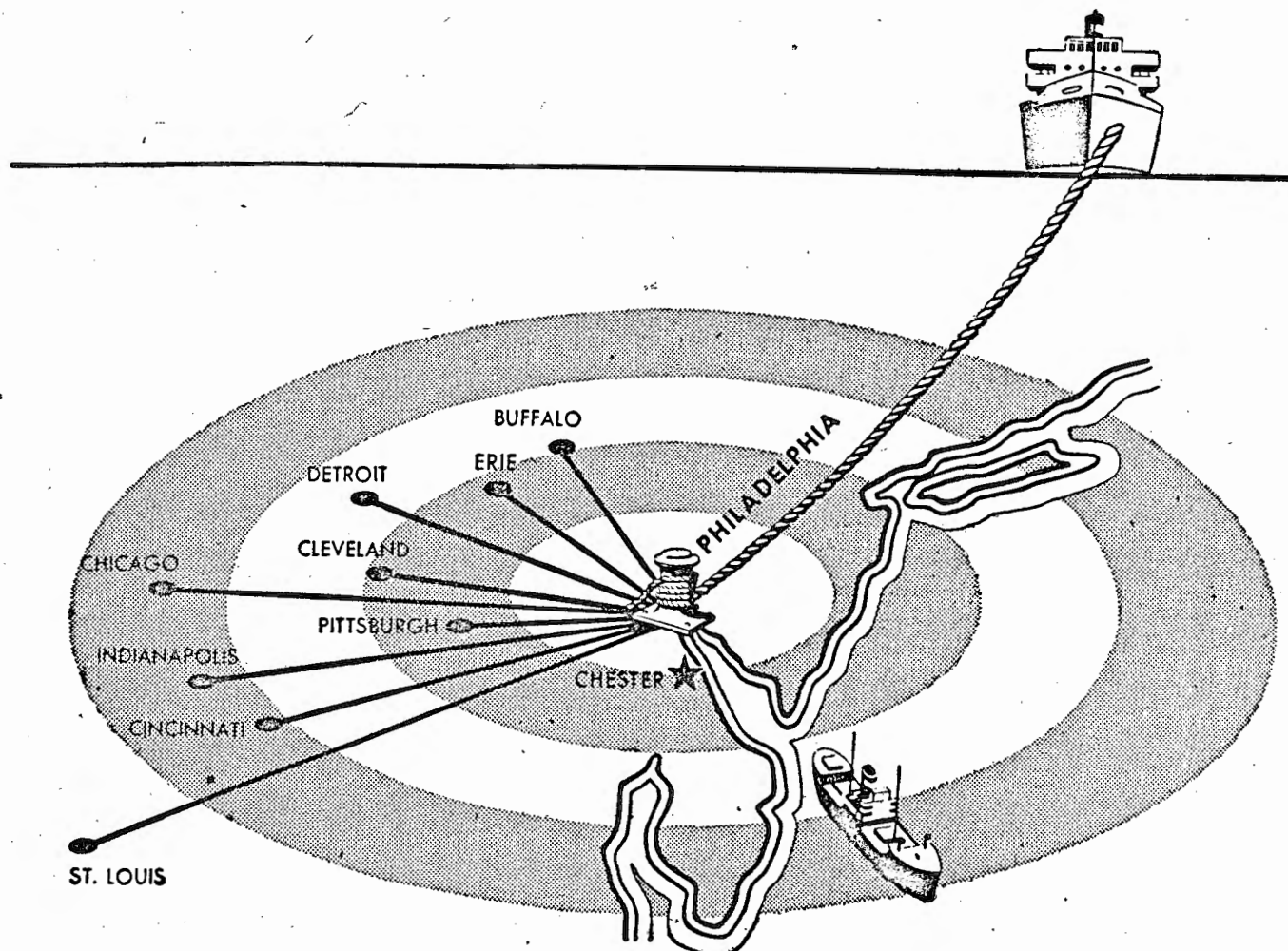


SAMUEL ROTHWELL, the last of a family of sturgeon fishermen along Delaware. He was born in Chester, son of the late Isaac and Amanda Rothwell, and with his sister, Anna Rothwell, at 10 Wunderlich

PENNSYLVANIA

Began

IN CHESTER



EVERY CHESTER CITIZEN today can well be proud of the seeds of greatness sown here, of the beginnings of Pennsylvania history, of the American concept of government, and of the great modern port which includes the Port of Chester as a senior partner.

It is fitting that all those who share the modern Delaware River Port and the benefits of the freedom and good living we Pennsylvanians enjoy, should recognize Chester for what it has given us. We can say truly, "Pennsylvania began in Chester."

THE DELAWARE RIVER PORT with a score of shipping centers along the lower Delaware, is America's fastest growing and second largest port. Though Philadelphia has succeeded to Chester's leadership and the many smaller ports along the river have grown together into one great seaport, this magnificent present-day development traces historically back to early Chester and her ambitious people.

PENNSYLVANIA "FIRSTS" IN THE CHESTER AREA

- First white settlement.
- First church (on Tinicum Island).
- First seat of government.
- First courts of justice.
- First General Assembly which adopted the "Great Law" of the new colony.
- First permanent port in Pennsylvania.

For information concerning the Delaware River port facilities, address The Delaware River Joint Commission, Bridge Plaza, Camden 2, N.J.

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"America's Fastest Growing Port"

PHILADELPHIA • CAMDEN • CHESTER • MARCUS HOOK • WILMINGTON • TRENTON

Good Luck

for another

75 years

Carl E. Mau, Publisher
The News, Media

Chester Postoffice History Began 268 Years Ago

By ALLAN CLEAVES DODGE
Postoffice Historian

The Chester Times for Sept. 14, 1876, one week after its establishment, carried this paragraph with regard to the local postoffice: "The officials at Chester postoffice are as polite and obliging as can be found anywhere. Anyone asking information is always sure to receive a friendly and courteous reply. These are good traits in postoffice officials, for they have so many sorts of human nature to deal with."

The style of reporting may have changed during the 75 years that have elapsed since that "plug" was given the Chester postoffice by this paper, but the service and friendliness extended by the local representatives of our country's biggest "business", the postal service, is fundamentally the same today as then.

The people of Chester can proudly point to the fact that their postoffice had its beginning when Chester was one of the stops on the original post road which extended along the Atlantic seaboard in Penn's time.

In July 1683, William Penn issued an order for the establishment of a postoffice at Philadelphia, directing that letters were to be carried from the Falls of Philadelphia to Chester, New Castle and Maryland.

Proof that a postoffice existed in Chester under British rule may be found in the Pennsylvania Chronicle under date of 1767.

An advertisement appeared showing a list of letters remaining in the postoffice at Chester.

A letter written in French, addressed to German Town and bearing the postmark "Chester 1798" has recently come to light. This precedes by 24 years the one of 1822, the earliest previously known to exist. These facts alone make it possible for Chester's citizens to be proud of the remote corner in history occupied by their postoffice.

Up to the year 1804 Chester was the only postoffice in Delaware County. Between the years of 1790 and 1876, the following postmasters are known to have served the local office: Miles Macarty, William and Thomas Anderson, Aaron Coburne, Mary Davenport, Mark Winter, Joshua Pearson, Peter and Mary De-shong, Caleb Peirce, William and Charlotte Doyle, George Weaver, Young S. Walter, William G. Price, and William H. Martin, the incumbent at the period that the Chester Times first appeared.

Moved Many Times

The Chester postoffice moved its quarters many times during those three generations, but at no time, before or since, was more than two blocks from its present location.

Previous to 1876 the following



CHESTER POSTOFFICE

known sites served to house the affairs of the post office department in Chester: 11 W. 3d st.; northeast corner 5th and Market streets; 317-319 Market st.; northeast corner 4th and Market streets; 312 Market st.; 311 or 317 Market st.; or 8 W. 3d st.; northwest corner W. 4th street and City Hall Place; 10-12 W. 3d st.; northwest corner 3rd and Market streets; southwest corner 5th and Market streets; and lastly to the James avenue above 3rd street.

William H. Martin, postmaster in Chester from 1873 to 1931, moved the postoffice into the James building before he was succeeded as postmaster by John A. Wallace, father of the Chester Times.

In 1803 the compensation received for a year was \$130 and by 1876 under PMG Marshall Jewell, PM Martin received an annual salary of \$2600. Today the office shows over half a million dollars in receipts annually.

During the past three quarters of a century, the postoffice changed its location twice more, the city finally being rewarded with a federal building in 1937 situated on the southwest corner of 5th street and Edgemont avenue, during the administration of Isaac A. Hiorth.



LAWRENCE A. CONNER
Acting Postmaster

acting-postmaster Lawrence A. Conner Jr.

The only site occupied between Martin's term of office and the present federal building, was on the

Delaware County's Pioneer Federal ACCOUNTS OPENED BY MAIL

We furnish the stamped, self-addressed envelope free . . . with each mailing.

Thousands have found the United States mail a convenience for saving a portion of their earnings each week.

You mail in your book with check or money order and we mail it back to you with another stamped, self-addressed envelope for the next mailing.

Each account is insured to \$10,000 by a United States Government Agency and our Association is chartered and supervised by the United States Government.

When you can, pay us a visit.

COLLINGDALE FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

CHESTER PIKE AT MacDADE BOULEVARD
Founded 1907 Sharon Hill 0228

MEMBER FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK SYSTEM
MEMBER FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN INSURANCE CORP.

Busy Chester Ferry Links Important Highway Routes

The chunky snub-nosed ferry boats that ply the muddy waters of the Delaware River between Chester and Bridgeport, N. J., are



LOUIS KAPELSKI
General Manager of Ferry Co.

of a breed that is fast disappearing from the Delaware.

When, in a few weeks, the Pennsylvania Railroad ceases operation of its ferry line between Philadelphia and Camden, the local line will be the last in operation on the long stretches of the Delaware.

It was on July 1, 1930 that the Chester-Bridgeport Ferry Co. began operating. Prior to that time, local residents had to go into Philadelphia to effect a river crossing either by ferry or bridge. And in the past 21 years, the ferry company has hauled hundreds of thousands of cars and trucks and people back and forth across the waterway that divides Pennsylvania from New Jersey.

Five Boats Operate

Five spacious, six-lane boats are operated by the company—the Lackawanna, Delaware, Cape May Penn Jersey and Chester. Each vessel has a capacity of 60 cars.

To provide for the safety of its passengers, the ferry company has ship-to-shore telephone and radar installed in each boat. The crossing time is six minutes.

The local ferry company truly is an important interstate transportation utility. It is a time-saving, traffic evading connecting link between New Jersey's fine highway system and New York and New England and the famous Capitol Trail to the south.

Both commercial and passenger vehicles find it a real time-saver due to the frequent sailings and the rapid, six-minute crossing. It also is an ideal route to shore resorts, connecting on the Pennsylvania side with a great network of highways such as the Lincoln highway, West Chester pike and Baltimore pike.

On almost any crossing, riders may observe license plates from half a dozen or more states across the country.

On the Pennsylvania side, the terminal is at the foot of Flower st., on U. S. Route 322 to Atlantic City and other shore points, and also the Lakes-to-Sea highway between Cleveland and Atlantic City.

2 Great Institutions ... FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE

PROSPECT PARK STATE BANK

PROSPECT PARK, PA.
Since 1928
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INS. CORP.

The Prospect Park State Bank came into being in 1928, the year before the great Depression struck the nation. In the crucial period when many banks were closing their doors, we remained steadfast in our plans for community interests. The fact that we survived, even as a fledgling, is eloquent testimony of the community's confidence in us.

The Chester Times, too, has survived periods of great economic stress and strain for many more years than The Prospect Park State Bank . . . because it, too, has served the community interests. And here also is evidence of continued support based on confidence.

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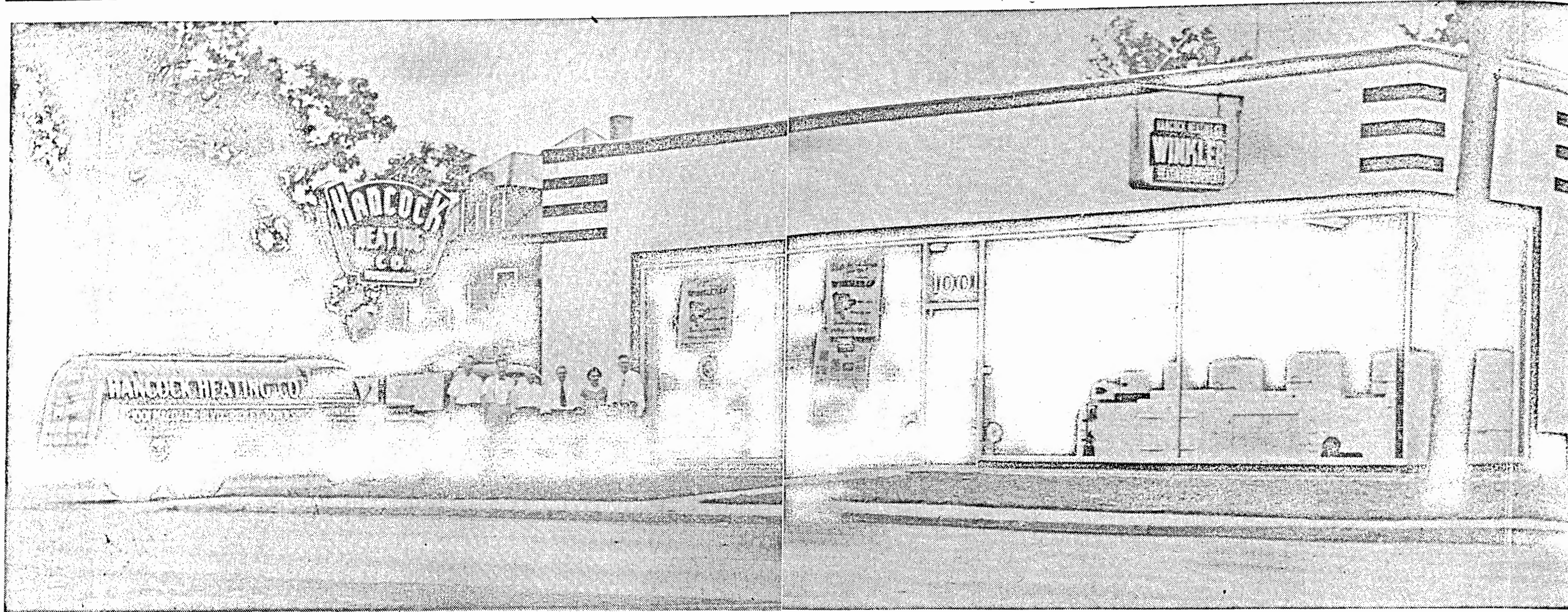
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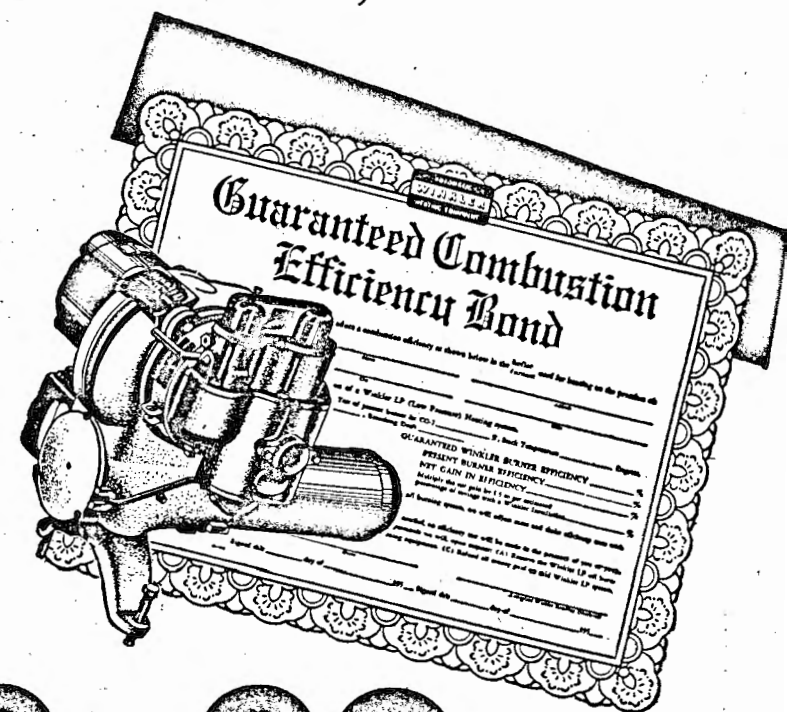


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Chester's New Water Setup Result of Long Struggle

Octoraro Supply Due to Flow Into City by Christmas

One problem that has plagued the progress of this area since the early colonists used springs and laboriously dug wells for water when Chester was created a borough in 1701, will be eliminated forever this Christmas when the new water supply from Oxford flows into the city.

In the very early days colonists used the natural springs and streams that studded the area, and found them adequate for the few hundred persons who made up Pennsylvania's first town.

Eventually the local demands called for wells, and here Chester ran into its first water supply problem.

The water from wells had a "peculiar flavor" which, Henry Graham Ashmead, Chester's most prolific historian says, "was distasteful to many persons."

There were few complaints about drinking water in the late 17th century and the 18th century in Chester. The reason was the tendency toward strong drink that was generally accepted throughout the world.

Not for Drinking
Water was used for washing, food preparation and some trivial cases, but as for drinking fluid, it was outclassed.

When an infant was born the women of the neighborhood collected at the honored house, and were treated to wine or cordial waters. The new mother, who had been fortified for her ordeal by medicinally approved portions of liquor, was now given hot buttered rum, which was considered necessary for her quick recovery.

At house raisings, harvests of crops, ordinary visits, at quarterly meetings of the Society of Friends, funerals, public sales, sessions of court—liquor was a must.

It was an industrial need that first brought the question of an adequate water supply to the city just about 23 years before the Chester Times was started.

Industrial Need
James Campbell decided upon the steam engine as an industrial possibility in the city about a century ago, and in his early manufacturing days he had to spend a lot of money transporting water for the steam boilers from Chester Creek to his mill back of the old jail around 4th and Market streets.

Campbell, whose manufacture of textiles found him the city's first industrialist, established his Pioneer factory and the Henry Clay Mills at Broad and Mechanic streets (9th and Crosby) and spent thousands of dollars sinking wells to get water.

To meet the difficulties of the Lepperville manufacturer an effort was made in 1853 to start a private water company in Chester, but the project died.

The town shook its colonial lassitude when the mills began to operate, and the residents began to complain of the evil-tasting well water. Washdays were delayed as housewives looked into empty rain barrels during the dry season, for the well water was too hard for successful laundering.

South Ward Mills
Many mills were built in the old South Ward some distance from streams, and the public demand for water resulted in an act of assembly on April, 1866, which empowered the city to build a waterworks if a majority of the property owners voted in favor.

When the election results were tabulated the Middle and North wards refused to ratify the act, but the South accepted it. Fire danger and a growing compact community put constant pressure on the water need, and on March 2, 1867 an act authorized the South Ward councilmen to erect a waterworks.

It was accepted on April 15, and the new board of directors, with Amos Gartside as president, decided to use the water of the Delaware River.

Isaac S.essin, formerly chief engineer of Philadelphia, prepared the plans and specifications. Joseph R. T. Coates and Robert Gartside received the contract for the construction. The first water was pumped into the basin on the evening of July 1, 1868.

800,000 Gallons
By October the contractors completed the work, and the South Ward had a waterworks capable of pumping 800,000 gallons of water a day.

Still the need was not met, and by 1878 additional pumping machinery was placed at the riverfront plant at Front and Market streets.

County Produced Goods Worth \$11,041,654 in '70
Delaware County didn't stack up so well for value of manufactured products in the year the Chester Times was born, 1876.

The exact figures for that year are not available but there are figures for the years 1870 and 1880 which show how small the production was.

Capitalization of factories in 1870 was \$5,927,187 for the entire county and 10 years later, 1880, or four years after the Times was established, the capitalization had jumped to \$14,256,720.

Value of the products turned out in 1870 was given as \$11,041,654 and \$19,601,493 as of 1880. The figures seem tiny compared to today's huge volume, huge in capitalization and huge in value of products. Difference in the buying value of money also must be taken into account. Probably in those days those millions may have appeared colossal.

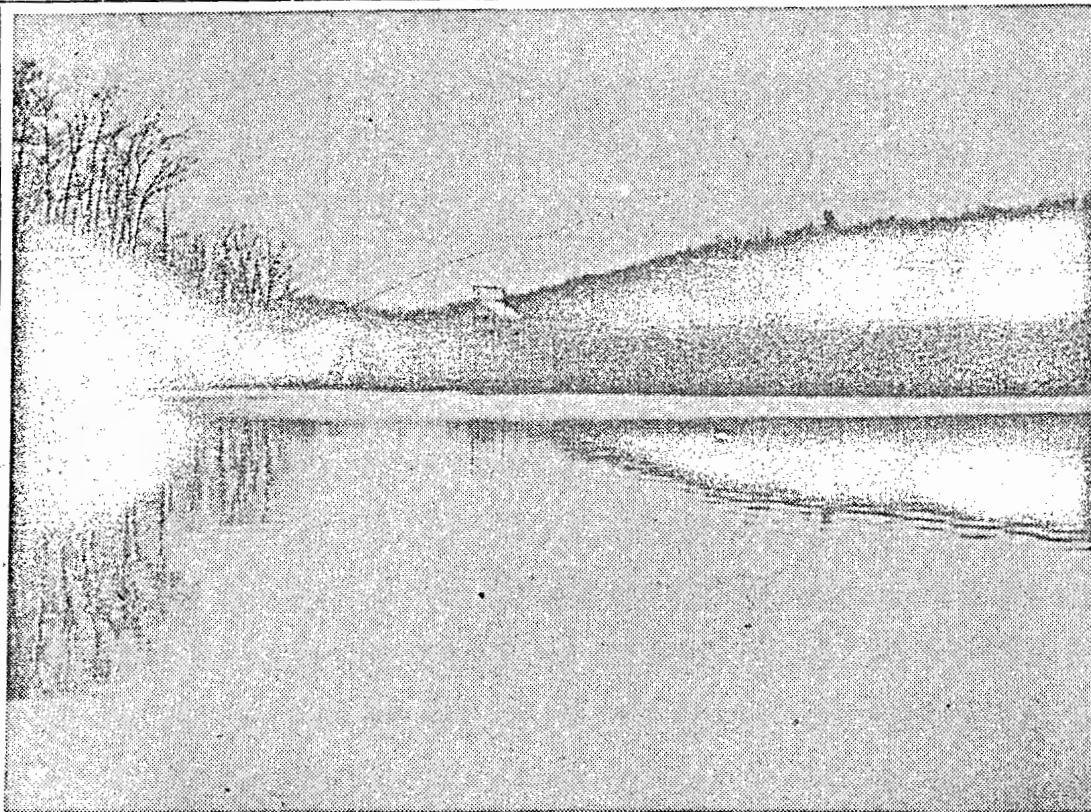
The new capacity was 2,500,000 gallons every 24 hours. The water works was troubled with mud which was sucked into its river intake, so in the fall of 1882 a 30-inch flexible joint pipe was extended 600 feet from the shore into the river channel, which was 310 feet from the end of the pier.

By 1884 the water company had 65 hydrants in the city, and several 1200 customers under the direction of Robert Anderson.

Picking up a "Souvenir History of Chester" which the board of trade issued in 1903, a full page is devoted to the "New Chester Water Company."

Chadwick at Helm
Then William B. Chadwick (father of former Congressman E. Wallace Chadwick, prominent Chester attorney) was superintendent.

The water plant boasted a reservoir capacity of 19,000,000 gallons and a pumping capacity of 10,000,000 gallons daily from two horizontal compound condensing pumping engines.



600 ACRES OF WATER—This is a view of the completed Octoraro Dam with the water up to its normal level, flooding 600 acres of Chester and Lancaster counties farmland. The permanent spillway is on the extreme left joining the giant gate housing with the rocky abutment. The water is drawn off through chambers in the concrete tower to the right of the arch gate structure. The dam has a rock veneer covering its meticulously packed earthen body. Through the center is an interlocking steel core.

Steam was the main bulwark of the industrial plants, and salt in the water meant clogged boiler tubes, expensive maintenance bills and frequent renovations.

Chester was using over 5,000,000 gallons of water daily in 1910. The reservoir at Harrison Hill on Fiddletown road was still harboring 18,000,000 gallons, and the pumping plant could handle 20,000,000 a day.

There was no significant change in the water service picture from the time improvements were added to the pumping station in 1910 until the needs of industry during World War I pointed up the salt water problem.

By that time great industrial giants of Chester and Delaware County were using millions of gallons daily.

There was a great influx of residents, workers to make the industries work at top defense speed.

25,000 More In
It has been estimated that 25,000 additional persons flooded into the area, workmen and their families that had to be housed, and who used water.

When periods of drought came, the old river spectre of salt water reappeared. The sight of huge tank trucks hauling water to Sun Oil, Ford, Viscose, Scott Paper became commonplace, and the industrial expense for good water reached high levels.

Several concerns, like Scott Paper, had to put in their own special filtration plants. The river salts became critical.

With this came the unpalatable taste of the river water. Huge vessels, commercial and naval, churned up the river to Philadelphia, many dumping wastes in the water.

Tons of partially treated sewage from Philadelphia tumbled into the river, to eddy and flow on the tides down 14 miles to the Chester Municipal Authority intake at Front and Fulton streets.

Changed Picture
Several changes had to be made. One had been made in ownership of the water company just before World War I.

The Chester Municipal Authority was created on July 6, 1939, under the provisions of the Municipal Authorities Act which was dated June 28 of that year and subsequently amended.

Five months later, on Dec. 8, 1939, the authority acquired the waterworks plant and properties of the Chester Water Service Co., together with all rights and franchises owned by the old concern.

At this time as now the authority was responsible for the water supply of Chester, the boroughs of Marcus Hook, Trainer, Upland, Parkside and Brookhaven, and the townships of Upper Chichester, Lower Chichester, Nether Providence, Chester and Aston.

This was an area seven miles long and four miles inland, and embraced a population of approximately 100,000 persons.

There were 138 industries served in the area by the authority, with such industrial giants as the Sun, Sinclair and Texas oil companies, Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., American Viscose Corp., Ford Motor Co., and Scott Paper Co. leading.

The purchase price for the water company was \$5,910,000, for which bonds were floated. The service ceased to be a privately owned organization, and took on a quasi-public character under the authorities act.

City council appointed a five-man board of directors who would receive about \$1200 a year. The organization provided for a solicitor and an executive manager.

Muser Was Manager
At the time of the changeover E. Fred Muser was executive manager and Rennie I. Dodd was chief chemist.

The company proceeded as before, and the source of water became increasingly worse. Longer periods of salt invasions, particularly through the early years of World War I, forced the authority to investigate a possible source of salt free raw water.

Early in 1945 the board engaged the services of Albright & Friel, Inc., consulting engineers of Philadelphia, to investigate the water supply problem.

The engineering company under the direction of its president Francis S. Friel, completed its survey on Sept. 17, 1945. It reached the following conclusions:

1. The Delaware River, which is presently used by the Chester Municipal Authority as a source of supply, be abandoned because of the pollution load and salinity intrusion.

2. That the Octoraro Creek be developed as a new source of water supply.

40 Miles Away
The Octoraro Creek is 40 miles from Chester to the west, and forms the boundary between Chester and Lancaster counties. A broad, quiet, tree-shaded fisherman's paradise, it offered the best available raw water supply in the area for water-thirsty Chesterites.

No easy task had been handed to Friel and his engineering associates. When first engaged on the survey they had a large library of previous reports that had been made.

New Dam Got 1st Flood Test In Cloudburst

The new million-and-a-half dollar CMA dam got its first flood test on the evening of last July 12, when a cloudburst dumped 10 million gallons of water in the 600 acre lake, and sent the water rushing down on the dam.

Calculated to be one-third as severe as the worst storm to hit the watershed in the last 30 years, the rain raised the level of the Chester-Octoraro Lake almost three feet four hours after the storm broke at 3 p. m. in the afternoon.

Considering it an emergency condition, Kenneth C. Armstrong, superintendent of the Oxford plant, and his assistant Richard H. Sutton, opened the huge tainter gates 2 1/2 feet to let the surplus swirl off downstream.

In effect the flood was a boon to thirsty Chester water consumers. The influx turned over the lake water which had collected since the gates were closed on Feb. 22, of this year, and carried off much of the decaying vegetation that was covered with water as the new estuary formed.

The odor of decay was oppressive at the gates of the dam as the surplus ran through at a 638-gallons-per-second clip . . . an odor that can be expected at least once after the new water source is made available to local water consumers.

Until all the vegetation rots away on the lake bottom, the threat of such unpleasantness remains. Several flushings such as occurred in the July emergency will minimize this condition.

The flood also tested the safety equipment of the dam, and will be recorded as the first "alert" CMA personnel encountered in the history of the new 600-foot long barrier.

Checked Wells
Friel then thought of surface water. Test wells were bored throughout the area, but it was found that the geological formation of the earth beneath this section of Pennsylvania was not the type that collects large quantities of surface water.

Then a survey was made of the small streams of the area. Ridley Creek, an excellent source, was supplying Media's water. The east and west branches of the Chester River and the Brandywine were contaminated far up near their sources, and in addition the Brandywine was supplying Wilmington.

Moving out in ever widening circles, the engineers found the water sheds of the Red Clay, White Clay and Big Elk creeks insufficient.

The next step was the Octoraro. It met the requirements, and even had a past history as a water source. The Pennsylvania Railroad had established the subsidiary Octoraro Water Co. up at Pine Grove in about 1906. Water rights from there to the McCrea pumping station which is on the west branch of Octoraro east of Quarryville were PRR. owned.

Low Dam Present
A low dam caught sufficient water to be pumped in the gray stone pumping house to the coal and water wharf on the mainline of the railroad at Coatesville.

The development of the diesel locomotive had made this water less necessary. When the CMA was looking around for some way to get water rights on the Octoraro, the PRR was ready to sell, and at what was considered a low price.

Explaining that they had purchased the water rights on the Octoraro roughly 40 years before for \$356,136, and spent several thousands of additional dollars constructing the dam and pumping station, PRR representatives said they valued the property at approximately \$600,000.

The sale price was \$233,000 however. For this amount the elated water authority directors received the following:

1. Water rights and physical property of the Octoraro Water Co. between McCrea pumping station and the Susquehanna River.

2. A low intake dam at Pine Grove immediately below Tweed Creek.

3. A water pumping station at Pine Grove.

4. A 12-inch cast iron force main between Pine Grove and McCrea.

Long Financial Haul
From this start it was still a long financial and engineering haul to get Chester its new water supply.

Under the leadership of Rennie I. Dodd, who became executive manager in 1942 when E. Fred Muser died, representatives of the various civic service and labor organizations and the press had the great plan explained.

There was not one dissenting voice. The cost was to be \$9,200,000. It was to be financed by subsequent bond issues, issued against revenues from water service.

After completing the purchase of the PRR property, the CMA then had to get permission from the Public Utility Commission of the state for the use of the water, and further negotiations had to be carried out with the State Water Power and Resources Board, and the state of Maryland, because the dam would effect the water flow in that area.

Bought up Land
Meanwhile the directors empowered their solicitor, Ellwood J. Turner, to start the purchase of farm lands adjacent to the Octoraro, to provide for the basin to be eventually flooded, and procure an isolation strip of land between the proposed lake and the habitations to insure against contamination.

The first move was made shortly after the public announcement of the plan on Oct. 1, 1946. Just 99 days later the CMA increased its water rates 51 per cent, to be effective on Nov. 1, 1946.

A ripple of discontent followed this move, but the desire for water was wide spread, and the people realized that to get it would cost money.

Land was purchased through local agents in the Oxford area to prevent speculation because of the proposed water project.

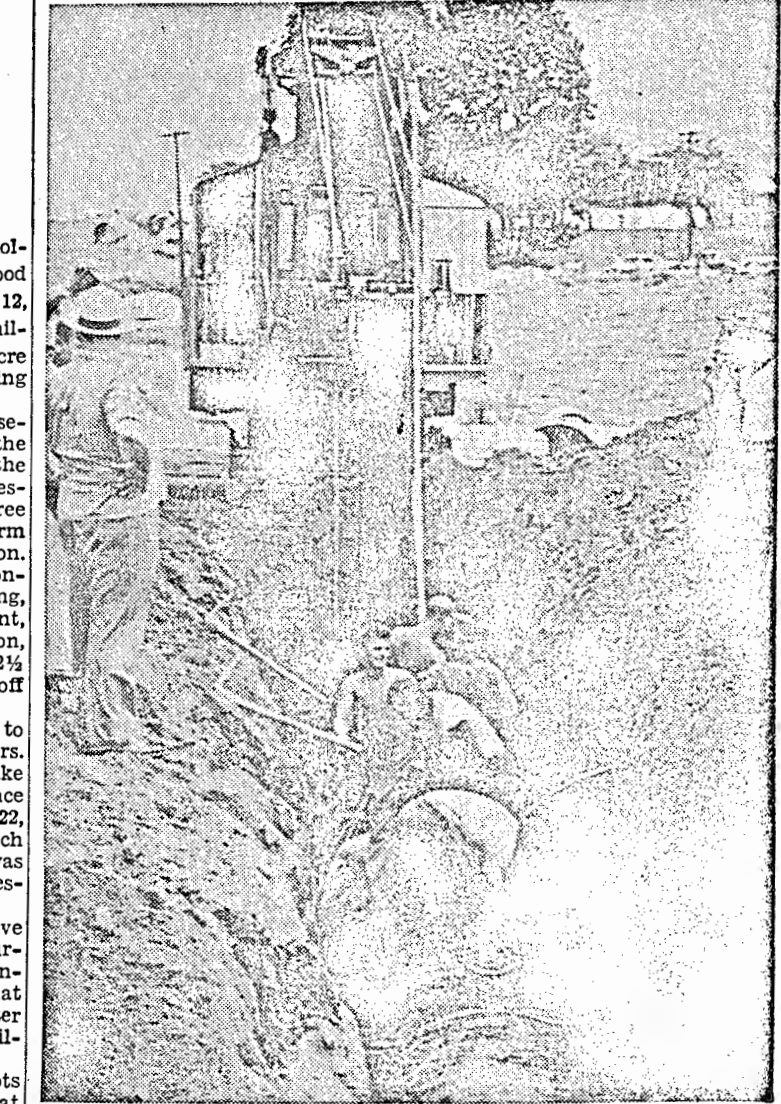
Sportsmen Object
When the problem reached the State Water Power and Resources Board in March 1947 opposition came from an hitherto unexpected source.

The Octoraro Sportsmen's Club of Oxford and the Chester County Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs opposed the application.

Their complaints of the destruction of a veritable sportsman's paradise failed to keep CMA from getting state approval for the project. The engineers divided the project into the following general tasks.

1. Building an impounding dam across the Octoraro to trap some 30,000,000 gallons of water.

2. Erecting a pumping station and filtration basins at the breast of the dam.



PUTTING IT IN THE GROUND—Workers are shown caulkung one of the giant 16-foot sections of concrete pipe in the ground in Chester County, a huge 48-inch in diameter artery that joins the Chester-Octoraro Lake with the Village Green reservoirs . . . a distance of 38 miles. Two additional miles of connecting pipe brings the total to 40 miles. The pipe line runs generally downhill from Oxford Summit outside Oxford. It crosses hundreds of properties, tunnels deeply under streams and state roads, dips into plowed fields, runs under barns and porches, and finally ends in Delaware County. The pipe cost \$3,599,617.40 and the installation work amounted to \$2,053,000.

Policeman's Pay \$12 A Week 75 Years Ago
Police in Chester received \$12 a week for day work and \$14 a week for night work in 1876.

In those days uniforms were not furnished. The men had to buy their own and also had to supply their own "lozuts," or sticks. Apparently they went without guns, no mention of such weapons being found in the old records.

Two Bills Filed
One was a bill in equity and the other on the law side of the court to restrain the Chester Municipal Authority from activating the rate increases.

Action came just as CMA was planning a new bond issue to get funds to build the pipeline, a sum of \$5,700,000. Rankin asked the court to order the authority to return the extra money derived from the high rates, on the basis that the water charges were unreasonable and excessive.

Solicitor Turner, who had been a pioneer in the development project after taking over his chores from D. Malcolm Hodge, had since died, and J. H. Ward Hinkson was officiating as solicitor.

Hinkson went to bat for CMA, and a legal controversy started that did not end until Judge Henry G. Sweney of the Delaware County Court of Common Pleas had handed down a decision in favor of CMA, until the court en banc supported Sweney, the State Superior Court claimed it valid, and the State Supreme Court refused to accept Rankin's appeal. This last final clearing action came on Oct. 4, 1949.

Green Light For CMA
This was the green light for the floating of the bond issue, and a casual review of the actions of subsequent board meetings shows how progress was made on the tremendous program.

Costing \$1,482,442 the huge impounding dam neared completion by the end of September, 1949. The million and a half dollar filtration plant was finished a few months before.

One of the biggest meetings held was the day the bidders collected to vie for the 40-mile pipeline contract. Twenty-two contractors turned out.

Six companies combined for the low bid of \$4,931,598. The pipe was to be concrete, supplied by the Lock Joint Pipe Co. of East range, N. J., at \$3,067,268.

Some mention should be made of the engineering difficulties and problems that faced CMA engineers in their huge task.

Three Big Tasks
Of the three tremendous tasks facing the engineers, perhaps the most spectacular was the construction of the pipeline.

Without recording each bond issue, and giving its detailed processing, let it suffice that the Chester Municipal Authority did not construct the new water supply for \$9,200,000.

Rising material and labor prices from 1945 to 1951 brought the cost to \$14,800,000. All this money was supplied by bond issues, and at the present time there is an outstanding indebtedness of about \$18,000,000.

This included the money borrowed to purchase the old water company back in 1939. The valuation of the plant today is near \$24,000,000.

Rates Increased Again
To assure sufficient returns from water rates to maintain an adequate borrowing capacity to make these outlays, the CMA increased its rates again Jan. 1, 1949, this time 28 per cent.

The announcement of the rate increase came late in 1948 and touched off a legal controversy that placed the entire water project in legal doubt and held up

the completion of the development from 10 months to a year.

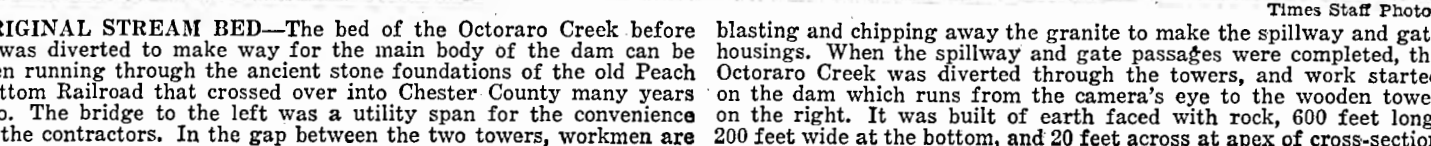
At this time Clarence L. Conner, former president of the Delaware County Commissioners, had been executive manager for over a year. He assumed his new post after the death of Rennie I. Dodd on his farm in Concord Township during the summer of 1948. Conner took over Oct. 1 of that year.

James L. Rankin, local attorney, challenged the rate increases and filed two bills, in the county courts.

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ORIGINAL STREAM BED—The bed of the Octoraro Creek before it was diverted to make way for the main body of the dam can be seen running through the ancient stone foundations of the old Peach Bottom Railroad that crossed over into Chester County many years ago. The bridge to the left was a utility span for the convenience of the contractors. In the gap between the two towers, workmen are blasting and chipping away the granite to make the spillway and gate housings. When the spillway and gate passages were completed, the Octoraro Creek was diverted through the towers, and work started on the dam which runs from the camera's eye to the wooden tower on the right. It was built of earth faced with rock, 600 feet long, 200 feet wide at the bottom, and 20 feet across at apex of cross-section.

Octoraro Water Due to Flow Into City by Christmas

Continued from Preceding Page

tion of a dam across the Octoraro Creek. This was the basic operation, and one undertaken immediately.

Plans called for an earth impacted barrier . . . to be composed of 290,000 tons of concrete, earth and rock. It had to join Chester and Lancaster counties, and form a 600-acre lake in a meandering, two-pronged formation up the east and west branches of the Octoraro.

G. M. Brewster & Sons had the contract for the dam and spillway at a cost of \$1,469,632.60, and they began their test borings in the quiet little valley west of Oxford on April 29, 1948.

First they cut off the tip of the granite hill which bounded the borders of the Chester County Girl Scout Camp Tweedale at the junction of the Octoraro and Tweed creeks.

Stream Diverted

The Octoraro was diverted and a temporary bridge thrown across, while 80,000 cubic yards of rock were excavated.

Upon this foundation the 50-foot "tainter gate" anchorages, intake pipes and spillway were erected. Tomorrow worked within sight of yesterday, as the workmen erected the giant structure a few hundred yards of the old double-span wooden covered bridge over the stream at Pine Grove.

The "tainter gates" are an improved version of the old type of spillway gates used for centuries. The difference was in their curved structure, permitting strength to combat the pressure of millions of gallons of water with a relatively small amount of structural material.

75 Tons Each

These gates, each weighing 75 tons, are operated by electricity. Against the failure of power, however, two gasoline emergency engines were mounted on the top of the housing structure, and should these fail, hand winches were provided.

This was to protect the homes and areas below stream through a fringe of Pennsylvania and down into Maryland to the Susquehanna from inundation should a great flood threaten the impounding structure.

Stretching across the Creek valley, the dam emplacement proper was fixed by the engineers. It is 600 feet long. The structure was pinned on a thin line of interlocking steel piling which provided the core of the dam and prevents seepage through the giant barrier.

Upon this backbone, the giant earthmovers placed foot levels of specially chosen clay. Over this layer pounded sheepsfoot rollers, a type of steamroller, (although in modern times activated by diesel engines), with a series of heavy blunt projections on the cylinder.

Pounded to 6 Inches

Time after time these machines pounded the layer until it was packed into a six-inch veneer. Then another foot layer would be spread and pounded thin.

Eventually the dam took shape. At the base of this blunted triangle in cross section, the dam was well over 200 feet wide. It rose 55 feet until its apex was capped with a 20-foot wide road leading from the Lancaster County side to the gate anchorage on the Chester County side.

The face of the dam was ripped with granite rocks to guard its surface from water and debris action. The downstream slope was also faced with some rock, and later honeysuckle was planted there to slow down erosion and rain water action.

When completed, the dam was an imposing structure, the gate housing and the two curved steel doors flanked on one side by the huge stone-studded barrier itself. For many months, however, the Octoraro had to run placidly through the open gate structure until the valley area intended for flooding was cleared. The gates were closed and the lake filled this past spring.

40 Buildings Removed

Thousand of dollars were paid to contractors to move or demolish and cart away the debris of some 40 homes, cottages, barns, chicken houses and other farm structures in the area.

Every tree, shrub, fence or thicket had to be cut down to at least one foot height or removed entirely before the lake could be permitted to form.

While this work was in progress the Progressive Builders, Inc., were at work about 1300 feet away around a ridge that formed the Lancaster County shoulder of the dam.

Here was constructed the filtration plant, settling basins and pumping station of the new water project. About 750 feet up the Pine Grove road from the old wooden bridge, Dr. Stoddard P. Gray, president of the CMA board, turned over a gilded shovel full of earth on April 29, 1948.

In a Cow Pasture

In this cow pasture earth movers swarmed and soon an excavation 200 feet square and 75 feet deep was scraped out of Lancaster County. These holes provided the space for the gigantic settling basins for the filtration plant.

The cost was \$1,388,369. Huge forms were made, and the entire area was made permanent with concrete that was specially cured to meet the water conditions of the future.

By October of that year the plant was 15 per cent completed. Today, waiting for the word to commence pumping water to Chester, the building is complete, an attractive three-story red brick structure landscaped and fenced from the road.

The engineers were faced with the problem of piping the water from Oxford to Chester. The water pipe would have a continuous downhill course, which made the tremendous initial outlay and maintenance costs of heavy pumping equipment unnecessary.

Rights of Way

It was necessary for the CMA to gain rights-of-way through the country side from Oxford to Chester. The pipeline proper was laid out to cover 40 miles at first, and at present it is 38 miles with two miles of connecting pipe additional.

Scores of agreements were reached with property owners to permit the pipe to be laid across their land. This with the land problems the CMA had in procuring areas in the lake basin made a big task.

In the latter case agreements were made to exchange some farmland with farmers who had made a livelihood in the Chester and Lancaster Valley along the Octoraro for many generations.

In very few cases was the authority required to start condemnation proceedings because negotiations broke down.

The selection of the pipe depended upon the lowest bid on the contract. As previously stated the contract was awarded to the Lock Joint Pipe Co.

Erect New Plant

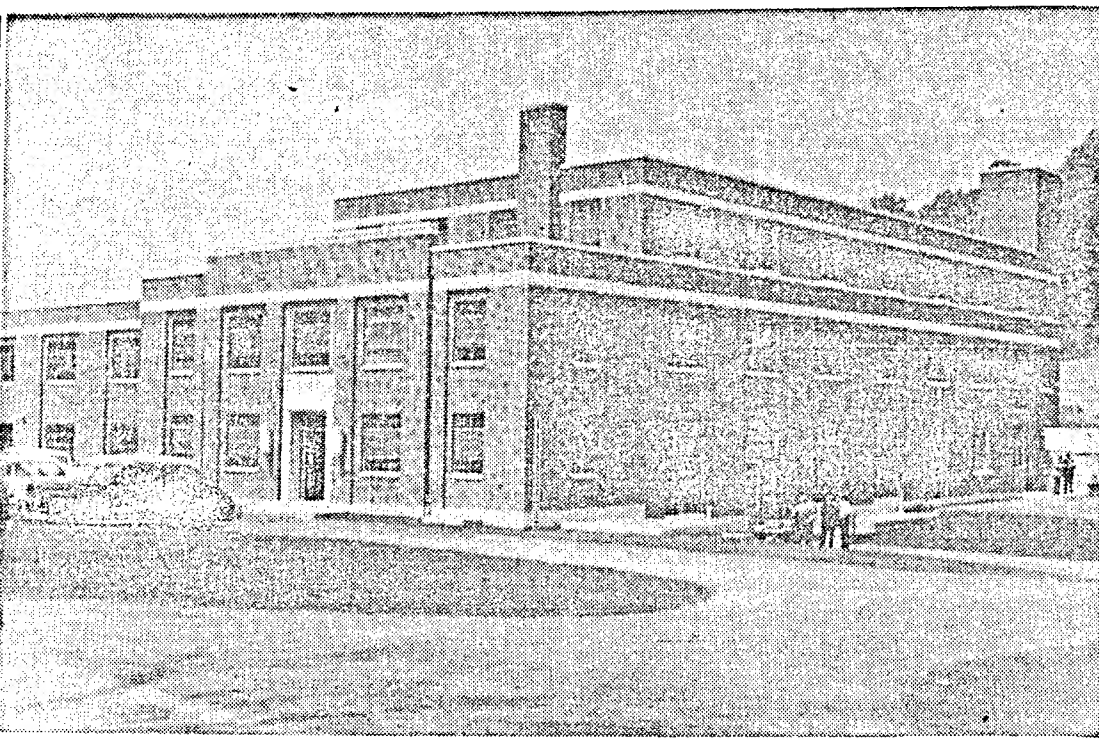
Specialists in making concrete pipe, the concern estimated it would need 12,000 sections of pipe 48 and 42 inches in diameter. To handle this project the company erected a special fabricating plant at Kennett Square at a cost of \$100,000.

The Berlanti Corp. won the contract for placing the pipe in the ground and sublet the contract to Charles H. Smith & Sons, Inc. The last section of the pipe was placed in the ground at Village Green on July 9 of this year.

The third project was reservoir storage space. The contract for the two areas, one at Oxford Summit and the other at Village Green, was let to several concerns, but the company supplying the new covered containers was the Preload Corp.

Calling their product "pre-stressed concrete tanks," they fashioned huge cylinders of concrete, wrapped with miles of high test steel wire, coil after coil, from bottom to top. In this manner great pressures are held with minimum structural support.

Capping the tanks, the company



Times Staff Photo

FILTRATION PLANT—Located in a former cow pasture on the Lancaster County side of the Octoraro Creek, CMA's huge filtration plant, mixing basin and pumping station is located just 1300 feet from the huge impounding dam which lies in a line directly over the right hand corner of the building. This building houses the most complete water treatment equipment known to the public sanitation field.



ADDISON S. FISHBURN, resident engineer for the consulting firm of Albright & Friel, who has personally supervised every phase of the gigantic \$14,800,000 construction project.

built a dome on wooden scaffolding.

Held by Wire

The top skin is made of concrete reinforcing steel gridwork with a skin of concrete up to six-inches deep. At the end of the pouring and curing, again the steel wire-wrapping technique is called into service. By tightly-wrapping the rim, the dome is stressed upward, off the supporting forms, and remains intact without any interior trussing.

They are said to be the largest of such tanks in the world.

Two were placed at Oxford Summit with a joint capacity of five million gallons of water, and four each of 10 million gallons capacity, were built at Village Green on property acquired by CMA.

The work was not completed yet, however. With new pressures, a different basic source, and the desire to make the entire city equally available to the new water, CMA decided upon a huge renovation and extension program under the city streets.

Local Reconstruction

First phase of this work was started Nov. 22, 1950, when a contract was awarded to install a 20-inch cast iron feeder main on Edgmont avenue from Welsh to 6th streets; in Market street from 6th to Front streets, and from Market to Fulton streets.

A 12-inch cast iron main was slated for 6th street from Sprout to Welsh streets.

Additional feeders were placed along Front street (20-inch main) 2d street and Post road between Fulton street and Washington street in Marcus Hook.

An 18-inch main was laid along Concord road from Dutton Mill road to Chichester road to divert the new water to the West End and the Marcus Hook region.

Almost Completed

Today, on the 75th anniversary of the founding of the Chester Times, the new water project is almost completed.

Clarence L. Conner, executive manager of CMA, who was selected the "man-of-the-year" by the Chester Business Mens Association this year for his work on

the water supply, has promised the new water by Christmas.

As a bonus for this gift he has also said for the record that a substantial reduction in water rates would be made by Jan. 1, 1952.

Thus, after centuries of water problems little and large, Chester is on the eve of getting a supply that is the equal of any American community in supply large enough to meet a residential and industrial expansion of the future of double its present water demand.

Board Has Few Changes

Although torn with political intrigue, court trials, and petty disappointments and setbacks, the members of the Chester Municipal Authority board of directors have placed their names prominently in the annals of Pennsylvania's oldest city.

The board has had few changes over the 12 years it has been a municipal authority.

When created this council set itself up as the first board. The members were Clifford H. Peoples, (Chester's mayor), president; and the following councillors: John T. Ross, William J. McDowell, Edward D. McLaughlin and William P. Lear. New faces eventually took over the control of the new authority.

Other Members

They included Dr. Stoddard P. Gray, Col. Clarence T. Starr, Thomas F. Feeley, Ralph Swarts (present mayor of Chester) and McLaughlin came back to serve.

When Feeley died George F. Dougherty was appointed, and Frank G. Andrews was also named. When McLaughlin resigned after 10 years of service, as unofficial legal counsel, as well as board member, his place was taken by J. Harold Hughes.

As formerly stated, solicitors to the board included D. Malcolm Hodge, Ellwood J. Turner and today, J. H. Ward Hinkson.

Conter is third in line of executive managers, preceded by Muser and Dodd.

Armstrong Heads Plant

The CMA appointed Kenneth C. Armstrong as superintendent of the new water works, and Richard D. Sutton as assistant superintendent.

Doing special work on real estate purchases after his father's death until the appointment of Hinkson as solicitor was William J. Turner, now an assistant district attorney. Clement J. McGovern was retained as right-of-way counsel.

The operation of the Front and Fulton streets plant of the authority is in the hands of Conner, with Armstrong as superintendent and chief chemist (at the moment he is holding two superintendentcies), Ellwood H. Cushnie, engineer, Paul C. Kriebel, outside superintendent of maintenance and repair, and Michael Churi, jr., auditor.

Churi has been top financial man of the organization for all matters pertaining to the new project.

Fishburn on Scene

For the engineers, Addison S. Fishburn is resident engineer, and has lived on the job from the beginning of construction.

Francis S. Friel, president of Albright & Friel, headed all construction work.

Two members of the firm of Albright & Friel, Harvey Bale, and the vice-president, Alfred Estrada, devoted most of their time for five years to the project.

The new pumping station created a new segment of employees. To house these people CMA constructed 12 homes on a promontory about an eight of a mile from the pumping station across the Octoraro in Chester County; 10 for operating personnel and two for supervisory personnel.

Plans are in the offing for the renovation of the headquarters in Chester at 5th and Welsh streets, and the authority looks forward to the day when the Front and Fulton streets pumping station and filtration center will become obsolete, and will be sold, making a change in the waterfront of the city a near eventuality.

Roach Shipyard Once City's-Major Industry

The Roach Shipyard was Chester's major industry in 1876. During that year the yard listed a total expenditure of \$1,383,569. Of that amount, \$745,413 was in wages alone.

The volume looked large at that time, but it was a year of decline. During the previous year the yard spent a total of \$2,716,724, of which \$1,212,819 represented wages, materials which went into the building of ships.

During the 54 years from 1872 to Sept. 1, 1877, the yard had spent a total of \$14,890,000, of which \$7,269,734 was for wages.

Highest expenditures during those years was reached in 1873. During that year total expenses were listed at \$3,888,244, with \$1,785,476 of that amount as wages.

New Water Is Pure, But It'll be Purer

"If the water of the Octoraro Creek is so pure, why must there be a huge filtration and treatment plant?"

This question has been asked many times since the Chester Municipal Authority's \$14,800,000 water project has been under construction.

The answer is simple. All water used for public use must be treated to insure against periodic and unexpected contamination.

It is not a simple task. If you were standing by the Chester-Octoraro Lake you could dip a glassful of water and have a cooling drink without much fear of getting impure water.

Drawn off in Tower

Before you draw a glass of water from the faucet in your home this Christmas, here is what will happen to the fluid:

Some of the 2½ billion gallons of water now impounded in a gigantic two-fingered lake is drawn off in the intake towers and passes through a huge concrete pipe lane 1300 feet to the filter plant.

There it passes through a 42-inch cast iron pipe, still activated by gravity, into a screen well. A continuous traveling screen removes leaves and trash. This screen is cleaned itself by a continuous pressure bath from fixed water jets.

Automatic air float filter effluent controllers, with a central rate control, operate on a clear-well elevation.

A 250,000-gallon wash water tank, built on a hill adjacent to the filter plant, is 40 feet in diameter and holds a water depth of 27 feet.

Your glass of water is subjected to the normal chemicals for purification of water fed in by five feeders, one for alum, one for lime, two for carbon and one spare. The chemicals are fed in by gravity from overhead storage hoppers.

Two chlorinating machines are provided.

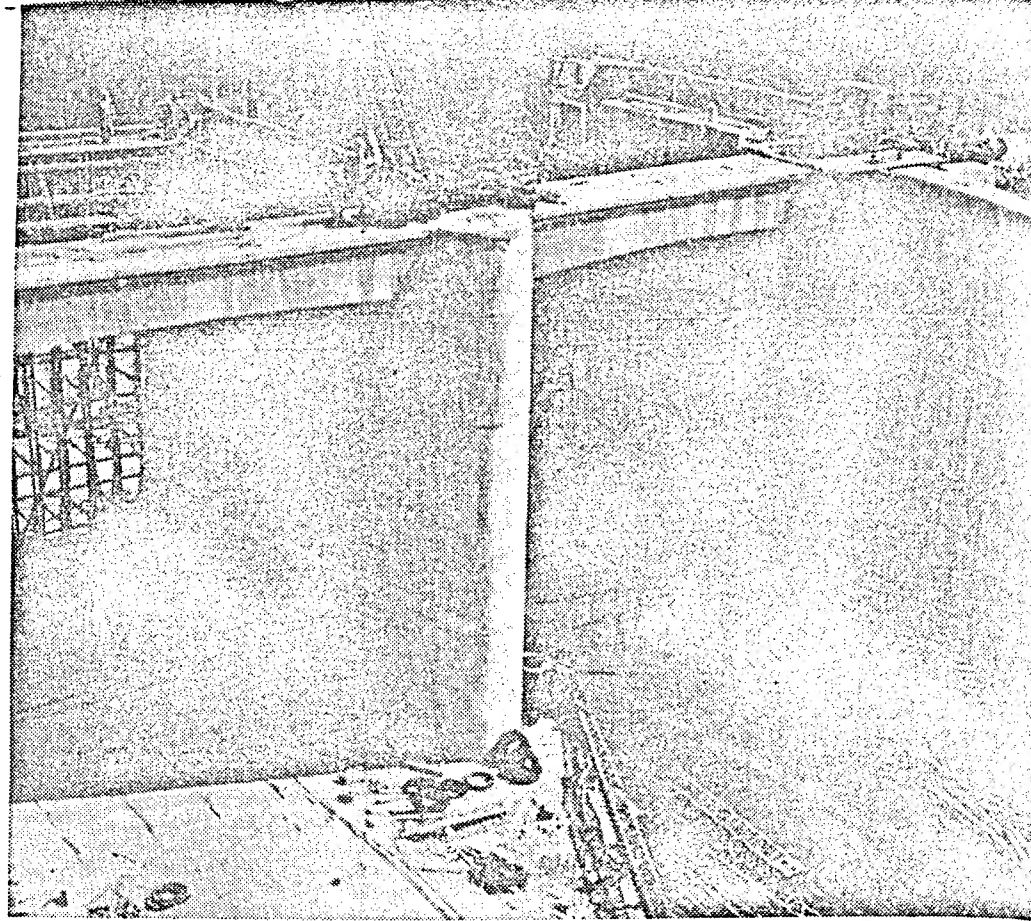
Two-Year Job

All this was the work of almost two years, requiring the work of many different types of contracting specialists. To further protect the consumers of Chester from impure water or flash contamination, the giant plant houses a thoroughly modern laboratory.

Here there are separate bacteriological and chemical rooms, special sterilizing lights in the bacteriological room and many unusual features often found in industrial laboratories, but which are having a rare appearance in the public sanitation field.

So much for the intricate purification of the water.

Lifting this water to the system are horizontal, centrifugal motor-



Times Staff Photo

GATE ANCHORAGE—Running on the curved tracks that can be seen within the two sections of concrete anchorage at the Octoraro. Engineers placed two "tainter" gates, curved steel barriers that now holding back 2½ billion gallons of water. The water for treatment is taken off in a four-level line to the right of the picture, and runs by gravity to the filtration plant 1300 feet across on the Lancaster County side. These structures are over 50 feet high and they weigh 75 tons each.

troughs are spaced 6 feet 10 inches apart.

Automatic air float filter effluent controllers, with a central rate control, operate on a clear-well elevation.

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So much for the intricate purification of the water.

Lifting this water to the system are horizontal, centrifugal motor-

driven pumps in series, with vacuum suction and side discharge.

The pumping station constructed on Lancaster County soil has a capacity of 36 million gallons a day.

This tremendous capacity reflects the early thinking of CMA and engineers for future demands.

Though at present CMA needs 12,000,000 gallons a day, as the water arrives greater demands are expected.

Several miles away this water will be pumped to two concrete covered structures housing a total of 5 million gallons.

38 Miles by Gravity

From these reservoirs on Oxford Summit the water will run 38 miles through concrete pipe to four reservoirs at Village Green.

Some will be diverted from tanks which hold a combined total of 40 million gallons into a new conduit down Concord road to the West End, and the Marcus Hook area.

Other quantities of water will find its way into Chester from the old Harrison reservoir on Middletown road. It will find its way into Chester from East End, Garden City, Parkside and adjacent areas.

Then you may open the faucet in your home and draw off a goodly palatable treated glassful of gressful worth \$14,800,000.

That is what it will have taken to bring the Octoraro into Chester.



Times Staff Photo

A 40-MILE LONG CHECK—An inspector for the pipeline contractors pushed himself 211,200 feet backward while riding on a dolly, checking each joint of the 40-mile conduit prior to flushing and cleaning the long tube in preparation for its high pressure load of water for Chester.



REAL SECURITY IS MORE THAN TEMPORARY PROTECTION

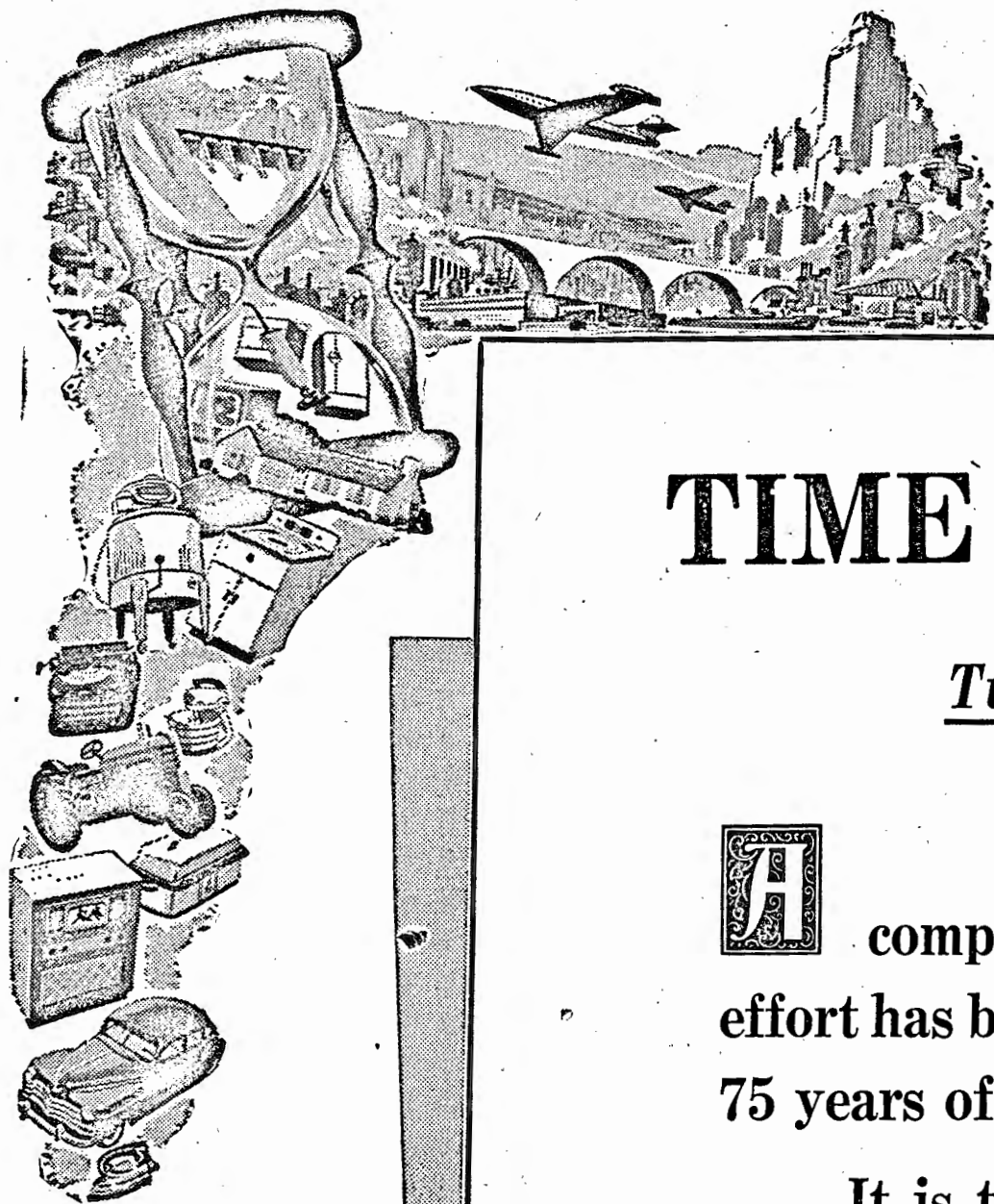
It is a peaceful state of mind when you know that the LINWOOD BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION can eliminate those gnawing little worries that stem from overdue bills.

You've fulfilled your financial obligations to a hundred and one different sources, and you know that through LINWOOD the payments will be easy, the interest small, the time long . . . and to ONE organization.

More Than 60 Years Experience helping families own their own Homes!

Linwood Building — Loan Ass'n

402-404 CROZER BLDG., CHESTER, PENNA.
Room 1, Marcus Hook National Bank Building
Arthur Burton—Secretary



TIME AND EFFORT

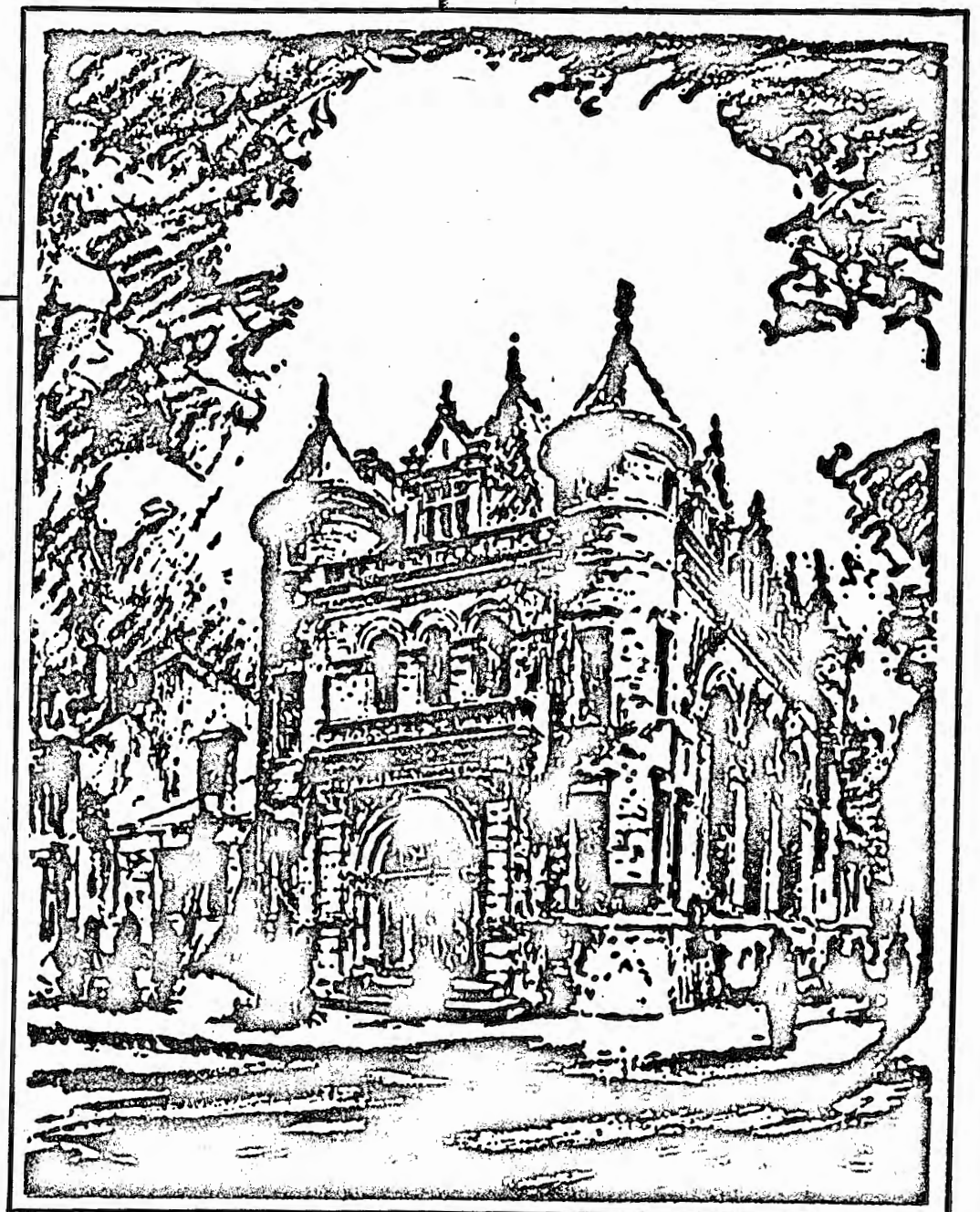
Two Indispensables of Achievement

A comparatively short time and great effort has brought the Chester Times through 75 years of Community leadership.

It is time and effort which has given us the conveniences of modern American living.

And it is time and effort on the part of the staff of the First National Bank of Media which will continue the flow of these conveniences to the people of the community which it serves.

The First National Bank of Media has given continuous service to the people of Delaware County since 1864. We pledge the same conscientious effort to the progress of the community in that far-off time to come.



The First National Bank of Media

• ESTABLISHED 1864 •

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORP.

PRESENT DIRECTORS

	Year of Election
C. Frank Williamson	1907
Robert W. Beatty	1925
George A. Rigby	1934
Edward E. Chandlee	1941
John C. Taney	1941
Marvel Wilson	1942
James J. Skelly	1944
Richard G. Burn	1945

PRESIDENTS

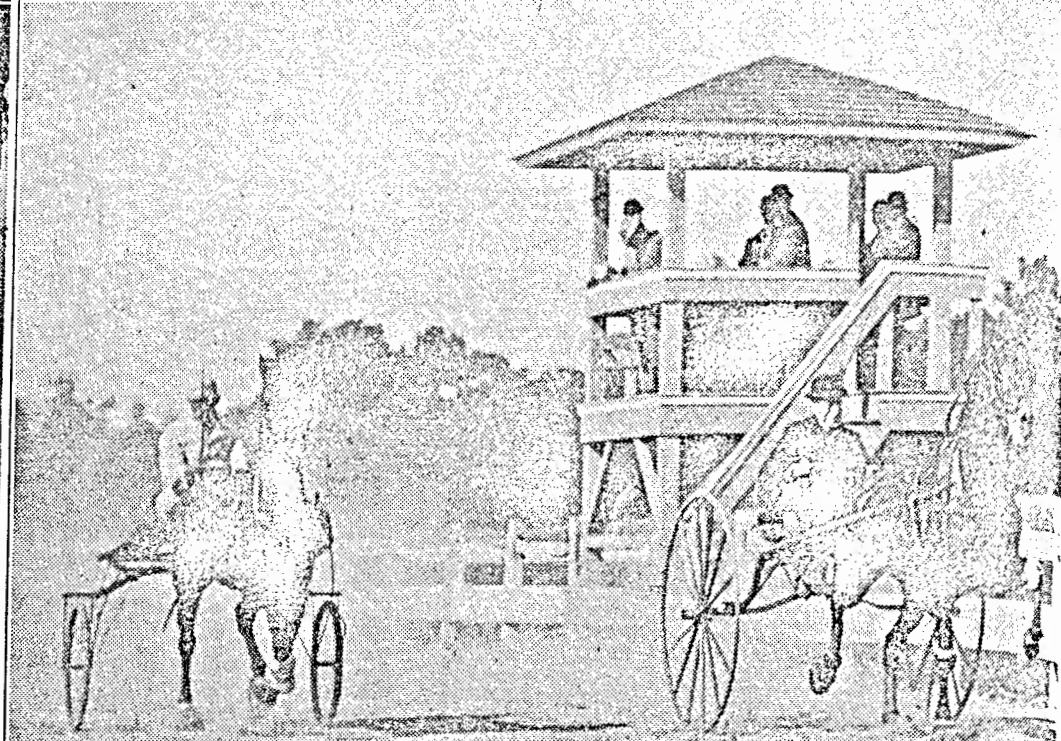
Isaac Haldeman	1864-1878
Thomas J. Haldeman	1878-1894
Joseph W. Hawley	1894-1906
William M. Miller	1906-1925
Robert Fussell	1925-1940
Edward Shirley Borden	1940-1945
Richard G. Burn	1945-

Old Photographs Revive Memories of Chester's Past

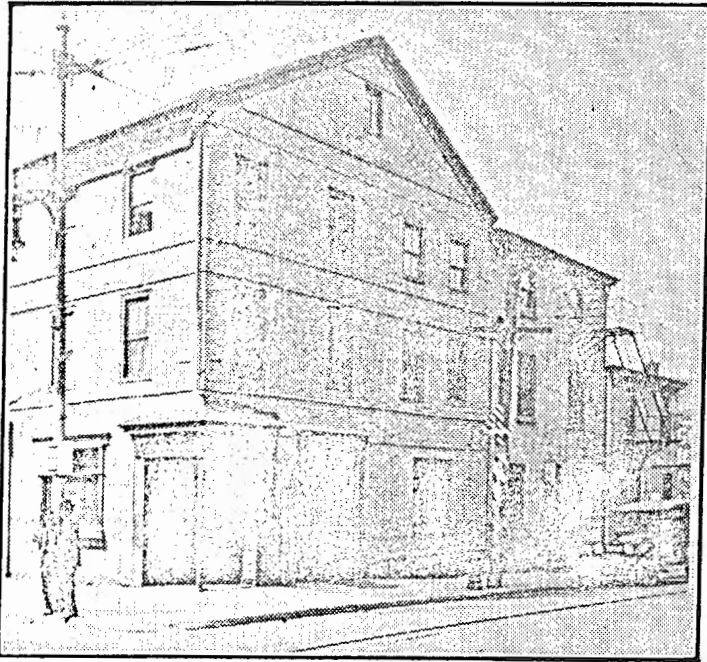


HIGH WATER MARK IN 1897 FASHIONS—This cut shows the members of the old Penn Club and their wives grouped before the tablet of the high water mark on the Gettysburg Battlefield in 1897, then a favorite visiting spot for Chester groups. This club was organized in a room in the Beale block of the city before the 20th century dawned. Rear row—John Creighton, J. Caldwell Hinkson, Miss Mary Hinkson, Edwin A. Howell, George M. Bunting, Mrs. Carol Broomall, Howard Bunting, Miss Mary B. Shaw, Miss Josephine Sweeney, Mrs. William B. Broomall, Mrs. William H. Shaw, William B. Broomall, Miss Ella Borden, Samuel Lloyd, Mrs. James Wallworth, Miss Ella Caldwell,

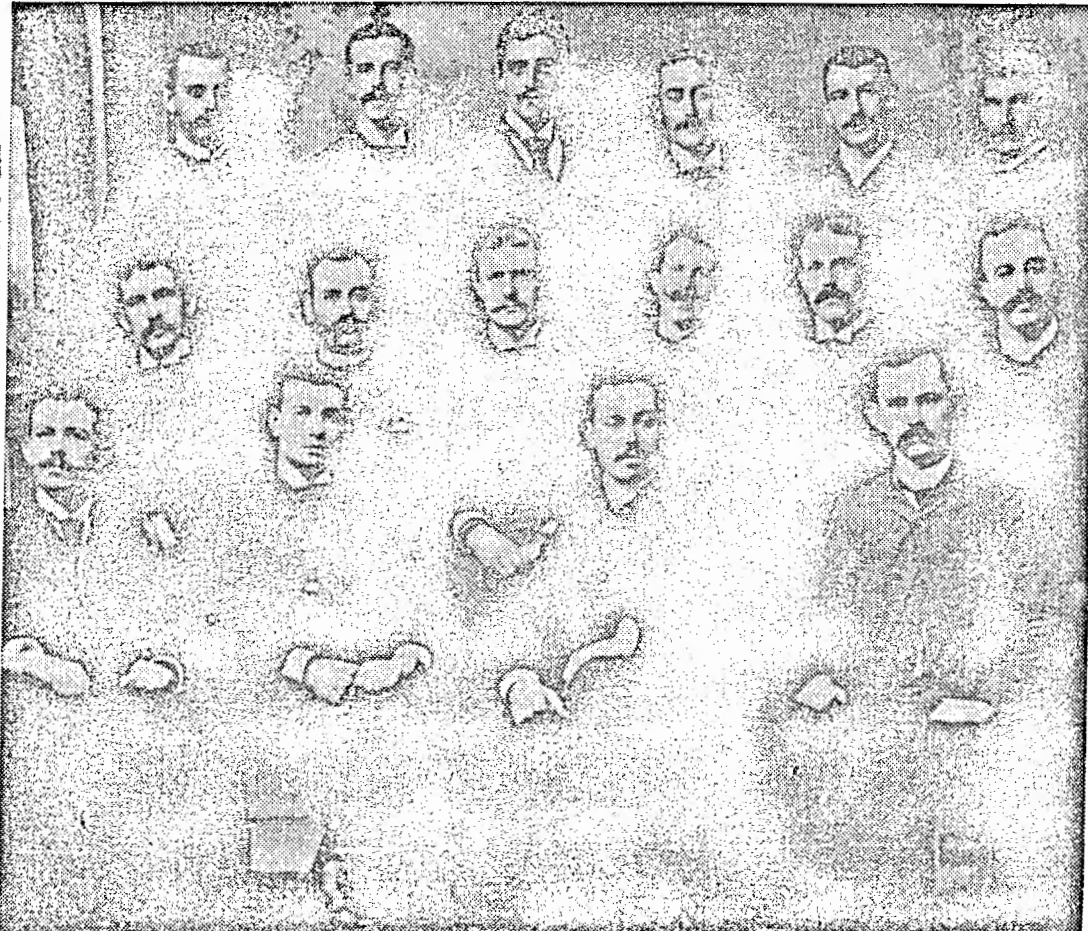
Samuel A. Lyons, Harry Roth, Denis Howarth, Dr. Fred Powel, William Howarth, James Moss (steward), D. Edwin Irving, James C. Fender, James Wallworth, George C. Hetzel, George W. Atherholt, John N. Wilson, Harry G. Parker, Dr. C. W. Perkins. The front row includes: Samuel H. Seeds, standing, and Mrs. Samuel H. Seeds, Mrs. Harry G. Parker, Mrs. George M. Bunting, Miss Edith Bunting, Mrs. Edward Creighton, Mrs. Roth, Mrs. J. C. Fender, Miss Mabel Howarth, Miss Helen Irving, Mrs. D. Edwin Irving, Mrs. John N. Wilson, Miss Elizabeth Thornley, Mrs. Horace Fairlamb, Miss Carrie Fairlamb, Mrs. Denis Howarth.



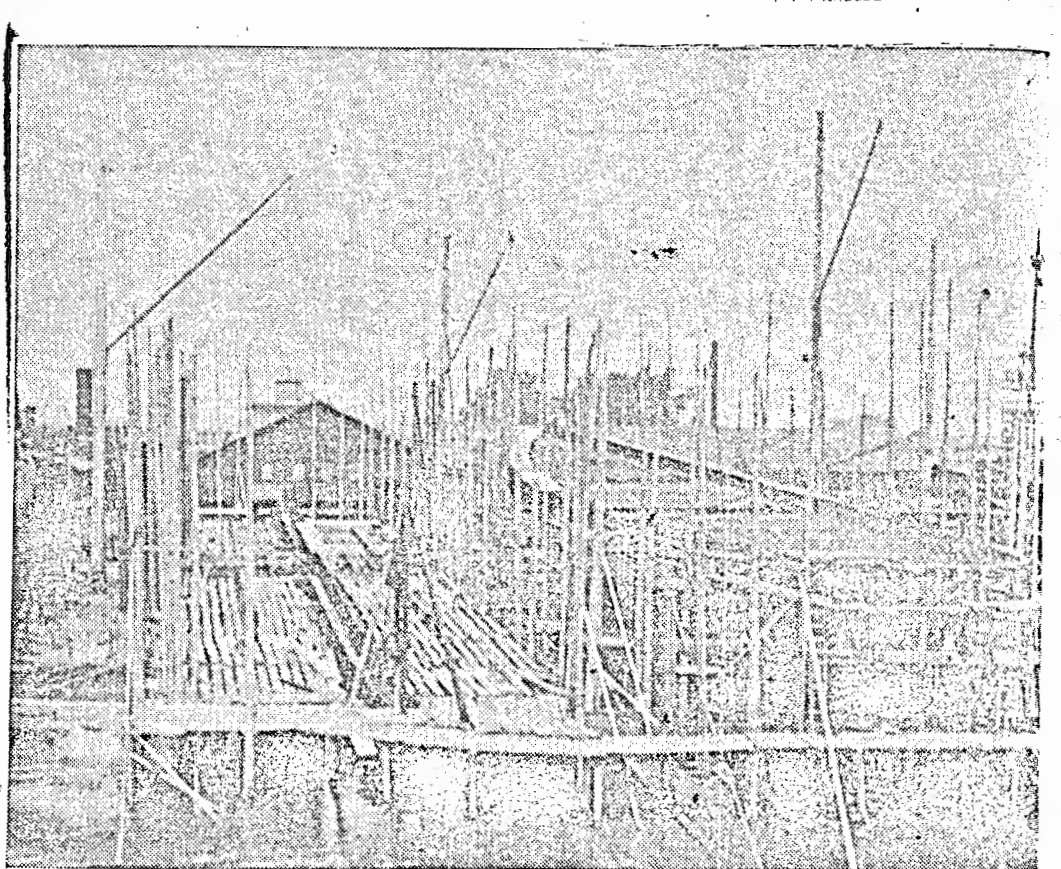
FRED BALDT'S RACE TRACK—In the days before automobiles, many financially able local "sports" had their own race tracks, where spirited horses were pitted against each other. The above view is a track of Fred Baldt, located on Longbottom's road in Upper Chichester. The picture was taken in 1890 and shows Barrington (Barry) D. Lane driving Tirana T on the right and Bob Browley driving Scott Burke's horse on the left. In the stand are Edmund (Ned) Pennell, Charlie Flower, Horace D. Fairlane Scott Burke and the late James F. (Baron) Dougherty.



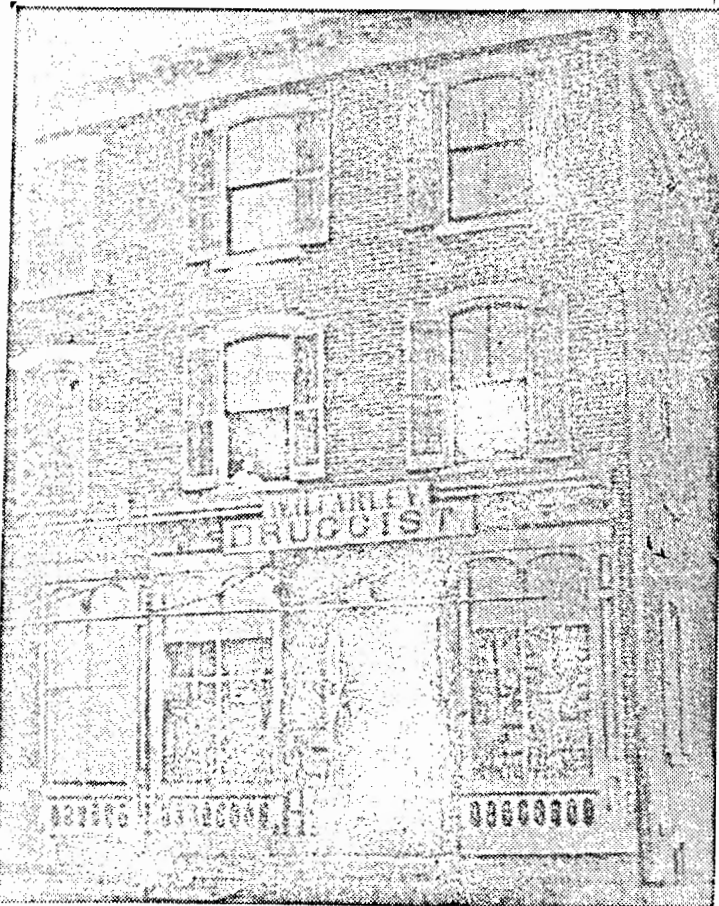
THE SWAN HOTEL—Actually this picture should be captioned the Blue Anchor Tavern, for it was while so named that it was owned and operated by David Coupland or Cowpland, one of the city's martyrs of freedom in Revolutionary days. The inn stood on the southwest corner of 4th and Market streets, was probably built around 1732. It was removed in 1921. Coupland, a private in the colonial forces during the French and Indian war, became a patriot during the early years of the split between the colonies and the mother country. An influential member of many committees, Coupland was kidnapped in this inn in 1778 and taken aboard a British ship in the river. He died after his release from the harsh treatment he received.



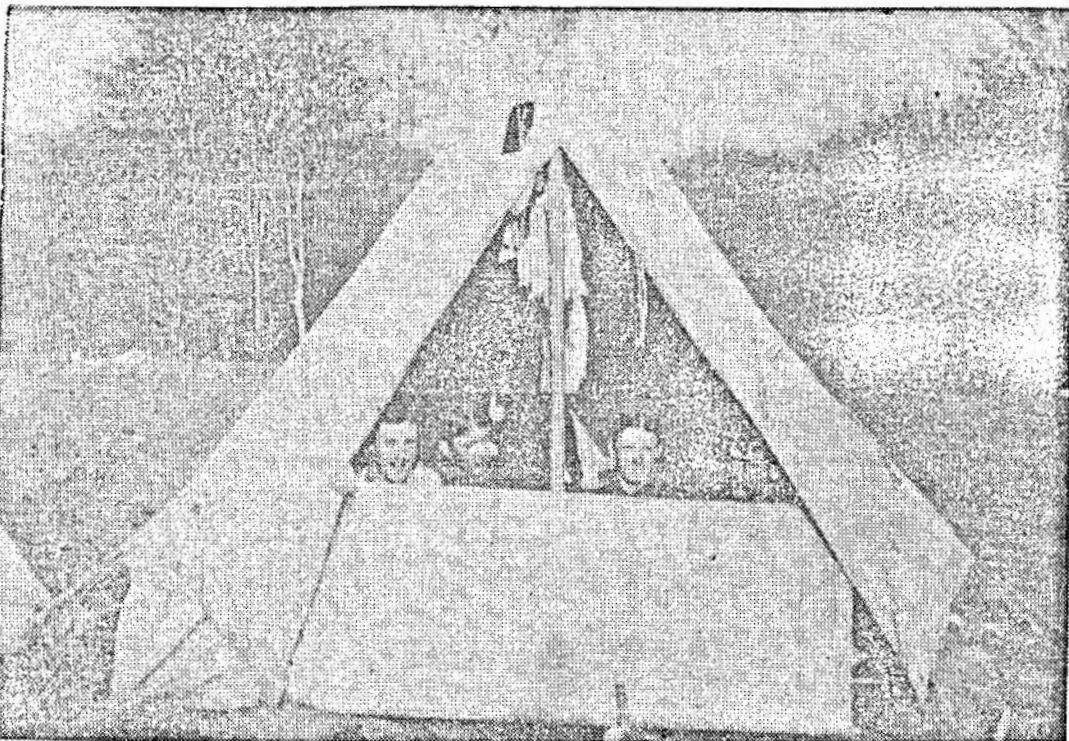
MEMBERS OF THE OLD ALPHA BOAT CLUB—Members of the club pose for a picture taken at the turn of the century. Note that at that time the sporting of spectacular mustaches was in vogue. They are (top row): Milton Allen, John L. Black, William I. Schaffer (a retired Pennsylvania Supreme Court Justice); Isaiah (Ide) Mirkil, Howard (Cooney) Gray, and James Gorman. Middle row: Hiram Hathaway Jr., Thomas Shaw, Harry Wilson, T. Edward Clyde, George C. DeLannoy and Milton H. Bickley. Bottom row: Joseph H. Hinkson, and next, non-mustached gentleman who is unidentified; William Ward Jr., (former Mayor of Chester) and J. Alexander Cochrane.



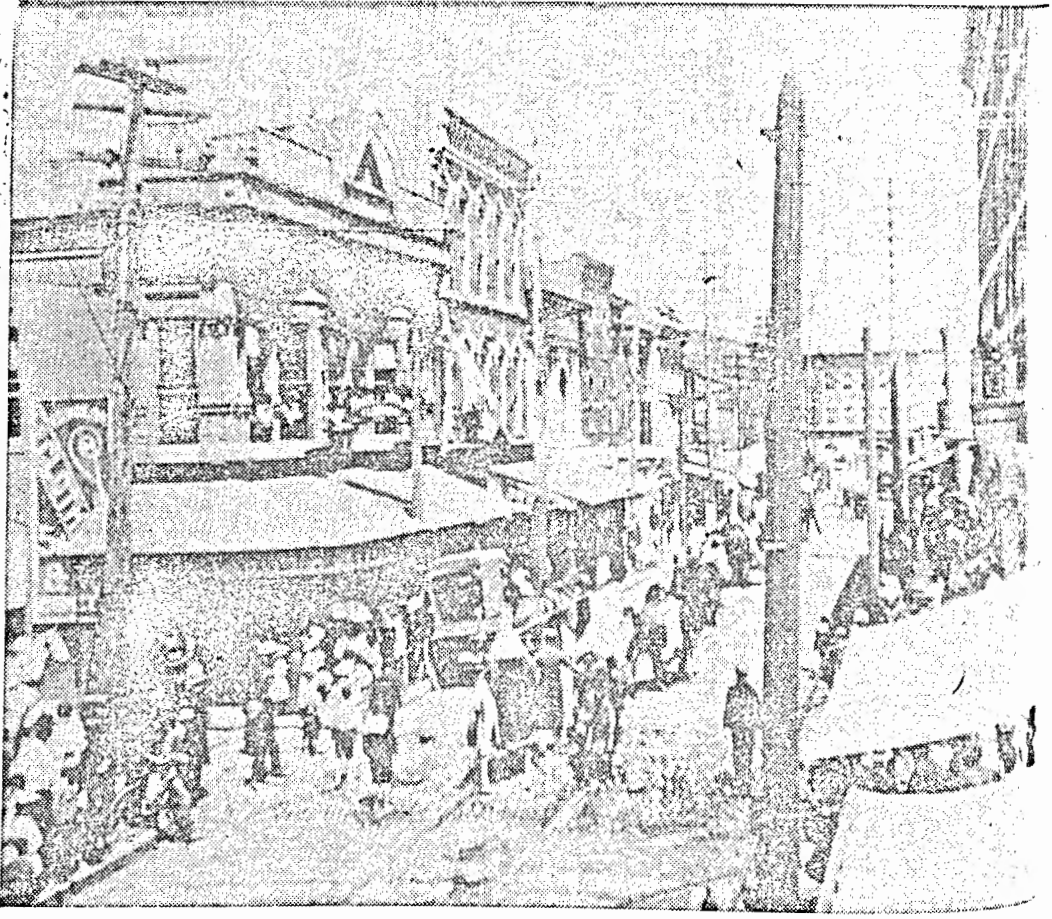
ROACH'S SHIPYARD, which for many years stood along the river, where the Ford Motor Co. located today. This picture was taken many years ago.



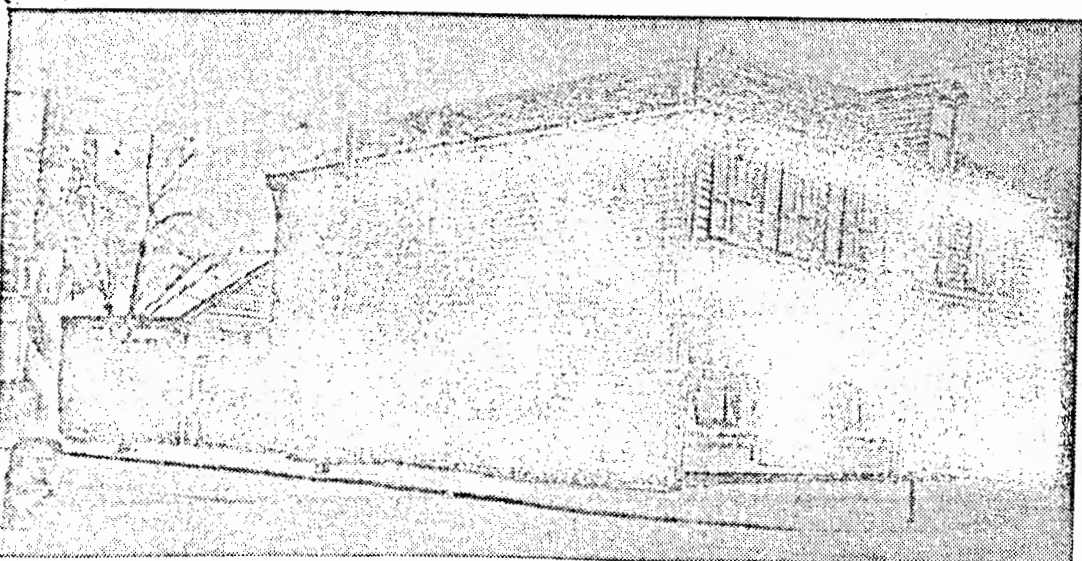
FARLEY'S DRUG STORE in 1879 stood on the site of Rea's Drug Store today—the northwest corner of 9th and Madison streets. Seated in the upstairs windows are Mrs. W. H. Farley (the former Emerette James) and Waunita Farley on the lap of Mrs. E. M. Way. William H. Farley stands above his sons, L. S. Farley and William Ogley. The fourth man is unknown.



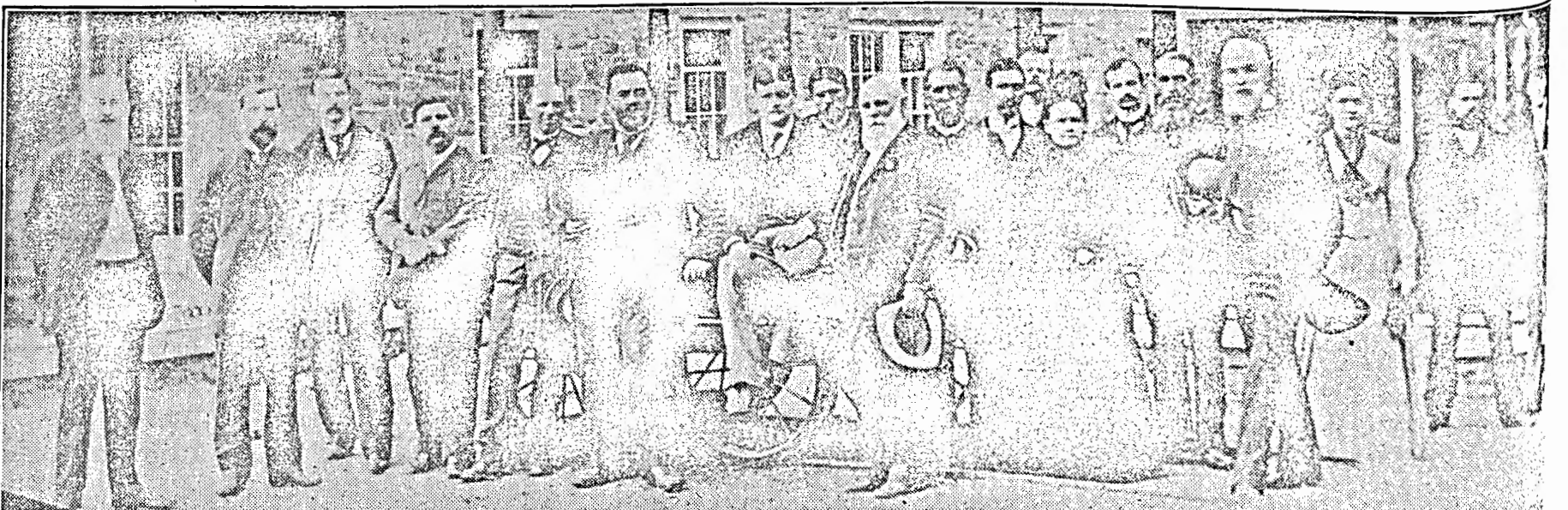
SOLDIERS AT CAMP—In the days when Chester's National Guard camped at Mt. Gretna, this picture was taken of four of Company C's members. Looking out of their tent on the camp grounds are from the left: Unidentified soldier; Oliver Mahon, Jesse Berry and Charles Goeltz.



CIRCUS COMES TO TOWN—Years ago, this was a spectacle looked forward to by young and old alike in the community—a circus parade. Here we see a parade on Market street, heading north. The picture was taken at 5th and Market streets. In the vanguard of the parade can be seen a troop of elephants, and in rear are a pair of camels. The horse hitched to a wagon parked in front of Thomas F. Nolan's Clothing store, appears ready to join the procession.

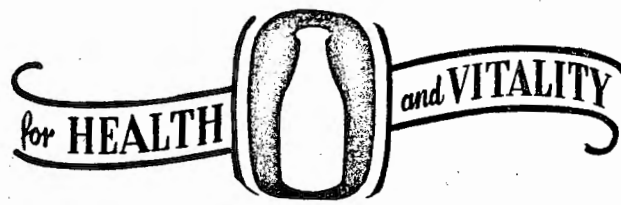


LOUIS A. CLYDE LIQUOR STORE—This package goods store for many years was located prior to 1918, at 5th and Market streets, where the Crozer building now stands. The little building to the left was used as a Chinese laundry. It was the second story to the old market house from 3d and Market streets. Members of the Clyde family living today are Samuel D. Clyde, Louis' brother; Mrs. James Armstrong of Pittsburgh, a sister, and Mrs. George Stewart, a daughter, who resides near Chicago.



COUNTY MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS—This is a view of some of the county's physicians in the early nineties taken at the Elwyn railroad station. They are, from left to right: Daniel W. Jefferis, Chester; (unidentified), Robert H. Milner, J. Harvey Fronefield, Media; Samuel Trimble, Lima; George D. Cross, Chester; Martin W. Barr

and F. Farwell Long, Chester; Isaac N. Kerlin, Media; G. Hudson Makeun, Chester; Samuel Ross Crothers, Chester; (unidentified), Frances W. Baker, Media; (unidentified), Samuel P. Bartleson, Clifton Heights; Linnaeus Fussell, Media; (unidentified), William F. Lehman and Morton P. Dickeson, Media; (unidentified).



DOCTORS PRESCRIBE

MILK

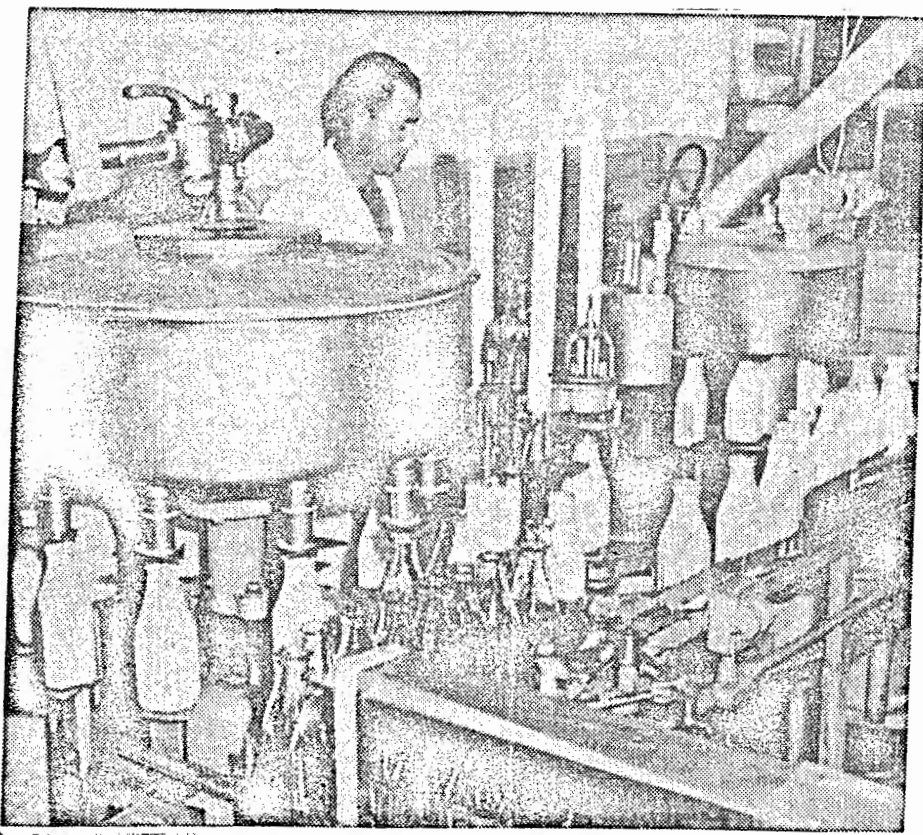
FOR CHILDREN & ADULTS



Doctors prescribe milk for children because it is the best all-around food Nature has given us. It provides vital calcium for bones which are growing in a hurry, protein and carbohydrates for those active bodies that burn energy almost as fast as food is taken in.

Visit today's hospitals for ample testimony of milk's importance to adults. Patients suffering from gastro-intestinal ailments subsist almost entirely on a diet of milk, with no loss of weight.

Drink milk to STAY healthy. Help Nature to keep your body in repair, to make it strong enough to throw off sickness when it comes. Milk has the all-wonderful quality of perking you up during the day, soothing you to sleep at night. Keep healthy the clock around the year around. Order your milk from BERGDOLL'S NOW.



CONGRATULATIONS to the CHESTER TIMES on its 75th ANNIVERSARY

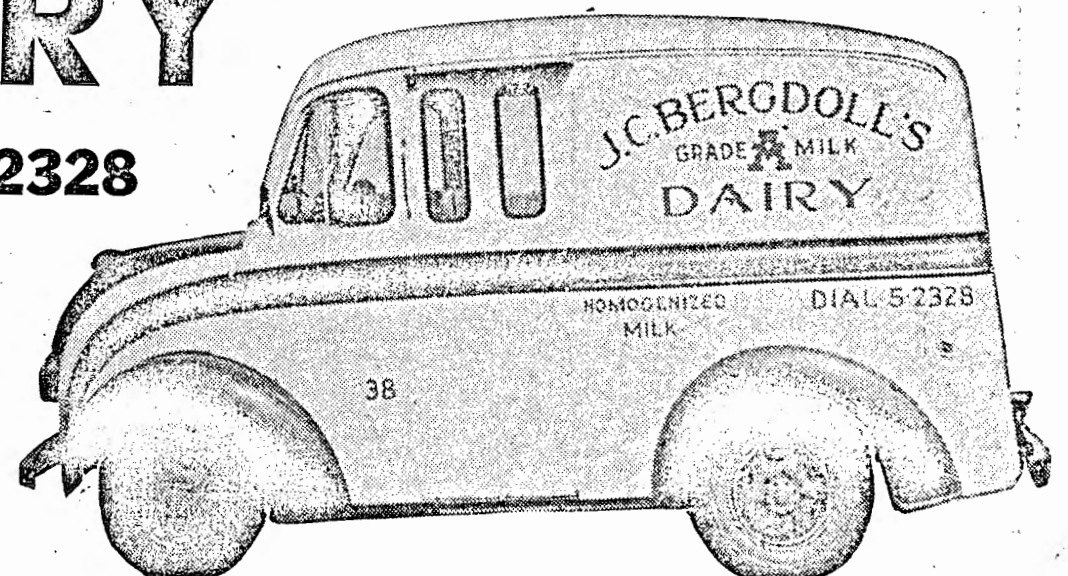
Bergdoll's has been serving consumers for more than 50 years, a tribute to its high standard of operation. Rigid tests keep Bergdoll's staff alert for your health and well-being. As the Chester Times has grown and prospered on the goodwill and satisfaction of its readers, so too has Bergdoll's increased its reputation year by year for the best in dairy products. Remember...SAFE...SANITARY...HEALTHFUL...BERGDOLL'S.

COTTAGE CHEESE • CHOCOLATE MILK • BUTTER MILK • DAIRY PRODUCTS

BERGDOLL'S DAIRY

BOOTHWYN, PENNA.

CHESTER 5-2328



Yesteryear's Headlines

Anna Mae Dietrich Slaying Shocked the Nation in 1926

Frantically vld L. Marshall tugged the dead body of the pretty young woman, who for nine years had been his sweetheart in a clandestine relationship, across the floor to the center of the room.

In the small, neat office he picked up a new hacksaw, which he had. He would have use for that later.

Gently, his hands trembling, he began sawing across one of the legs of the limp body—now beginning to get cold.

He had been described by a former head of the Philadelphia College of Chiropractic, where he had studied, as a "model student." But the "model student" disregarded what little knowledge he had of surgery. He sawed off the legs of Anna Mae Dietrich in a crude cross-wise fashion, instead of through the flesh at the hip joints.

Then he picked up the large knife, cast a critically appraising eye along its sharp edge. Gently, he rolled the girl's head over.

Marshall worked quickly now, because the face of the attractive milliner was grotesque—nostrils dilated, a distended mouth and a

mask of horror frozen on the features...the marks of strangulation.

Strangled to Death
Days later when Philadelphia and Delaware County police traced the revolting murder to Marshall, he confessed:

"I held her by the neck with one hand, while with the other I took three handkerchiefs from my pocket and gagged her because I was afraid her screams would reach the street."

"He told police of how, after he sought to break off their relations and she shouted: 'You ruined me, now I'm going to ruin you with your family,' he seized her by the throat."

"As she struggled," he admitted, "I tightened both hands on her throat, cutting off her breath until she crumpled to the floor. I was frenzied. I wanted to make sure she was lifeless, that I would never hear her scream again."

so, on that Wednesday evening, January 20, 1926, in Marshall's office on 17th st. above Chestnut, in Philadelphia, the man who was known to his neighbors in Bywood Heights, Upper Darby, as a quiet husband and father of a 12-

County Toll Gates Authorized in 1799

By an act of assembly dated April 11, 1799, Delaware County's commissioners were authorized to place toll-gates at the bridge over Ridley Creek.

Had you come along the highway in those days, you would have paid from 2 to 25 cents, depending on your mode of conveyance. The schedule:

Coach, light wagon or other pleasurable carriage with four wheels and four horses—25 cents.

Coach, light wagon or other pleasurable carriage, with two wheels and two horses—15 cents.

Chairs, sulky, etc., with one horse—10 cents.

Sleigh, with two horses—6 cents.

Man and horse—2 cents.

Wagon, with four horses—12 cents.

Wagon, with two horses—8 cents.

Cart and horse—4 cents.

Every added horse to carriages of pleasure—4 cents.

Every added horse to carriages of burden—2 cents.

year old daughter, began his dangerous flirtation with the electric chair.

Locks Body in Office
He left his office, careful that the door was locked, and wandered out to 17th st. Luck was with him, he thought.

Because up the street he saw the parked automobile of E. J. Barry, an expressman. He opened conversation with Barry, and cautiously felt him out.

Would Barry like to make an easy \$100?

Did Barry know how to keep his mouth shut?

Would Barry forget ever having seen David L. Marshall?

To each hesitantly phrased question Barry answered an unhesitant "Yes."

This was the man he wanted, thought Marshall, so he returned to his office with the expressman.

By the time the two men stepped into the dark office of David L. Marshall, the dapper chiropractor was reasonable sure of his man. He turned on the lights.

Barry gasped. The sight of the dismembered body of Anna Mae Dietrich started him toward the door.

Offers 'Silence' Bribe

But Marshall acted quickly. He raised his bid for Barry's services to \$200—finally, when the expressman turned the higher figure down, suggesting that Barry name his price for hauling away the torso, legs and head.

Marshall was pleading, pawing at Barry's coat lapels, beseeching him in whining, piteous, tumbling-out tones to help him.

But Barry grabbed the hands of the chiropractor, tore them from his coat and fled out of the office.

Then Marshall wrapped up the torso and legs and managed to get them to his automobile without anyone suspecting what was concealed in the old newspapers.

He drove from Philadelphia to Delaware County, where he was familiar with scores of isolated areas. He went to Palmer Mill rd., near Rose Tree—two miles above Media—and dropped the torso of the girl 20 yards in from the roadway. He threw the legs 10 feet away from the body.

Later he realized that had he carried the body a few more yards in from the roadway where the ground sloped sharply into a ravine it may not have been found for a long time—possibly not until it was in such a state of decomposition as to be unrecognizable.

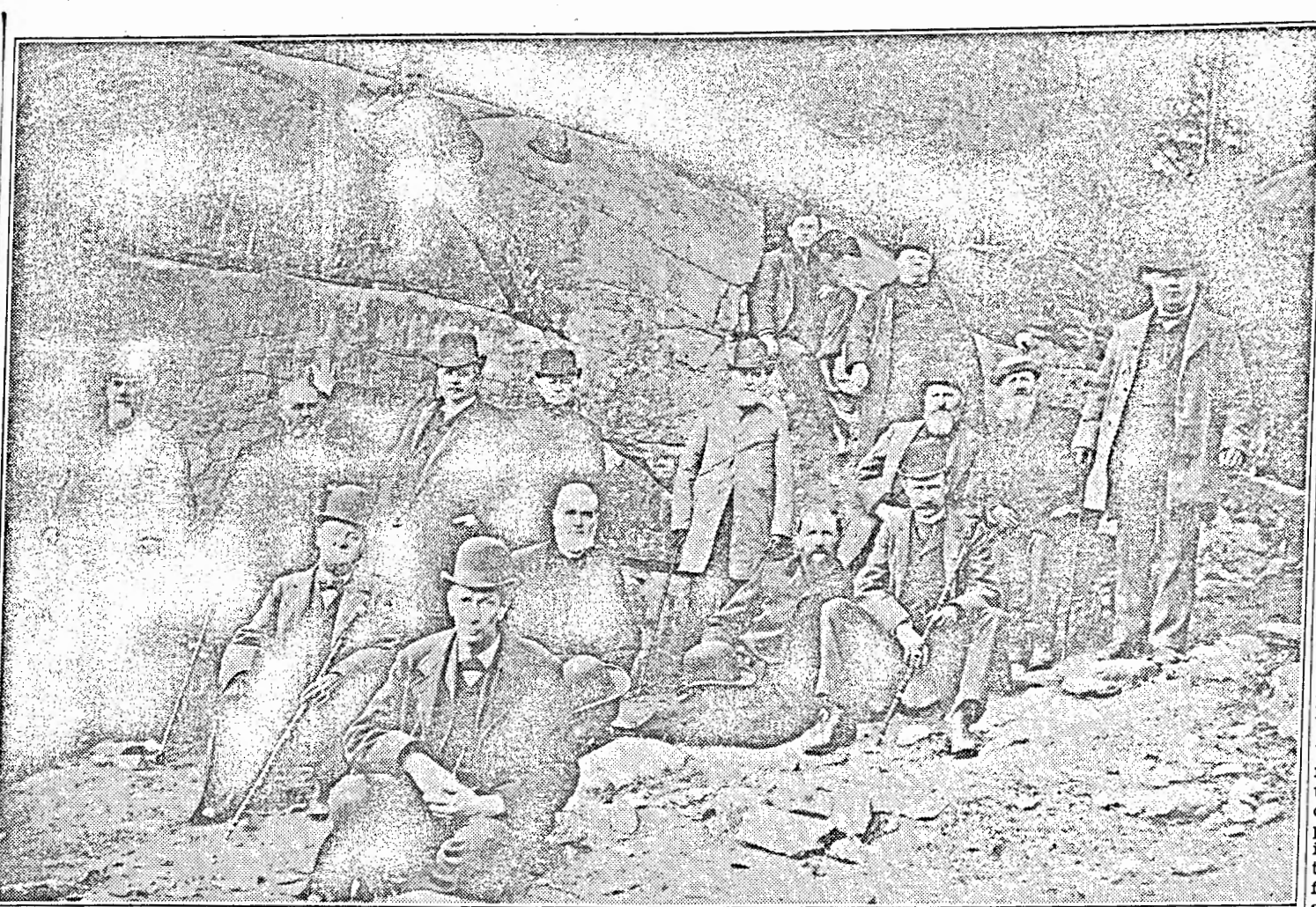
Then he went home to his wife and daughter.

He arose early next morning, kissed the two members of his household goodbye and went to his office.

Forgets Girl's Head

Fortunately for him, the previous night had not been one of the nights his modest office was serviced by a janitor. Because in his haste to get away the night before he had forgotten the head of Anna Mae Dietrich.

It lay on the floor where he had



CHESTER BUSINESSMEN AT DEVIL'S DEN—Arrayed before the bullet-scarred rocks that hid the Confederate sharpshooters at the Battle of Gettysburg is this group of Chester businessmen in 1887. They are, left to right: William Sharpless, Dr. Graham, H. B. Birt-

well, Mr. Platt, William Martin, J. Gartside, J. Shaw, Hugh Shaw, G. McCall, Samuel Greenwood, William Eves, Dr. Paiste, Joseph R. T. Coates, T. More. Top figure, Chris Willis.

left it, the newspaper wrapping soaked with blood.

He wrapped it in several additional thicknesses of paper, carried it out to his car and drove again to Delaware County—this time to a spot near Naylor's Run, in the Beverly Hills section. There he deposited it.

The next day, after the older sister of Anna, with whom the girl lived in Norwood, had reported Anna missing to police, Marshall became his courtly, solicitous self again.

He phoned time and again to the house of the sister, gallantly offering whatever services he could in the search for his former par amour.

Consoles Sister

The 42-year-old Marshall listened with interest as Anna Mae's sister told sobbingly of a shopping trip to Philadelphia she and the dead girl had taken the afternoon of the murder. She described in detail to Marshall the evening gown and accessories Anna Mae had purchased.

She planned wearing them the evening of the murder, when a Stonehurst youth who was courting her planned taking her to a dance at the Brookline Country Club.

Marshall, of course, didn't tell the sister he had seen the gown and accessories.

He kept to himself the information that he had burned the packages containing the dance finery.

District Attorney William Taylor and Assistant District Attorney William B. McClenahan Jr., turned their attention—along with police—to Marshall when they learned that Anna Mae was "intensely interested in chiropractic." It didn't take them long to pull back the curtain of nine years of sham and secrecy to reveal the secret trysts of David and Anna.

Then one morning, while Marshall was having breakfast in a Media restaurant, police slipped in to the Philadelphia office of Marshall.

Find Blood Stain

The office floor was newly stained, and several recently opened cans of stain were in a closet. And a package in the closet bore a red spot. Too, a light overcoat was found hanging in the closet. It answered the description of the garment W. L. Lanning, a railroad flagman, had told police a man he saw depositing a package in Beverly Hills, where the girl's body was found, had worn.

The trail now was hot, and the police intensified their search of the office.

Tiny red spots on one of the doors in the office jumped out at police under the scrutiny of a magnifying glass. Portions of a news-

paper dated Sept. 11, 1924, were discovered. The date tallied with that found on the newspaper found wrapped around Anna Mae's head.

Police now were sure their "suspect" had become the "murderer" they were seeking.

Meanwhile, the burned remnants of the evening gown and new slippers Anna Mae had purchased for the dance were dug up, near where the head of the milliner was found.

Faced With Evidence

It was decided that the sight of these charred fragments would be used in another effort to break down Marshall, who under the most severe questioning had remained adamant in his insistence that he did not commit the murder.

They showed him the heel of a slipper, burned almost black, the leather curled, like derisive lips sneering at the calm chiropractor. They displayed small burned bits of the evening gown. They forced under his eyes a dozen or more small beads, which had decorated the gown.

Had he ever seen them before? he was asked. He shook his head in a vigorous and positive "No."

For hours they wheeled, threatened, cajoled, hammered away. They used every artifice in police officialdom's bag of tricks when handling a stubborn, nervy criminal.

But David L. Marshall remained

unmoved. He was almost stoical in his detachment, glumly chewing the ends of cigars one after another.

The police finally touched the sensitive nerve center in the cold, impassioned man that got an electric response.

Breaks Down at Morgue

They took him to the morgue, and showed him what remained of the once beautiful Anna Mae Dietrich. His body became convulsed in ague-like tremors—and he confessed.

After the confession, he told police:

"It was the ghastly sight of her head lying on the table in the morgue apart from the rest of her body that I couldn't stand seeing."

The work of the police was finished; it remained then for the court to try the man and sentence him.

There were few friends who stuck with him now. His wife, in the beginning expressing disbelief that her husband could have been untrue to her, and could have committed the murder, now turned from him—a bitter, disillusioned, broken woman.

Following a tense, dramatic trial, Marshall was sentenced to serve from 10 to 20 years in prison.

He didn't serve all of the minimum sentence, however. He got time off for good behavior. The former "model student" and

Manufacturer's Unit Was Formed in 1913

Organized in 1913 and incorporated in 1919, the Manufacturers' Association of Delaware County is designed to promote, protect and perpetuate the manufacturing interests of the county and to join in effective cooperation with the other county associations which make up the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association.

Officers are Mark K. Dresden, president; E. J. McGuinness and John G. Pew Jr., vice-presidents; William A. Felson, treasurer, and Clifford H. Peoples, secretary. J. H. Warf Hinkson is general counsel.

The association has its quarters in Rooms 720-23 in the Crozer Building, in charge of Peoples.

First Jury of Women

The first jury of women called to service in any court in the United States was empaneled at Chester on Aug. 27, 1937.

"model husband" had been a "model prisoner."

A trifle short of 10 years, David Marshall walked out of prison a free man several years ago, before World War II.

Swallowed up in anonymity, he's somewhere today, probably living a "model life."

Cullis Firm In Business Here 76 Years

Just one year before the birth of the Chester Times, in 1875, Henry W. Cullis bought two adjoining lots at 711-13 Upland and 410-12 E. 7th st. and opened a cemetery memorial monument and cut stone business.

Today, still going strong, the business is conducted under the name John F. Cullis' Sons. It is operated by two grandsons of the founder, Francis and Allen.

Grandfather Henry W. Cullis was a stonemason in his native England. When he came to this country, he began as a brick builder. At the outbreak of the Civil War he came to Chester from North Carolina and went into the stonemasonry business with partners. In April of 1875 he died for himself.

Henry W. Cullis died in 1902 and for two years the estate conducted the business. Then his son, John F., purchased the assets, his death in 1932 the sons took over.

The cut stone and monument business has passed through mechanical changes but it was until after the beginning of the century that machinery took the place of hand tools. Many old residents may recall how, as they were paid a penny a day for hand drilling stone after stone, on Saturday mornings.

By 1910 the air compressor and pneumatic hammers had replaced their appearance. Pneumatic tools have been obsolete for years and were replaced by sand blast equipment.

A diamond saw has simplified the stone cutting job and other improvements have been applied to the manufacturing of monuments.

In 1933, the firm added the concrete burial vault business. It is the only product of its nature manufactured in Chester.

Today, the concrete vault business has grown so rapidly, a new building has been erected facing on Upland street, to house this important part of the business.

A great-grandson of the founder, Allen L. Jr., is receiving training in the business, so that the firm's generation can carry on in a family tradition.

George Whitefield Preached Here in 1739

The noted clergyman George Whitefield preached in Chester, 1739 and so great was his fame that an estimated 7000 persons gathered to hear him speak.

Accounts of his appearance state that people flocked from all around to hear him, and that he was accompanied by a cavalcade of 150 horsemen.

Original Jeweler

Chester's first jeweler was Charles Alexander Ladomus, a Frenchman who came to the U. S. in 1824. One time he had acted as interpreter for Napoleon.



3 WAYS TO SAVE MORE

1. You save TIME. The scientific arrangement of foods virtually places everything within arm's reach at SAV-MORE SUPER MARKET. You don't have to be a Sherlock Holmes to find things on our shelves.
2. You save STEPS. All your shopping needs can be satisfied in one store... meats, groceries, dairy products, frozen foods, and produce. Make out your market list and be sure that everything will be at SAV-MORE SUPER MARKET.
3. You save MONEY. You will find the finest foods at the lowest prices because we pass the savings in self-service on to you. For your extra convenience we will be happy to deliver and to accept telephone orders.

To the CHESTER TIMES A Joyous Diamond Jubilee

Open Until 9 P. M. Thursday and Friday Nights
PHONE 3-6255 FOR FREE DELIVERY

SAV-MORE SUPER MARKET

29th and EDMONT AVENUE

Shop and Save—Tops in Quality—Low in Price

Are You Fishing For SEA FOOD VALUES?

If you are "in the market" for fresh sea foods, moderately priced,

GOFF'S is the place for you. If you have been trying to beat the

meat problem, again, GOFF'S is the place for you.

Don't limit your sea-food pleasures to one day in the

week, for every day can be fish day if you

love tasty, succulent food delivered from

the ocean to you.

Congratulations
CHESTER TIMES



Exclusive Distributors
"Prime Froz'n"
Request "Prime Fruits & Vegetables Froz'n" at Your Local Grocer's

GOFF'S QUALITY FOODS

"SIX FRIDAYS"

CHESTER 3-6204

LIKE WALKING ON AIR

Yes, fatigue takes wings when you slip on a pair of TUB-UMS... lovable, tubbable, quilted slippers... that give you beauty and comfort.

They're ideal for shower or boudoir, on vacation and when traveling... in fact, for any time and any place that calls for relaxation.



IN NEW
"SOFT-STEPPERS"

WITH "AIRFOAM" by Goodyear

TUB-UMS

sell for as low as

39c

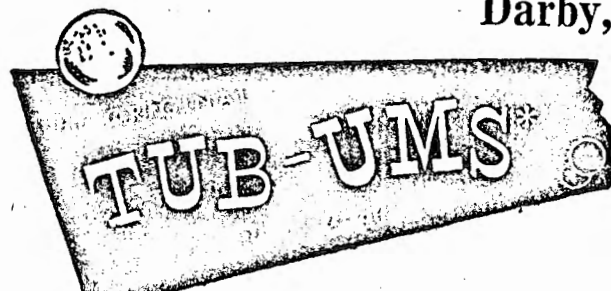
up to

\$1.98

A. H. Bailey Footwear, Inc.

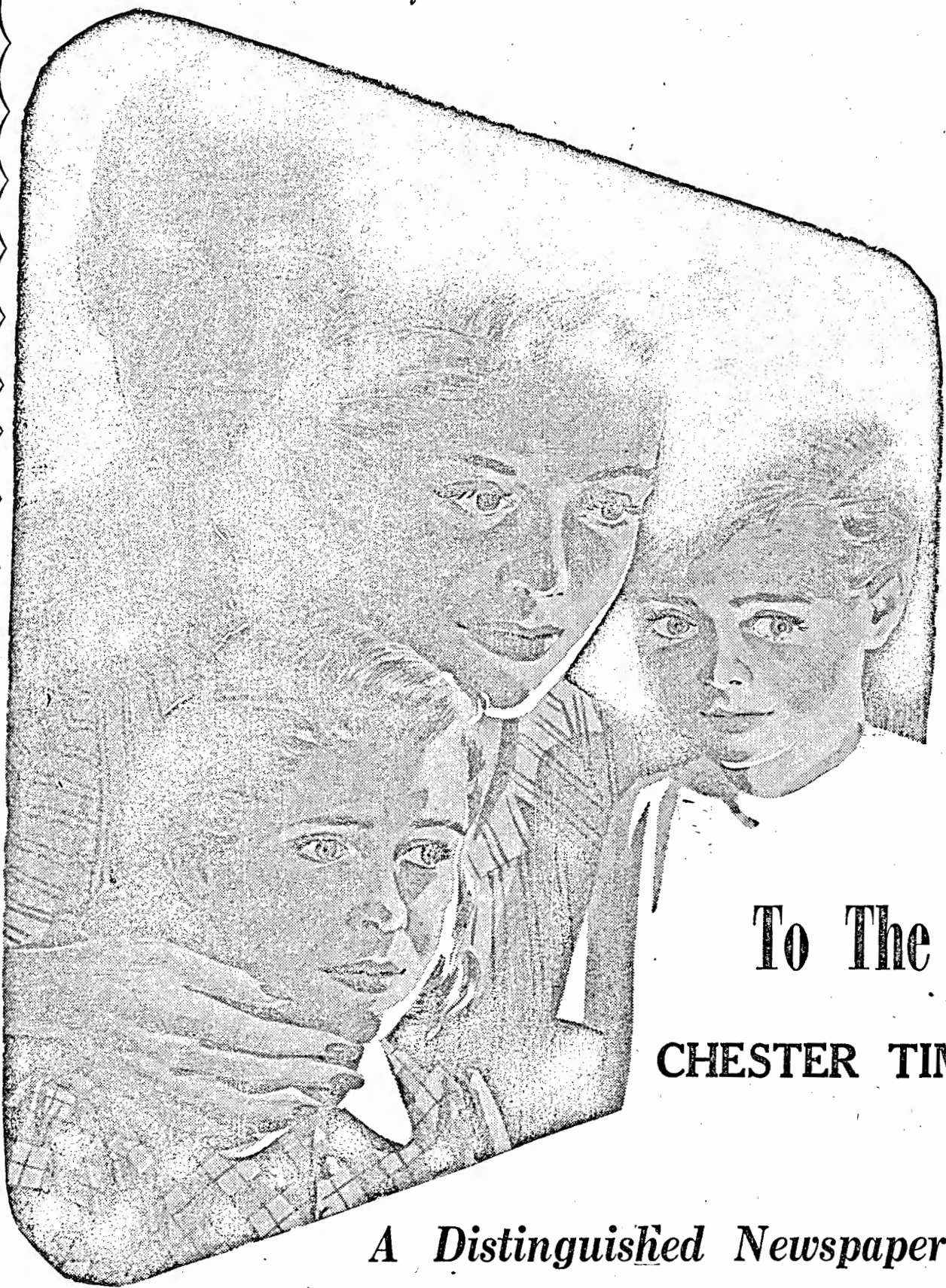
Darby, Penna.

Sol Liebowitz, Pres.



"TUB-UMS" Are Sold at Speare Brothers in Chester

THE WORLD WE LIVE IN NEEDS SECURITY IN A STABLE ECONOMY



To The
CHESTER TIMES

A Distinguished Newspaper

CONGRATULATIONS

THE DELAWARE COUNTY TRUST COMPANY certainly can't stabilize American economy, but it CAN ACT AS AN ADEQUATE BUFFER AGAINST THE EFFECTS OF INFLATION.

Everyone realizes that the dollar doesn't go as far as it used to. It is more difficult to pay off those debts accrued over a period of time on the purchases of automobiles, washing machines, refrigerators, furniture, clothing or the many items you bought when you thought you had the money to pay for them.

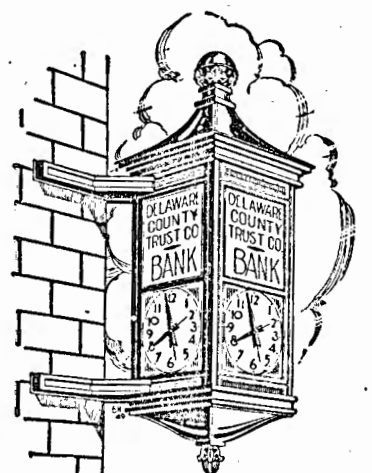
And that's where the Delaware County Trust Company, "the bank with the Chimes," comes in. LOANS are easy to arrange and before you know it those bills are paid for. Come in and talk to one of our understanding credit men for assistance in meeting today's high cost of living.

THE DELAWARE COUNTY TRUST COMPANY is here to offer you protection in many other ways, too. In addition to our loan department, come in and ask about our SAFE DEPOSIT vaults at a low monthly rental, or look into the advantages of our TITLE, TRUST, and SAVINGS departments.

DELAWARE COUNTY TRUST CO.

FIFTH AND MARKET STREETS, CHESTER, PA.

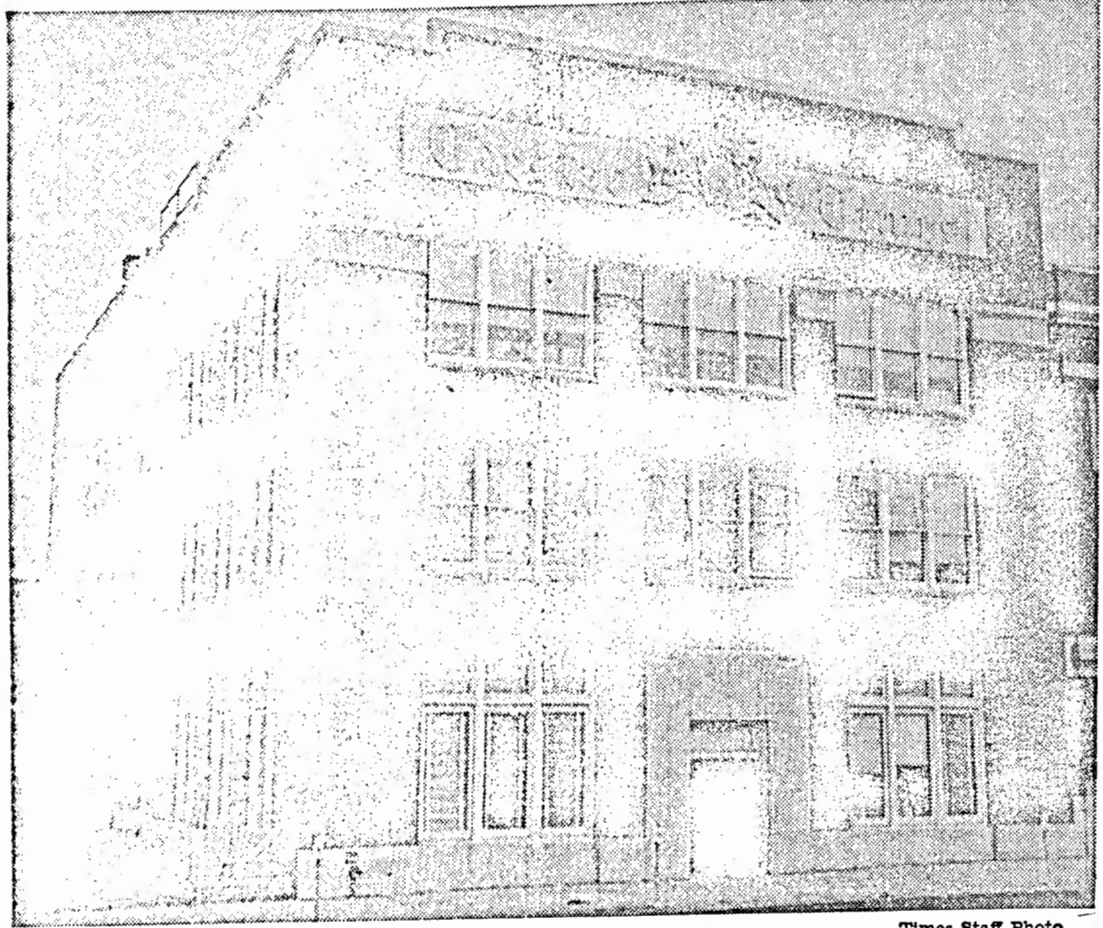
"The Bank With The Chimes"



Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Growth of a Newspaper

First Times Had 4 Pages, No Pictures, Ads on Page 1



Times Staff Photo

HOME OF THE TIMES—This is the building at 18-26 E. 8th st. which has housed the Chester Times for the last 20 years. Before 1931 the Times was located at 418 Market st. for many years until it outgrew those quarters and the management erected an entirely new and modern building. All departments of the paper are housed in the structure above.

Seventy-five years ago today on Sept. 7, 1876 (only it was Thursday instead of Friday) the first issue of the Chester Daily Times was published in the tiny printing establishment of Prince & Stowe at the corner of Welsh street and Edgmont avenue.

It was printed under what would now be termed primitive conditions. There were only four pages, each of five columns. The paper was small; Chester was small (population 6000). There were no pictures, there were no front-page ads, and the news carried in the paper was of a variety that would seem strange indeed in the Chester Times of today.

But Chester has grown and the

Times has grown with the city until today it ranks as one of the finest small-city newspapers in the country. By using the latest in printing, photographic and engraving equipment, news is "on the street" in the Times within minutes after it actually happens.

No Linotypes or Engravings

Maj. John Hodgson, the first publisher, had no linotypes, no stereotyping equipment, no engravings, no high-speed presses when he put out his first edition. Type was hand-set. Linotypes, stereotyping and photo-engraving hadn't even been invented.

With no press associations to serve him the latest news via

teletype, the outside "wire" stories were of necessity somewhat old, and with no reportorial staff to speak of, his local news was perforce limited.

Hodgson, a Civil War veteran, had earlier published the Jeffersonian, a Chester County weekly paper. He was past 80 at the time he came to Chester and in feeble health. He shortly gave up control of his papers to Messrs. Prince & Stowe, his printers, who after a few months employed Jacob Craig as editor and reporter. Craig took over the paper when his wages weren't paid, and a few months later, on Oct. 20, 1877, sold to John Spencer, of the Delaware County Advocate, for \$500 and the promise of a job at \$15 a week.

Spencer published until April 17, 1882, when the Times Publishing Co., Ltd., took over the paper with Col. David F. Houston as president of the firm and John A. Wallace as secretary and treasurer.

Stockholders Added

Wallace also was editor and manager, and the following were added as stockholders: Amos Gartside, Geof. P. Denis, Robert Anderson, William Armstrong, Josiah C. Ross, H. C. Eyre, Orlando Harvey, Wes. Thomas, Thomas J. Houston and August Donath.

Actually the Houston group first intended to start a rival paper and organized for that purpose in 1882. However, the interested parties bought the Times from Spencer instead.

The Times started to grow under its new management. By the end of 1883 another column had been added and the columns had become longer. The printing plant, which had been located at 3d and Market streets and then at 528 Market, was moved to larger quarters at 584 Market st.

John A. Wallace directed the growth of the paper during this time and his name appeared on the masthead for a total of 33 years, until his death in 1915. Under his supervision the Times assumed a prominent part in the life of Chester.

Obtains Loan

But while the paper had made great strides under its new management, new equipment had cost a great deal and some of the stockholders, already split by political differences, were asking for receivership. Wallace, however, obtained a loan that enabled him to tide over the bad times and two years later he purchased a majority of the stock. Donath and he were owners until 1889, when Wallace bought out Donath and became the sole owner.

By this time the paper was on a solid paying basis and had passed its rival, the Chester Evening News, in circulation. The News was founded in 1874.

On March 10, 1892, it was announced that a half-interest in the company had been sold to William C. Sproul, and the firm operated

Continued on Following Page

Wallace, Sproul, Long Portraits on Display

On the walls of the business office of the Chester Times, there are hung the portraits of the late John A. Wallace, William C. Sproul and Charles R. Long. These were placed by the present management of the Chester Times in recognition of the fact that these three owners have made the most significant contribution in the 75 years history of the newspaper.

John A. Wallace had the vision of the local news content of the newspaper which remains in effect. Governor Sproul brought business experience and promotional energy which enabled the newspaper to take over its competitors and approach its present status. Mr. Long contributed 50 years of untiring effort and was primarily responsible for the present Chester Times plant, built in 1931 and still considered outstanding in cities of Chester's class.

County Papers Date Back to 1817

First newspaper ever published in Chester (or in Delaware County) was The Post Boy, which came into being Nov. 8, 1817.

Published by Steuben Butler and Eliphalet B. Worthington, the weekly paper was so named because it was delivered by post riders. It was printed on 3d street, and there are only four known copies in existence.

One copy is in the possession of the Delaware County Historical Society, the Delaware County Institute of Science in Media has another and the other two are owned by the Pennsylvania Historical Society of Philadelphia and a New England library.

In 1826 The Post Boy was rechristened The Upland Union by Joseph M. C. Lescure. It went out of existence Feb. 19, 1881, following several attempts to revive it after its initial suspension March 30, 1852.

Weekly Visitor

The Weekly Visitor was established in Chester by William Russell in 1828 with S. N. Palmer as editor. It opposed Andrew Jackson, finally ceased publication four

years later when Jackson's victory made its views unpopular.

Press and other equipment of the Visitor were purchased by Y. S. Walter, who founded the Delaware County Republican in Darby on Aug. 30, 1833. The Republican followed Whig principles until it took up the fight of the new Republican changes in ownership and name.

It finally became the Morning Republican, a daily from the year 1900, was taken over by the Chester Times and disappeared from Chester in 1923.

In 1835 the Delaware County Democrat was founded in Chester by Caleb Pierce, one of the early postmasters and a teacher in the first free school in Pennsylvania near 5th and Welsh streets. He was the father of the founder of the Pierce (Peirce) Business College in Philadelphia.

Delaware County Democrat

In 1856 it became the Upland Union and the Delaware County Democrat, published by John C. Michelson. D. B. Overholt revived it under its original name Oct. 5, 1887, but it eventually merged with the Democratic Pilot owned by Wil-

liam Orr in 1877, the Pilot having been started five years earlier.

Under H. and E. J. Frysinger in 1879, the Democrat became a strong paper but eventually went out of print under Thomas H. Higgins in 1920. The Frysingers had established the Daily Herald in 1884 as an independent Democratic paper, but it lasted only two years.

Chester's first daily newspaper was the Chester Evening News, founded June 1, 1872, by F. Stanhope Hill. It was discontinued in 1904.

Four of the current weekly papers in Delaware County were established before the turn of the century—the Public Press, (1876) Chester, L. T. Higgins editor; the Rockdale Herald, (1898) Rockdale, William E. Griffith editor; the Suburban and Wayne Times, (1895) Weekly Reporter, (1881) a legal journal published in Chester with Robert F. Jackson as editor.

Other journals in Chester's history have included the following: The Chariot, 1842; the Owl, 1848; Chester Herald, 1850; the Evening Star, 1857; the Chester Advertiser, 1866; the Independent, 1869; the Delaware County Mail, 1872; the Temperance World and the Chester World, 1877; the Business Mirror, 1882; the Brotherhood, 1883; the Sunday Morning Advance, 1884;

South Chester News, 1883; Plain Speaker, 1883; the Globe, 1880's; Chester Academy Record, 1891; Our Endeavor, 1890; the Sun, 1902; Chester Compass, 1917; La Liberté, 1921; Progressive Weekly, 1935; Chester City News, 1941. Besides the Chester Times, the only daily paper Chester has had since the Morning Republican's Aug. 31, 1942.



William W.
RUMFORD
Company

—113 EAST 8th ST.—
CHESTER, PA.

General Contractor & Builder

A newspaper is the thread that binds a community together with common interests . . . common hopes . . . and common aims.

The Chester Times' 75 years of continuous service to the people of Delaware County are a living example of a job well done.

Congratulations and best wishes from a member of the Community.

BIEDLING & OLBERG

METAL WORKS

Fabricators of Sheet Metal Specialties

INDUSTRIAL ARCHITECTURAL MARINE

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CHESTER, PA.

Prominent in Times History



WILLIAM A. SPROUL
Made Major Changes



JOHN A. WALLACE
Newspaper Pioneer



CHARLES R. LONG
Publisher Many Years



MRS. JULIA G. HILL
Partner in Times Firm



ALFRED G. HILL
Present Publisher

Steam-Heated School

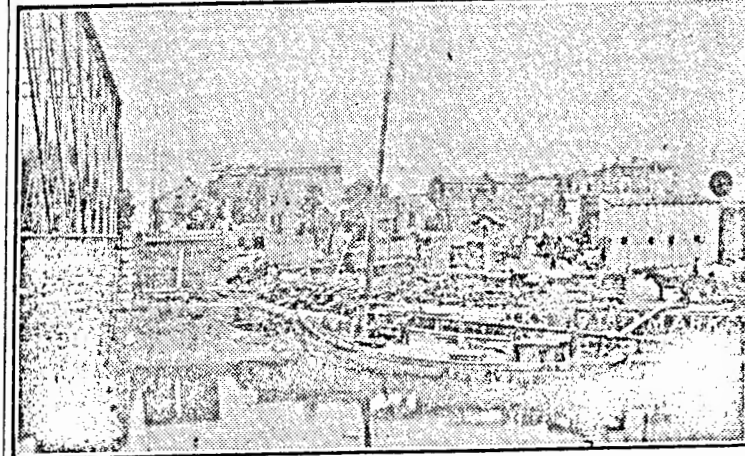
Howell Street School, on the west side of Howell (later Lamokin) street, is believed to be the first school house in the city limits to be heated with steam. All other schools were still being heated with stoves in each room when the Howell building was opened in 1878.

Tanker Explosion

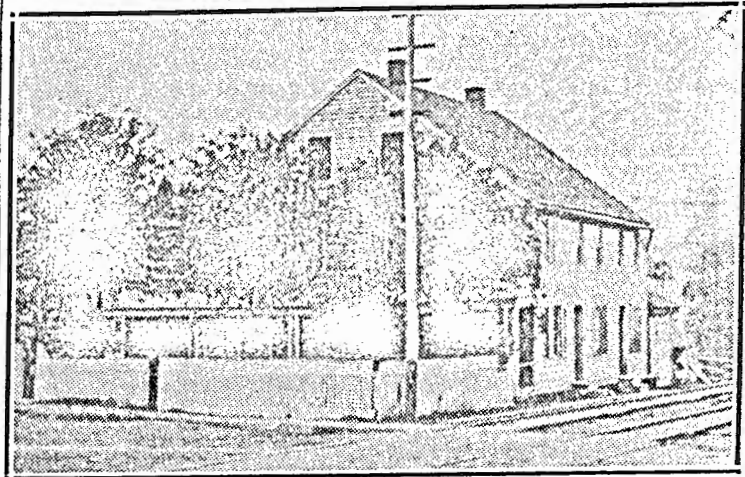
An explosion on the tanker J. N. Pew while in drydock at Sun Ship shortly before 5 a. m. Nov. 11, 1922, killed two workmen. Windows were shattered over a wide area and the city was rocked as if by an earthquake.

Old Bicycle Club

The Chester Bicycle Club was organized on Dec. 4, 1883, with Edwin K. Nelson as president.



BUNTING'S LUMBER YARD—An old landmark in by-gone Chester was Bunting's Lumber Yard, located on Chester River below the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge. Entrance to the yard was from Edgmont avenue.



FIRST RAILROAD STATION—Few places in downtown Chester have been subject to more change than 6th and Market streets. This is a photograph of the early days long before the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks were elevated. The house was built in 1835, and served the rail passengers as the first station. It was located on the west side of Edgmont avenue.

WAY BACK WHEN—Back in the days of handlebar mustaches and celluloid collars, that is, the Chester Times business office in the old building at 418 Market st. looked like this. The photo, taken April 8, 1901, shows (left to right) Borrodale Montgomery, advertising salesman; Charles R. Long, business manager who later became publisher of the Times for many years; J. Persy Eisenbise, cartoonist and illustrator, and Edwin Boone, advertising.

Growth of The Times Since 1876

continued from Preceding Page
nder the name of Wallace & Sproul until Jan. 1, 1910.

Major changes occurred with the entrance of Sproul into the organization. He had worked with the Times while attending school and warthmore College, and brought new ideas with him as co-publisher. He Moved Off Page One

For one thing, advertising was taken off page one and moved to the inside pages. A month after he came connected with the firm the size of the paper was increased gain.

Charles R. Long, associated with the Times business office since August, 1892, became business manager on Aug. 12, 1902, and his name joined those of Wallace and Sproul on the masthead, destined to remain there for many years.

In 1903, improvements were completed to the newspaper building which had been erected 12 years earlier at 418 Market st. and which housed the Times until the present building at 18-26 E. 8th st. was occupied on May 2, 1931. On Monday, May 4, 1931, the first paper was printed in the 8th street building.

Meanwhile Wallace had displayed a vital interest in political affairs and he was appointed postmaster by President Arthur, serving two different times, his first tenure ending in 1885 and his second running from 1902 to 1912.

Senator, Governor
Sproul's political career progressed far as he served as state senator and later as governor of the state.

The firm name changed in 1910 when Mr. Long became a partner. The company became Wallace, Sproul & Long. Also in 1910, the Morning Republican (published as a daily since 1895) was taken over by the Times interests and was published as a morning daily until Sept. 29, 1923, when it was discontinued.

Frank C. Wallace, son of John A., became associated with the Times in 1913, and in September, 1915, after his father's death, became in official.

Oct. 20, 1919, signaled the beginning of another era for the paper when it put in a new press which stepped up its capacity more than 100 per cent and increased its size from seven to eight columns.

Sproul Sells Interest
After he was elected governor in 1918, Sproul discontinued active participation in the Times and in 1922 sold part of his interest to the other owners. In 1924 he severed his connection entirely, selling to Long and Frank Wallace, and on the death of Wallace in 1927, and that of his wife the following day the Wallace interests went to surviving members of the wife's family.

Mr. Long continued as editor and publisher of the Times in the present 8th street building until publication was suspended in November, 1941, as a result of a strike called by the American Newspaper

Guild, CIO, representing the editorial, advertising, business office and some circulation employees.

The suspension ended 10 months later on Aug. 31, 1942 when the present publisher, Alfred G. Hill, leased the Chester Times with his wife, Julia Hill, as partner. The lease is still in effect with the Chester Times corporation, the ownership remaining in the Long estate represented by Frederick R. Long and Mrs. Charles R. Long, and other half ownership represented by John R. Hanna and E. A. Howell.

Continues to Grow

Under the present publishers, the Times has continued to grow, not only in circulation but in content. (The circulation averaged 25,000 in 1941 and is now more than 7000 copies a day above that figure).

Many new features, columnists, cartoons and other ideas have been incorporated in the last nine years; one of the most outstanding expansions has been in the photographic department. Before the installation of the photo-electric Fairchild engraving equipment, the paper was able to carry only a smattering of local pictures because of the time required to have zinc engravings made in out-of-town plants. With the new equipment, the Times is publishing scores more pictures a week and covering every phase of community life with its cameras.

A photographic studio for portrait and group pictures has been installed and the Times gets regular daily wirephoto service from Acme stations throughout the country, enabling the publication of a photo in Chester within minutes after it has been taken in another part of the world.

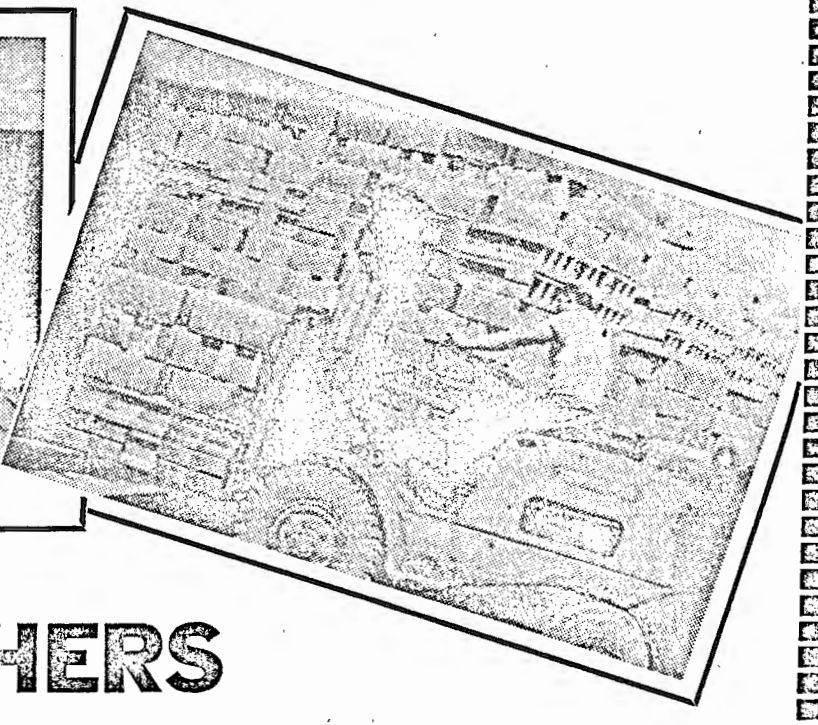
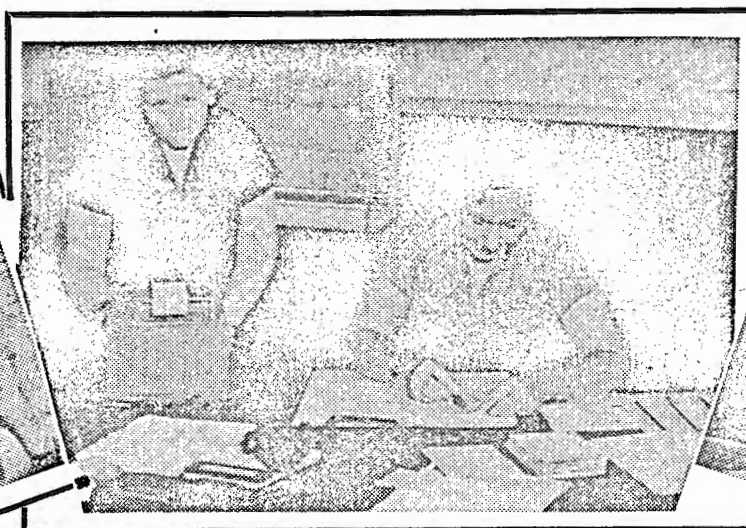
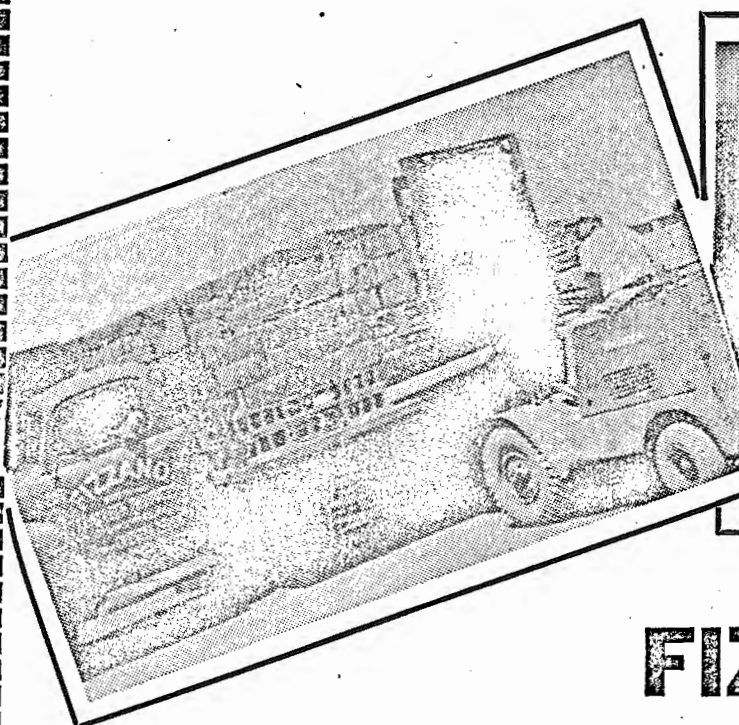
Teletypesetters Installed

Just recently a group of teletypesetters was installed in the composing room. This innovation in the industry makes possible greater speed and efficiency in the automatic setting of type through tapes which are first punched out on special machines and then fed through especially adapted inno-

types.

Publisher Hill is a native of Emporia, Kans., though his father was born in a Pennsylvania coal mining camp. His first newspaper job was at the age of 14 with the Emporia Journal when, after school, he rode his pony in search of news and was paid 50 cents a column. He also worked for William Allen White's Emporia Gazette. In 1917 he received his degree from the University of Kansas after two years as a reporter on the Topeka Capital, and in World War I served in the infantry, rising from private to first lieutenant.

Hill's newspaper career has been varied, including stints with the Philadelphia Public Ledger and the United Press, in Washington and he has been associated with the publishing of the Arkansas City Daily Traveler, Fort Collins City Daily Courier, Cheyenne, Wyo., Express-Courier, Fremont, Neb., Morning Guide and the Jamestown, N. Y., Journal and Post-Journal. In addition to publishing the Times, he currently



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We've built our business by HELPING others BUILD!

ALWAYS IN STOCK!

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Concrete Brick

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Fire Brick

Cinders (Rough or processed)

Basement Sash

Wall Tiles

Steel Casements and Screens

Metal Lath

Stone (crushed)

Lime

Fireplace Accessories

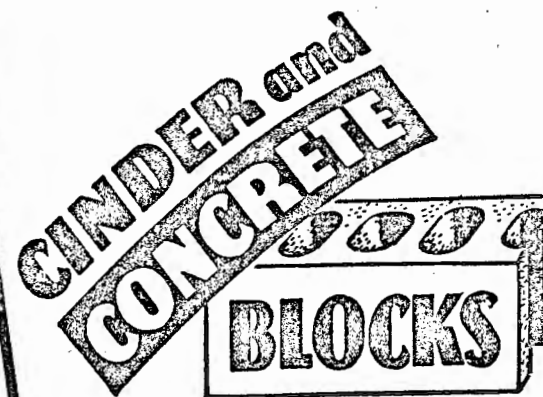
Asphalt Expansion Units

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Lally columns

Louvers

Fire Clay



It was in a small and humble way that Fizzano Brothers started this business in 1935 with just one block machine. Despite this fact, however, Fizzano turned out a record 13,000 units in two shifts... hailed by the "Pit and Quarry" magazine as a phenomenal production achievement. In 1946 the plant was enlarged and remodeled to meet the ever increasing demands for their products.

Today Fizzano Brothers' facilities have been expanded to major proportions with a daily production of 26,000 units—and the scope of their business has almost magically increased... eloquent testimony to Fizzano's initiative and dependable business ability.

Our recently enlarged yard now has a stockpile capacity of more than 250,000 units and a fleet of 8 trucks for hauling aggregates and miscellaneous building materials. All deliveries of concrete masonry units are handled by contract haulers, the major share of the output being delivered within Delaware County. The plant is served by a B & O siding.

We Congratulate The Chester Times on Their 75th Anniversary—Another Great Builder of Community Betterment and Progress!

BETTER BLOCKS FOR BETTER LIVING

FIZZANO BROTHERS, INC.

CONCRETE PRODUCTS ★ BUILDERS' SUPPLIES

CHESTER PIKE AND ANGELO AVE.

CRUM LYNNE, PA.

CALL CHESTER 2-2286 or 3-7382 . . . Immediate Delivery

ELECTRIC

IS THE WORD FOR 1928

THE ANIMATED RAGE OF THE COUNTRY . . . that was the Charleston, America's dance sensation in 1928 . . . the same year the Electric Motor Service Company was founded by Lewis T. Riddell and Alexander Anderson. Mr. Riddell still heads this outstanding firm . . . manufacturers of replacement parts for all types of electrical equipment, armature and commutator rebuilders, and general electrical machine work.

ELECTRIC MOTOR SERVICE CO.

612 EAST SIXTH STREET

Educational Changes

They Used to Teach Subjects, Now They Teach the Child

The days of the dunce cap . . . writing 100 times "I will not talk" . . . memorizing poems to recite before the school . . . floggings with birch rods . . . are just something "old-timers" tell the youngsters about when they are in a reminiscent mood.

School—the physical plant and the teaching methods—is greatly different from what it was 75 years ago.

Then the emphasis was on subject matter, which was considered more important than anything else. The teacher never stopped to think that maybe some children couldn't get the work as outlined for the course. If they understood the work, they passed. If not, they failed.

Emphasis on Child

Today the emphasis is on teaching the child. The teacher first is aware of the child and then determines how best to meet the needs of the child. She looks first at the class, then at the course outline.

"We believe the social factor is just as important as the educational factor," E. Veronica O'Rourke, director of elementary education and curriculum, explained. "To take the child out of his social group can do as much harm socially as it can do good educationally."

Therefore, if a child does not grasp the work of a grade in two years, he is promoted to the next grade but with a slow learning group. In the first grade, a readiness test is given to evaluate the preparedness of the child for learning. In other grades, results of various psychological tests are placed in the child's folder for teacher reference.

Different in 1899

It was a different story back around 1899, according to the first published manuals of the Chester School District. In the first term of the first school year, a student was taught reading at the blackboard and on his slate by using script. He learned to read and write short sentences and spell words orally.

He sang scales and rote songs, and his physical exercises consisted of oral lessons on parts of the human body.

In the second term, the reading passed from script to type, arithmetic was added as well as writing and vocal music.

Today, because the reading books are printed in manuscripts, youngsters are taught to print first. Teachers find it is easier for them to write if they use the same style as in the books. The average class begins to transfer from print to

script about midway through the second year.

Memories of Memorizing

An important part of the curriculum in the early 1900s was memorizing of masterpieces and memory gems.

Every two months, each pupil was required to thoroughly memorize a poem or prose selection of not less than 20 lines. In the primary grades, the selection could be shorter. The piece was assigned by the teacher from standard literature and declaimed before the school.

At least once a month, the pupils were taught some short quotation or moral maxim to be recited in concert or by individuals during opening exercises of each morning session.

Each Friday afternoon from 2.45 to the close of school was devoted to literary exercises.

Public Speaking

The exercises consisted of public declamation, singing of patriotic songs, and reading aloud by the teacher of history stories, selections likely to inspire noble sentiment, and masterpieces of literature.

Today memorization is left to the teacher's preference and is not under a city-wide program. Many instructors use choral speaking in class work. Others teach children to see the story in poetry. Virtually every class gives an assembly program for the rest of the school.

Discipline, the need for it and the methods of administering it, is as different today as the current bobby-sox are from the long cotton stockings worn in grandma's school days.

Samuel Lytle, who taught classes in the little schoolhouse on Welsh street in 1896, was known for governing with the rod. At the school established in 1823 by Eliza Finch in the old Logan House, 2d street and Edgmont avenue, punishment was to stand in a conspicuous place in the schoolroom and wear a dunce cap.

"Today," Miss O'Rourke said, "We feel that if we can make school interesting and fascinating and keep the children busy, there is little need for discipline."

Of course, there are always those students who need some form of discipline. But today, teachers try to work with the family and the child through different types of punishment.

In 1876, a child in school learned to count, to read, to spell.

In 1951, a child in Chester schools learns critical evaluation and how to draw his own conclusions from the facts presented.

Department of Public Safety Handles Many City Chores

The department of public safety handles myriad functions. Not the least important is the Chester Fire Department.

When the five volunteer companies are grouped as a department, they came under the jurisdiction of the department. It is through public safety that the firemen obtain an annual appropriation, new equipment and the maintenance and repair of its firefighting facilities.

Licenses for a variety of enterprises are issued by the department, including food establishments, taxicabs and apartment houses.

Little known is the fact that some birth certificates are issued, too. Chesterites born between 1889 and

1906 apply to the department for a certificate because in those years the state didn't record births.

The department also has a voice in a person's preparations for foreign travel.

Before the traveler is cleared to leave the country, he must have a certificate from the city attesting to vaccination and other health standards.

Responsible for Health

The department is responsible for public health. One of its chief duties is to determine that all milk and meat is fit for human consumption.

Another duty is to make certain at all times that the water drawn from springs is free of harmful bacteria.

The health department is embraced by public safety. Inspectors check on contagious disease, enforce quarantines, strive to keep living accommodations to proper standards and supervise establishments where food and drink are served.

Falling within its scope is the collection of garbage and rubbish. Although done by a private contractor, the collections are supervised by the department.

Proper housing, too, is a responsibility of the department. The building and plumbing inspectors are in public safety.

They issue permits for new construction after determining that plans meet city specifications. They check on jobs to detect violations, and also investigate complaints of housing considered damaging to public health.

Clarence G. Smedley is the present director of public safety.



CLARENCE G. SMEDLEY
Director of Public Safety

ENGINEERING, MAINTENANCE
& GENERAL MACHINE WORK

50 YEARS IN THE
CHESTER AREA

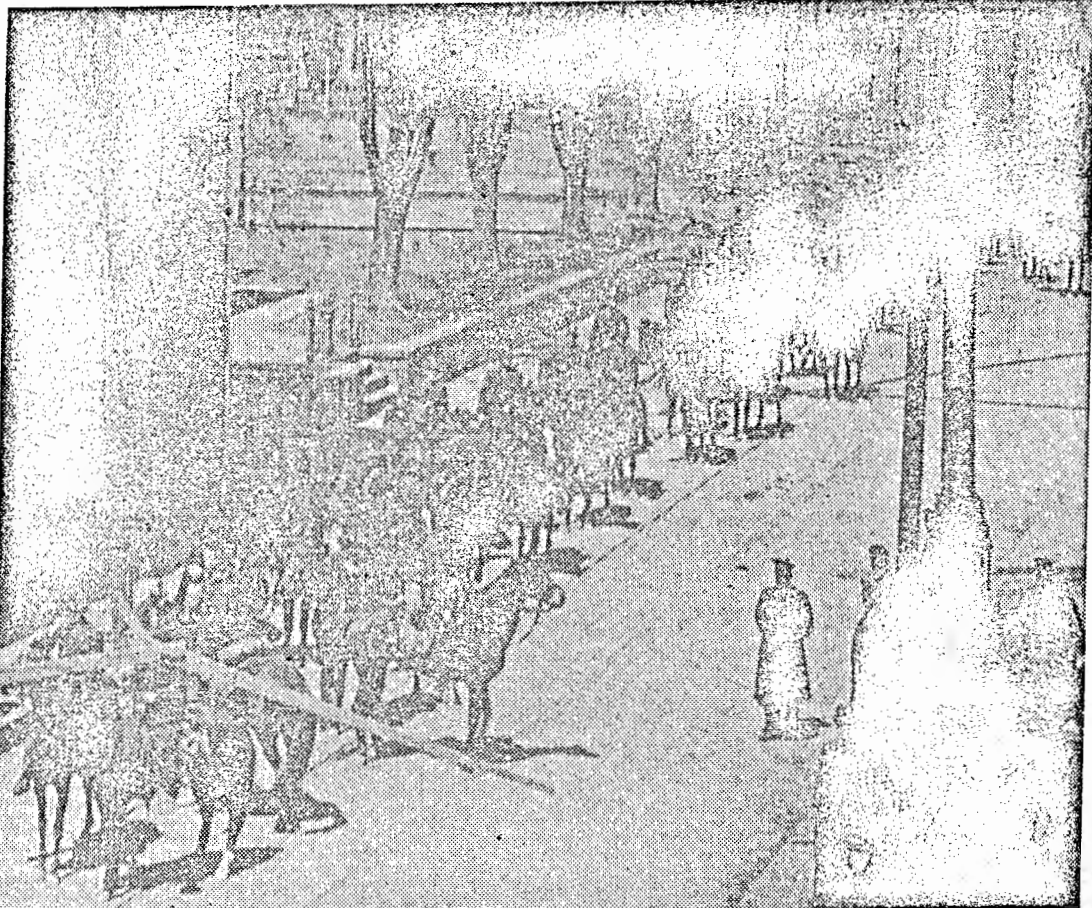
Founded under the name Wm. Simpson & Sons more than 50 years ago, the Eddystone Machinery Company first built steam lawn mowers, and later built the first Motor Lawn Mower. The firm now confines its production to the manufacture of textile machinery, turning out cloth winders, and flat seam sewing machines.

EDDYSTONE
MACHINERY CO.

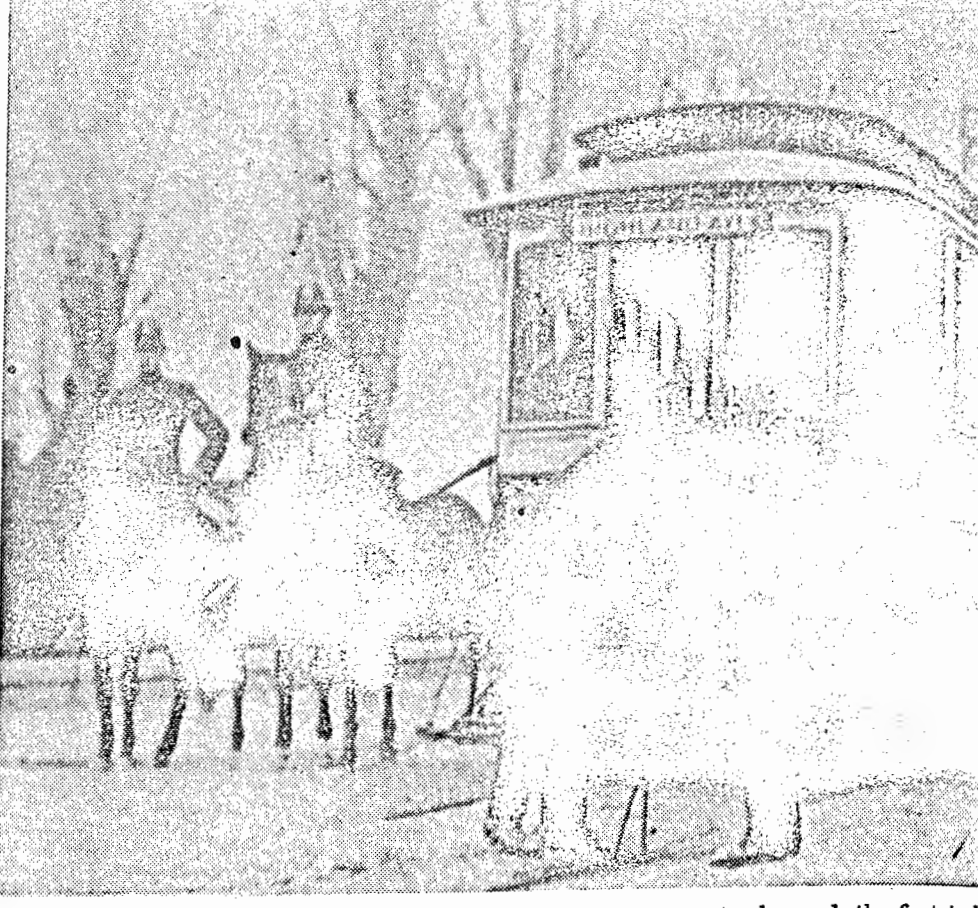
1308 W. 3rd St., Chester, Pa.

Telephone Chester 2-1417

Two Well-Remembered Scenes From Chester's Trolley Strike of 1908



CHESTER'S TROLLEY STRIKE—Mounted state troopers are shown in Chester in April, 1908, during the famous trolley car strike which lasted nearly five months. The strike began April 13 when motor-men and conductors walked out after a demand for a wage raise was refused. State police remained on duty in the city for virtually the entire strike, during which time most of the citizens walked. This picture was taken looking up Edgmont avenue just above 12th street.



BRINGING OUT THE FIRST CAR—While mounted state troopers stand guard, the first trolley car was moved during the 1908 strike waits for a switch to be thrown on Edgmont avenue, above 12th street. This car was bound for Highland avenue. Many disorders flared during the five-month trolley strike. Peace was finally restored and a settlement was effected.



General
Chevrolet

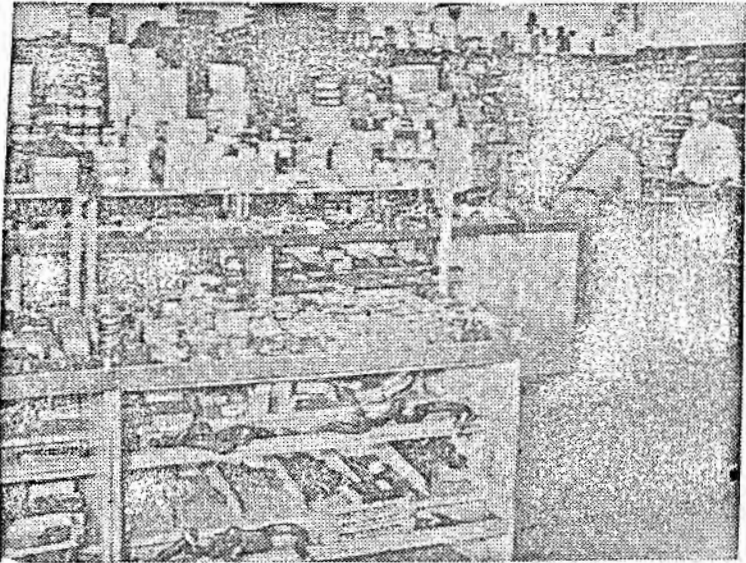
75 W. 9th Street

CHester 3-9285

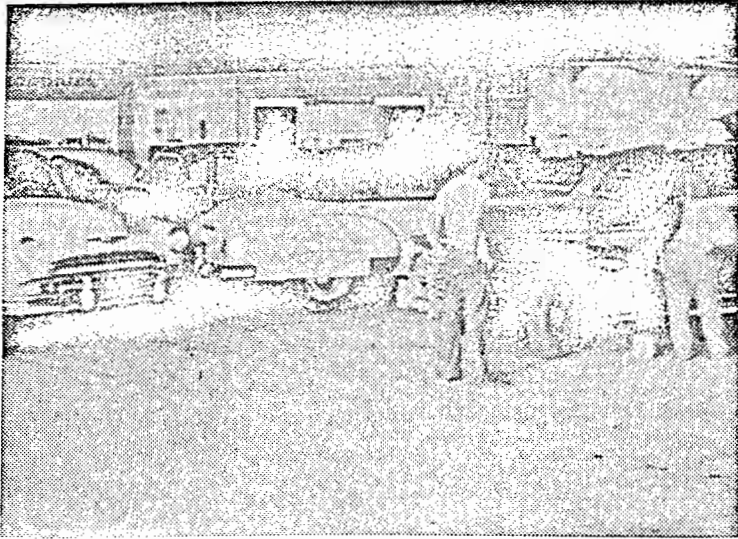
Since 1939 General Chevrolet has developed into one of the most active Chevrolet Dealers in this area.

Our enlarged quarters have been made possible by the confidence of our customers. We are justly proud of this outstanding development and extend our thanks to those who made it possible.

OUR SHOP, tooled with the most modern equipment, manned by a crew of expert mechanics is one of the finest in this part of the country. Each job receives the personal supervision of the shop foreman and must be right before it is released to the customer.



OUR NEW CAR show rooms are modernly equipped to make your visit most pleasant, usually we have a full line of styles and models on hand both in passenger cars and trucks.

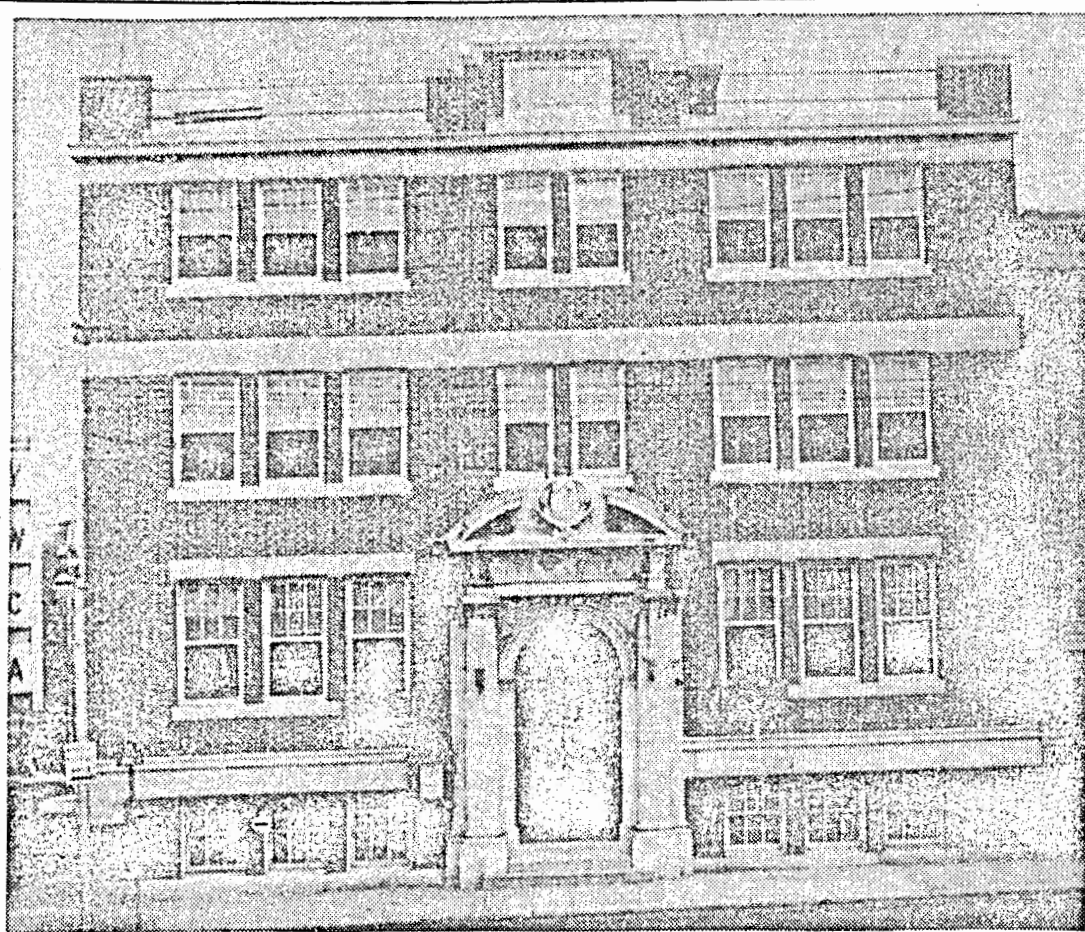


OUR PARTS department is complete in every detail. We carry in stock everything for Chevrolet cars from 1939 to 1951. We furnish parts to many of the smaller agencies and mechanics throughout this entire area.



WE PROUDLY state that no finer used cars can be found anywhere than on our used car lot. Every car has been completely checked and you can depend on years of service from every one.

Congratulations Chester Times on your 75th Anniversary



CHESTER YWCA—The present YWCA building at 7th and Spruol streets was completed in January, 1915 and formally opened on May 8 of that year. The cafeteria was opened in February, 1916 and a boarding home opened in the adjoining building in 1918.

Chester YWCA has officially served the community—and served well—for 41 years this year, but a planning five years earlier. In 1906, Mrs. William O. Howland, then president of the Chester YWCA, was instrumental in securing a group from the city in attending a meeting at the home of Mrs. Elwood Tyson, to organize a young woman's guild. It had been felt for some time that there was a community need for such an organization. The purpose of this guild was to provide educational and recreational opportunities to self-supporting girls and women.

Sixteen women attended this meeting including Mrs. George West, Mrs. George Gilbert, Mrs. George Armitage, Mrs. A. D. Young, Mrs. William O. Howland, Mrs. George Booth, Mrs. Henry McPherson and others.

The second meeting was held at the Chester Academy, the home of Mrs. George Gilbert. Here plans were laid for the extension of the work. The Chester School Board granted permission for the use of three rooms in the Larkin School Building three nights a week.

For one year the guild continued in this location, holding classes in English and sponsoring recreational activities. Out of this modest beginning the need for the organization of the YWCA was emphasized.

On Sept. 28, 1910, a group of 10 women met in the YMCA for the purpose of organizing a YWCA or similar organization. Mrs. George West, who was supporting the formation of such a group, had visited other organizations throughout the state and reported favorably on her visits.

Much discussion took place as to the advisability of organizing a YWCA because of restrictions in the bylaws and constitution of the National Board. As a result of the discussion, it was decided that a Women's Christian Association would be formed in place of the Young Women's Christian Association.

This decision was reached because of the fact that several persons actively interested in the formation of the organization, were members of the Society of Friends, and according to the constitution of the National YWCA they would not be entitled to vote.

Temporary Group Formed

A temporary organization was formed at that time and Mrs. S. B. Luckie presided as temporary chairman; Mrs. C. Y. James, secretary and Mrs. Alice Maris, treasurer.

There was no money in the treasury and no place in view for a home, but the need was great and with courage and faith the organizers began to lay their plans. It soon developed that Mrs. Maris was owner of a vacant house on Broad street which she was willing to grant the use of, rent free, for one month, and at a nominal rate for one year.

Her offer was accepted and the following three committees were appointed: (1) constitution and by-

laws, (2) finance, (3) house (furnishings, etc.).

A full report of the new organization was given to the press and an appeal was made for financial assistance. A most generous response followed.

Outstanding furnishings included the furnishing of a bedroom by Dr. Charles Perkins in memory of his wife and the furnishing of another room by the family of John B. Roach in memory of Mrs. Roach. Mrs. William Irving contributed to the recreational activities, coal was contributed and a small sum of money which made it possible to open the building within three weeks' time.

The first meeting in the association home was held in November, 1910. Mrs. Gabrielle Riley was secured as matron at a salary of \$5 per week. Mrs. Riley superintended the home and was housekeeper until a move was made into larger quarters. Bedrooms were immediately rented at \$4 a week including room and two meals. Many girls came in for lunch at 25 cents per meal and activities developed very rapidly.

In August, 1911, the executive board considered moving into a larger building. Larger rooms were needed for recreational activities and dining room space. Several buildings were inspected and it was finally decided to rent the home of Harry Black on the corner of 4th and Madison streets.

Larger quarters meant the securing of more furniture, equipment and help besides other problems which face any Board endeavoring to increase its activities in a community. In December, 1911, the board decided to change the name from the Women's Christian Association to the Young Women's Christian Association and become a member of the national YWCA, abiding by the rules of the national board. However, objection was made to taking this step until the subject was further studied.

At the next meeting it was decided to change the name of the YWCA without affiliating with the national board, and a notice was received stating that the privileges of the national association could not be enjoyed unless this affiliation was made.

In April, 1922, the women's association was notified by the national board that their application for full affiliation with the national association had been approved.

National Board Approached

The first meeting in the Black building was held in January, 1912, with Mrs. C. Y. James as president and Mrs. Maris, secretary. In a short time Mrs. James retired from the presidency and moved to California, and Mrs. Luckie was elected in her place.

In March, 1912, the national board was asked to send a representative who could help formulate a plan of organization to meet local needs. The main problem was to provide recreational and social advantages as well as reading rooms for working girls. On May 15, Miss Mary Jones Hooper was to arrive to help with local problems. Unfortunately she was unable to come, but she suggested that we secure a secretary. Miss Marian Ephard of Chicago was recommended by the national board and she was engaged at a yearly salary of \$1008, including her dinner.

She arrived on Sept. 1, 1912, and was informed that "extension" work was the most important part of her job. At the end of six months, time, Miss Shepherd realized that she preferred office supervision to "extension" work and she left our employ.

Upon the suggestion of Miss Hopper, a Miss Bradford of Philadelphia was invited to work for two months to assist in organizing. Miss Bradford came, but her report to the board indicated that she experienced a great deal of difficulty in creating interest in the association and she left at the end of the two month period.

At this time, recreational activities were developed and larger quarters were again considered. In the year 1913, the association at 4th and Madison streets became quite a social center. Other organizations enjoyed the recreational rooms and many dinners were served for members and non-members.

On May 13, a roast beef dinner was served to the members of the Presbyterian Synod at a cost of 25 cents per plate. A profit of \$2.25 was cleared. At this time Mrs. Riley was still employed as matron.

The need of an "extension" secretary was still very much in evidence, and after a great deal of thought and discussion, the board decided to try to secure the services of someone who had practical experience in working with groups of girls similar to the girls that they desired to reach.

Mrs. Agnes Conwell, who from the early days of the organization was constantly on the alert to assist with the work, discovered a Miss Letitia Jenkins who had done exceptionally good work among the employed girls in Paterson, New Jersey. Miss Jenkins was asked to come to the Chester "Y" on trial for two months at a salary of \$20 per week. She came and immediately the work developed and went forward. Vesper services expanded, classes and social activities grew, and in order to meet this need, two large rooms were engaged over Bickley's drug store at 4th and Market streets. In June, 1913, Mrs. Riley resigned and a supply house mother was secured from Wilmington YWCA.

In September, 1913, the board, feeling the necessity for an even further extension of work, considered the question of buying and several locations were noted and visited.

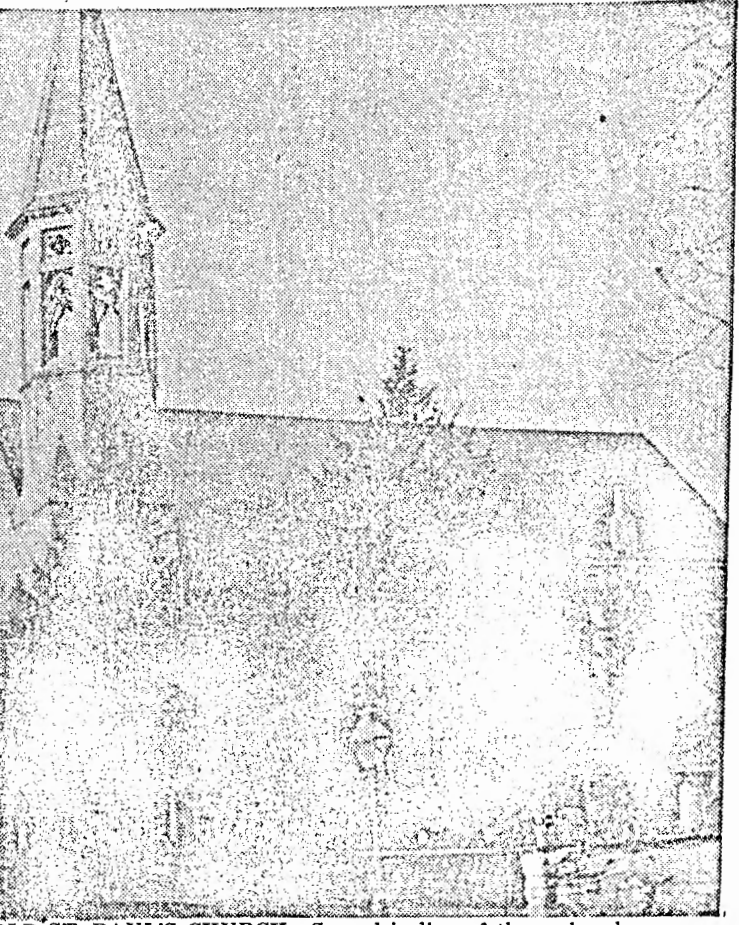
In October, 1913, it was announced that Mrs. J. Lewis Crozer had presented as a gift to the board, a lot located at the corner of 7th and Spruol streets. It was immediately decided to arrange for a campaign to raise funds for the building.

The YMCA had held two previous campaigns to raise money and at this time they were contemplating a third campaign. There was a sentiment in the community to assist the YMCA and our board suggested to the Board of the YMCA that a joint campaign be held. This request was refused, so on their plans to raise \$75,000.00 for the new building.

Miss Mary Jones Hopper of Philadelphia came to Chester as advisor, and at her suggestion, Miss Reed was engaged for the sum of \$150 as publicity director for the campaign. On October 20, a dinner was arranged to start the campaign.

After further consideration, the executive board of the YMCA decided that the best interests of the community would be served by having the joint campaign as suggested.

The YMCA had also engaged their director and all plans for continuing the campaign were given to a joint committee on a



OLD ST. PAUL'S CHURCH—Second in line of three churches occupied by the ancient parish of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, this building on the north side of 3d street west of Welsh street once was dominated by a beautiful steeple. The cornerstone of this structure was laid July 25, 1859. Now St. Paul's occupies a beautiful building at 9th and Madison streets, and the older structure sits disconsolately across 3d street from John Morton's grave almost forgotten, and without its steeple. This picture was taken during better days.

Tax Dollar Is Split Into 7 Main Parts

Seven principal claims are made by municipal services for each tax dollar received.

For general government purposes in 1951, council has set aside 11.3 cents of each dollar.

The heaviest cost is incurred in providing protection to persons and property. This takes 28.3 cents. It involves the police and fire departments. In addition to salaries for personnel, these departments also need large outlays for the purchase and maintenance of valuable equipment.

Health and sanitation takes another 17.8 cents.

Falling in this bracket are such functions as protection of public health and the operation of the sewage system.

The city sets aside 1.2 cents for highways. This money is used for maintenance of existing thoroughfares and new paving. At present the city is engaged in an extensive paving program, improving mostly wide alleys which in recent years

1689 Counterfeiter Got Rough Deal

A confessed counterfeiter of pieces of eight was sentenced to stand in the pillory at Chester on Jan. 3, 1689.

The man, Thomas Lasy—an indentured servant of Richard Few—also admitted "bartering and exposing ye same for goods and other merchandise." His sentence: To stand "at ye public place of correction at ye town of Chester two several court days three hours each day with a paper of his crimes written in capital letters affixed upon his breast, and that he remain in ye sheriff's custody until he gives good security to perform this judgment and pay his fine."

have become used as public thoroughfares.

The parks and recreation work is allotted 7.4 cents. The money finances a year round recreation program, improvement and maintenance of parks and the purchase of equipment for play areas.

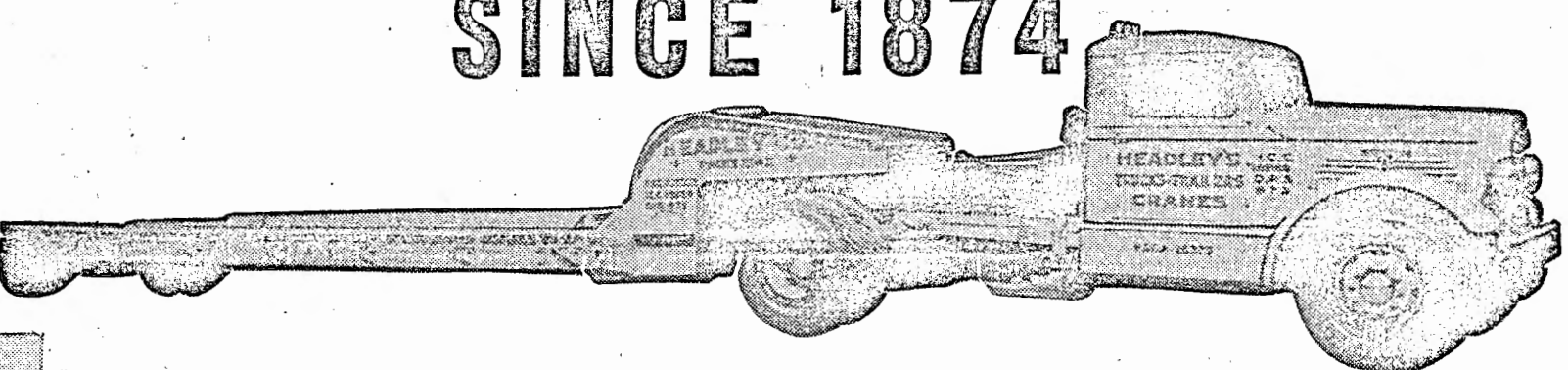
About 6.3 cents is earmarked for miscellaneous items. Included are insurance, pensions and civil defense.

The final 16.3 cents is set aside to meet indebtedness. The money is used to retire bonds falling due in the current fiscal year and meet interest payments on bonds outstanding.

1951

HEADLEY'S...AHEAD OF ITS TIME SINCE 1874

1874



In 1874 Headley's started with a horse and wagon, hauling luggage and merchandise for local retailers . . . over dirt roads deep with ruts or sodden from a heavy downpour. As roads improved and methods of conveyance improved with them, Headley was in the forefront of enterprising businesses to anticipate the needs of the future.

Today, also, Headley's is ahead of its time, looking into the needs of the future, filling them NOW.

- ★ GENERAL COMMODITY HAULING
- ★ RIGGING
- ★ STEEL-ERECTING
- ★ CRANE SERVICE

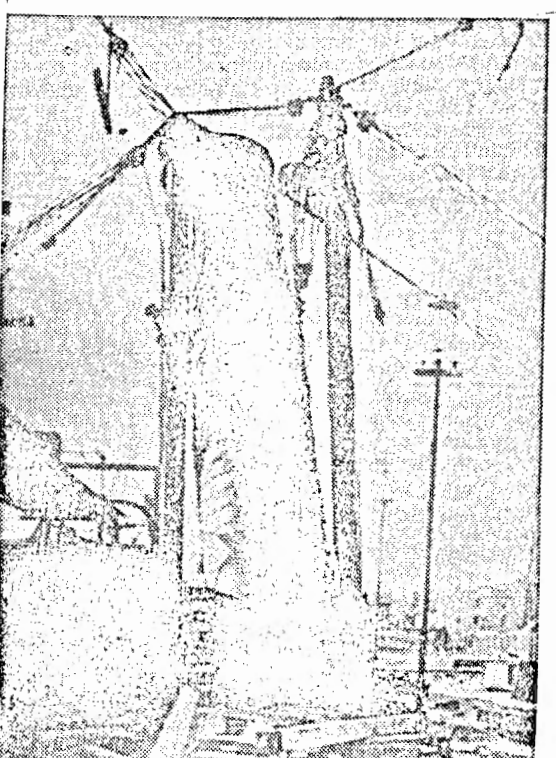
HEADLEY'S

EXPRESS & STORAGE CO., INC.

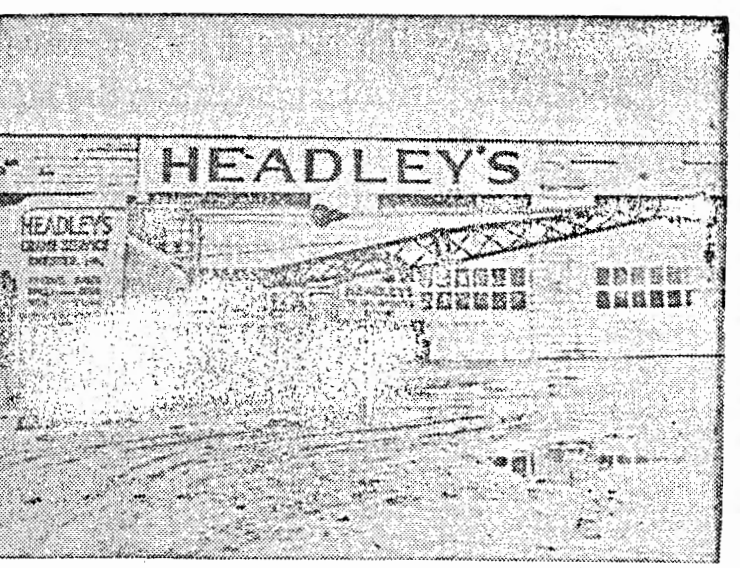
Phone Chester 5-1881

LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE HAULING

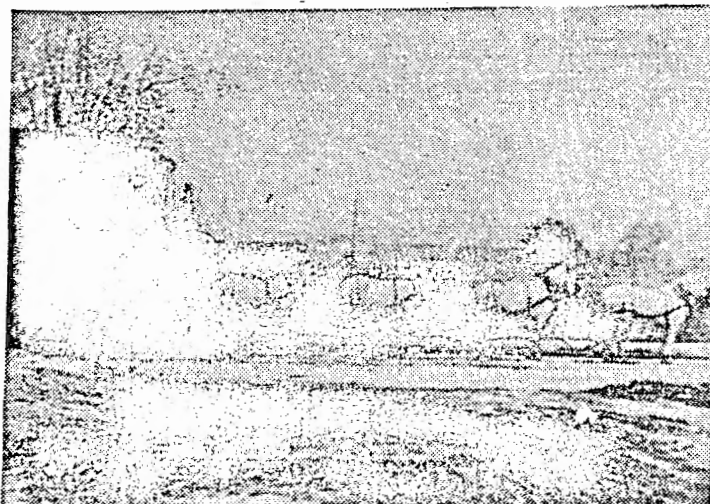
Since 1874



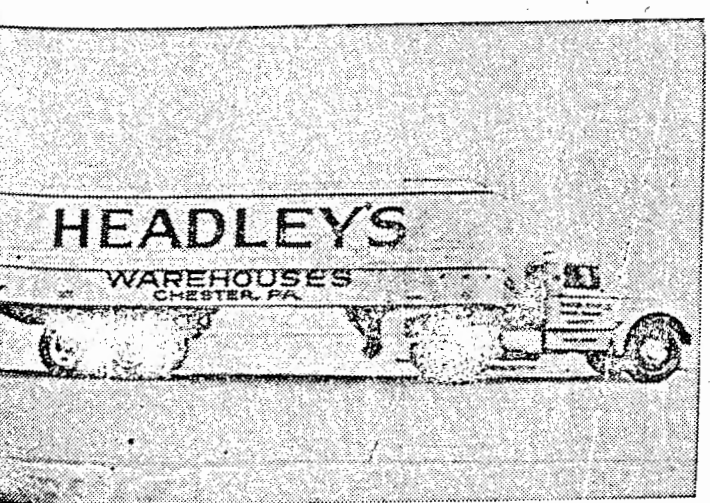
19th Century Erection



Modern Mobile Crane



19th Century Hauling



Modern Transportation

YWCA Marks 41 Years of Serving City

Continued from Preceding Page
by Mrs. Crozer as a site for a site for a boarding home. Plans for building were never carried through.
The first board of trustees for the new building included the following:

Mrs. J. Lewis Crozer, Mrs. H. Von H. Stover, George M. Bodth, J. Edward Woodbridge, George K. Crozer, A. A. Roep and Judge O. B. Dickinson.

Their duties were to care for contracts, deeds and legacies.

In March, 1918, the city was canvassed for rooms for girls who were coming into the locality to work in the war industries. Since the board considered the YWCA as the proper place to register for war activities, it sponsored the housing division and conducted a house-to-house registration.

Through the war activities of the YWCA, the house adjoining was purchased for a boarding home. The cafeteria and activities in the main building developed. The cafeteria continued for some time until about the year 1925.

The national fund collected by the YWCA was to be used in the war localities for the care and protection of girls, with part being allocated for the care of drifting girls. A plan was formulated to reach the young girls who had drifted into the community and a committee was formed, with Mrs. Luckie as chairman, and an office was first opened in the YWCA.

The work grew and rooms were secured in the Cambridge Trust building, equipped from the National YWCA funds. The services of Mrs. Mary Opdyke were secured to interview girls.

Protective Agency

The work continued to grow and it was recognized in the community as a protective agency. Mrs. Luckie and Mrs. Conwell appeared before the Chester City Council and asked for additional funds to extend the work. They received a favorable response and a suitable house was found and purchased by the city. Equipment from the Crozer Building was moved to the new location and suitable furniture was supplied through public interest.

Mrs. Opdyke was appointed Chester policewoman and an appropriation was made by the City Council to carry on the work. All bills were O.K.'d by a committee from the YWCA. This work continued until the house was considered unsafe without the establishment of extensive fire escapes.

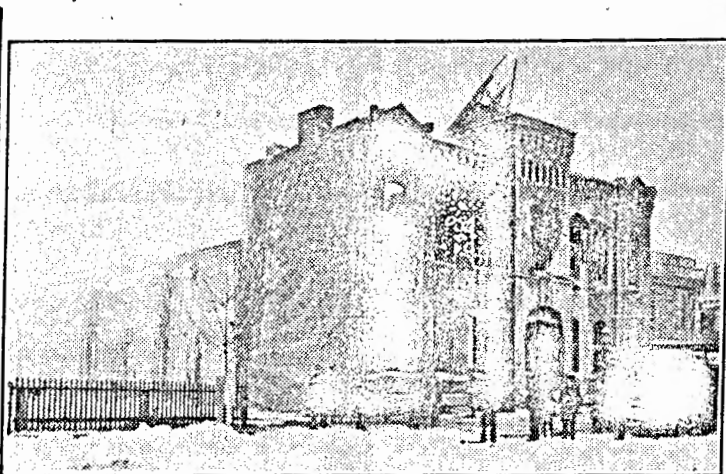
Since the local YWCA was chartered on Jan. 5, 1914, it has grown from 15 to more than 2000 members served by 13 presidents and eight executive directors.

The presidents in the order in which they served included Mrs. S. Blair Luckie, Mrs. C. Y. James, Mrs. W. O. Hollwant, Mrs. Luckie, Mrs. A. A. Roop, Mrs. Edward C. Conwell, Mrs. John G. Pew, Mrs. E. A. Ernst, Mrs. M. E. Ives, Mrs. J. Homer Graber, Miss Florence O. Benjamin, Mrs. Raymond H. Diamant and Mrs. John A. Bellis. Among the executive directors were Miss Marion Sheperd, Miss Lletitia Jenkins, Miss Anna J. Spears, Miss Helen Heiberger, Miss Marion Perkins, Miss R. Waive Dagley, Miss Ruth E. Todd and Miss Mildred V. Corey, present executive director.

The local YWCA program through the years has grown to the extent that the YW is considered an integral part of the community.

Shower of Shells

During a rainfall at Chester on June 6, 1869, a "shower of shells" occurred. Collected by curious townspeople, the shells were later identified as a new species of Astarte, a marine genus. They apparently were "lifted into the cloud" by a waterspout at sea.



THE ARMORY FIRE—In 1886 a disastrous fire raced through the old 6th Regiment Armory, taxing the combined force of the city's volunteer firemen. This picture was taken the morning after the fire, when the four-year-old structure was a brick shell, its blackened timbers piled in a misshapen mass on the floor level. It stood at 5th and Crosby streets.



ARMORY REBUILT—The National Guard Armory which was destroyed by fire in 1886 was rebuilt in 1887 on the same site at 5th and Crosby streets, across from the Hanley Hose Co. This building, depicted in an artist's line drawing in the early 1900s, is now in use as a bowling alley. It was the scene of many public meetings and functions until 1907 when it was abandoned.

Finance Dept. Prepares City Budget, Holds Purse Strings

The department of accounts and finance is one of the busiest offices of the city government. It handles a mountain of detail.

Chief function of the department is preparation of the annual budget, which now exceeds \$1,500,000. This takes place late in the preceding year for which the budget is used.

When the budget is adopted in January, the department assumes responsibility for keeping all municipal agencies operating within appropriations.

A record is kept of all purchases and expenditures. The department's accounting division operates a controls account. All of this data is maintained as part of the system of keeping within the budget.

Preparation of property assessments is another duty. This is done by the city assessor's office which comes under jurisdiction of the department.

When the tax duplicate is completed, it is turned over to the city treasurer for collections. City revenue is deposited in banks.

Expenditures are made according to budgetary allowances. Withdrawals are made with the dual approval of the finance director and city controller.

The department serves as a clearing house. All bills are subject to its approval, and the monthly payrolls prepared by other departments are subject to its scrutiny.

The department also handles the city's bonded indebtedness, and sees that each year enough money is set aside to pay off bonds falling due and meet interest payments.

Records of the earnings of municipal employees are maintained and data on the income and expenditures of the employees' pension fund is filed in this department.

Another unit over which the department has jurisdiction is the city solicitor's office. W. Alrich Price currently is the director of finance.



W. ALRICH PRICE
Director of Finance

Did the Tomahawk Originate Here?

The Indian tomahawk is thought by historians to have had its inception in the Chester area.

According to Martin's History of Chester, an Englishman named Thomas Pearson came to America in 1677 or 1678 and settled in a cave "on the west bank of the Delaware River, now below Philadelphia."

Martin continues: "He was a blacksmith by trade and, it is said, wielded the first smith's hammer in Pennsylvania. About the first work done was to make small axes for his Indian neighbors, who, in their short way termed him 'Tom' or 'Tommy.' In their language the word hawk signifies any tool used for cutting, hence the origin of the word tomahawk."

Eddystone Print Works 3d Oldest Firm

Eddystone Manufacturing Co., familiarly known to generations of Chesterians as "The Print Works," is the third oldest manufacturing industry in the Chester industrial area.

Owned by Joseph Bancroft & Sons Co., of Wilmington, since 1925, it was located at Eddystone in 1874, having been started in 1844 by William Simpson, at Falls of Schuylkill, Philadelphia.

So, while the Chester Times is celebrating its 75th year, Eddystone Manufacturing Co. is celebrating its 107th year, and its 77th year in Delaware County.

Only American Dyewood Co. and James Irving sons have been longer in the Chester industrial district.

Name Changed

In 1869, William Simpson's sons were admitted to the firm, and the name then became William Simpson & Sons. The Eddystone Manufacturing Co. Ltd. was formed when the firm moved to Eddystone, with the old firm as principal owners.

As the Penn. Bi-Centennial Historical Sketch of Chester reported it, in 1883:

"They manufacture the noted

Eddystone prints and cotton prints, as well as the William Simpson & Sons mourning prints, for which the old firm was so famed, the goods still retaining their high reputation.

"There are 503 men, 61 women and girls and 160 boys employed, and the weekly production is 30,000 pieces of 48 yards each.

Wallingford Man Has Old City Bill

James B. Fryer, of 22 Country Club lane, Wallingford, has an old bill for the paving of 16 feet on the north side of 3d street, east of Penn., dated June 5, 1876.

It is made out to Fryer's father, who was in the stove business in the city for many years. The cost was \$54.68.

Measured and approved by W. H. Flavill, city surveyor, the construction work was also approved by the city's street committee: John A. Pennell, George Wiegand and Daniel Robinson.

And furthermore, it was paid on Aug. 12, of the same year, attested to by the city solicitor, Orlando Harvey.

"Such an industry as this has built up a thriving village. The liberality of the company and of Mr. Simpson has made this a delightful locality. The Lighthouse Library, a handsome building containing a reading room, smoking room, and hall that will accommodate 300 people, built in Gothic style, and finished in hard wood, is only one of the evidences of the good taste and wisdom of the owners of the property."

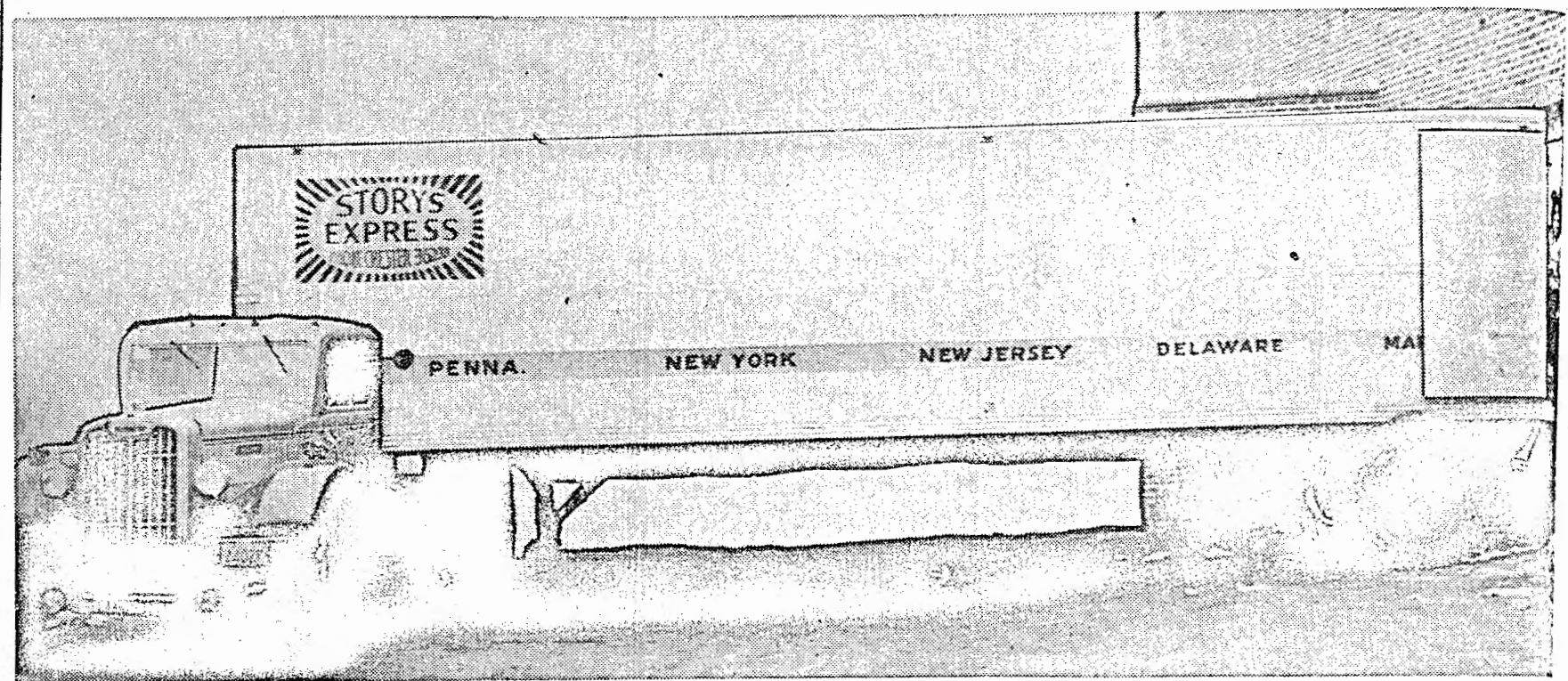
Today, Eddystone Manufacturing Co. annually supports the Eddystone Boys' Club, in a building which was provided by William Simpson & Sons.

With 425 employees, the plant is a key division of Joseph Bancroft & Sons Co., bleachers mercerizers, dyers, printers and finishers of cotton and synthetic textiles.

Officers of the firm are John Bancroft Jr., chairman of the board; W. Ralph MacIntyre, president; Frank Bromley, vice-president in charge of operations; Samuel Bird, Secretary; George Hetherington, assistant secretary and assistant treasurer; H. P. Creveling, vice-president in charge of finance; Mason E. Turner, director of personnel.



BICKLEY DRUG STORE—This is the former drug store of timer H. Bickley and stood at the northeast corner of 4th and streets prior to 1868. One hundred and 15 years ago this building was used as a postoffice by the Deshong family. Before Bickley it over it was occupied by Dr. J. M. Allen. Bickley became associated with Allen in 1856 and after Dr. Allen died, carried on the business until his own death in 1911. After that the business was carried on by a son Milton H. Bickley until the 1930s. Milton may be seen doorway and on the corner is Milton Rambo and an unidentified



GREETINGS to the CHESTER TIMES

on its



STORY'S EXPRESS COMPANY has been delivering paper from the freight platform to the Chester Times for over twenty-five years. Each week a familiar sight on East Eighth Street draws scores of spectators as one of Story's expert drivers maneuvers his trailer truck on narrow East Eighth into the narrower driveway next to the Times' loading platform.

But Story's has been hauling more than newsprint for these many years. Its long-distance service has been performed speedily, efficiently, and carefully . . . and that means that our books each year show the addition of more names from the list of fastidious and important shippers.

As an old friend of the Chester Times, we would like to join the "community choir" in singing Happy Birthday on this 75th Anniversary.

STORY'S EXPRESS COMPANY

EAST 4th St. & MELROSE AVE., CHESTER 3-6233

FOR 90 YEARS

. . . in on the GROUND FLOOR

The Thomas A. Reilly Co. was founded by Michael J. Reilly in 1861 at its present location, and we have had a part in many leading construction jobs in Delaware County ever since.

Thomas A. Reilly, and his son, Joseph A. Reilly, the present owner, have continued into the third generation the high standard of workmanship set by the founder, and the company continues to serve commercial and industrial plants and municipalities from the original location.

THOMAS A. REILLY CO.

12 REANEY ST., CHESTER, PA.

• Contractors •



There's VICTORY IN THIS PICTURE!

Twice in its history Westinghouse has had to throw its industrial might into victory for the United States.

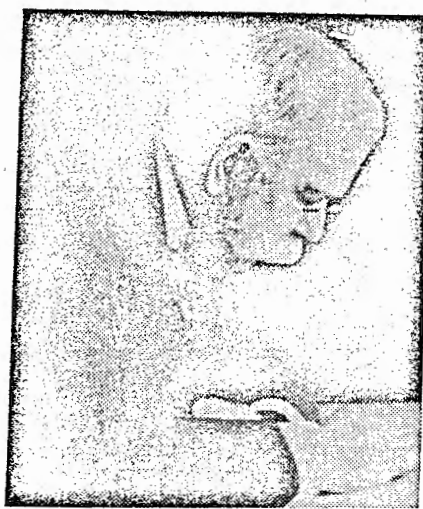
Today we stand prepared to avert or halt the contagion of an idea . . . portending the destruction of United Nations' freedom.

Founded on peaceful aims, the Westinghouse Corporation joins in the hopes of America for a continuance of peace, but a peace which eliminates cold wars and wars of nerves.

Westinghouse pledges itself toward that goal which seeks to bring peace to the mind, to the nation, and to the world . . . hopeful that we need not achieve it through war.

For, given many years of real Peace, America can reach that 'Golden Era' in which science and industry can divert the materials of war to better living.

But Westinghouse stands prepared . . .



GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE
(1846 - 1914)

His courage, fortitude, determination, patience, vision, energy and human characteristics cast their light, not only upon the industries he founded, but over all industry and American life. More than any other man of his time, he visioned the Power and Transportation Age, and with dauntless courage led the way along which his achievements are the milestones.

For what he was and for what he accomplished, George Westinghouse stands among the world's great.

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STEAM DIVISION

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WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORPORATION

LESTER • PENNSYLVANIA



First Schoolhouse Built by Joseph Hoskins in 1770

Free Education in Chester Began at 5th and Welsh

Joseph Hoskins, a far-sighted resident of Chester in the 18th century, was the father of free education in the city.

By his will dated Dec. 31, 1769, Hoskins (1705-1773) devised unto certain trustees a lot at the southeast corner of 5th street (King's road) and Welsh street (Back street) and of dimensions 100 feet square "for the use of the citizens of the borough and township of Chester for the building and erecting of a schoolhouse or schoolhouses or other edifices for teaching and instruction and edification of youths therein."

The will was not probated until July 21, 1773, but Hoskins didn't wait until folks could get around to his will to get the education movement started. In 1770, he joined with his neighbors in erecting a schoolhouse on this lot.

Left 30 Pounds for Children
Hoskins didn't stop there. He also left the sum of 30 pounds by will toward "the schooling and education of such poor children belonging to inhabitants of the borough and township of Chester."

The original school built there was a two-story schoolhouse of red and black-faced bricks with the date 1770 formed by black headers in the south gable.

Samuel Lytle, an Irishman, was schoolmaster from 1806-1818, and William Neal from 1824-30 when it was known as Chester Academy. Under the law of 1802, the school became classified as a charity school.

James Campbell, a graduate of Union College, N. Y., followed Neal and then came Caleb Pierce in 1840. When the counterpart of the building was erected at the north end in 1842, James Riddle was chosen principal with four women assistants.

Dawson Select School
In 1845, James Dawson had a select school in one of the rooms of the building. The building had four rooms, two up and two down, with a central hallway leading from the front back through the building on the first floor. Some 60 to 75 pupils were accommodated.

Oak Grove School
The next school historians wrote about was the Oak Grove School, later known as the first John Wetherill school, a two-story stone and stucco structure on the north side of 24th street west of Chestnut.

The first building on the site was one-story and was erected about 1813. In 1860, this building, known as the Sharpless Schoolhouse for the donor of the lot, was removed and the Oak Grove School rebuilt. It was used until 1930 when the modern Wetherill School was constructed across the street. Following World War I, a portable school building to the east of Oak Grove School was used for classes.

After being officially named Oak Grove School, because it was situated among oak trees, in 1889, the name was changed in 1906 to John Wetherill—to honor a resident of Park Place who devoted much time and interest to 1st Ward school matters. He was a member of North Chester School Board from 1879-1888 and of the city school board from 1888-1903.

Franklin School
The original Franklin School of 200 seats was built in 1853 on the east side of Franklin street north of 3d and extending to Concord. It first was the South Ward School and officially became Franklin in 1889, named for the street on which it stood. The street was named for Benjamin Franklin.

A two-story addition was constructed in 1862, and in 1872 a grammar school was created there. The building was replaced in 1912 and rebuilt in the early 1920's following a disastrous fire.

Graham School
What is now the Graham School at 11th and Madison streets was known as the Logan Street, 11th Street and Larkin School in its early days.

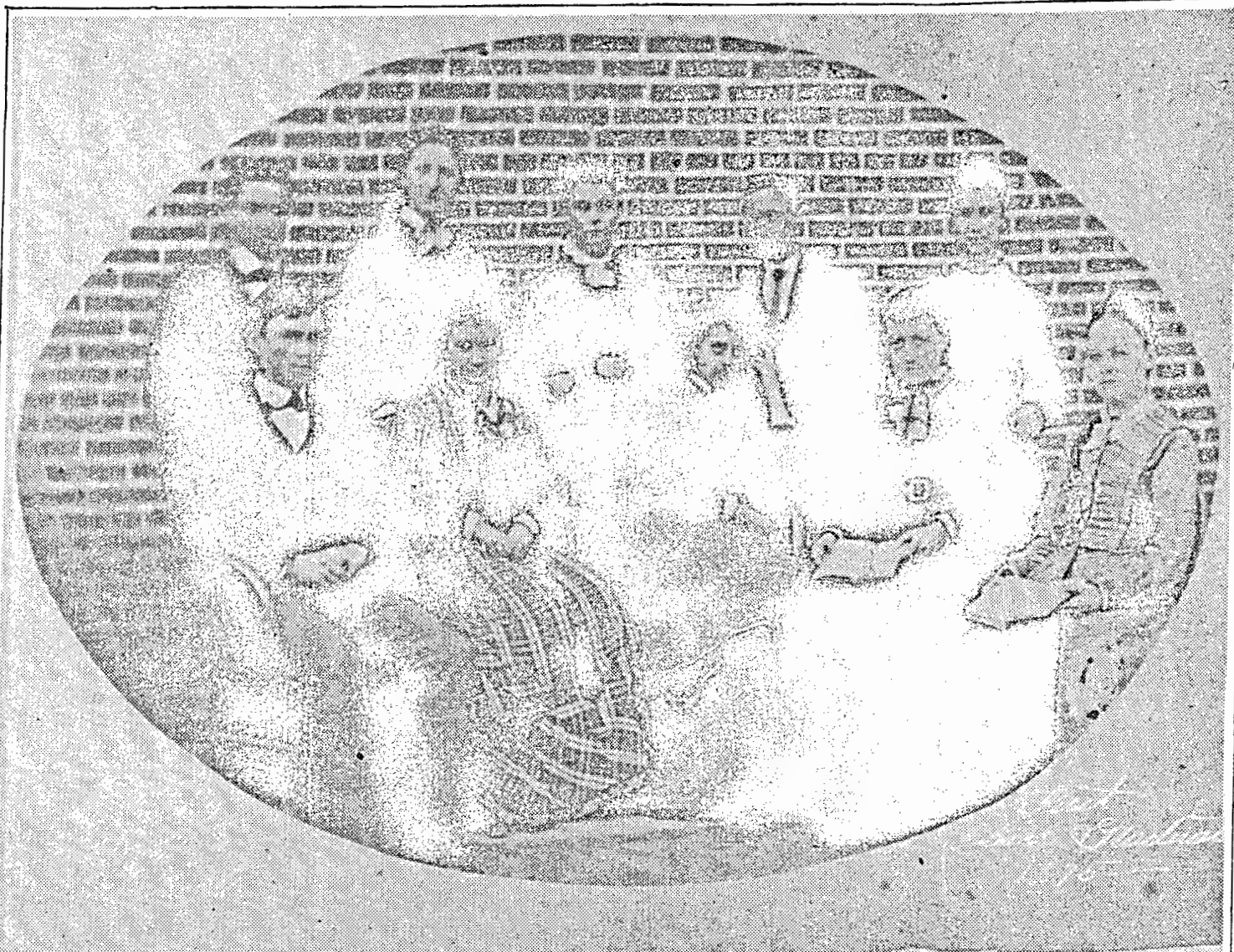
Prior to 1867, 11th street was called Logan street, from which the school got its first name. In 1889, it was named in honor of John Larkin Jr., first mayor of the city and the man who developed the neighborhood and a real estate enterprise called Larkintown.

When the Larkin School on 9th street was completed in 1895, this institution was named for Dr. P. Ridgely Graham, a physician who contributed much to the success of the city schools. He was on the school board from 1872-75 and 1876-79.

The one-story brick building was erected in 1859 on a lot purchased from Larkin for \$565 and had two rooms housing 100 scholars. In 1874, a second-story was added by John Hinkson for \$5610 to accommodate 300 pupils. A grammar department was established in that year, removed from the new Morton Avenue School.

The building was not used for school purposes following the erection of Jeffers in 1932 until the late 1930s when it was reopened for special classes.

Baptist Chapel School
A primary school was established by the school directors in 1866 in the Baptist Church on the west side of Penn street, north of 2d street and in the rear of the church on the corner. The rent was \$5 a month.



FIRST CHESTER HIGH GRADS — The first class was graduated from Chester High School, then at 5th and Welsh streets, in 1875. It consisted of eight girls. However, when it came time to take the class picture, the girls insisted on having boys in it and chose three undergraduates. The boys, left to right, were: John W. McCartney, J. Alexander Cochrane and Maurice Zook. The girls, left to right,

were: Rhoda Esther Howard (later Mrs. George D. Cross), Elizabeth K. Broughton (Mrs. Joseph H. Ladomus), Mary E. McCartney, Sarah M. Black, Dollie W. Dyer (Mrs. Charles E. Hyatt), Hattie G. Stevens, and Ida Howard (Mrs. Thomas M. Hamilton). Annie R. Sager, a member of the class, was not in the photograph.

Harvey School

In 1867, a central grammar school for both sexes was constructed on the southeast corner of 5th and Welsh streets at a cost of \$8210 by John Hinkson, contractor. This school was named for Dr. Elwood Harvey (1820-1889), who was for 30 years a successful physician in Chester. He was a school director from 1864 to 1876 and was president of the board from 1865-68.

Gartside

In 1870, Chester School Board purchased at sheriff's sale from James Chadwick the old academy building on the south side of 2d street between Franklin and Fulton, for \$9178.07. A grammar school was established by 1892, and the building was officially named in memory of Benjamin Gartside (1794-1885).

In 1899, a prominent manufacturer in the South Ward, Gartside was a school director from 1860-1863.

The academy was pressed into use by the school board as early as 1864 to help relieve overcrowded conditions caused by an influx of population due to the Civil War boom.

John P. Crozer built the original building in 1850 and in 1856 it was purchased by John M. Broomall, who sold it about 1860 to Chadwick. It was used as an academy while Crozer and Broomall had it, but during Chadwick's ownership was a boarding house and restaurant. Samuel Arthur is believed to be the first teacher there.

Morton Avenue

John Hinkson also sold the land on the northeast corner of 7th and Morton avenue in 1869 to the school

district. By 1874, primary, intermediate and grammar grades were taught there.

In that year, the grammar department was removed to Logan or Larkin School, 11th and Madison.

On March 7, 1889, the building officially was named by the board from the avenue on which it faced. The avenue was named for John Morton, signer of the Declaration of Independence.

First Negro Schools

The first Negro school in Chester is believed to have been established in the basement of First Methodist Meetinghouse, northwest corner of 2d and Bevan streets in Bethel Court. Historians say George Jones, for whom the school at 17th and Walnut streets was named, was the first teacher.

In 1867, the church got \$5 a month for use of the room. In 1868, the school became overcrowded with over 100 pupils, and the directors got permission to erect a temporary frame building in February 1870 on the west side of Market street south of E. Mary (then Graham street) for more advanced pupils.

The first Negro school in South Chester was established in 1871 at the home, according to the record, of "Samuel Perry," believed to have been Samuel Jar es Perigan, who owned a property on the west side of Lamokin street (now Central avenue) north of the railroad.

The house burned in the same year and Benjamin Reid offered use of a Negro Church, which is believed to have been St. Daniel's Church, where the school continued

until Townsend Street School was built in 1874-75. Minshall Baker taught there in 1870.

In 1872, one room was used for Negro pupils at the schoolhouse on 3d street east of Jeffrey but was discontinued by 1873. In 1888, one room was rented in St. Daniel's Church, with Cornelia Gray as teacher.

Jeffrey Street

School authorities spent \$2000 in 1870 to purchase from Broomall and Ward grounds on the north side of 3d street from Jeffrey to Morton (now Yarnall). A brick school was put up then and removed in 1905.

It was a Chester Township school until incorporation of South Chester borough in 1870, then transferred to South Chester. It was referred to as "Old School House" and "White School," from the color of the cement on the outer walls. Unoccupied by 1884, it later was used for elections and meetings.

Patterson

Gen. Robert Patterson was the man for whom the school on the south side of Patterson street between Penn and Barclay streets was named. Born in Ireland, he died in the United States after fighting in the Mexican and Civil Wars. He never lived in Chester but was known for his connection with the Patterson Mills, Penn street.

It was erected as a Negro school about 1870 or '71, a two-story brick building. Not in use in 1936, it was reopened soon afterward for industrial arts students.

The lot cost \$1380. There were four teachers at the school in 1900, among them Caroline M. Jackson, who later taught at Chester High.

South Chester Public School

In 1871, the first schoolhouse in South Chester Borough was built on the north side of 3d street between Jeffrey and Yarnall (Morton) streets. After erection of Horace Mann building at 3d and Jeffrey, the school was removed and now is a playground area. The original school cost \$7669 to build.

There were 393 pupils in the four rooms of the school in 1872, and a night school was established in 1878.

Chester High

The city's first high school was established in 1872 at 5th and Welsh streets, the cradle of public school education in the city. The first class of eight students was graduated in 1875.

In 1877, there were 95 pupils in high school. A high school was erected next-door to the first one in 1886, and the original building became a grammar school only.

In 1901, the third high school building was erected between 8th and 9th streets and Fulton and Parker streets at a cost of \$167,014.25 including grounds. The first class to complete the full high school course in the new building was graduated in 1905.

An addition was placed on the

high school in 1920, and a complete vocational building was erected in 1941 on the Eyre plot, 8th between Barclay and Fulton. The former home on that property been known as the Eyre School, as an annex for the high school during periods of overcrowded conditions.

Powell

The Henry L. Powell or 18th Street School was erected in 1873 on southeast corner of 18th and Up streets. The ground was acquired from Henry M. Hinkson for a two-story brick building constructed at a cost of \$6774.80. It was opened the first Monday of January, 1874, as North Chester Public School.

North Chester Borough met there until erection of a new hall, and in 1879 Professor C. N. Ningham used a room for a "veteran school." In 1883, pupils passed the Oak Grove School to this building.

In 1889, the building was occupied by Henry Lemuel Proctor, former burgess and school director who served on the North Chester School Board from 1873-75, 1877, and 1882-87. During World War, a portable schoolhouse was located on the grounds. The buildings were used for overflow classes by Smedley and Martin Schools.

Harrison

A lot was purchased for the school in 1874, on the east side of Townsend street between Front and Smedley and on it the South Chester School Board built for \$2800 a two-story brick school. It was in disrepair in 1900.

The school in 1889 was named for the street on which it was located and in later years was called Harrison School for the president of the United States.

Howell

In 1878, when the present Lamokin street was known as Howell street, a school was put up on the east side north of 3d street on a lot purchased the year before for \$2000. The construction contract cost \$5000. In 1878, the adjoining lot was purchased at sheriff's sale for \$1500. The school was officially named for the president of the United States a few years ago.

McCay

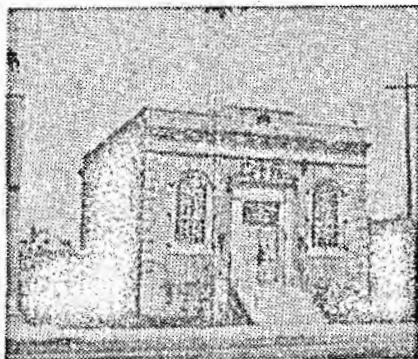
The school was named for Benjamin McCay 2d, former owner of the tract of land surrounding the building on the southeast corner of 11th and Edwards streets, erected in 1878. The tract was known as "40 A" because of its content.

The school at times also called that. The land cost \$1500 when it was purchased and construction cost \$2950. The school was closed over 30 years ago recently sold by Chester School district.

Thurlow

The ground for this school was purchased in 1878. Continued on Following Page

1921



OUR ORIGINAL BANK BUILDING



1951

THIS YEAR MARKS OUR

ANNIVERSARY

ALSO

30 Years of Service to Chester Pike Communities

The Interboro Bank and Trust Company represents the accumulated security of thousands of depositors, not only in Prospect Park but in the wide business and residential radius surrounding it.

It remains a solid, substantial part of its community by virtue of the confidence of its neighbors and friends.

Congratulations to the CHESTER TIMES ON ITS 75th ANNIVERSARY

INTERBORO BANK & TRUST COMPANY
AMOSLAND ROAD & CHESTER PIKE, PROSPECT PARK

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
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All Forms of Bank Services

- Checking Accounts
- Savings Accounts
- Special Checking Accounts
- Christmas Club
- Travelers' Checks
- Certified Checks
- Bank Money Orders
- Foreign Exchange
- Personal Loans
- Safe Deposit Boxes
- Trust Department
- Night Depository
- Mortgages

Free Education in Chester Began at 5th and Welsh

Continued from Preceding Page

In 1881 at a cost of \$2435, there were additions to the building in 1889, costing \$2165, and in 1895, costing \$7058. The school stood on the southeast corner of 3d and Thurlow streets and was named for John T. Thurlow, prominent citizen of South Chester borough.

In 1882, there was erected on the south side of 5th street, east of Welsh, a small two-story brick building at a cost of \$2780. The building was named for Joseph Hoskins, who had donated the land.

In addition to school purposes, the building was used by the superintendent and directors. In 1890, the directors' room was fitted up as a library for the use of the city's teachers. Later directors' meetings were moved to Larkin, and the building was used by the tax collector and for a continuation school. It now is a special junior vocational school.

South Chester High (Dewey)

In 1883, the school was erected on the northwest corner of 3d and Yarnall (Morton) streets. The name was changed to Morton School in 1888, but on annexation of the borough to the city in 1898 and 1907, due to a school in the city with the same name, the school was given the name of George Dewey School. This was in honor of Admiral Dewey, born 1837, who had just earned fame at the Battle of Manila. The original school cost \$8585.85, and there was a \$2076 addition in 1893 and a \$4475 addition in 1896.

South Street School Annex

A frame building on the north side of 11th street just east of Madison had been Larkintown Union ME Sunday School and later was annexed by the Salvation Army, when it became known as "The Larkintown" or "Little Heaven."

Because of crowded conditions across Madison street in 11th Street School, this site and building were purchased by the school board in 1893 from John M. Burke and Henry F. Morrow for \$2710.25. The board tried to buy a lot to the west on the corner, owned by William J. Oglesby, to build a school. Oglesby raised the price and the board gave up.

At times the school was called Larkintown School Annex because the other building was then Larkin. Teaching began there in the fall of 1883, with Laura Cloud as teacher

followed by Jennie Cullis in 1884. The building was vacated in 1891. Starr.

In 1906, the original high school building at 5th and Welsh streets became the Dr. Samuel Starr building, named in honor of a Civil War veteran and practicing physician who was a school director from 1883-95 and from 1897-1900.

The building was used for storage purposes following the erection of Jefferis in 1932, and in 1937 was leased to the USES. It now is a grammar school.

Martin

One of the earliest known advocates in the legislature for a public school system for Pennsylvania—William Hill Martin—was honored by the naming of the two-story brick schoolhouse on the northeast corner of 15th and Walnut streets.

Dr. Martin came to Chester in 1788 and was chief Burgess. A lawyer, he died of yellow fever at the age of 33 and was buried in Old St. Paul's graveyard.

The lot cost \$3000 and the building \$9999 in 1888.

Watts

This schoolhouse on the northwest corner of 4th and Edwards streets was named Lincoln until consolidation of South Chester with the city of Chester in 1898. Then it became Langston School.

The name was changed to John A. Watts School prior to 1908 in honor of a devotee of education among the Negro race who gave creditable service to the old borough by interesting himself in erection of this building and serving on the borough school board from 1875 to 1881 and from 1887 to 1893. Born a slave in 1850, he got his freedom during the Civil War and came to South Chester in the early 70s. He died in 1894.

The school was built in 1889 on land purchased the previous year from John M. Broomall for \$1200. The four-room school was built for \$6287.36. An addition was put on in 1895 at a cost of \$3261.64.

Clayton

This school on the north side of 7th street west of Highland avenue was named for Thomas J. Clayton (1826-1900) on its construction in 1891. The four rooms were erected at a cost of \$11,918.

Judge Clayton lived nearby and was president judge of Delaware County courts. Before that, he was

on South Chester School Board from 1872-74.

The building had an addition of six rooms in 1923 and another of eight rooms in 1946.

Lincoln

In 1890 the school district purchased land on the northwest corner of 8th and Lincoln streets. The school was completed the next year at a cost of \$14,750 and named for President Abraham Lincoln.

Felton

A room was leased and used by South Chester School Board in 1891 at Felton Firehouse, 3d and Yarnall streets, pending erection of Clayton School that year.

Larkin

In 1895, a school was opened on the southwest corner of 9th and Crosby streets, then Broad and Mechanic streets. The 16-room school was named in honor of the first

mayor, John Larkin jr.

The school district administrative offices now are housed in the first floor front of the building. The Huber building, across Crosby street, was used as an annex until it was closed by the board in the fall of 1949. It was a former firehouse and bakery and still houses the medical and tax collecting offices of the district.

Jones

The Jones School, which was closed to classes in 1946 and sold this year, was built on the southeast corner of 17th and Walnut streets about 1901. The lot and construction of the brick building cost \$5593.77.

It was named for the first Negro teacher in Chester, George Jones, who was born in 1819. His first school post was in the ME church at 2d and Bevan streets. He served on the North Chester School Board from 1880 until his death in 1886.

Horace Mann

Built in 1913 on the northeast corner of 3d and Jeffrey streets, this school was named in honor of Horace Mann, great educator and president of Antioch College, Ohio.

Portable Schools

During World War I, the rapid growth of Sun Hill and Sun Village necessitated the erection of two portable buildings at the southeast corner of 12th street and Melrose avenue. They were in use until the completion of Jefferis School across Melrose avenue.

Washington

The Booker T. Washington School, named for the nationally-known Negro educator, was built in 1923 on the south side of 7th street between Central avenue and Edwards street. An eight room annex was completed in 1946.

Smedley

The junior high school on the east side of Upland street at 17th

street was named for Joseph G. E. Smedley, former principal of Chester High School. The two-story brick building was erected in 1923.

Wetherill

When the two-story stone primary and intermediate school was built in 1930 on the south side of 24th street west of Potter, the Oak Grove and portable buildings were closed. The name was transferred from the Oak Grove School, which had been designated John Wetherill School about 1906.

The first public kindergarten in the city was opened there. Prior to the school's erection, the kindergarten spent a year or so in the frame chapel of First Presbyterian Church, 23d and Edgmont avenue.

Douglass

The city's second junior high school was built in 1931-32 on the north side of 7th street between Central avenue and Edwards street. It was named for the internationally-known educator, Frederick Douglass.

from 1880 until his death in 1886.

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Jefferis

In 1932, the two-story brick building was put on the east side of Hyatt street between Morton and 12th street and extending east to Melrose avenue.

It was named for Dr. Daniel W. Jefferis, for his outstanding efforts and accomplishments relative to improvement and advancement of school matters in the city. A six-room annex was opened last year.

West End Free Library

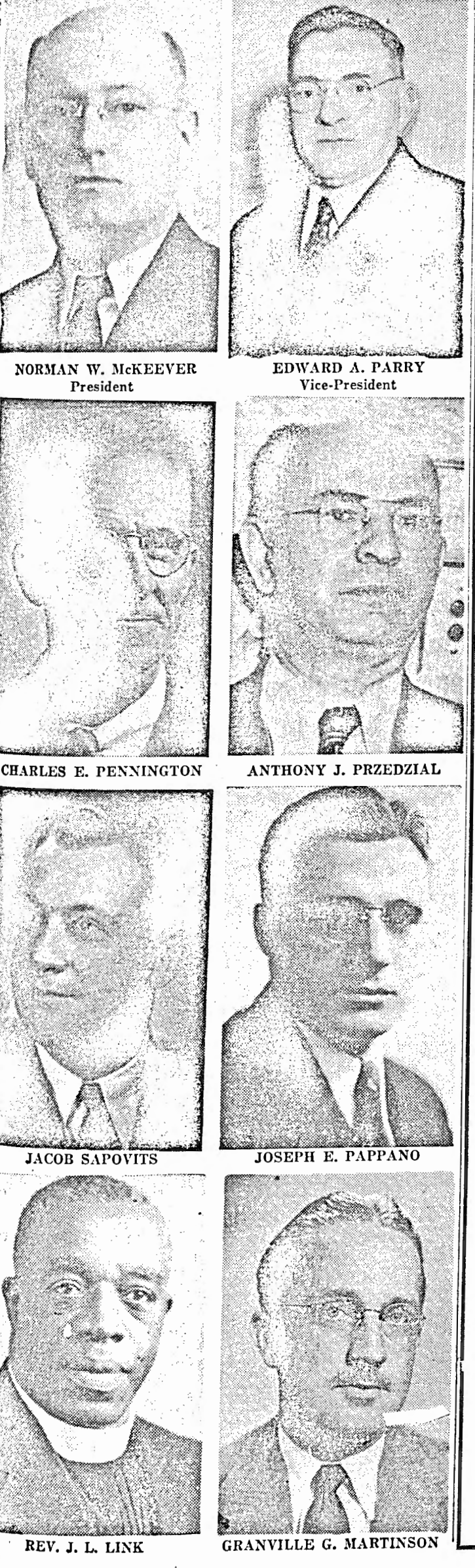
In 1936, school was conducted on the second floor of the building on the southeast corner of 4th and Jeffrey streets, the former borough hall of South Chester and now the West End Free Library.

In 1951, the Chester School District is operating 18 schools: Chester High, Clayton, Dewey-Mann, Douglass, Franklin, Gartside, Graham, Hoskins, Jefferis, Larkin, Lincoln, Martin, Morton, Smedley, Starr, Washington, Watts and Wetherill.

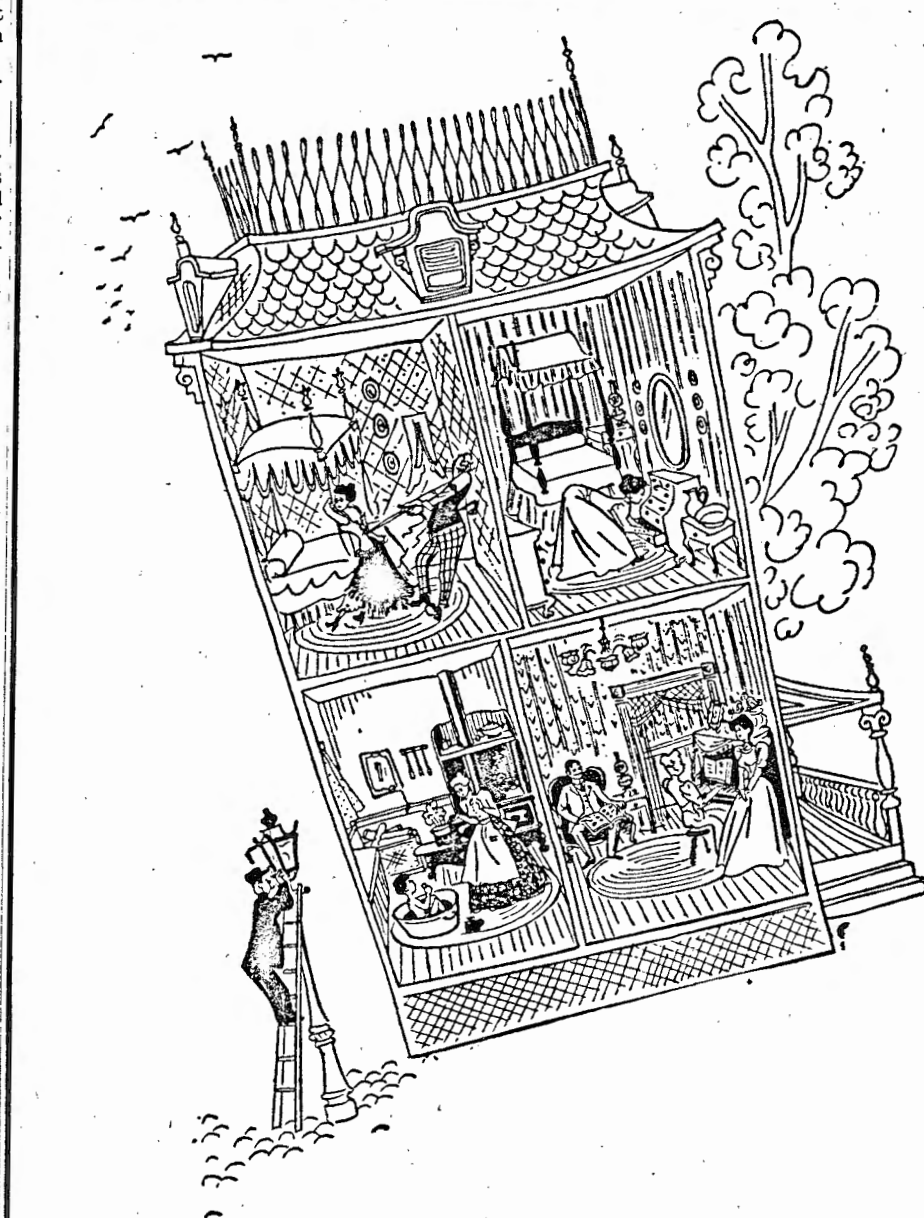


MARION H. NESSENTHALER

Chester School Directors



NORMAN W. MCKEEVER President
EDWARD A. PARRY Vice-President
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ANTHONY J. PRZEDZIAL
JACOB SAPOVITS
JOSEPH E. PAPPANO
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GRANVILLE G. MARTINSON



THESE ARE
the Good New Days!
DO YOU REMEMBER
THE GOOD OLD DAYS?

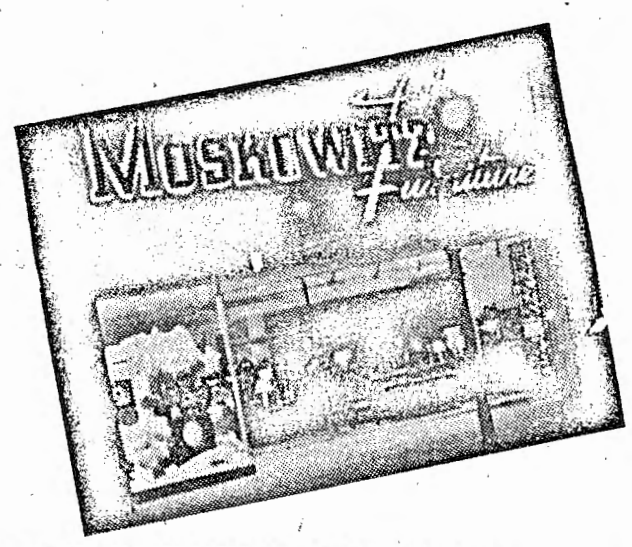
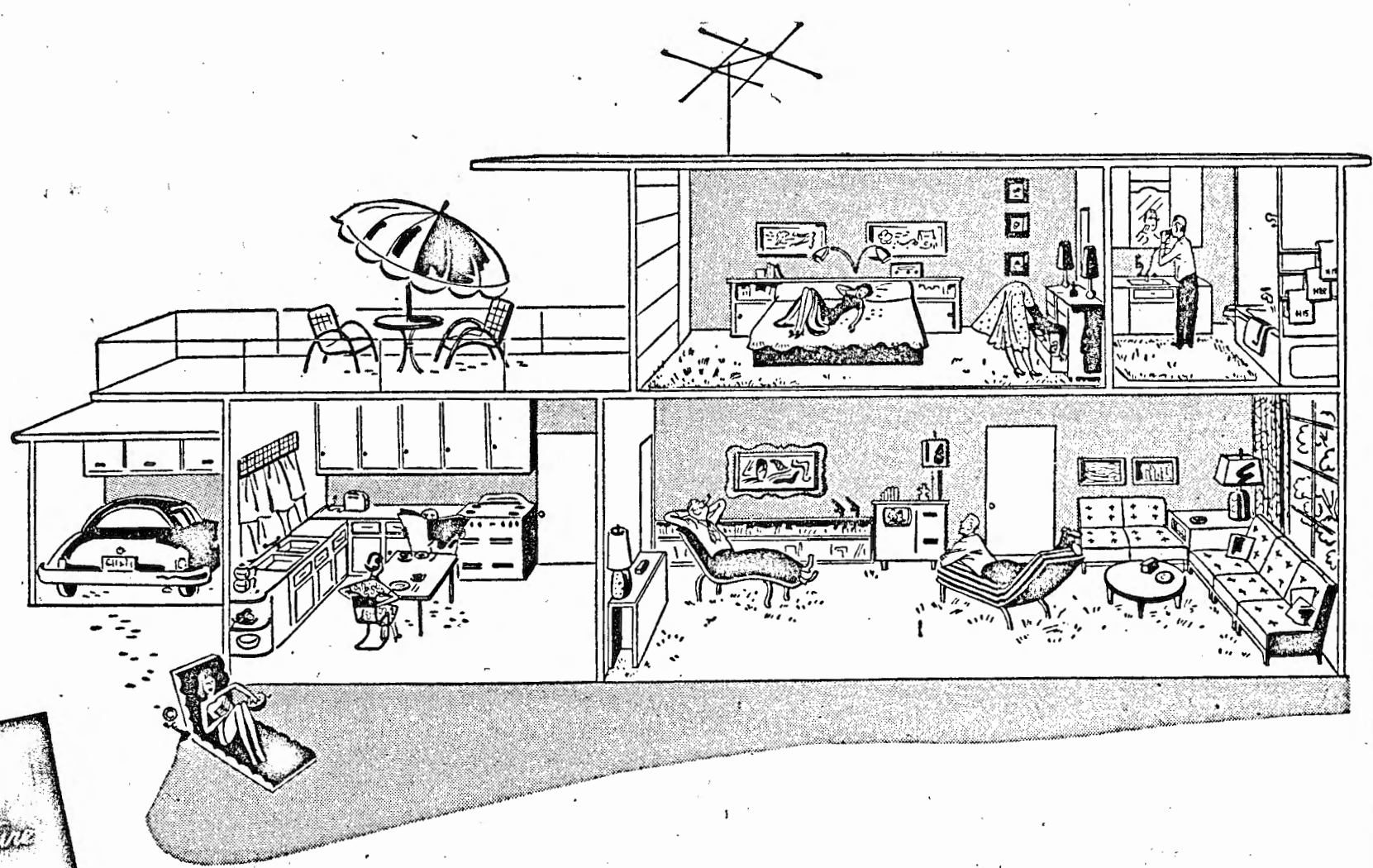
Remember when the horse and buggy was the method of transportation? Kerosene lamps were the only illumination? And mother wore a bustle? Those were **The Good Old Days** referred to by the old timers, those were the good old days when B. Moskowitz opened his first store at 820 Edgmont Ave. back in 1900. Throughout the years B. Moskowitz has consistently progressed, selling value packed merchandise at prices people can afford.

B. Moskowitz new streamline store is a monument to the founder, constructed by the faith and confidence of its customers.

**TRULY THESE ARE
THE GOOD NEW DAYS**

Like B. Moskowitz, the Chester Times was established way back when, as a matter of fact just 75 years ago. During this hectic three-quarter century the Chester Times has stood for progress, bending every effort to attain a better world in which to live in.

Our congratulations to the Chester Times for 75 marvelous years, your efforts will go down in history, keep up the good work.

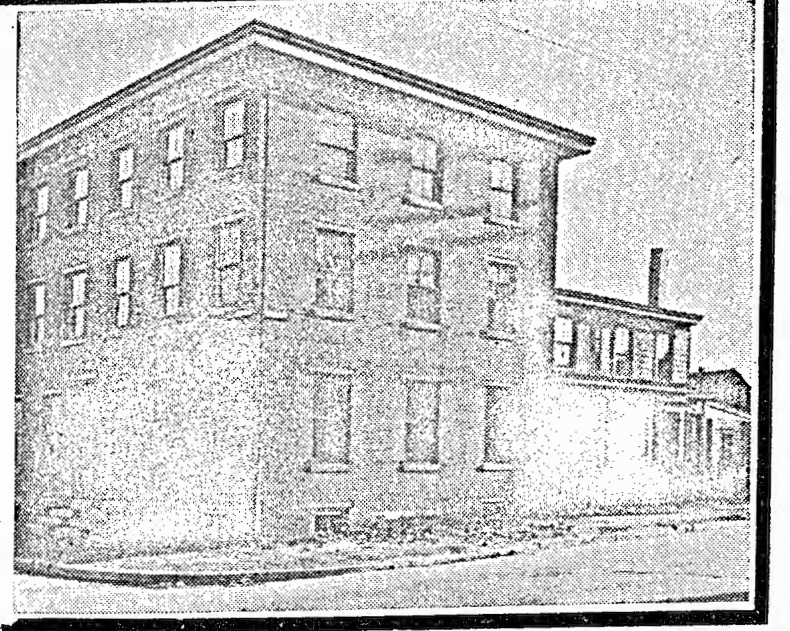


B. MOSKOWITZ
820 EDMONT AVE.
CHESTER, PA.

Here's where the "FIRSTS" began . . .

The first home of The First National! Here the first deposit was made—and Abram R. Perkins, the first president, granted the first loan. The first meeting was held May 5, 1864.

Southwest corner of Second and Penn Streets, was the location. When this picture was taken, the First National Bank had moved to larger Market Street quarters and the building shown above had been made into a dwelling house.



Mighty Oaks from little acorns grow!

CHESTER'S FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Today looks back on its
steady strides forward.

THE STORY OF CHESTER'S FIRST NATIONAL BANK

The First National Bank of Chester in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, was incorporated and chartered in 1864, being the first "national" bank in Chester. The first Board of Directors was elected at a stockholders meeting held March 15, 1864, in the law office of Broomall and Ward which was located on the north side of Third street westwardly from Penn street. This meeting resulted in the election of the following men as the original directors, all of them closely identified with manufacturing, professional and mercantile interests of the town in the middle of the nineteenth century: They were: Thomas Reaney and Samuel Archbold, who as Reaney, Son & Archbold were proprietors of the famous Roach shipyard prior to its ownership by the well known Roach family; Benjamin Gartside and Samuel Eccles, Jr., prominent manufacturers of cotton and woolen yarns; Samuel M. Felton, who was then president of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, now the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad, which is a subsidiary of the Pennsylvania Railroad; William Ward, father of former Mayor Ward who represented this district in Congress and Abram R. Perkins. The directors elected met on March 16, 1864 in the office of Samuel Ulrich where they were all duly sworn. Abram R. Perkins was then unanimously elected the first President of the bank and at the following meeting William Taylor was elected cashier.

\$3400 For Site

The minutes of the directors' meeting held March 24, 1864, discloses the fact that the "committee on the house," as it was termed in the language of that day, reported that it "had paid \$20.00 on account of the purchase price of \$3400 for the house and lot situated at the southwest corner of Second and Penn streets west corner of the first home of the bank." The First National Bank prospered and to be used as the first home of the bank. It was soon deemed advisable to consider the advisability of moving to a "more business and public part of the city," which the Board decided to do at a meeting held July 25, 1870, when a committee was appointed composed of John Larkin, Jr., who was the first Mayor

of Chester as a city and James Irving who was the grandfather of Samuel Lloyd Irving, one of the present directors of the bank and William Ward. This committee was given full power to negotiate the purchase of a new location and reported on September 1, 1870 that it had agreed with George Baker for the transportation of property on the west side of Market street, south of the old City Hall in consideration of the sum of \$11,000. Mr. Baker agreed to accept the old banking quarters at Second and Penn streets as part payment at a valuation of \$5000. The committee was instructed to close this deal and to contract for such alterations as might be needed "to equip the building for the business of the bank" and as a residence for the cashier and his family.

New Building in 1871

The new building was opened for business January 17, 1871. It was two days later on January 19, 1871 that Mr. Perkins resigned as president and director of the bank, John Larkin, Jr., succeeded Mr. Perkins as president, being elected January 23, 1871. He continued in the office of president until November 28, 1887, when he tendered his resignation, being succeeded by George M. Booth, a prominent attorney of the city, who was elected on the same day, and who assumed the office of the presidency on December 1 of that year.

Third Location

In 1888 the business of the bank had increased to such an extent that it was again deemed advisable to seek a new location. It was this need that resulted in the erection of the present banking building on July 24, 1890, on the old Hampson property purchased for \$22,000, at the southwest corner of Fifth and Market streets. This building was modernized and enlarged in 1920 to provide the present accommodations and banking facilities made possible through the erection of the existing building.

This building was remodeled again in 1950 when the Loan Department was enlarged and moved to modernized 2nd Floor quarters.

We Are Modestly
Proud of Our

87

Continuing Years
Of Progressive Service

Chester was a borough with a population of about 4800 when this bank first opened its doors. Our nation was in the throes of a great Civil War . . . and a post-war depression was soon to descend upon our entire country. Many monumental obstacles were to confront the institution, but its founders were courageous, honest, and resourceful men who, in surmounting each problem as it arose, established a local banking procedure that has, down thru the years, won enduring trust and approval from its customers.

While we feel a sense of justified pride in our progress, the officials of this bank understand quite well that without the honesty, industry and faith of our customers, such progress could not have been possible.

And so we take this opportunity to say "Three Cheers" to our city on its 250th Anniversary . . .

Congratulations to the Chester Times on its 75th Anniversary.

And "thank you" to our customers on the anniversary of our own 87th year of expanding community SERVICE!

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

5TH AND MARKET STREETS - CHESTER, PA.

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

First Chester Fire Company Organized 84 Years Ago

Franklin Unit Formed in '67, Hanley in '69

Firemen don't like fires any more than soldiers like war. So, maybe Chester's volunteer firefighters would like to turn the calendar back 75 years to 1876, the year the Chester Times was established.

There were only 32 fires in the city during the 12 months of that year. That's a whole lot easier than an average of 500 to 600 fires a year in present days.

Patterson Mill Fire

Though there were only 32 fires in 1876, some of them made interesting reading. Patterson Mills had one of its fires . . . it had six from 1870 to 1887.

Baker's Saw Mill also was on fire. It had two from 1871 to that year.

Garfield Row also had one of its early frequent fires.

Probably the most spectacular was the burning, Nov. 29, 1876, of the tug St. Field.

Strangely, neither Roach's Shipyard nor Lilley & Sons' Lamokin Mill were on fire during that year.

Fires at Shipyard

The shipyard had 10 fires from 1872 to 1895 and the Lamokin Mill had 13 from 1874 to 1899.

The year 1876 wasn't a freak, all year, either. In fact, there were more fires than usual during the 12 months. The city listed 32 fires the previous year, 1875, had 15 in 1877 then jumped to 18 in 1879.

The high year during that period is 1893 when the city's firemen fought 56 blazes.

The year 1876 was the year of fires and, even hand drawn apparatus, and fights among rival companies eager to be first at the scene.

Three Companies Active

There were three volunteer fire companies active in the city in 1876, Franklin, Hanley and Moyamensing.

Prior to formation of those first companies the firefighting consisted of bucket brigades and later engines, presumably owned by the city.

According to history, about the year 1721, residents of Chester organized bucket brigades.

Each household was the possessor of a leather bucket on which its name was inscribed.

When fire broke out, the bucket brigade would form in a line, one at the rear, the most accessible to the supply. The men would pass the filled buckets from one to another until the bucket's contents reached the other end of the line.

Hand Pump Bought

This system of firefighting prevailed until 1832 when the first hand-pumping engine, the "Libby," was bought. This was followed by another similar apparatus between 1844 and 1850. It was called the "Friendship" but was generally known by its nickname, the "Pickle Tub."

It came by that name honestly. A real fire, liquid in which the bucket was immersed was poured into the engine's tank and squirted out the flames.

These methods were in vogue until 1864 when a water system was introduced into the city.

Franklin Fire Co., No. 1, was first organized in the city, was instituted Nov. 30, 1867, and incorporated Feb. 22, 1869. Its first engine was bought in 1874, three years before the Chester Times was born.

Today the company operates two pumps of 600 and 750-gallon per minute capacity; a new rescue wagon specially built and an ambulance.

Two years later Hanley Hose Co., No. 1 was instituted, Jan. 12, 1869, and incorporated Feb. 22 the same year.

Original equipment consisted of hose carriage, hand drawn. It continued in use until a hand engine was installed through the generosity of John Hanley, an active contributor, for whom the company was named.

In 1874 the city bought a steam fire engine and loaned it to the company. A pair of fine horses was used to draw the apparatus.

Present equipment consists of two 3-in-1 pumps of 1,000 gallons per minute capacity each.

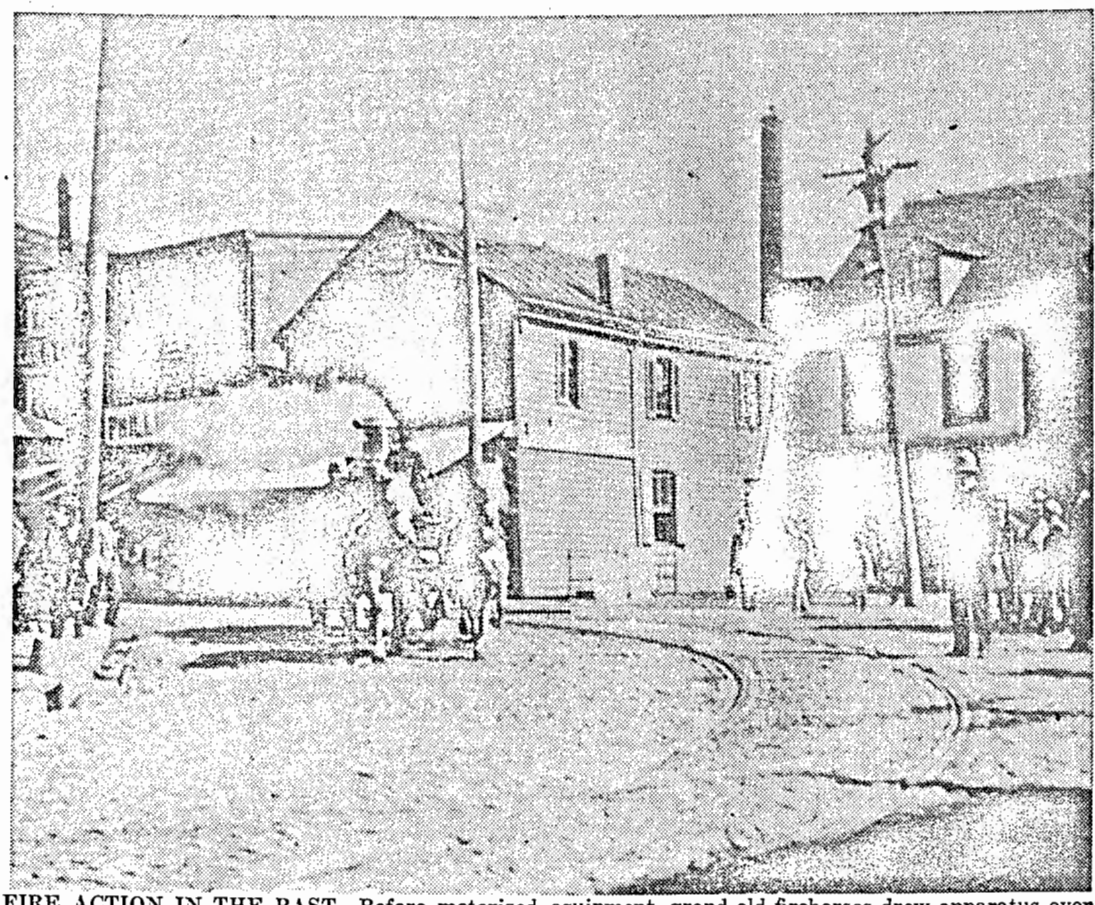
Moy, Formed in 1868

Moyamensing Hook and Ladder Co., instituted April 7, 1868, was incorporated Feb. 28, 1870. A truck and hose carriage were gifts made to the company by the Moyamensing Co. of the Philadelphia department.

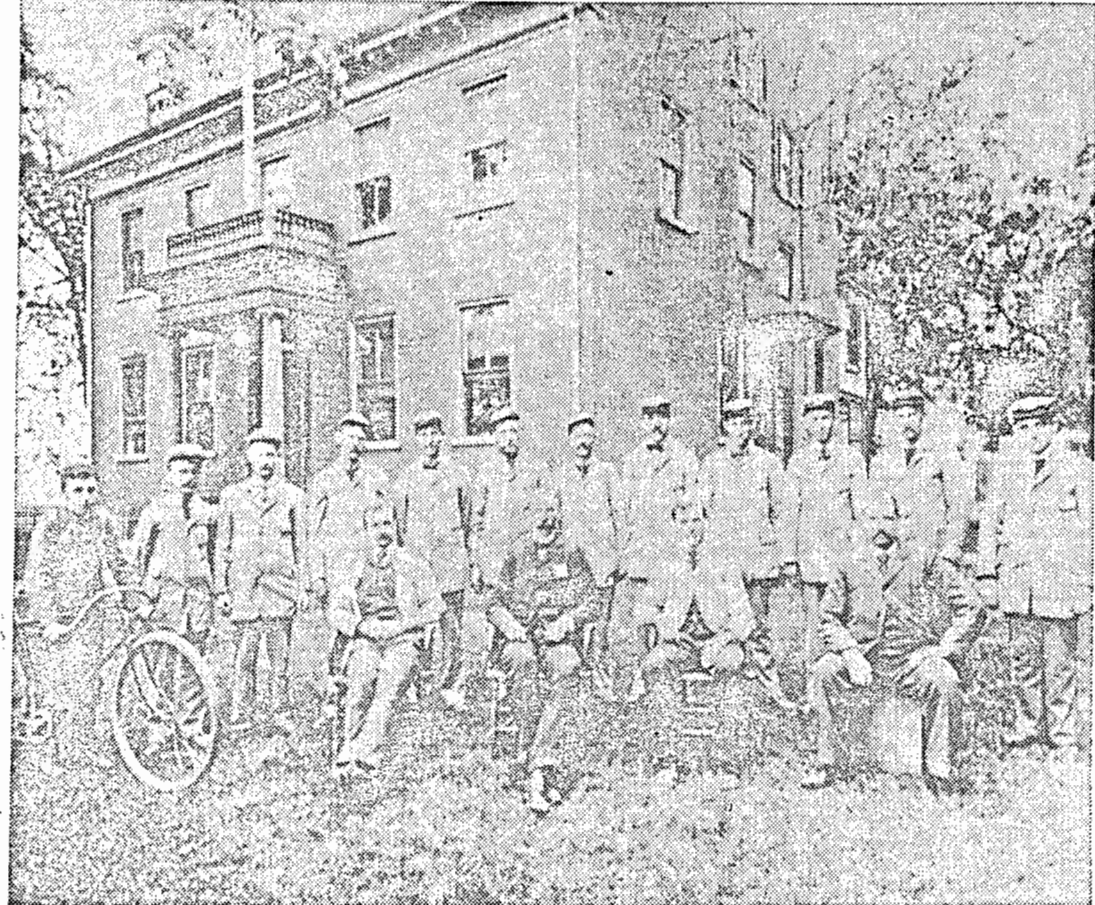
Present equipment consists of a 75-foot aerial truck and a 1,000-gallon pumper.

Felton Fire Co., No. 3, was instituted Nov. 2, 1882 and was incorporated Nov. 29, the same year.

In those days it was in the old Borough of South Chester and was taken into the Chester department when the city annexed the borough.



FIRE ACTION IN THE PAST—Before motorized equipment, grand old firehoses drew apparatus over the bumpy cobble stones of Chester's streets. The steamer above is believed to be the old Hanley pumper, rounding Market Square on the way to a fire. Telephone wires and trolley tracks date this picture some time after the Chester Times was established in 1876. Shown is the northeast corner of the square.



LETTER CARRIERS RELAXING—Carriers of the Chester Postoffice are shown on the lawn of the old YMCA building on the northeast corner of 5th street and Edgmont avenue. The postoffice was to the left of the Y. With the bicycle is the messenger—fore-runner of the modern special delivery—William H. Scott. Standing are Carriers (from the left) Charles Worrall, W. A. Kershaw, Charles L. Dutton, Lewis C. Lawton, John G. Taylor, William E. Gibbs, John J. Roney, Walter M. Jones, John Schlegel, Robert E. Hanna and James C. Bradley. Seated left to right are: George B. Ditchfield, clerk, John L. Garrett, postmaster, Lewis C. Horner and John G. Moseley, clerks.

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In 1897, Present equipment includes three pieces, a 75-foot aerial truck and two 750-gallon pumps.

Good Will Organized

Good Will Fire Co., No. 2, was incorporated Aug. 23, 1869 as the Good Will Steam Fire Engine Co. but no organization resulted under the charter.

First active group was the Good Will Fire Co., organized Jan. 28, 1892.

The first piece of apparatus was housed in a stable in an alley off Walnut street between 14th and 15th streets.

Present equipment includes two pumps, one of 750 gallons capacity and the other of 350 gallons.

Two other organizations must be included in the city's fire department, the Moyamensing Junior Fire Co., the famous coffee wagon outfit operated by youths between 18 and 21, and the Chester Fireman's Relief Association.

Moya Juniors

The Juniors were organized June 21, 1895, and have since that time made a name for themselves in self-sacrificing devotion to duty throughout all local counties, including Philadelphia. They support themselves by raising money in various ways, including an annual "tag day" drive.

The members do no actual firefighting but stand by at all fires

of an hour or more duration, serving firefighters with refreshments.

As its name implies, the Relief Association protects firemen in the performance of their duties.

Firemen injured in line of duty are paid weekly benefits and in case of death, a fireman's beneficiary is paid death insurance.

The Relief Association is composed of five members from each of the five companies, the mayor, director of public safety, city solicitor, city health physician, chief and his two assistants in the fire department.

The city's fire department now operates under the Department of Public Safety, today's director being Clarence G. Smedley.

Ellwood Webster is fire chief, James A. Devlin is first assistant chief and Harry Bomberger is second assistant chief.

Chester Had 3000 Dwellings in 1876

In 1876 Chester boasted 3000 dwellings, which was quite a jump from the 224 buildings of all kinds, say, in 1840. The population in 1876 was 15,000.

There must have been quite a boom on in the years just before that because seven years earlier, in 1870, the population was figured at 9485.

Many Attended Night School In Late 1800s

Night classes played an important part in the early education in the city of Chester.

After being dormant for a number of years, they started coming back into their own about half a dozen years ago.

Back in 1877, the number of students enrolled in night school averaged more than 300 pupils or about 17% of the entire enrollment. Last year, over 1400 persons participated in the evening adult education classes.

While historians of the time did not record the reason for the great interest in night education in old Chester, it can be surmised that it developed because of the lack of free public education in the preceding years. Families had to pay to send their children to private or select schools, and there were no regulations to keep boys and girls in the classroom during the day when they were old enough to be earning a living.

The earliest mention of a night school was in 1872 when one was established in the building at 5th and Welsh streets which later became the Starr School.

Late in 1873, Chester School Board established a night school in Mechanics Library and in January 1875 changed to Wilcox Hall, with Ella Morrison teacher. In 1874 the teacher was Susan Fenton, assisted by Alfred Taylor.

The Mechanics library and reading room was on the second floor over H. B. Taylor's Hardware store, on the south side of 3d street west of Market. Wilcox Hall was on the same side of the street.

At the Oak Grove School, on the north side of 24th street one block west of Chestnut street, Silas Sample conducted a night school in 1875-76. He added to his income by being janitor of the school at the same time. His night school had 22 pupils and met four nights a week.

Thomas Aaron taught a night school at Henry L. Powell School, 18th and Upland streets, opening Oct. 19, 1874.

A night school was started in 1878 in South Chester Public School, north side of 3d street between Jeffery and Yarnall streets.

Another school met from 7 to 9 p. m. in 1886 at the school at 11th and Madison streets variously known as the Graham School, Larkin School and 11th Street School. There were 158 pupils and the teachers were paid \$1 a night.

For the Negro community, night schools were conducted at Patterson School, south side of Patterson street between Penn and Barclay streets; Harrison School, east side of Townsend street between Front and Second streets, and John A. Watts School, 4th and Edwards streets. The Patterson night school was held in 1876 and the Harrison school in 1878-79.

The current Chester School District Evening School was opened in November 1945 under sponsorship of Chester School Board. The enrollment has averaged between 1400 and 1500 each year.

The district also operates a special training program for veterans under the GI bill. Some semesters, extension courses are offered in the city by the University of Pennsylvania and Temple University.

The adult education program, in addition to academic and commercial school subjects, also includes such fields as homemaking and vocational subjects.

Thirteen Years Of Schooling Given in 1899

You could go to school for 13 years in Chester, back in 1899, and without flunking a year.

A one-year post-graduate course was given at Chester High School, the 13th year of the school course, for those who desired to become teachers.

All who took the course were permitted to take the superintendent's monthly exams in branches required for provisional certificate. If successful, they received a normal diploma of high school plus the certification of the superintendent and were eligible to teach for one year.

Assistants 40 Days

They were required to act as assistants for 40 days without pay in primary training school and were employed as substitutes as the occasion offered.

According to the first school district manual published for the school year 1899-1900, those certified for that year were: Mabel Beacham, 1110 Potter st.; Lillie F. Cross, 2505 W. 4th st.; Margaret S. Fairbank, 709 E. 14th st.; Margaret Griffith, 319 Engle st.; Josephine E. Griffin, 520 E. 9th st.; Also Fannie T. Martin, 127 E. 13th st.; Rosa C. Mullen, 2125 W. 4th st.; Mary A. B. Murdie, 820 W. 9th st.; Jean Robinson, 511 E. 9th st.; Katherine Robinson, 1709 Walnut st.; Caroline B. Vanaman, 305 W. 2d st.

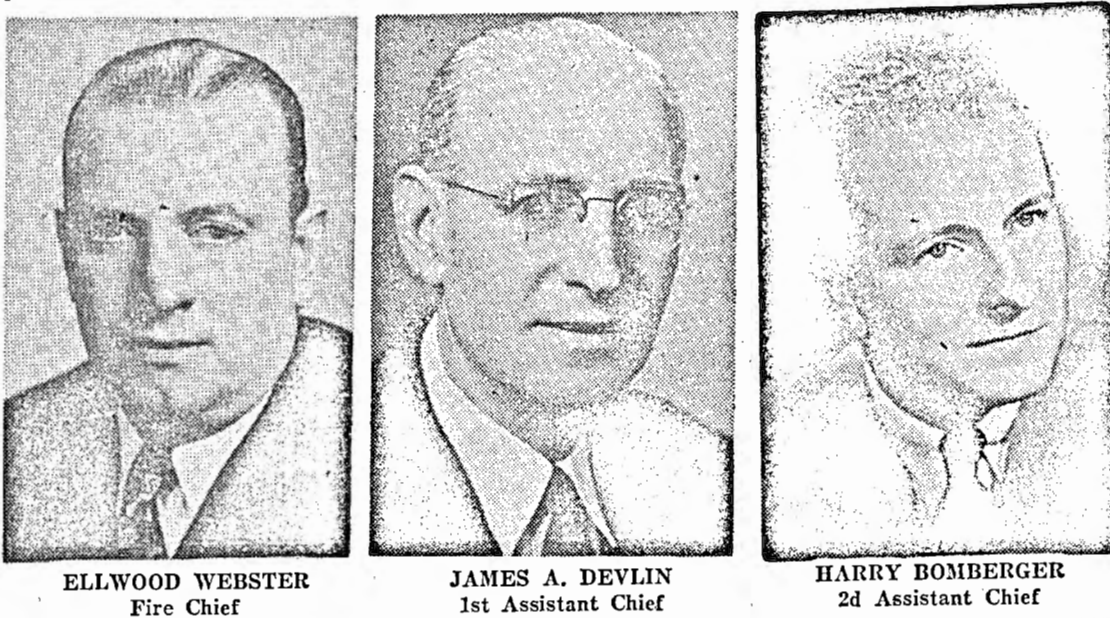
Geese, Ducks Banned From Streets in 1877

Small animal life roamed Chester's streets in 1876, the year the Chester Times issued its first paper.

The creatures made themselves quite obnoxious. They not only didn't behave themselves but they also presented "certain hazards."

It got so bad that the city fathers the next year, 1877, passed an ordinance notifying householders that "geese and ducks are not permitted to roam at large."

Chester Fire Department Heads



ELLWOOD WEBSTER Fire Chief
JAMES A. DEVLIN 1st Assistant Chief
HARRY BOMBERGER 2d Assistant Chief

Yesteryear's Headlines

2.76-Inch Rain Swamped Chester in 1928

It was downpour—pure, straight rainfall which drummed heavily on roofs throughout Chester and on homes within a radius of several miles of the city.

The green billows of land in the farm country, spotted in large, lush patches outside the city, were dimly visible through the torrential and hours-long rainstorm.

Ditches along the sides of roads were running full, water and topsoil flowed over roads, and everywhere there were sodden fields in which drooped fat green stems of vegetation.

Automobiles bumped and jolted over rain-rutted gravel in highways not yet modernized to the point being macadamized.

One car slipped and floundered on such a road as the driver shifted into second gear, attempting to retain traction. The water splashed as the wheels spun futilely. They revolved crazily, the motor roaring and then the car slithered diagonally across the highway.

It was one of the biggest rainstorms that had ever hit Chester and lower Delaware County—Friday Aug. 17, 1928. A total of 2.76 inches of rain fell.

Damage: Almost \$1,000,000

When it was over, property damage was estimated at a smidgin below \$1,000,000.

Manufacturing plants along the Delaware River and the cellars or homes had been flooded . . . city streets for hours had been miniature rivers . . . thousands of automobiles had stood for hours, swamped and deserted by their owners . . . all vehicular traffic was halted.

And the Delaware River had risen 31 inches above the high tide mark.

The rain had begun falling during the early morning hours, but the storm didn't really break until shortly after noon.

It was ushered in by sharp flashes of lightning and deep, grumbling thunder. Once underway, the storm didn't spend its fury for six hours.

When it was over, hundreds of telephones in this area were out of service, as a result of lightning, by trees being felled. More than 400 phones in the West End were out of commission.

Throughout the following night repair gangs worked steadily repairing the damage.

Water—turgid and calm after the storm—stood three feet high in streets in some sections of the city, principally at 9th and Broomall sts. and on 9th st. in Trainer.

Automobiles Abandoned

Automobiles, desolate in besotted emptiness, stood by the scores throughout Brookhaven, Parkside and Feltonville, where the owners had left them as the water rose, in some instances, to a level above the seats.

One autoist—a man—was caught in the swirling, angry avalanche of water flowing under the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge at 7th and Howell sts. Before he could get out of his car, the water had risen to a height of six feet.

Fortunately for him, three other men were stranded nearby. They dove into the water, swam to the

trapped man and dragged him out of his metal tomb through a window.

And under the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad bridge at Feltonville another motorist was forced to swim to safety when his car became almost completely submerged.

Paving Blocks Wrenched Loose

Wooden paving blocks, wrenched out by the pressure of the water that gushed through the streets, floated wildly on 3d st. between Pennell and Lloyd sts.

And for the first time in Chester's history, Chester River was swollen so badly that the water came to within a foot of touching the roadbed of the Kerlin st. bridge, approaching Upland.

Traffic was completely halted along Wilmington rd. between Chester and Wilmington, with hundreds of automobiles stalled. Three feet of water covered the highway between Marcus Hook and Chester.

Police, keeping apprehensive eyes on the caissons of bridges straddling Chester River at various points in the city, finally ordered all traffic—pedestrian as well as vehicular—off the spans. They were fearful of washouts as the water pounded away incessantly at the stanchions.

One of the dramatic highlights of a day replete with drama was the setting afire of a barge by a bolt of lightning. Then, propelled at terrific speed, it started its devil-like, heavy-bottomed plunge down Chester River.

The storm had torn it loose from its moorings at 5th and Penn sts., off the bank of the Penn Ice Works. And Arthur Wilson, the watchman, alone on the vessel at the time, had leaped from the barge as it gained speed.

Other boats docked along the river tugged and strained, but the heavy rope hawsers held out.

One vessel, the motor launch "Odessa," belonging to John R. Bacon, 819 W. 5th st., didn't fear loose. But as it swayed violently back and forth a side of the boat crashed into a landing where it was docked. Two holes were punched in its sides. The launch, filled with water and sank quickly.

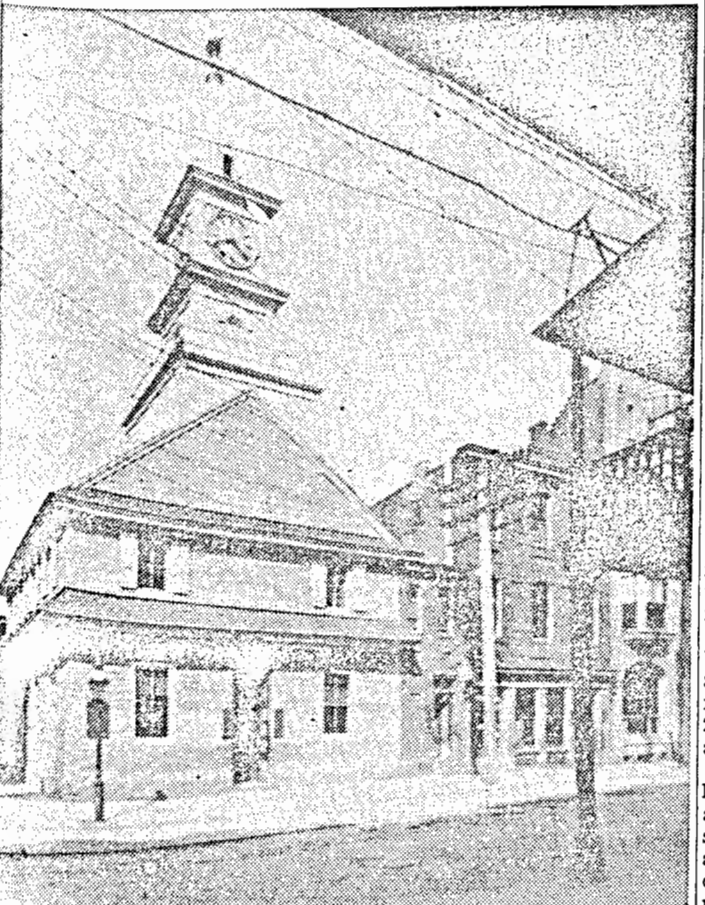
And a boat owned by Sylvan Turk narrowly escaped a similar fate when the wildly plunging barge on its course down Chester River a plume of flames trailing in its wake, almost plowed into Turk's boat.

On its dash toward the Delaware, the barge rammed the Reading Railroad drawbridge, putting it out of commission. Finally, the barge, by this time a flaming hulk, entered the Delaware River, and burned itself out—to the water line—off the Ford plant.

Rats Drown by Thousands

Barrels, rowboats, lumber, logs with half-drowned rats afloat, filled Chester river. Thousands of rats were drowned on the three dumps then scattered about the city and its environs.

In the Marshall rd. section of Upper Darby, three gasoline stations in one of the "low areas" were completely inundated. At State rd. and Lansdowne av., Taylor's Run had galloped over the



BEFORE IT'S MODERNIZATION—Shown is the old courthouse on Market street below 5th, many years before being renovated in 1924. The stone building viewed beneath the porch to the right was the site of the former plant of the Chester Times. The porch is part of the famous Washington House. The upper porch has long since disappeared. In this famous hostelry that goes back to Revolutionary times, stayed many of the early founders of the country, including George Washington, Marquis Lafayette, and many others. This picture was taken from a livery stable alley next to the Washington House. Where the alley was, is now the Washington Theatre.

Parks Dept. Responsible For City Improvements

The department of parks and public property is one of the busiest divisions of city government. It is under direction of Councilman Vincent F. Sanbe.

The department is responsible for municipal improvements and the maintenance of public buildings and property.

It is operating this year on a budget of \$279,941. Of this amount, \$75,000 is devoted to an extensive recreation program. Last summer 24 play areas were operated, and a year-round program is held.

The department in recent years has completed such improvements as installation of street signs, construction of a municipal parking area, conversion of the old postoffice into offices, and Chester river dam at 9th street.

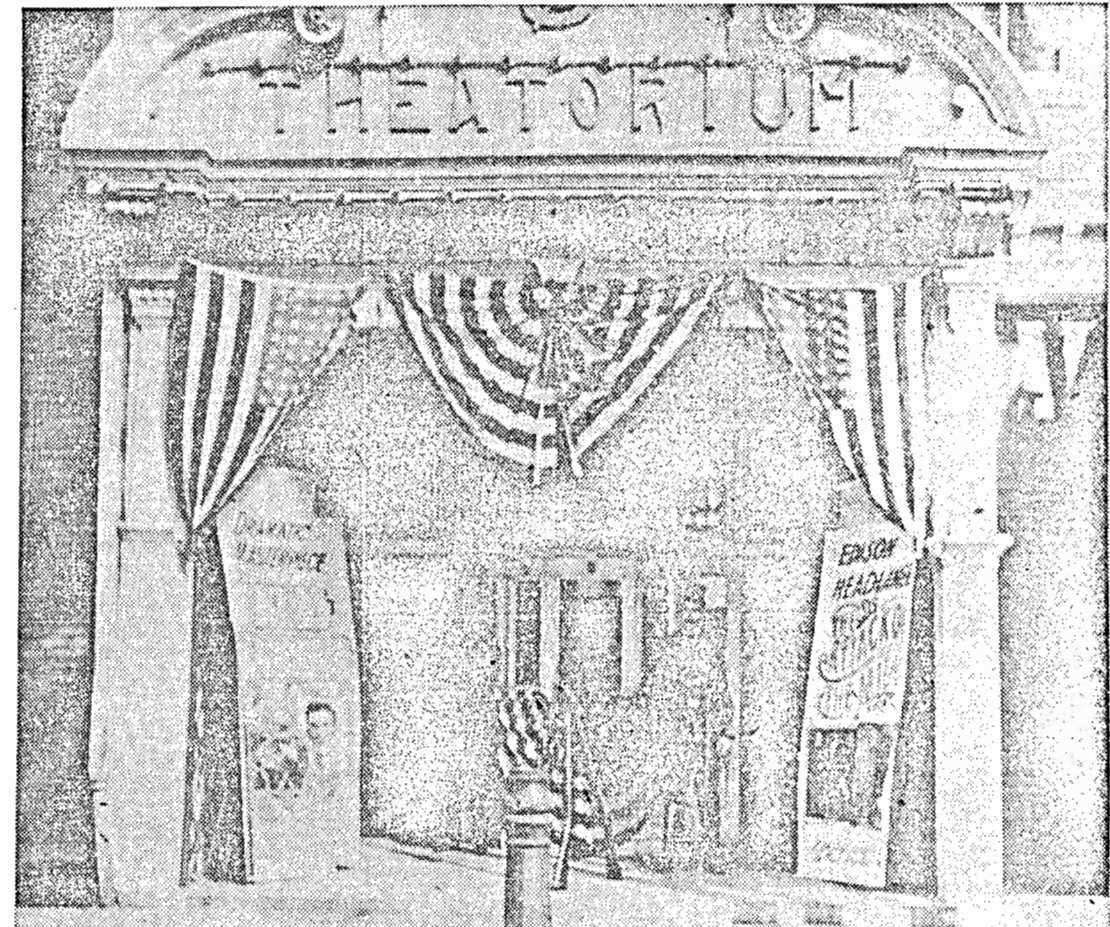
It maintains three parks—Crozer and Thurlow—and has a fourth area underway, West End Memorial Park.

The city garage at 2d and Dock streets falls within its jurisdiction. This includes the automobiles, trucks and other rolling stock owned by the city.



VINCENT F. SANBE Department Head

In a sense, the department serves as a purchasing agent for the city. All requisitions must be approved by the department head before transactions go through.



THEATORIUM—This was one of the first nickel motion picture houses in Chester, and was formerly located on the east side of Edgmont avenue south of 7th street. In it were shown the early "mellodramas" that attracted throngs to the flickers. The doorman to the right of the ticket booth adds a picturesque touch to the scene. This show place had for one of its co-owners, William D. Pullen Jr., who lives at 2212 Providence av.

City Parks Had Inauspicious Start

The system of parks that modern Chester enjoys had its inception in 1893. The beginning was inauspicious.

Councilman Edward Dickerson had long held to the idea that a park would hasten the development of the first ward as a residential area. His conviction was so strong he placed benches under the trees on his property and invited wayfarers to relax there.

The germ had been planted and from it developed the city's parks. The late Frederick A. Howard, who was president of First National Bank, found merit in Dickerson's idea. He persuaded two large landowners, Thomas Elkinton and Dr. Anna H. Sharpless, to contribute property.

Land Donated
Mr. Elkinton gave the land bordering on Ridley Creek to the west of the boulevard. Dr. Sharpless gave the land east of the boulevard to Madison street. Other contributors were First Ward Building and Loan Association; Col. Samuel A. Dwyer and Chester Traction Co.

That was the birth of Chester Park. It was turned over to the city.

About the same time, the late Samuel A. Crozer gave a large tract of ground along Chester river near Concord avenue to the city for use as a park. He turned over 32 acres and in return sought only permission to build a bridge across the stream from Upland.

That was the start of Crozer Park.

Both Dedicated in 1893
Both parks were dedicated July 4, 1893. The ceremony at Crozer Park concluded with a lavish fireworks display financed by Mr. Crozer.

The city today has three publicly owned parks and two others held in trust. The combined acreage is in excess of 100.

In addition, another 20 acres will

THOMAS B. NASH

Contractor and Builder

PHONE 2-4067

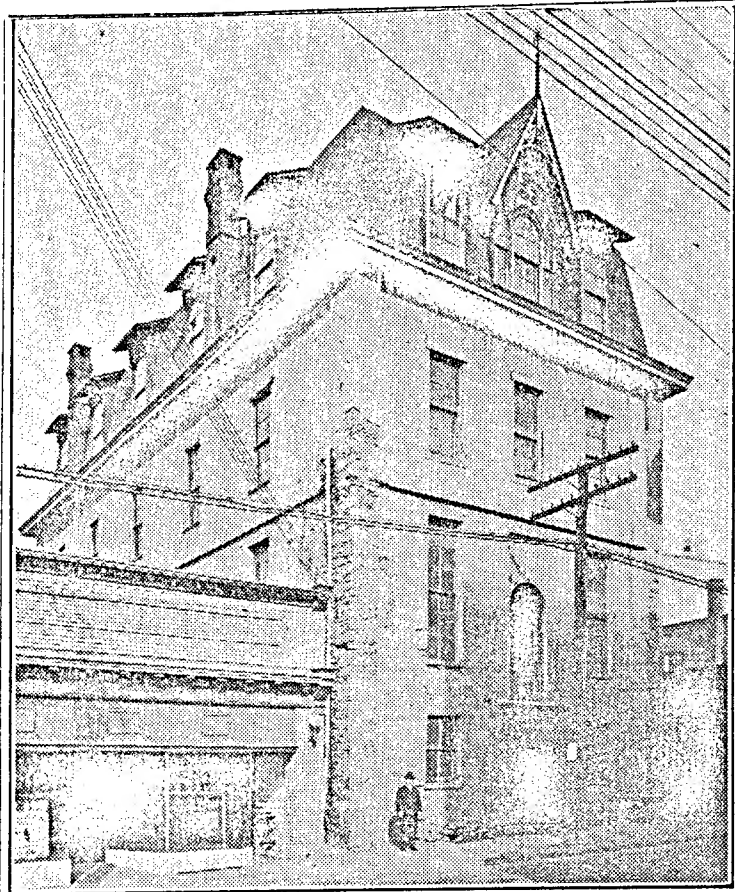
8 EAST CHELTEN ROAD
CHESTER, PA.

— For 17 Years —
**HOME INSULATION
ROOFING AND SIDING
GENERAL
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**DYERS AND FINISHERS OF
HOSIERY — SWEATER DYEING**

4th & CALDWELL STS.
CHESTER, PA.



TUSCARORA HALL—This building on the north side of 5th street, between Market street and Edgmont avenue, was known as Tuscarora Hall and later was used as a cigar factory. It was demolished about 1923.

be available shortly when the West End Memorial Park, 9th and Engle streets, is finished.

Chester Park
Chester Park contains 46,999 acres of rolling land on both sides of Ridley Creek. The park was made possible through the outright gift of land by public spirited citizens.

The site was nameless at dedication, and several days later Mr. Dickerson announced he had picked the title of Chester Park.

The ornate stone entrance gateways at Edgmont avenue near 25th street were given by Mr. Elkinton. This park and Crozer Park were under municipal jurisdiction until 1896. Then a board of park commissioners was created. Outstanding citizens were appointed to it to operate the parks.

Mr. Howard was president. Col. James A. G. Campbell was secretary, and other members were Dr. Jonathan Larkin Forwood, former mayor, John N. Wilson and William H. Sproul.

S. Thurlow Lane, daughter of Thomas J. Thurlow and granddaughter of John J. Thurlow, prominent residents of old South Chester.

Thurlow station and other public places were named in their honor. The park covers two city blocks. It has approximately 766 feet on 7th and 8th streets and 312 feet on Florence and Yarnall streets. Held in trust for park purposes, it is known formally as the Fannie S. Thurlow Memorial Park.

F. Shong Memorial Park
The F. Shong O. Deshong Memorial Park, containing 23 acres, lies in the heart of the city. It is bounded by 11th and 12th streets, Edgmont avenue and Deshong drive.

Mr. Deshong was a prominent merchant, among his many benefactions, the park is outstanding. It is operated by three trustees. The Deshong Art Gallery, which was included in Mr. Deshong's gift to the city, is considered one of the finest in this part of the country.

The gallery, made of marble, was erected in 1914 at a cost of \$100,000. It houses art works valued at \$250,000. Part consists of an ivory collection said to be unsurpassed by any other in the U. S. The balance of the display consists of valuable paintings, tapestries and bronzes.

The commission supervised the parks until 1913 when the commission form of government took effect and the city resumed jurisdiction.

Crozer Park
The 47-acre Crozer Park is a monument to Mr. Crozer. He not only made an outright gift of land to the city, but in the early years financed extensive improvements. From 1897 to 1909 he gave \$20,600 for improvements, including roads, in the park.

Like Chester Park, it was operated by the board of commissioners until 1913 when it reverted to the city.

Thurlow Park
Thurlow Park with its 1½ acres is the smallest in the city.

Located between 3d and 4th and Yarnall and Jeffrey streets, it was acquired by the city through annexation of South Chester borough. Within its limits are the old borough hall, now used as West End Free Library, and the Dewey-Mann public school.

Thurlow Memorial Park
This park is administered by trustees. It was deeded by Fannie

Old Company Helped Get Industrial Sites

Chester Improvement Co. was incorporated by the state in 1873 and was organized to assist in establishing and securing locations for shipping, mechanical, manufacturing and other industrial enterprises on the Delaware River in the particular vicinity of Chester.

The officers were Joseph Willcox, Philadelphia, president and William Ward, Chester, secretary and treasurer.

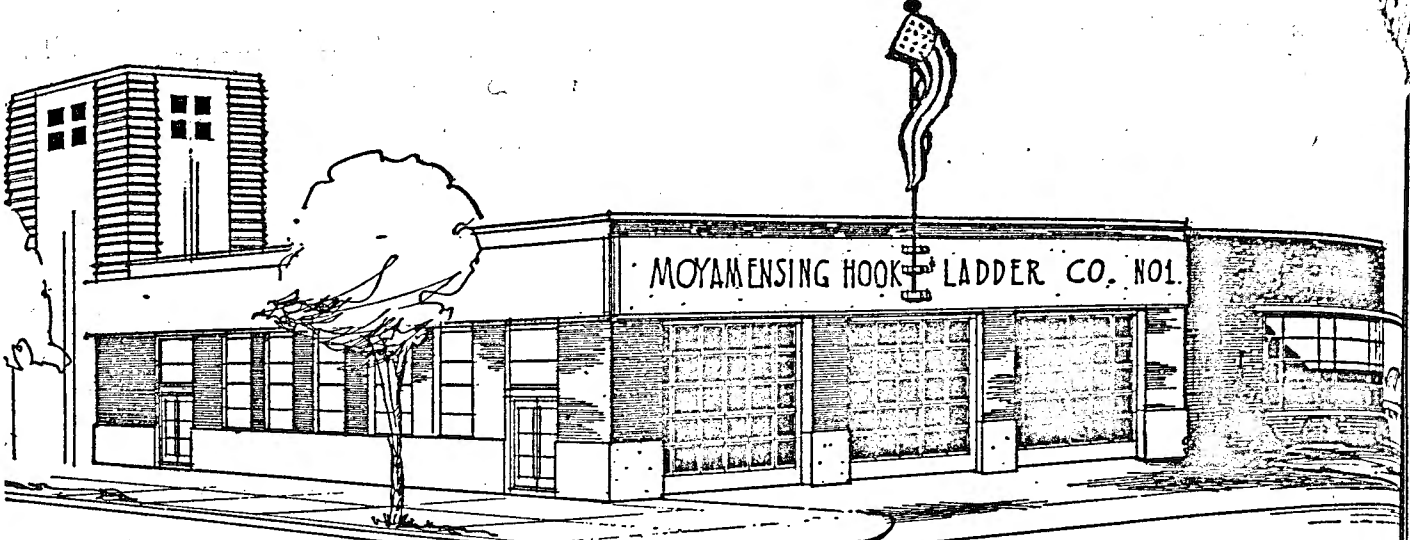
The original stockholders were: Willcox; Samuel A. Crozer, Upland; David Frances, Linwood; John M. Broomall, Media; Samuel M. Felton, Thurlow; James Irving, Chester; Edward A. Price, Media; Robert H. Crozer, Upland; George Broomall, Linwood; William Ward, Chester.

Automobile Deaths

In 1917 Pennsylvania recorded 814 deaths from auto accidents. In 1949 it had 1607. Throughout the U. S., there were 11,666 auto deaths in 1917, and 31,500 in 1949.

First to Die

John Morton, Delaware County's signer of the Declaration of Independence, was the first signer to die. He passed away in April, 1777.



MOYAMENSING FIREHOUSE AS IT WILL LOOK WHEN COMPLETED. As this issue of the Chester Times is printed, Moyamensing Hood and Ladder Company is still in its old location, 9th street just west of Upland street. But plans are drawn for the new fire-

house, to be located on the northeast corner of 9th and Potter streets and this is the architect's conception of what the new building will look like. It will grace that corner in the near future.

Early School Boards Were Larger

There was a much larger group about the director's table when Chester School Board met in 1899 than there is today.

The present nine directors are a mere handful compared to the 22 directors sitting on the 1899 board. In those days, there were two directors for each of the 11 wards in the city.

The lineup of the 1899 board was: First ward, John Wetherill and Jacob S. Platt; second, David

C. Peters. Officers and administrators were: William M. Bowen, president; David F. Rose, secretary; Wesley S. McDowell, treasurer; George Wiegand, collector; George M. Booth, solicitor; Charles F. Foster, city superintendent; J. Alfred Howard, attendance officer.

The current board includes: Norman W. McKeever, president; Edward A. Parry, vice-president; Joseph E. Pappano, Marion H. Nessenthaler, Granville G. Martinson, Jacob Sapovits, Rev. J. L.

Link, Charles E. Penniman, Anthony Przedzial, Thomas Lyons Jr. is secretary; De County Trust Co., treasurer; Charles Levy, solicitor; Adam Showalter, superintendent; Charles D. Long, assistant superintendent.

South Chester Shipyard

A shipyard for the repair of wooden vessels was established November, 1881, at the foot of 10th street by Joseph K. Chittenden. It was the first of its kind in the city. At the time, 17 men were employed.

Vending Machines . . .

Leco boasts one of the largest assortments of coin operated machines in this part of the country.

- CIGARETTES
- PIN BALL
- MUSIC BOXES
- SHUFFLE ALLEYS

in fact if its coin operated we have it.

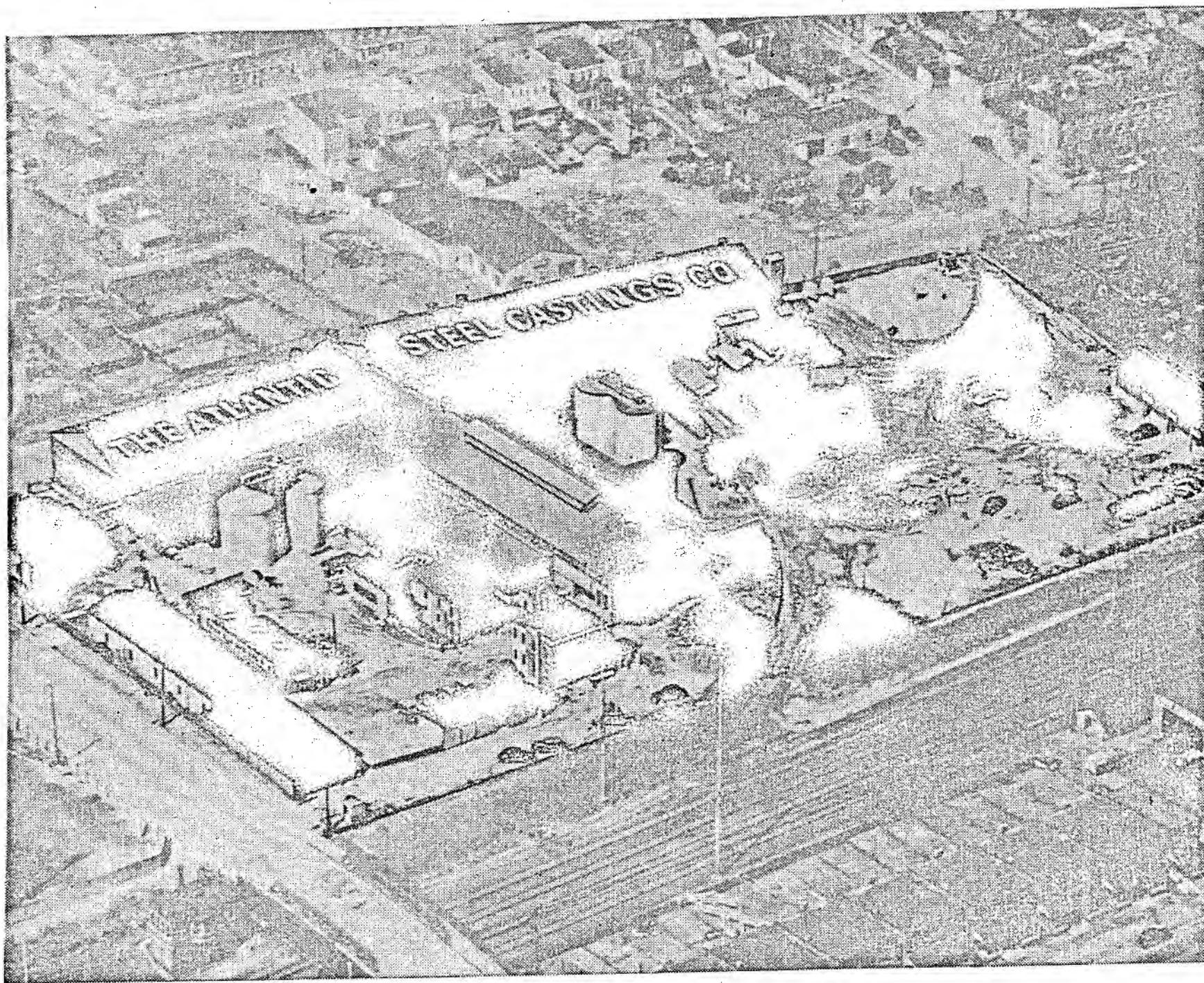
Whatever your needs Call Leco.

• Congratulations
Chester Times on your
75th anniversary

Leco Vending Co.

128 EAST 5th STREET

CHESTER, PA.



36 YEARS OF CASTING STEEL DURING WAR AND PEACE

The Atlantic Steel Castings Company came into being on August 1, 1915, when the news in Chester described an international scene, tense in some quarters, exploding violently in others.

The times were not unlike our own.

Since then Atlantic's plant has operated at maximum capacity during two world wars, turning out the goods vital to victory.

The Company — organized from the former Keystone Castings Company by Albert R.

Brunker, Dudley Shoemaker, William Faison, Clarence Tolan, Jr., Thomas E. Rodman, James B. Drinker, D. W. Call, and William Sproul — was conceived with the view of supplying its share of America's tremendous peace-time needs for steel castings.

Today, its chief output is directed toward the shipbuilding, railroad and general machinery industries. The Atlantic Steel Castings Company's facilities are ready to turn out 600 net tons of castings each month, ranging in weights from 5 pounds to 15,000 pounds.

THE ATLANTIC STEEL CASTINGS CO.

CHESTER, PENNA.

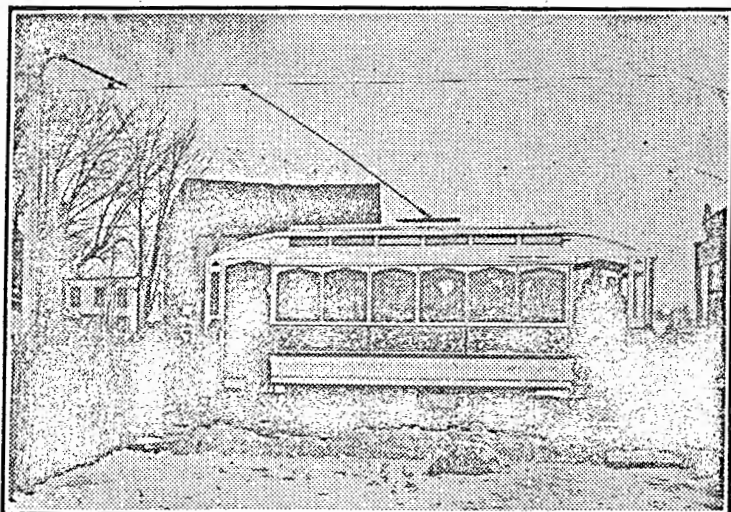
Page of Pictures From Old and Present-Day Chester



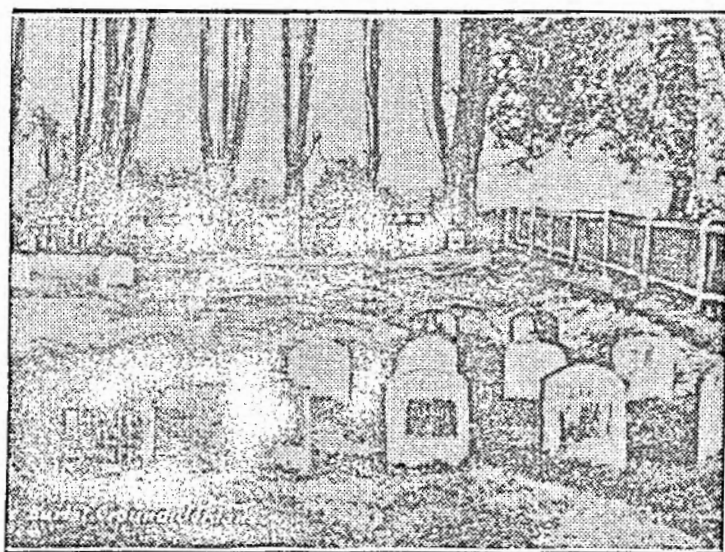
HANLEY'S FAMOUS WHITE HORSES—Back in the days when Chester's Fire Department was horse-drawn, great competition existed among the various companies for appearance and performance of their horses. This old photo shows the well-known "milk-white" horses of the Hanley Hose Co. Wheels of the apparatus seemed to just about fit in the trolley car tracks on the cobbled street.



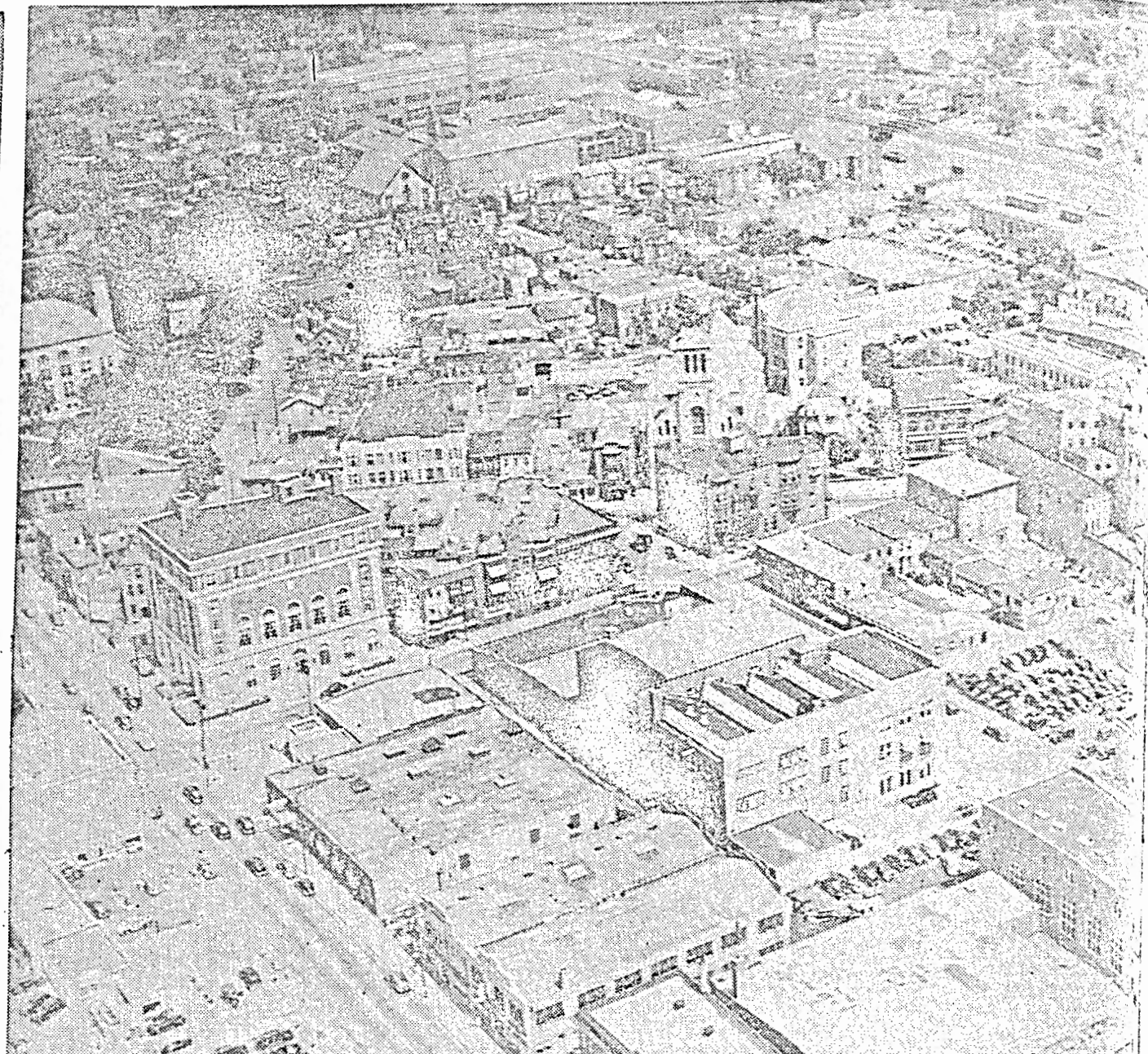
FINNISH MONUMENT—In connection with the celebration of the 300th anniversary of the arrival of the Swedes and Finns in the area now known as Chester, the Finnish government presented the United States with this beautiful monument which represents a cost of \$25,000. Formal presentation was made in Crozer Park, in June, 1938, by Prince Bertil, son of the former Swedish Crown Prince, now King. Finland was celebrated as being the only European country who paid her World War I debt to the United States. Since that time another war has come and gone, and today she sits behind the Iron Curtain.



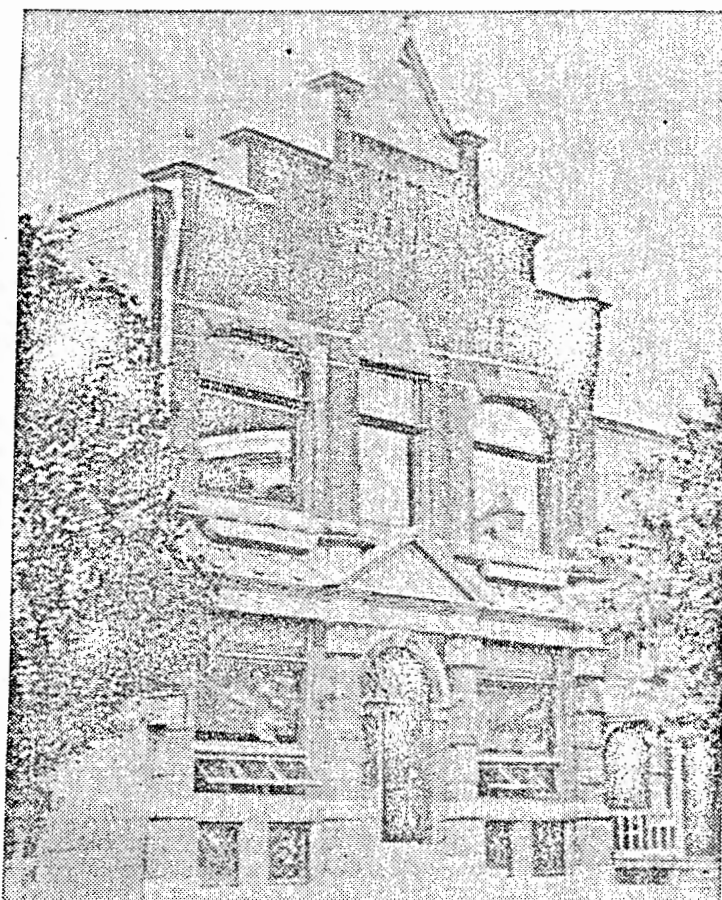
FIRST ELECTRIC TROLLEY—Trolley cars, horse drawn, are said to have been introduced in Chester in 1882. The old horse cars had a brief place in the local sun, for by 1893 electricity had come to the city. This is a photograph of the first electric car which ran between Chester and Media.



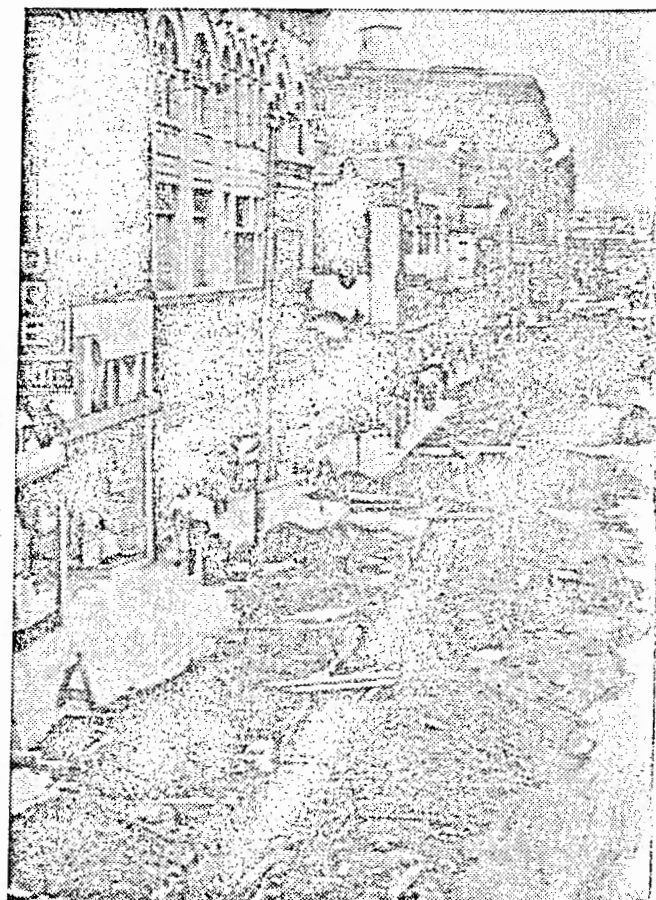
PENN'S BURIAL PLACE—A view of Jordan's Burial Ground, in England, where William Penn is buried.



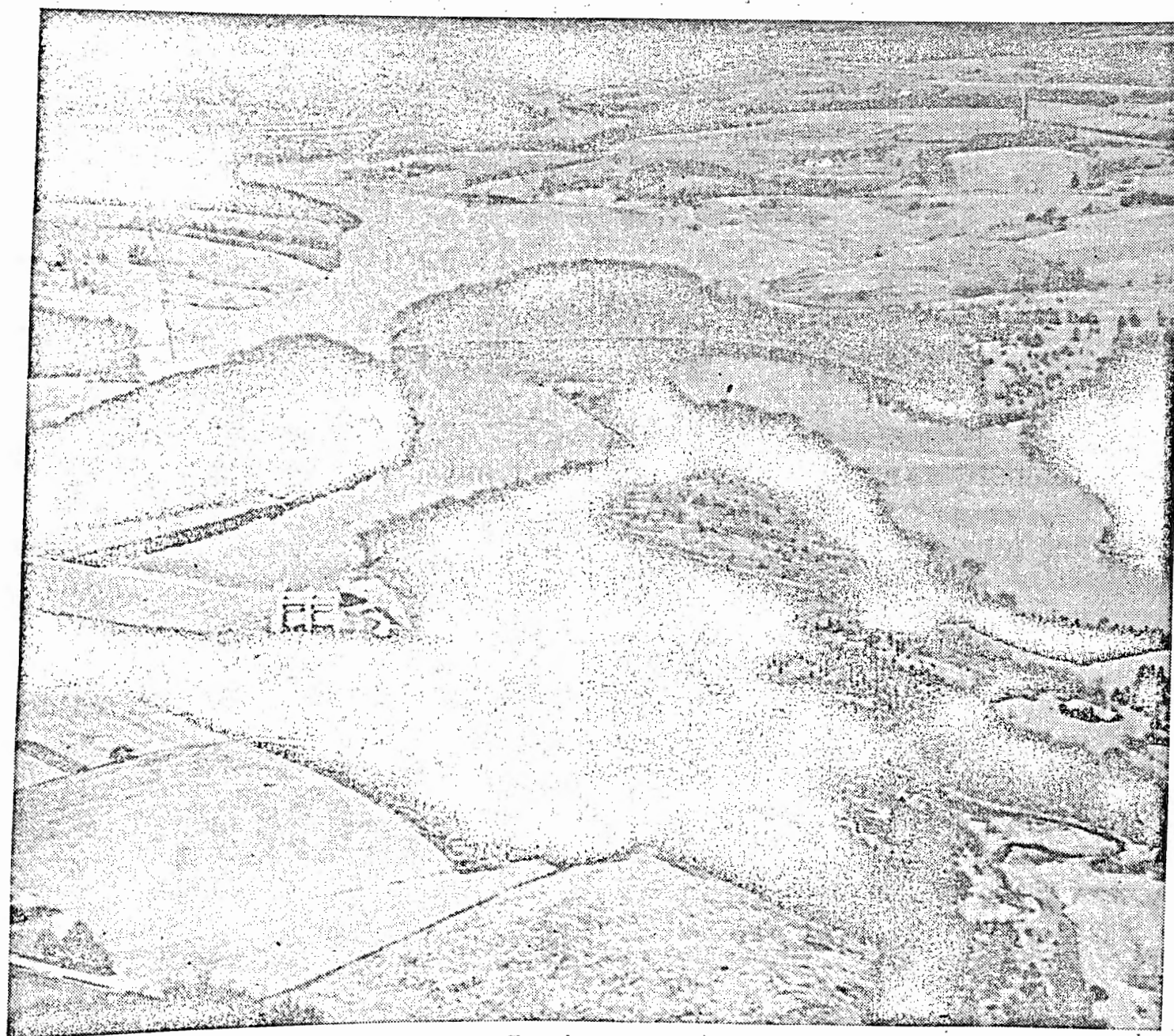
AERIAL VIEW OF PART OF DOWNTOWN CHESTER—With the Chester Times building in the lower foreground, local residents should be able to pick out many familiar buildings. In the lower left is 9th street and the Masonic Temple, with Larkin School showing just above and to the left. About the center of the picture is Old St. Michael's Catholic Church and parochial school. To the right can be seen the YMCA building, while in the upper right are the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad. In the upper center are the buildings of Wetherill plant of Sun Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co., with Mt. Street Methodist Church appearing just to the left and below plant. To the left of the Times building is Ohev Shalom Synagogue Center and the Boyd Theatre.



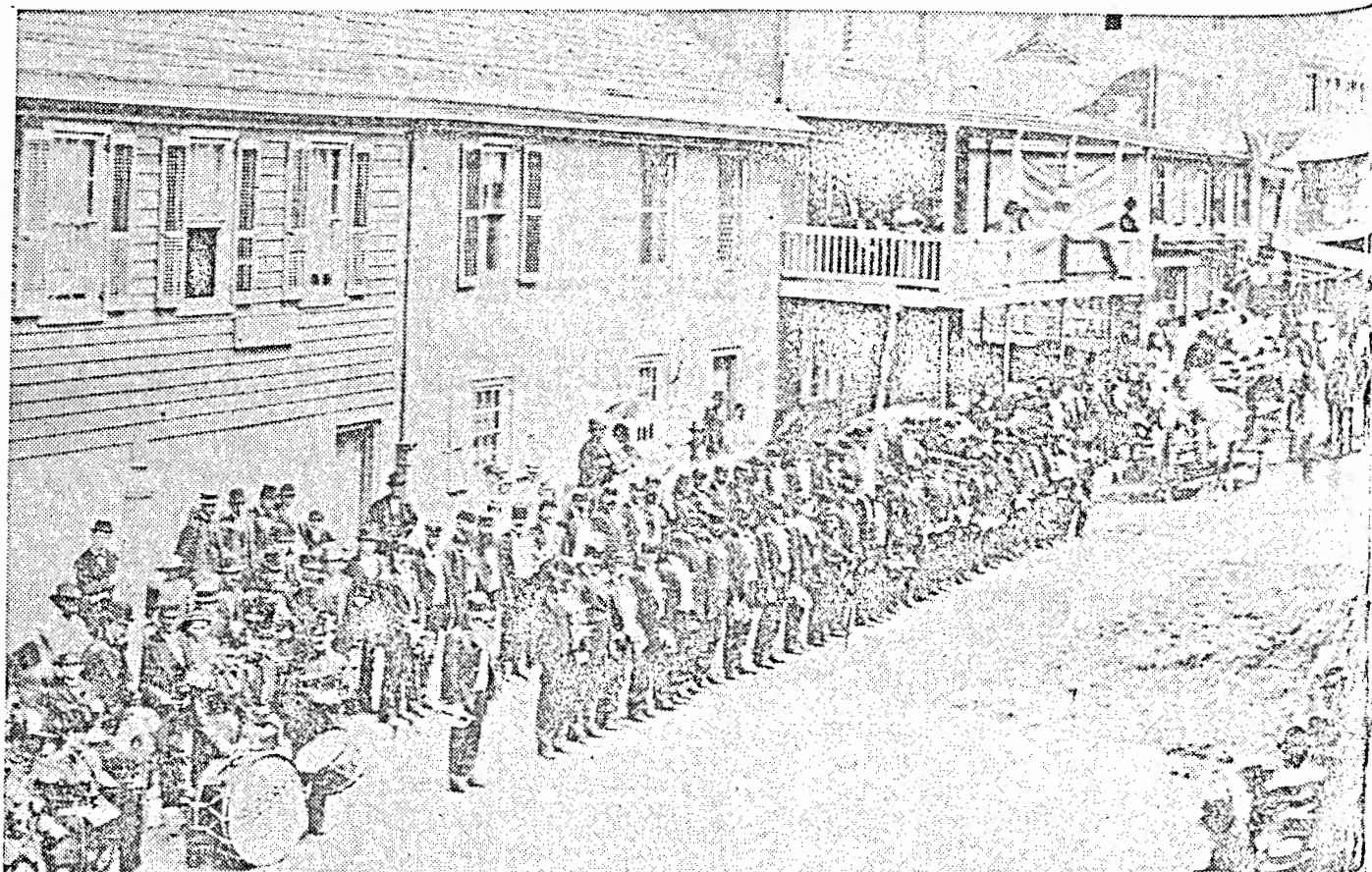
CHESTER FREE LIBRARY, now the J. Lewis Crozer Library, on East 9th street, across from Larkin School, was erected in 1894 by the late Miss Laura Hard, aided by public subscriptions. The Chester Free Library was an outgrowth of the "Mechanic Reading Room," founded by Miss Hard in 1873 at 15 W. 3d st. The above building was enlarged in 1906, and there is an entrance to the second floor on the left side of the building, above. For years the second floor was used for dancing classes. The J. Lewis Crozer Library now utilizes the entire building for library purposes, and also owns the adjoining building now occupied by the Blind Center.



WATER PAINS IN 1951—This is a view up Edgmont avenue of the 6th street overpass of the Pennsylvania Railroad, showing excavation for the placement of a new water main by the Chester Municipal Authority. As part of the \$14,800,000 water development project, CMA replaced the old pipe. To do so vital strips of earth in the heart of the business section had to be closed off. Chester merchants bore up under the strain well. Anything is better than the present water, they reasoned.



CHESTER-OCTORARO LAKE—This is an aerial view of Chester's new 600-acre lake between Chester and Lancaster counties 40 miles away, where the fresh water of the Octoraro Creek is being collected for delivery to the city's water consumers some time before Christmas of this year. In the foreground can be seen the giant earth-impacted dam with the flood gates and spillway to the right. The lake goes up country, swelling the east (right) and west branches of the Octoraro. To the left is the large modern filtration plant, purification basin and pumping station of the Chester Municipal Authority's \$14,800,000 project to bring fresh salt-free water to Chester's domestic and industrial consumers.



NEARLY 60 GRAND ARMY men paying tribute at a funeral of one of their comrades of Wilde Post 25, Grand Army of the Republic, in 1884. The body of the Civil War veteran, placed atop an open hearse drawn by two white horses, is about to pass in front of the assembled post members. To the far right can be seen the Washington House, and nearer, with a draped flag over its second floor porch, is the old Columbian Hotel. The buildings to the left, and the Columbian, plus a store or two, were razed to make way for the Crozer building, 5th and Market streets. At the extreme left can be seen Oglesby's, which played at most Grand Army funerals and on other occasions on which Wilde Post engaged. Its leader, Samuel Oglesby, a member of the post, as was most of the band personnel. Oglesby, commander of the post in 1884, about the time this picture was taken, Wilde Post was instituted on July 27, 1867, with the first commander being James Cliff. The post was named for Lieut. Isaac E. Oglesby, who died from wounds received near Richmond, on July 26, 1862.

THE NEWS . . . October 17, 1918

The birth of Paper Products Manufacturing Co. went unheralded — and justly so. For the news was of far greater moment than the beginning of a business.

Chester people were talking of two great blows to humanity: The Influenza Epidemic and The War.

Excerpts from the news of the epidemic read: "39 succumb to epidemic during the last 24 hours . . . Death rate cut 30 per cent . . . 58 buried yesterday . . . 106 bodies in City Morgue last night waiting burial."

A gleam of hope was coming out of The

War, however. Chester read the war news and all thoughts turned to the Keystone troops under General Price. Reports were being circulated that the Kaiser was getting ready to abdicate . . . the German people were on the verge of revolt . . . Paris wildly applauded President Wilson's ultimatum to the Kaiser . . . American troops combined with the French to achieve a smashing victory in the Champagne Forest . . . Grand Pre was captured.

The air was so alive with hope that even the Flu was forced to retreat from the volley of resurgent spirits.

WHY THEY DIDN'T APPLAUD

The big Liberty Loan meeting was in full swing.

The theater was packed with an enthusiastic audience, cheering the flag, the loan, the president, hurling the full force of 5000 voices into the war songs, applauding the speakers, the soldier glee club, the orchestra.

The soldier quartet from a nearby training camp was most popular. Again and again it sang while the audience joined in and applauded till hands stung.

At last the quartet filed out followed by storms of applause.

A girl in the audience touched her companion's arm. "Isn't this splendid! Hear the clapping — but look, out of all these thousands there are two men who aren't applauding!"

Sure enough — there sat two men, silent, unmoving amid the thunders of cheers and applause. As the soldiers left the stage they only looked after them and smiled. They sat on the stage itself — and they wore the khaki uniforms!

But nobody hissed — nobody mobbed the men who didn't applaud — instead of scorn the audience looked at them with eyes of pity and love, and respect.

They didn't applaud because clapping is done with two hands — and these men had only one!

The men who didn't applaud were Canadian soldiers, invalided home because of the empty sleeve. They didn't applaud — nor ever will applaud again — but as they sat before the vast crowd their empty sleeves shouted, "It is our right to say give! give till it hurts."

(Editorial, The Morning-Republican, Oct. 17, 1918)

THAT WAS 33 YEARS AGO

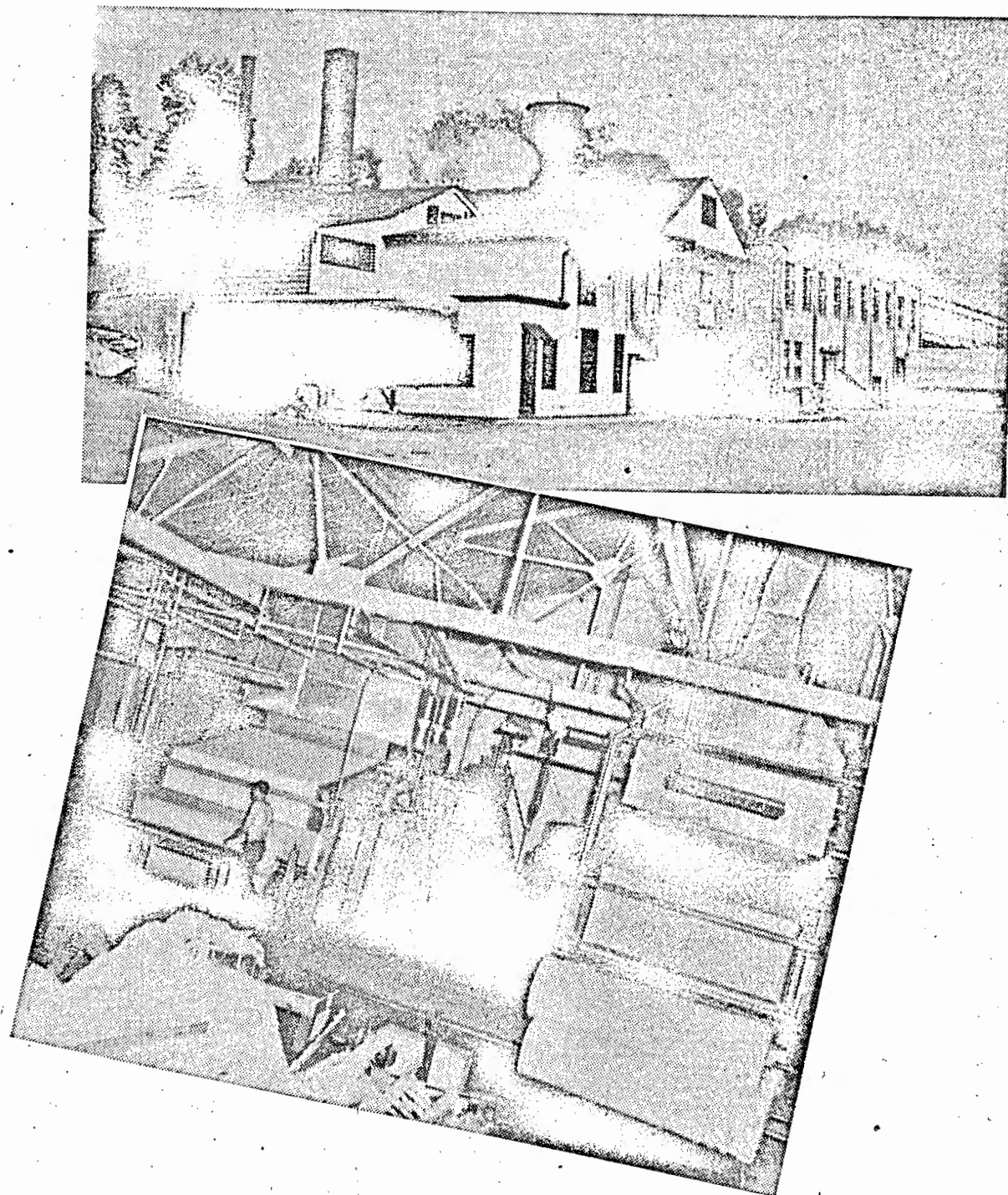
Paper Products Manufacturing Company went unheralded in 1918 . . . and justly so.

But it is a different story today!

In 33 years we have become a prominent and necessary concern, helping industry ship its products without damage, providing protective packaging material under trade-name "Incel" which insures mar-proof merchandise in transit, insulation packaging for flowers and other items. We serve the hospitals with cellulose wadding and hospital rolls. And into the home itself goes our specially soft, absorbent diaper pads.

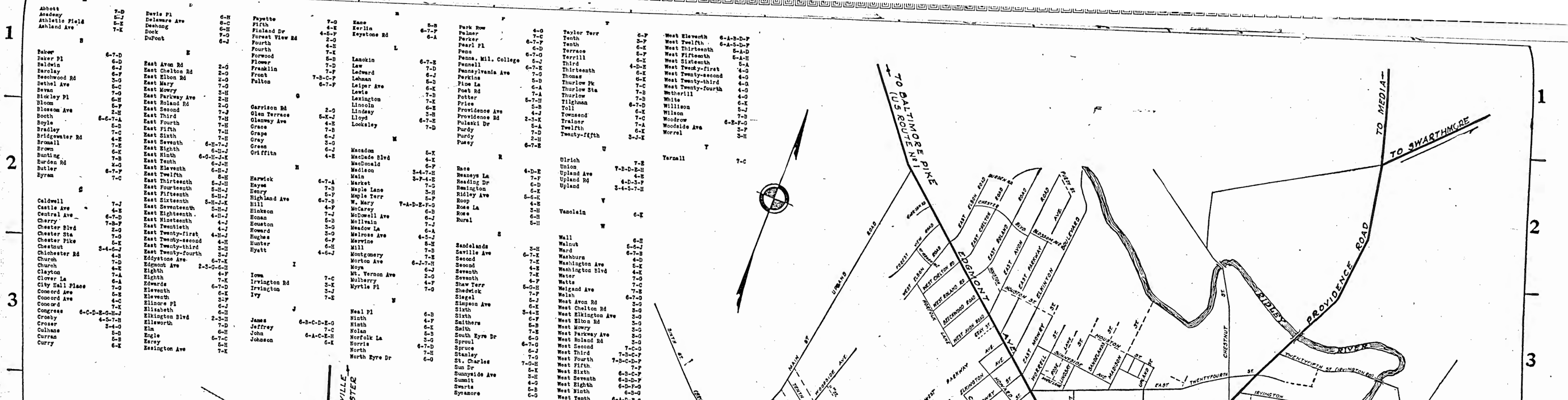
OUR HEARTIEST CONGRATULATIONS TO A GREAT NEWSPAPER

On this page you have seen news from the Morning Republican, predecessor of the Chester Times. When the news was written, the Morning Republican already was 42 years old. It seems ageless. For today we see it, 75 years old, under its masthead "Chester Times."



PAPER PRODUCTS MANUFACTURING CO.

SWARTHMORE, PENNA.

[illegible]

"For Those Who Care"

NO "IN MEMORIAM" TO TIME



No, sir! The first seventy-six years of our lives have been the best.

We're proud of them. Because into three-quarters of a century we have served generations, generations whose memories are carved in stone—testimonials to fruitful living.

John F. Cullis' Sons has a complete display of finished monuments from which to make your selection. If you have a special design in mind, we are equipped to fulfill your instructions with a minimum of time required.



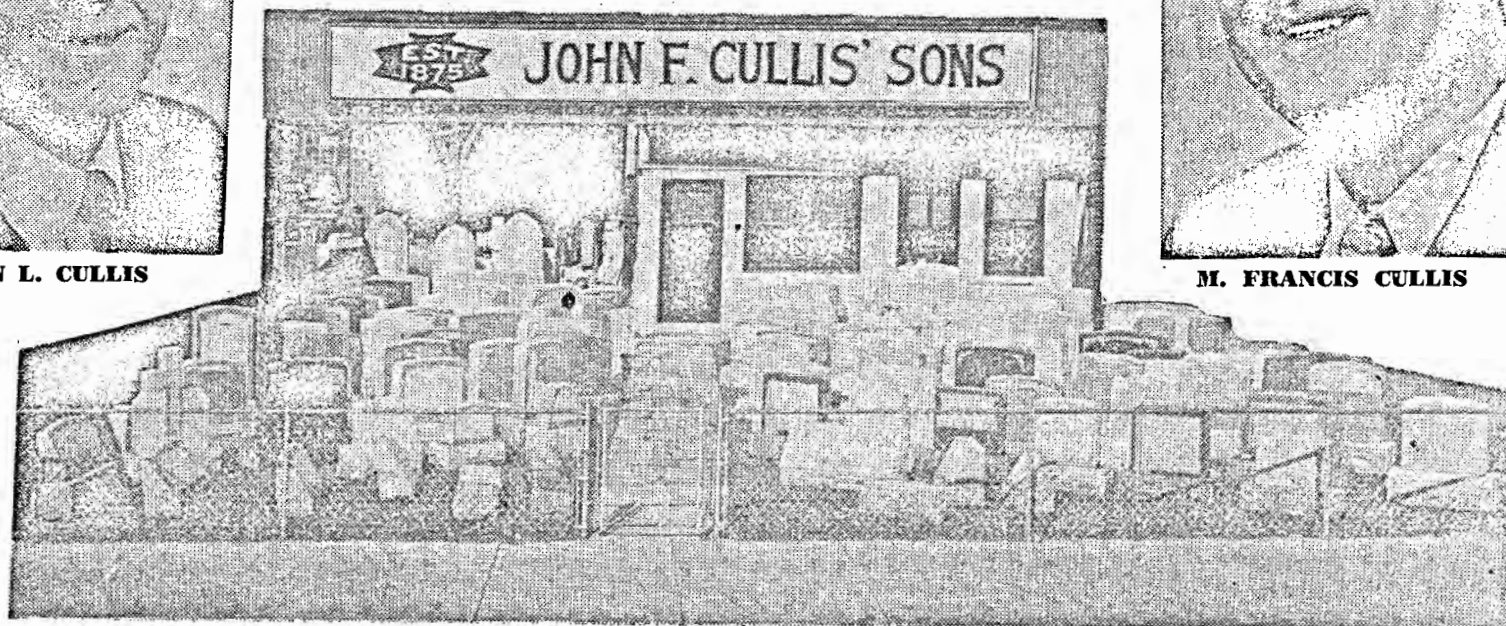
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GUARANTEED FOREVER

County's Background Dates From Early U. S. Settlers

Area's History Precedes Penn Landing Here

A chance sandbar is all that possibly prevented the Delaware River from being called the Hudson.

It happened one warm noontime on Friday, Aug. 28, 1609.

Robert Jewett, mate of the Dutch East India Co's ship "Halvemant" (Half Moon) was at the wheel. He noticed the land tended away northwest with a great bay and river.

Calling to the captain he made his report, and Henry Hudson ordered the lead line out. It showed many shoal places so the ship pulled away the next morning to the southwest.

Delaware Bay

As you have suspected, it was the mouth of the Delaware River. Henry went on to give his name to a river further north and the great bay in Canada.

The next year Sir Samuel Argall entered the bay. To honor his friend, Thomas West, known as Lord De La War, then the governor of Virginia, he called it the De La War Bay.

In 1610, De La War visited the great indentation which bore his name, and eight years later made a return trip. . . this time his last for he took fatally ill off the capes and died aboard his vessel.

For an estuary that long remained known only to the aborigines who inhabited its tideswaters, the De La War became rather popular from this time on. Every other year or two some maritime freebooter sailed by, looking for untouched soil on which to make a fortune.

Cape May Named

Four years after De La War died in the mouth of the river, a Dutch ship sailed along, captained by Cornelius Jacobsz Mey. His vessel was owned by the City of Hoorn, but the good skipper was not at all modest. He named the two capes after himself, Cornelius and Mey.

Today the tip of Jersey commemorates the old Dutchman, Cape May.

In 1616 an incident is said to have occurred over which historians are looked in bitter stalemate. There is no reason not to believe, however, that another Dutchman, Captain Cornelius Hendrickson, did not pilot his small ship "Restless" up the Delaware as far as the mouth of the Schuylkill River.

To so believe gives us the first white man to sail past the shores of what was to become the City of Chester. This was in 1616.

Three-Ringed Circus

Then the early colonization struggle began, a typical three-ringed circus, with Holland, England and Sweden as principals.

We have noted that the Dutch appear to have "seen it first" as the children say to register a claim. They also tried to settle the region first.

In 1621 the West India Co. was formed in Holland for the purpose of setting up a trade monopoly and permanent colony in what is now Manhattan, New York City, and to a limited extent, the Delaware river region.

In 1624 Captain Mey sailed into the river again and established a little garrison near the mouth of Timber Creek in what is now Gloucester County, N. J. The post, called Fort Nassau, was abandoned the next year.

Land Purchased

Six years later, not discouraged, two Dutchmen, Samuel Goodyn and Samuel Bloembaert purchased some land from three Indian chiefs.

This was a huge area, 16 square miles, extending up the mainland shore from Cape Henlopen toward the mouth of the Delaware.

To purchase the land it was necessary to be on the spot, and it was accomplished by a Captain Peter Heyes, who piloted his vessel across the Atlantic in the extremely mild winter of 1630-31, and stopped off Lewes Creek.

When with the presentation of gifts and other ceremony the Indian spokesmen agreed to relinquishing the land, Heyes had the colonists leave the "Walrus" as his ship was called. He set up a whale and seal fishery and tobacco and grain plantation.

Swanendale

To this ambitious venture was affixed the name "Svanendale" or Valley of the Swans, because the entire shoreline was covered by these graceful birds.

A fort was built, and took the name that has since become solely identified with this area many miles north of the original spot, Opland.

No better person could be found to lead and provision the colonists than the ship's commissary, so Gillis Hossett was left in command.

The colony was doing well until tragedy struck early in 1632. It



WHEN CHESTER WAS CHARTERED—This is an overlay map showing the way Chester was laid out in the year that William Penn issued his charter to the shiretown in 1701. It is quickly noticed that the shore line 250 years ago was much farther inland than today, since industrial activity has led to considerable filling and bulkheading. This map was drawn by Chester F. Baker, professional engineer and surveyor and one of the outstanding local historians of the city today. He had the cooperation of Clarence R. Fryer of the Delaware County Trust Co. The map was drawn in 1932 for the Friends Historical Society in connection with 250th anniversary of Penn's arrival in Chester in 1682.

all started over a small misunderstanding.

Over a Tin Sign

The colonists had placed a metal coat-of-arms of Holland on a pole, to properly set off their settlement.

Not knowing his action would be considered an insult, one of the Indian chiefs took the tin from the post, and used it to scrape the sandstone block he was making into a pipe.

The colonists raised quite a fuss over the incident, far out of proportion to the damage done, and the Indians, anxious to please, took the offending chief into the woods and killed him.

They brought a portion of his body back to Swanendale, as proof of their effort to right this alleged wrong. Captain Hossett was shocked.

Indians Puzzled

He told them they shouldn't have exacted such a complete revenge for the incident, and the Indians went away, clearly puzzled.

Friends of the former pipe-making chief didn't care for the punishment either. They got together and did a little politicking.

One day three husky Indians approached the log command house of the colony. One man was left behind, he being ill, guarded by a huge mastiff. Captain Hossett was doing the accounts of the colony.

The aborigines were loaded down with bear skins and the bartering business was brisk until a bargain was reached. Hossett then climbed the notched log to the second floor to get the stores for the Indians, and as he descended, laden with cloth and other items, the Indian split his skull with an axe.

Dog Attacks Indians

With a tremendous growl the huge dog leaped at the attacker and three Indians immediately discharged their arrows at the beast. So powerful was the brute that it took 25 before he was downed.

In the quaint language of the day, David Pietersen DeVries who tried the story from the Indians on Dec. 5, 1632, writes, "they also relieved the sick man of life."

Then with pretensions of friendliness, the Indians visited each man of the colony. They were spread out over the area, felling trees, or clearing land. Gradually they were all killed.

The fort was set afire and that was the end of Swanendale. DeVries, a director of the West India Co. heard about this occurrence as he was preparing another boatload of colonists in Holland on May 24, 1632.

Reaches Swanendale

He pushed on, nevertheless, and landed late in November at the old fort. The blackened logs, carcasses of cows and horses bleaching in the winter sunlight, and the buzzard-picked bones of the colon-

ists was all the exploration party found.

DeVries was a cagy person and managed to entice one of the Indians on board ship. From this redman the story of the massacre was learned and laboriously written down in a report to the home office.

DeVries managed a treaty of peace with the Indians on Jan. 1, 1633, sailed up the river to Timber Creek and viewed the ruins of Fort Nassau.

At that time DeVries was not sailing up the Delaware as far as his maps were concerned. The Dutch called the big stream the Zuyt or South River, also the Nassau, the Prince Hendrick and even the Charles River.

Other Names

When the English entered the Delaware they had its early name on their charts, and also another name, obscure in origin, the Count Earnest River. Later the Swedes called it New Swedeland Stream.

DeVries was met at the ruins of Nassau by Indians loaded with furs to trade. The Dutchman wanted beans for his colonists. The Indians waved him north to Timberkill, now Coopers Creek, at Camden, N. J.

Again the wily Dutch colonizer was in luck. He had taken a fancy to one of the Indian women he met, and secretly made her a present of a cloth dress.

She warned DeVries that the trip north might be his last. Some time before the crew of an English boat had been murdered there, she told her friend.

Uses Woman's Warning

They were tough campaigners, the Dutch. DeVries sailed north, and invited some of the Indians on board. He made some mystic mumbo jumbo in their presence and told them that he was a close friend of their own god Manitou, and this very god had told him of their unfriendly intentions.

The Indians were amazed, and as a second thought, made a fresh peace treaty.

DeVries wanted corn for his colonist also, and being unable to get the grain in sufficient quantities, sailed out of the Delaware again for Virginia.

There he purchased provisions, received a gift of six goats from the governor for the new colony that was to be started at Swanendale, and sailed north.

But not to the Delaware. For some reason DeVries went directly to New York, and then to Europe. So during the year 1633 not one European was living along the Delaware bay or river. Certainly the Indians must have congratulated each other at their pow-wows with the aboriginal counterpart of "just like the good ole times."

Back in Two Years

Two years later the Dutch were back, however, and in force. This was discovered by a party of Englishmen from the colony on the

Connecticut River, headed by George Holmes, a Thomas Hall, his hired man, and 12 others.

Poor George was jinxed before leaving the New England coast. The Dutch secret service happened to hear about his venture before he passed Sandy Hook, and when he sailed up the river the garrison at Fort Nassau was ready.

When Holmes and party tried to take the fort they were taken in and sent to Manhattan as prisoners. It is recorded that they settled there and later Thomas Hall became quite prominent in public affairs while the Dutch had the colony.

Sweden was a late starter in the race to take over the Delaware River valley. Even after they got the bug, politics and war detained the application of some very definite ideas.

Baker's Commentary

Chester F. Baker, professional engineer, and surveyor, and a director of the Delaware County Historical Society says the Swedes became interested initially in 1627 when the Dutch seemed to have abandoned the region.

The great Swedish general-king, Gustavus Adolphus, heard how other countries were taking much wealth out of the new world. As Sweden was a big factor in European politics, he wanted to get a cut out of this transoceanic bonanza.

So the king formed the Swedish West India Co. in 1627. But there was a big scale war on the mainland, and despite the glowing colors verbally painted by William Usse- linck, a Dutchman who visited the king to interest him in the project, matters were held in abeyance.

Then Adolphus was killed in battle, and even though the company had been issued a charter, (unsigned by the king who was absent on the battlefield at the time) the matter dropped. Gustavus Adolphus' daughter Christina was the new monarch, and her affairs and those of Sweden were in the hands of the great chancellor Axel Oxenstierna.

Objective Obscure

Baker points out that the objective was not clear in the minds of the Swedes interested in a new

Goodbye, Grover

The feeling in the county was high during the 1888 election and when the early returns indicated that Grover Cleveland had been beaten by Benjamin Harrison, the Times carried columns of comment and anecdotes—each one ending with the chorus: "Goodbye, Grover, goodbye."

One of them: "A well known young lady, a supporter of Harrison, paid a delightful bet last night. If Harrison was elected she proposed to kiss a gentleman friend, and if Cleveland was chosen then he promised to kiss her. The young man said he didn't care which way the election went. Goodbye Grover, goodbye."

world colony. In 1635 they were making big talk about regions in the vicinity of what is now the coast of the Guineas and Brazil.

Matters became localized when some Swedes began to make big purchases of land from the Indians in the vicinity of what is now Delaware County.

By 1637, the Swedes, well over their long siege of wars, took the colonization idea very seriously. It was a logical turn of events, for the national treasury was at a low ebb.

When Peter Minuit, a Dutchman who knew this area, wrote a few letters to the officials, he was commissioned to start a Swedish colony. By Aug. 9, 1637, he had two vessels, the "Kalmar Ny-kel," a former man-o-war, and a sloop tender, the "Gripen," cleared with passports by the admiralty.

Troublesome Trip

This expedition had many troubles. First, Minuit's Swedish colonists were for the most part convicts and undesirables that were banished to a fate worse than the death for their misdeeds in the homeland.

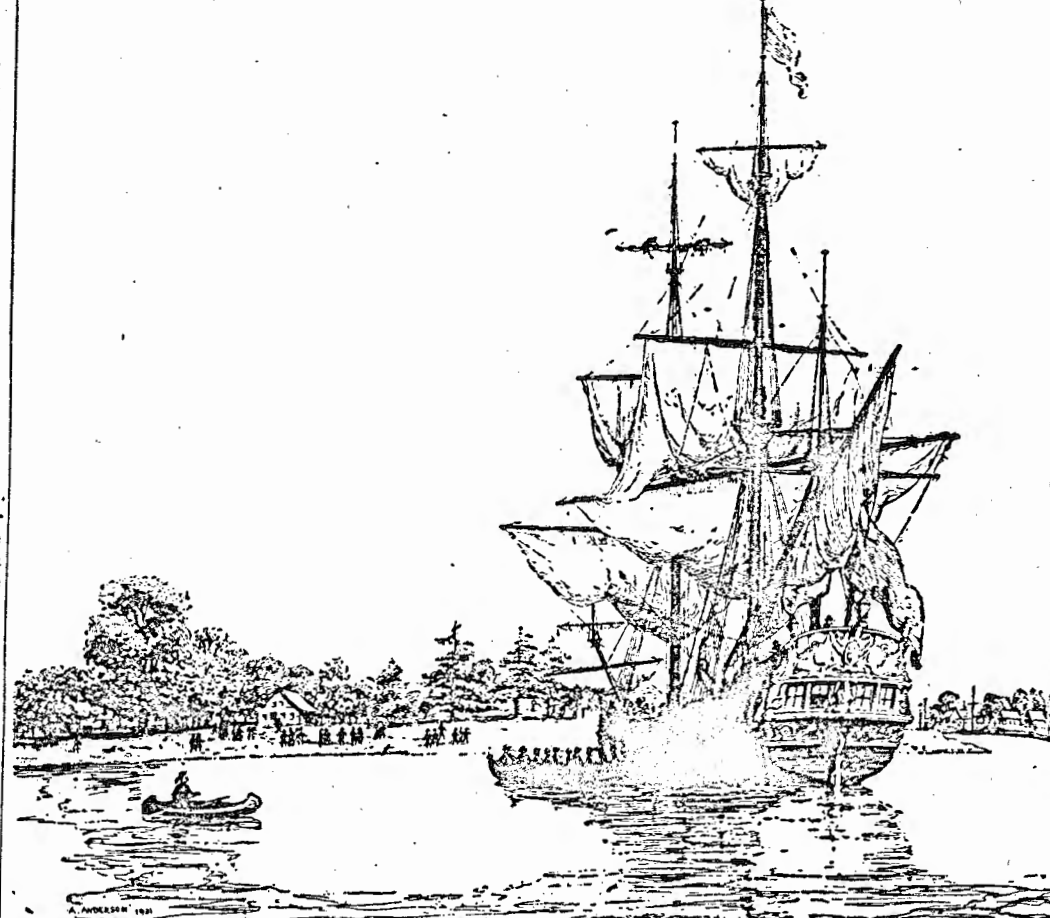
Then the ships began showing their age. The summer weather slipped by as Minuit had to put in to the Dutch harbor of Medemblik for repairs.

He and his colonists did not reach the Delaware until early April of 1638. Minuit began buying up land, "several days journey" by ship up the western shore of the Delaware.

This purchase brought him upriver to the present site of Wilmington. There he established a fort called "Kristina" for the new young queen under whose banner he served, and set up the great arms of Sweden with much ceremony and a broadside of artillery.

Fort Built

A log palisade was erected, storerooms built and a store set up for barter with the Indians.



WHEN WILLIAM PENN LANDED—Had you been rowing up the Delaware on Oct. 28, 1682, would have seen a British merchant ship called the Welcome anchored off the mouth of the River, and a boatload of dignitaries leaving the ship amidship on the port side. This would have been the arrival of William Penn, new proprietor of the area that was to become the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Penn landed on the shore at a point just over the bow of the canoe in the foreground where he was greeted by Robert Wade, the first Quaker to make Chester his home. Wade's home, Essex House, can be seen on the shore. To the right the Chester River cuts in, and the houses on the extreme right of the picture are probably those of David Lloyd or Jasper Yeates. This engraving, made by Arnold Anderson of Philadelphia in 1932, and has been checked for historical accuracy, to the rigging of the Welcome. Today you would be looking at the Penn Steel plant and the Chester boatyard. The shore line would be much closer, for the river's edge depicted in this etching ran along "40 Foot street," now 2d street.

Minuit placed command of Fort Kristina in the hands of Lt. Mans Kling, and took the Kalmar Nyckel to the West Indies on his way back to Sweden, loaded with furs.

Stopping at St. Christopher, the clever Minuit sold his cargo for a load of tobacco, made quite a profit, and while celebrating his good fortune, visited another Dutch sea captain in the harbor upon the latter's ship, the "Flying Deer."

While visiting a terrific tropical hurricane came up (the left Kristina in July 1638) and the ships had to beat it out of the harbor with Minuit on the "Flying Deer" and the "Nyckel" under the command of his first officer.

The "Flying Deer" disappeared. Continued on Following Page

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Has 310-Acre Campus
Ellis Country School for Girls, Newtown Square, is an accredited non-profit country boarding and day school with grades from four to eight and nine to 12. It also has senior and junior summer schools and a summer camp. The 310-acre campus has a central school building, dining hall and gymnasium and seven dormitories plus an arboretum of over 600 varieties of trees and shrubs. A number of full scholarships have been provided by the founder, Charles E. Ellis, for girls of good health and high intelligence whose fathers have died.

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County's Background Dates From Early U. S. Settlers

Area's History Precedes Penn Landing Here

Continued from Preceding Page

Last Time—5 Weeks

The "Gripen" had preceded Minutemen to the West Indies, and after the storm returned to the Delaware on a load of furs, and beat path across the Atlantic for Sweden, making the trip in the fast time of five weeks.

The directors of the Swedish West Indies Co. were disturbed by the loss of Minutemen. His report was lost with him, and they had more than disjointed accounts of the prospects of their investment in the new world.

So they commissioned another Dutchman, Cornelius Van Vliet to take the "Kalmar Nyckel" back to the colony and check up. They tried to get some volunteer colonists, but there were few persons, scattered and impoverished by a long war, who would willingly take the insecure unknown of a savage foreign shore for the uncomfortable but known conditions of their native land.

Colonists had to be procured, however. The government contacted the governors of two areas, Farmland and Elfsborg, and gave them the following orders.

Colonists by Force

"Lay hands on such married soldiers as had either evaded service or committed some other offense and transport them, with their wives and children to New Sweden with the promise to bring them back if required, within two years."

The governors were asked to do this "justly and discreetly" so that there would be no rioting, so it is easy to see how the brasshats viewed the possible reception of such tactics.

Again the "Nyckel" had trouble. Van Vliet was no Minutemen. He could not provision or control his passengers. The ship arrived in Gottenburg in June of 39. Van Vliet was three months trying to get provisions and equipment.

Then the ship had to stop at Medemblik to be overhauled. Twice it put out to sea and had to return for repairs. The crew mutinied, wouldn't sail with Van Vliet, so the Dutchman and the crew were replaced, a Captain Pouwel Jansen, another Dutchman, taking command.

Hollandare in Command

With Lt. Peter Hollandare commissioned as the new governor aboard, and a certain Rev. Reorus Torikillus, the first Swedish Clergyman destined for New Sweden with him, the Kalmar Nyckel finally sailed for the Delaware on Feb. 7, 1640.

The "Nyckel" landed at the Christiana on April 14, 1640. The new governor was disgusted with his colonizing material.

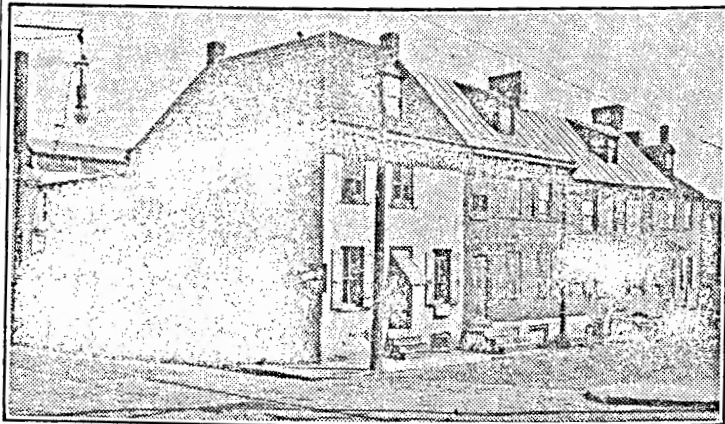
"No more stupid, indifferent people are to be found in all Sweden than those who are now here," he wrote. The animals were also misfits. Matters were no better when the "Friedenburg" arrived on Nov. 2, with some Dutch colonists and more equipment. They settled several miles below the Christiana. A great sickness struck this outpost in '42 but very little else is known of the colony.

This long preamble leads up to the third trip of the "Nyckel," which affects this locality. It accounts for the Finnish settlers, who occupied a portion of what is now Chester, in the vicinity of Crozer Park on the Concord road.

Finns Shipped Here

Colonists were difficult to find. The Swedish government called upon the governor of the province of Orebro to encourage the untitled Finns of the region to migrate with their wives and children to New Sweden.

Kling was told at the same time get members of the mining masses, particularly the nomadic



LLOYD HOUSE—Three historical houses once stood on the southeast corner of 2d street and Edgmont avenue. On the corner is the home of David Lloyd, first chief justice of the commonwealth under William Penn, and one of the first big real estate operators of the city. He afterward built the home that has become known as the Porter mansion formerly in the vicinity of 2d and Welsh streets. The second house is the old John Lea house and the third was the home of Francis Richardson.

Old South Chester

The former borough of South Chester, later annexed to the city, was part of a huge tract granted by Queen Christina of Sweden in 1653 to Capt. Hans Amundson Besk, which extended from Marcus Hook Creek to Chester Creek.

Finns, who lived free in houses of the people of the Swedish forests, to migrate.

The "Nyckel" and the "Chartas" loaded with Finns, some of good repute, but unfortunately, many criminals and arsonists, sailed to the Delaware. The mother country was as anxious to be rid of these characters as it was to get some manpower in the new colony.

It is interesting to note that many of these people became substantial law abiding citizens in the new world.

Johan Prinz

Delaware County's recorded history then starts. The Swedish government wanted a strong hand and a military leader for the new colony. In looking around the officials remembered one Johan Prinz, a well educated man who rose to military prominence during the Prussian and German campaigns.

In 1638 he was promoted lieutenant colonel of the West Gotha Cavalry.

Two years later he ruined his military reputation. It has never been completely explained, but Prinz surrendered the garrison of the Chemnitz Fortress without a battle. He was relieved, sent home, court martialled and broken in rank.

He was an iron fisted man, and this the colonizing directors knew. As a consequence he was selected as governor of the New Sweden.

'Fama' and 'Swan'

On Nov. 1, 1642, Prinz was in command of two ships, the "Fama" and the "Swan" which sailed from Gottenburg for the Delaware.

The ship took the long cautious route, down to the coast of Africa, well below the Canaries, thence across landing at Antigua in the West Indies.

There they were well entertained over Christmas and sailed for the Delaware. A storm caught the vessels, covered the rigging with ice and snow, washed three anchors away, running one ship aground and ripped away a spritsail on one and a mainmast on the other.

It was a sorry pair of sailing vessels that moved up on the fast tide of the Delaware and stopped off Fort Christiana at 2 p. m. Feb. 15, 1643.

Big Man—Big Ideas

Prinz had big ideas, and one cannot resist the pun that he was a big man . . . he is said to have weighed almost 400 pounds. A man given to great feasting and drinking, one who liked luxury and command, order and discipline.

The new governor sailed past the present location of Chester until he came to a bend in the river, keystoned by two islands, one, the larger, set deep in the western shore.

This is the present site of Tinticum. The little island was not suitable for a settlement. The larger one, but thinly separated from the shore by Darby Creek

and Bow Creek as we know them today, was ideal.

The island, looking down the river, commanded all vessels which approached the colony. This satisfied the military strategist in Prinz, and here he established his fort, New Gottenburg.

Another Fort Built

He went across the river to Salem Creek and clinched his hold on the upper river by building Fort Elsenburgh, there placing four brass and iron cannon and 12 soldiers and a lieutenant in command.

Prinz was just the man for the colony. He kept the criminal element in check, and although he moved slowly himself, the colonist took every task on the double.

In four years there were 183 colonists of three grades in New Gottenburg. Tobacco was the chief crop and export trade with Sweden was established. The directors of the Swedish West Indies Co. were beginning to realize something on their investment at last.

Prinz was a natural for his job. He did not concentrate on one item. True, tobacco raisers were further encouraged by having their taxes exempt for 10 years.

Prinz established a grist mill on "Kara Kung," what is now known as Crum Creek. He wanted to start saw mills at the various falls in the backland, but could neither get saws nor experienced operators for the project. Prinz complained to the home office on this defection.

Built First Yacht

He built himself a huge boat propelled by oars in which he made water trip inspections to his domain. A large manor house was built of logs and all facilities necessary for a permanent colony was established.

On the other hand Prinz had some drawbacks, all nested in his own rough brawling character. He was rude and insolent to all visitors and handled Dutch and English colonizing efforts on the Delaware with an iron hand.

When emissaries of the Dutch Co. came to see Prinz he sent them packing "bloody and bruised."

One of the English colonists came to remonstrate about his and his associates treatment at the hands of Prinz's henchmen. He afterwards wrote that Prinz cursed and swore at the English delegation, called them thieves and renegades, and took personal action against their Indian interpreter, one John Woolen.

Clapped in Arms

Poor John was clapped into arms. What a sight it must have been to see 400 pounds of infuriated Swedish dignity jumping up and down in high rage, then, puffing and snorting, bending his huge bulk to the floor to personally fasten the irons on Woolen's legs.

Romance creeps into the yellowed pages of diaries and notes of the times. Johan had a daughter, Armigart who married one John Pappegoya, a bearer of dispatches for Prinz to the homeland.

After Prinz really established the Swedish colony, he had continual fights with the directors back in Sweden, and because he couldn't get all he desired, even though the gold was now running back into the directors hands, he sailed for Sweden 12 years after

he arrived to plead his case in person.

As Prinz left in 1653 he appointed his son-in-law, John Pappegoya as temporary governor.

Never Returned

The old fire-eater never returned. When he reached Sweden his colonizing success had eradicated his former military disgrace, and he was made a general, and later governor of the District of Jonkop. He died as he lived, actively—falling from a horse in 1663. The line died out as he had no sons. Armigart in this country is prominently involved in the early land titles of Chester.

On May 21, 1654 John Claudius Rising stepped off the "Eagle" to be assistant governor to Prinz, but as the old man had sailed home, he took command from Pappegoya. This was a mistake.

Rising in his first official action, raided the Dutch fort Cassimir, when the Dutch captain asked a

few hours to consider the Swede's surprising demand of surrender. Rising named it Fort of Holy Trinity and had it reconstructed under the command of Peter Lindstrom, an engineer.

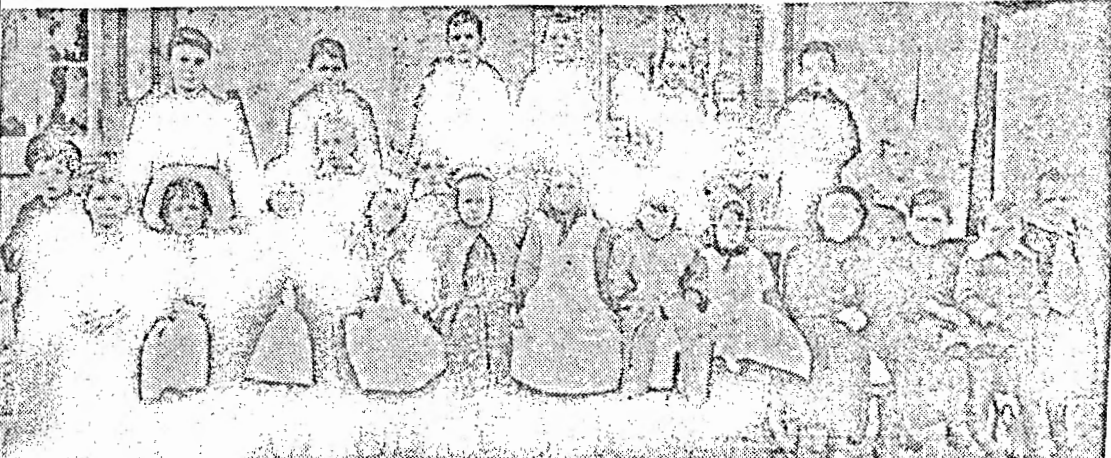
The capture of Fort Cassimir riled the Dutch when the news got home.

Stuyvesant Takes Action

An equally sturdy character was running the Dutch colony of New Amsterdam, now New York, one peg-legged character, Peter Stuyvesant. He had seen Prinz's progress, and had wanted the home office to authorize the construction of a fort at New Castle.

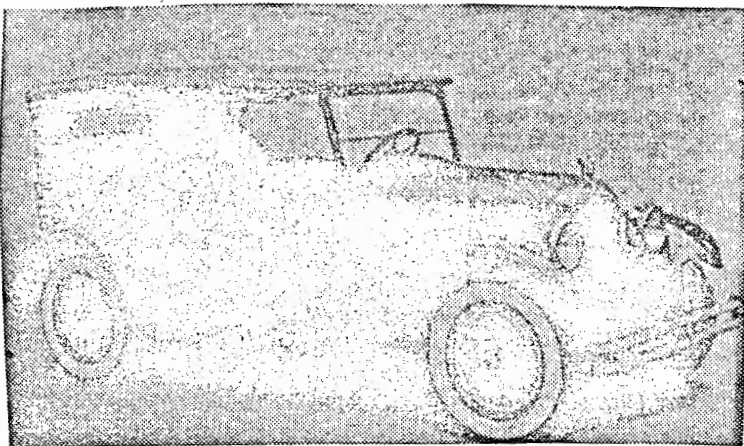
After the news of Fort Cassimir the government gave Stuyvesant a guarded permission to proceed, but that was all the Dutch governor needed. While the Swedes were placidly unaware of the new threat Rising's action had caused, Stuyvesant collected an expeditionary

Continued on Following Page



OAK GROVE SCHOOL—This is a class from the Oak Grove School, 24th street, in the early 1890s (1892-1894). Pictured left to right are: Back row, Miss Margaret Taylor, teacher; Conrad Scott, Robert Peek, unknown, Lewis McCain, Frank Graham and Harry Graham; second row standing, Ernest Dunn, John Dyson, Alfred Bartlett, Alfred Johnson, Charles Cook, Bill Stiff, Pearce Howard, Clarence Burton; front row seated, Miss Pilkington, May Ashton, Lillie Booth, May Canavan, next two unknown, Helen Bruton, Cecilia Graham, Bertha Dyson, unknown, and Thomas Cook. Jane P. Baker belonged in the group but was absent on the day the picture was taken.

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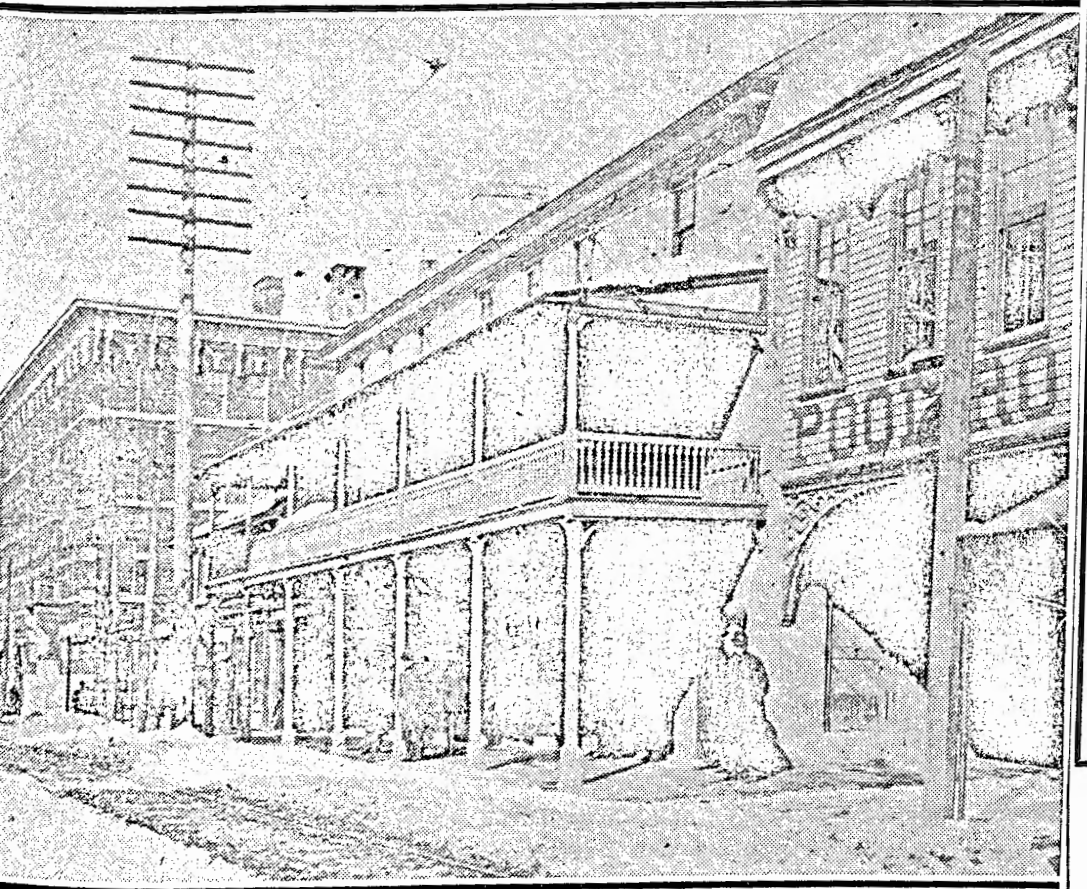
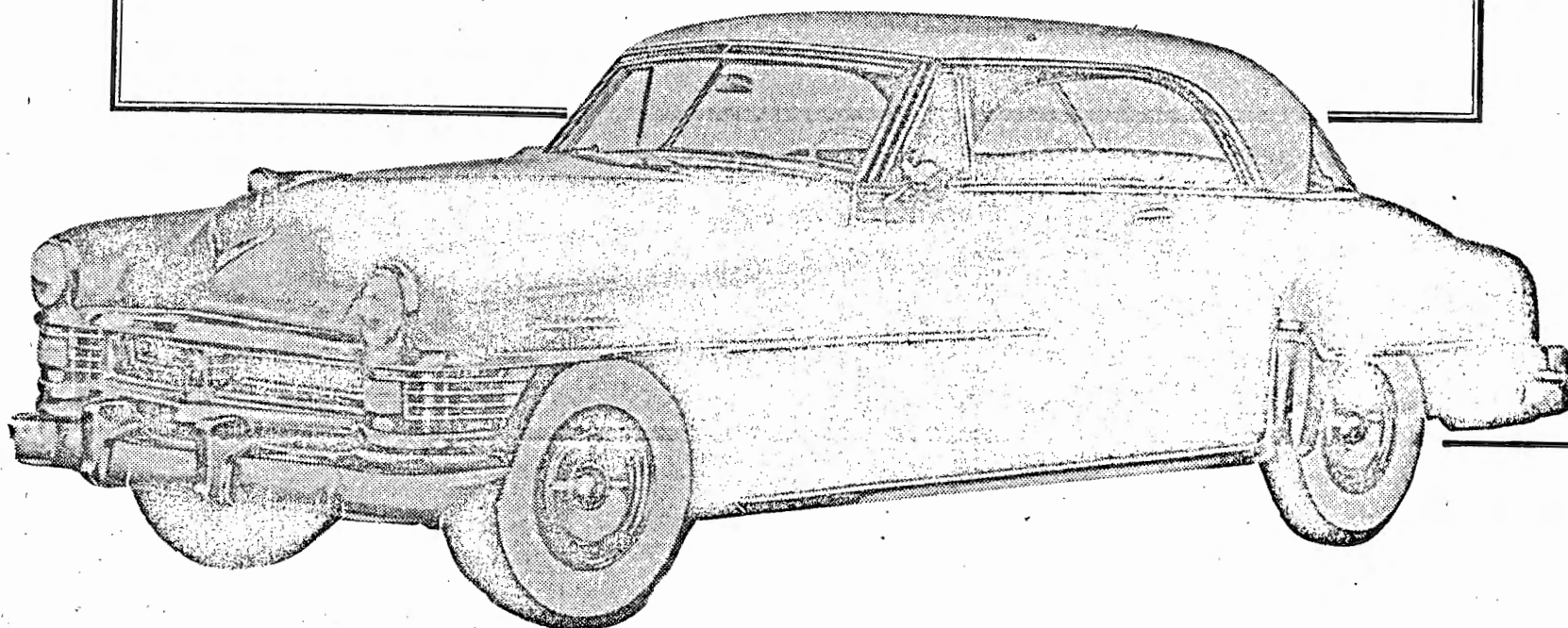
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WASHINGTON HOUSE and Cambridge Hotel as they looked prior to the erection of the Washington Theatre. Driveway on the right was the entrance to stables in the rear of the hotel. The Cambridge Hotel is shown at the left. This later was remodeled to become home of Cambridge Trust Co.

County's Background Dates From Early U. S. Settler

Area's History Precedes Penn Landing Here

Continued from Preceding Page

force of seven vessels and 600 men, and sent it to the Delaware.

On the morning of September 9, 1654, the ships anchored off Fort Cassimir. The fort captain refused to talk with Stuyvesant's lieutenant emissary, but by then the Dutch had landed and established a beachhead. The Swedes capitulated.

Then Stuyvesant's forces approached Fort Christiana, and took this outpost, then moved up to Tinicum Island. There a siege of 14 days occurred, the Dutch destroying the countryside, stripping Swedish settlers to the skin and forcing them into the wilderness.

County Area Plundered

This plundering ravaged the area now occupied by Delaware County. Rising complaints to Stuyvesant about the actions of the Dutch.

"Your Honor's troops have behaved here as if they were in the country of their bitterest enemy, as the plundering of Tornaborg, Upland, (Chester) Finland (near Upland), and Princetown (Tinicum) and other places more clearly proves (not to speak of the deeds done about Fort Christiana) where the females have partly been dragged out of their houses by force, whole buildings torn down, even hauled away; oxen, cows, pigs and other animals daily slaughtered in large numbers; even the horses were not spared but shot wantonly, the plantations devastated, and everything thereabouts treated in such a way that our victuals have been mostly spoiled or lost somehow."

It was necessary for the directors of the Dutch company to order Stuyvesant to occupy the New Gottenburg fort with 10 soldiers to insure the safety of the Swedes, "now", as the Dutchmen admitted, "our subjects." This was in December of 1656.

There was an effort to collect the Swedish settlers into villages, either existing at the time or to be erected at Upland, Passayonck, Finland, Kinghsessing and other places, but it failed.

Even the energy of William Beekman, appointed vice-director of the company's colony on Oct. 23, 1658, moved the Swedes. One of the notable persons who resisted was Armigart Pappegoya.

Affairs Mismanaged

The affairs of the Delaware were badly mismanaged, and a doom to the Dutch settlement and its great new conquest was forming in England at this time.

The home company put the pressure on Stuyvesant to visit the Delaware River area personally to clear up the complaints of the Swedes. On May 8 Stuyvesant was at Tinicum.

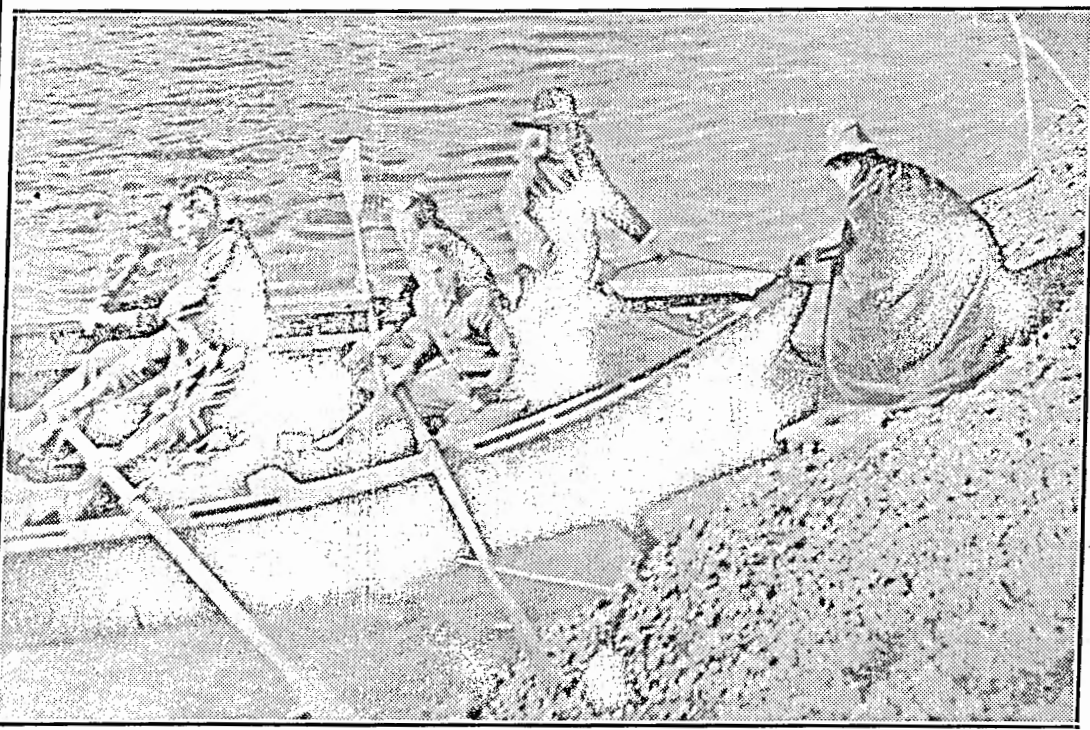
As the Dutch West India Co. was greatly in debt to the City of Amsterdam, there was a period from Dec. 22, 1663 until the British took over, when this entire Delaware River area was a colony of the great Dutch seaport.

But not for long. The British never agreed that by mere occupancy the Dutch and the Swedes had title to the river area.

The York Grant

Charles II, was on England's throne, and on March 12, 1664, he granted his brother James, Duke of York and Albany, the areas now covered by the states of New York and New Jersey, and a short time later the Delaware area.

Although they may have been inactive for many years, the British moved swiftly enough now. The Duke fitted out an expedition of



PENN'S LANDING REENACTED—Two hundred and fifty years after the landing of William Penn at Chester, the event was reenacted Oct. 28, 1932 during a commemorative pageant in Deshong Park. George W. Pedlow, then principal of Chester High School, impersonated the noted Quaker. He is pictured above leaving a small boat in the park to participate in the pageant. More than 15,000 residents and school children were assembled in the park to see the colorful and impressive ceremonies. Indians and settlers in costume were on hand to greet Penn.

City Streets Department Headed by Dr. John P. Nolan

The department of streets and public improvements is concerned principally with construction and maintenance of thoroughfares and the operation of the sewage system.

In the first postwar years the department undertook an ambitious repaving program. Most of the principal thoroughfares were resurfaced.

In the past year the department has started an extensive paving program. A good bit of the project concerns wide alleys, which have become public thoroughfares due to constant use.

The sewage system also has been marked for improvement and extension.

Areas in the 1st ward which heretofore have been denied this service are the chief beneficiaries of the installation, while improvements in the 8th street line west of Sprout street will halt pollution of Chester River from that area.

The department also is responsible for operation of the sewage disposal plant. Millions of gallons of sewage are treated at the plant annually before the matter is pumped into the Delaware River.

Street cleaning is another function handled by the department. Squads of "white wings" daily tour the streets to remove debris.

In the last four years the department



DR. JOHN P. NOLAN
Director of Streets

ment has acquired a lot of mechanical equipment—sweepers, snow loaders, leaf loaders—to handle an increasing burden without additional personnel.

Dr. John P. Nolan is the present director of the department. He also is the Republican nominee for city treasurer in November.

(Christiana) without a shot being fired. When called upon to surrender the Dutch magistrates agreed but not the soldiers nor their commander, D'Hinoyossa.

Carr proceeded then to raise the fort with naval gunfire, and his soldiers plundered the country side. Many of the Dutch were sold as slaves to plantation owners in Virginia, and the Negro slaves of the Dutch were distributed among the captors.

Nicolls Ruled Well

Colonel Nicolls administration was excellent. The Swedes were received from the yoke of the Dutch, and even the Dutch settlers were pleased to get out from under Stuyvesant's tyranny.

Nicolls was replaced in May 1667 by Col. Francis Lovelace, an equally good administrator. The Indians became a problem in 1671, and this region had a taste early in its history of preparing for sudden raids.

The inhabitants were ordered to thrash their grain early, and take

their families and livestock to better protected areas.

First Military Formed

For the first time in the history of the county citizens were formed into military companies. Prior to this time the fighting on an organized basis had been done by professionals.

When news of several Indian murders reached Lovelace, he ordered that several companies of soldiers should be organized in the area now occupied by the county.

Every man between the ages of 16 and 60 capable of bearing arms should be provided with powder and bullets. Block houses were erected, and grain trade was restricted to provide supplies for the colony in the event of an attack.

All out war was prevented by the Indians themselves who eventually brought the guilty parties to justice. The Indian sachems guaranteed the safety of the colonists and the threat passed by.

The Dutch Return

Then matters took another turn. England had declared war with France against the United Belgic Provinces in 1672, and on July 30, 1673 the colony of New York and the Delaware River dependency was recaptured by the Dutch fleet under the command of Admiral Evertsen.

Capt. Anthony Colve was commissioned Governor-General of "New Netherlands" and Peter Aricks was commander of the Delaware settlements.

The second Dutch period of government was short lived. At the treaty of peace signed Feb. 9, 1674 the province reverted to the Duke of York again. Capt Edmund Carr was appointed commander of the Delaware settlements by Major Edmund Andros, the new governor, and on Sept. 25, 1676, the laws promulgated by the Duke of York became the law of this section of the colony.

Chester is beginning to form at this period, for in 1675 Robert Wade, the first member of the Religious Society of Friends known to be a local resident, purchased some land at what is now Front and Penn street from Gov. Printz's daughter Armigart Pappegoya.

Essex House

Here Wade erected what has since become famous in local history as the "Essex House", now occupied by a luncheon room.

Wade bought the land, then sailed for England, returning to the Delaware with his wife Lydia on Nov. 23, 1675.

A court of Quarter Sessions was established under the Duke of York

This'll Make Mouth Taste Like An Old Shoe

A 1779 medical prescription, which may have been tried by some brave residents of Chester, came from the recipe books of Captain Davis Bevin, of the brigantine Holker.

This Recipe for a Sore Mouth was: To a gill of vinegar add a spoonful of honey and 10 or 12 sage leaves; set these on a few coals in a clean earthen cup and let it boil a little; then burn the inner sole of an old shoe that has been lately worn, which when burnt to a coal, rub to a fine powder; take out the sage leaves and add a thimble full of powder, with half as much allum powdered. Stop it close in a bottle and wash your mouth twice a day, after breakfast and after supper. It seldom fails to cure in a few days and will fasten teeth loosened by the scurvy.

at Upland (Chester) on Sept. 25, 1676.

On March 4, 1681, Charles II of England, in payment for a debt of 16,000 pounds he owed Admiral William Penn, signed the great charter, giving the enormous tract of land now known as the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the admiral's son, William.

Then commenced Penn's great colorizing experiment. Immediately William Penn asked his first cousin William Markham to journey to the colony as deputy governor.

Markham Sails

It is believed that Markham shipped on the "John and Sarah" from London, under the command of Capt. Henry Smith, and the new governor was in New York on June 15, 1681.

By August 3, Markham was in Upland (Chester) and selected the members of his council. It is believed that Markham was a guest of Robert Wade in the Essex House as he organized the colony. He selected nine residents, all of whom are believed to have lived within the present boundaries of Delaware County.

The members were Robert Wade, Morgan Drew, William Woodmanse, William Warner, Thomas Fairman, James Sandilands, William Clayton, Otto Ernst Cock and Lasse Cock.

Boundary Argument

It is a matter of interest to know that for almost a century the controversy over the boundary lines between the lands of William Penn and Lord Baltimore waged bitterly. It was settled by a decree of Lord Chancellor Hardwick on the so-called Mason and Dixon line.

The battle started genially, and ended with a showing of arms. At one time Charles, Lord Baltimore stood on a ship off Robert Wade's house and argued with Markham

that according to Baltimore's instruments, this area was part of the Maryland proprietary.

According to Henry Graham Ashmead, whose history of Delaware County must stand as a definitive work, Isaac Taylor and Thomas Pierson were the surveyors who traced the circular line on the south by a circle drawn at 12 miles distance from New Castle northwards and westwards into the beginning of the 40th degree of north latitude.

This occurred in 1701. In any event the celebrated controversy rests today and the "Mason and Dixon" line later came to be the boundary in a dispute of quite a different nature.

3 Counties Added

William Penn had acquired the three southern counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, which comprise the present state of Delaware, and on Aug. 30, 1682, he stepped aboard the ship "Welcome" at Deal, and the skipper, Robert Greenaway, weighed the anchor of the 300-ton ship and sailed for Pennsylvania.

With Penn, who was a member of the Religious Society of Friends, were about 100 close friends, Quakers from Sussex County, England.

Ocean trips were perilous events. Thirty of the passengers died of smallpox at sea, and it was not

until Oct. 27, 1682, that it came dropped anchor at New Castle, Delaware.

With customary pomp and ceremony, Penn took possession of the ship sailed up the river, ping anchor off Robert house just south of the mouth of Chester River on October 27, 1682.

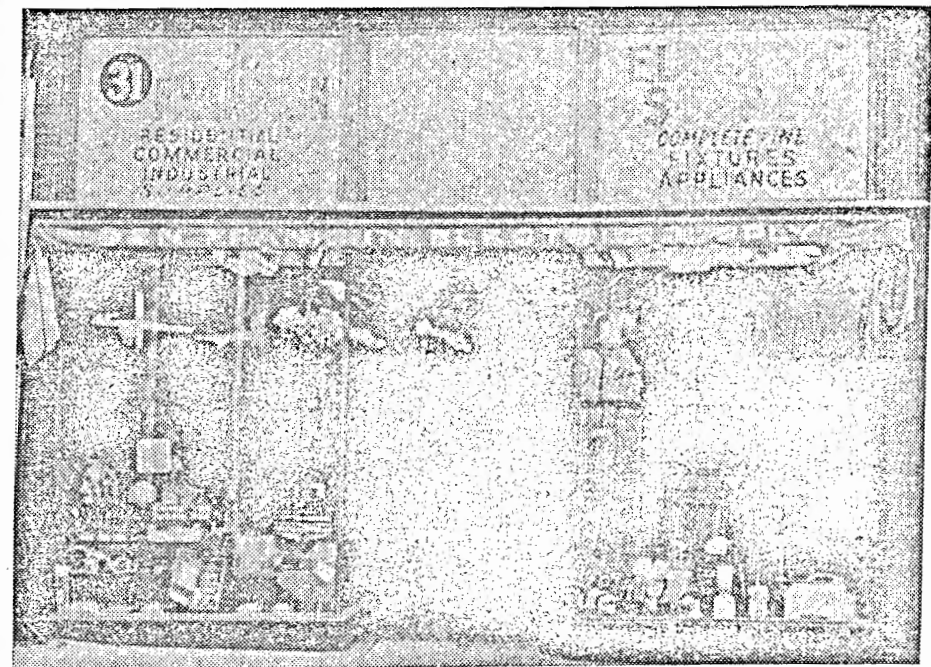
Penn Arrives Here

It is alleged that Penn, landing at Upland, turned friend Thomas Pearson, asked what the place should be called. Pearson is said to have

Continued on Following



SELLING FIRST PENN STAMPS—Early on the morning of Oct. 24, 1932, William F. Delehanty, manager of Delaware County Chamber of Commerce, looked on while John K. Hagerty, Chester master, sold the first William Penn commemorative postage stamps to William Ward Jr., mayor of Chester. Those following in line were: Harry A. Lee, chairman of the program committee of Chester St. Club; William L. Gibson, designer of the official Chamber of Commerce cachet, which was applied each envelope mailed on the first day of sale of the Penn stamp; James H. Baxter (partially hidden), postmaster of the Chester Times, the original sponsor of the William Penn stamp; F. Lewis S. fellow, superintendent of mails at Chester postoffice; Edward T. Ferry, local philatelist, and E. Diamant, a director of the Chamber of Commerce. The stamp clerk at the old Chester Postoffice and Welsh streets was George Riggs. The stamps, a block of four, were placed on the envelope in the mayor's hands and were the first of the new stamps to be cancelled. The stamps were sold that first only where Penn had touched on his arrival—Chester, New Castle, Del., and Philadelphia. They sold throughout the country the next day. At a formal opening of Chester Stamp Club's annual exhibition held Nov. 4 and 5, 1932, the stamps were presented to the Delaware County Historical Society.



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We take pleasure in saluting the Chester Times which today reminds us that we have something to shoot for here at Ben Franklin. At our present rate, we, too, seem certain to celebrate 75 years in Chester.

PHONES: 3-1639—3-0204

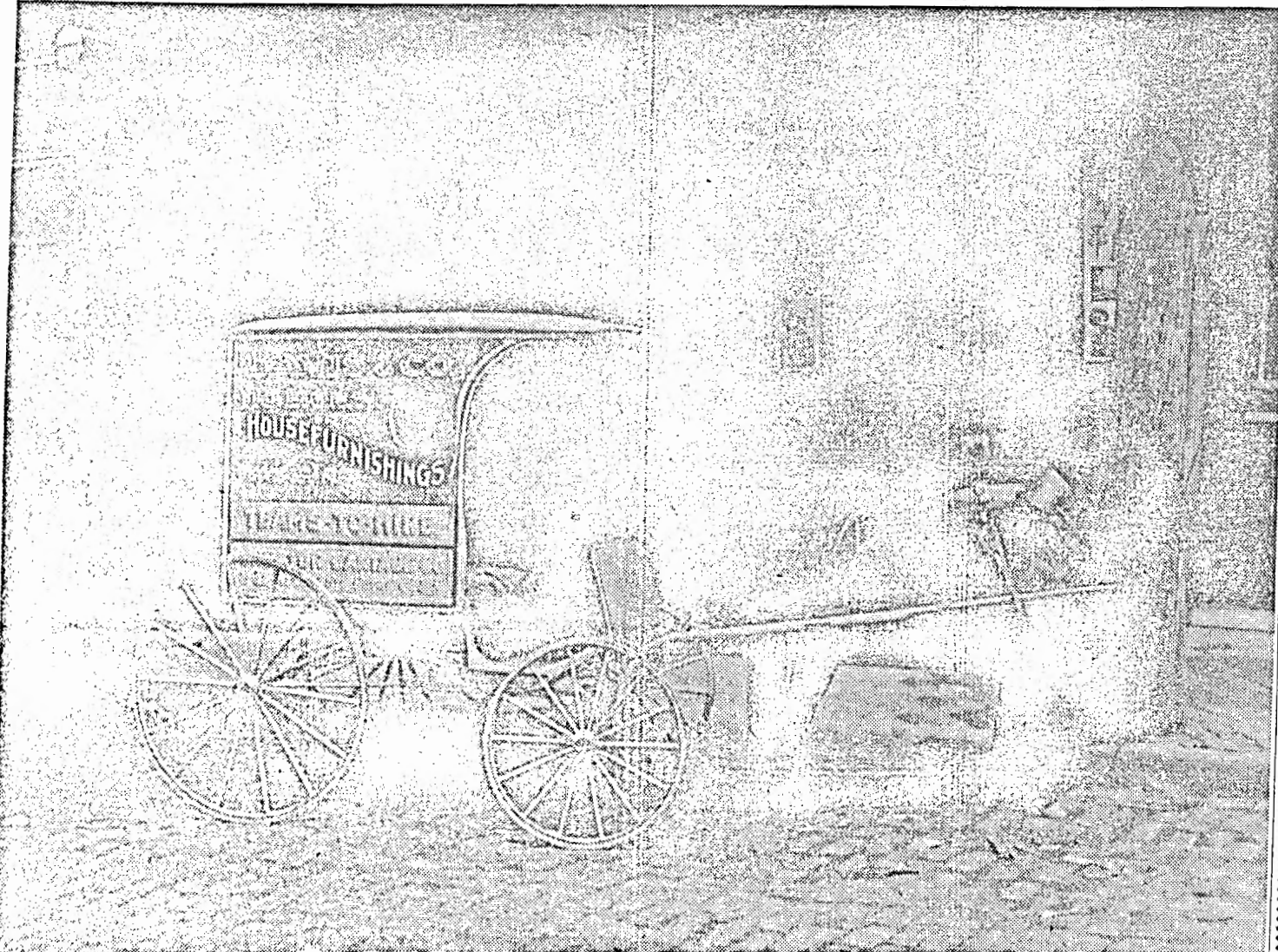
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CHESTER, PENNA.



REMEMBER DAVEY DAVIS' STORE?—David (Davey) Davis operated his "housefurnishings" store at 110 E. 6th st., where Alexander's floor covering store is now. It was always a treat for youngsters to go with their parents to shop at Davey's, for the store was a conglomeration of almost everything one could think of. It might take old Davey a little while to find what you wanted, but after climbing onto chairs, up ladders and blowing the dust off a dozen or more boxes, he had it. The store carried agate and tinware, crockery, galvanized ware, furniture, seeds, plants and hundreds of other items. In the picture above, the Davis delivery wagon and horse stand in front of the store.

County's Background Dates From Early U. S. Settlers

Area's History Precedes Penn Landing Here

Continued from Preceding Page

Settled Chester "in remembrance of the city from whence he came". This naming has been disputed, but in any event, Upland became Chester, and remained so to this day. It gave its name to the great Chester County, which later was split into two, forming Delaware and Chester Counties.

Three weeks after Penn disembarked from a small boat in front of Wade's home, (legend says the boat was tied to a Holly tree at a spot now marked by a stone monument) the new proprietor issued a proclamation for an election.

Elect Assembly

The voting was to select a general assembly to convene at Chester on Dec. 4. The proclamation was dated November 18, and the election was scheduled for November 20. The order was sent to the sheriff's of the several colonies.

The assembly met at Chester on December 4, and Nicholas Moore of Philadelphia county was named chairman. The first two days the delegates were involved in a contested election, and on the third day they received the "printed laws" and "written laws or constitution" from Penn.

Meanwhile the three southern counties were formally annexed, and provisions for the naturalization of the Swedes, Finns and the Dutch agreed to.

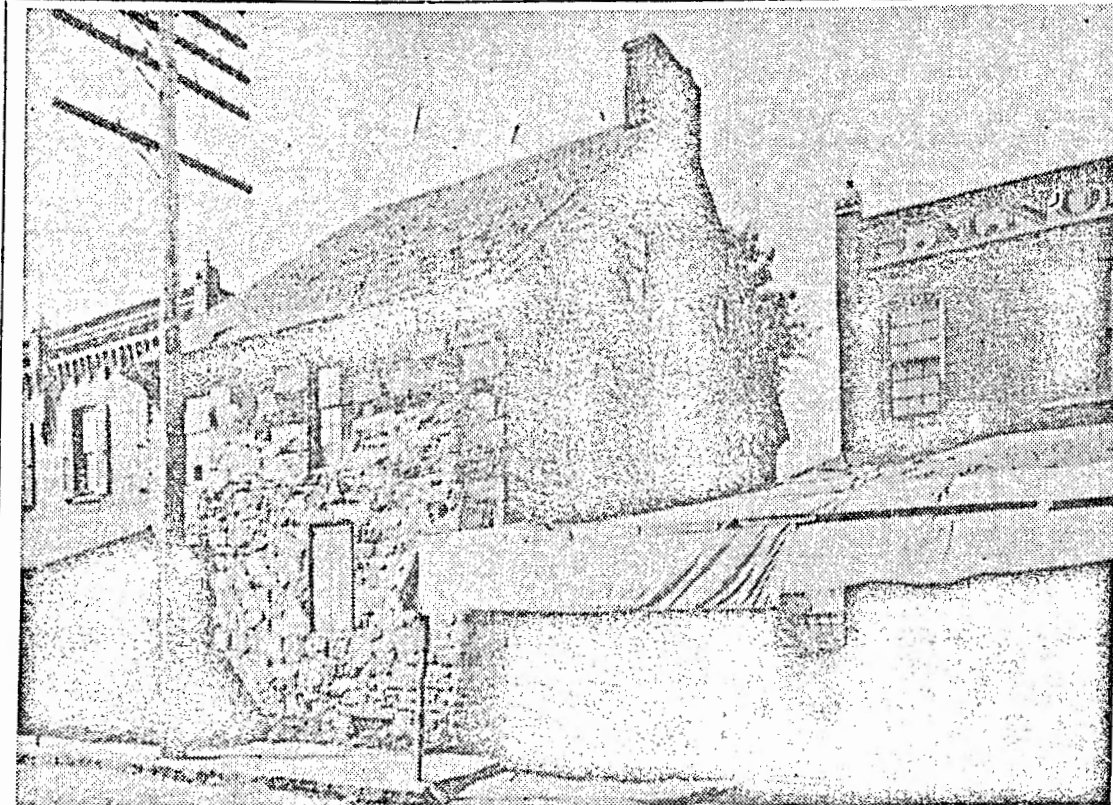
The "printed laws" were those agreed to in England, and the written laws were 61 of the 90 laws given the Assembly by Penn which that body passed.

Place of Meeting

Where this meeting took place is a historical dispute. Some say it took place in the structure that occupied the north west corner of 2d street and Edgmont avenue.

Dr. George Smith, a historian of the county in the Civil War period, places the meeting house in the old "House of Defense" on the eastern side of Edgmont avenue above 2d street.

Asmead thinks it took place in James Sandelands double-house at Edgmont avenue and Third street. The early assembly, finished approving Penn's laws, (not one of which is in effect today) and then wanted to go home. The speaker thought it improper without asking Penn's wishes, and the proprietor



EARLY JAIL AND COURTHOUSE—This old building was located on Edgmont avenue above 2d street, and was built in 1695 and torn down in 1907. The old court was held on the second floor and the prisoners were jailed on the first floor. It was used as such until 1724 when the courthouse and jail were moved to the east on 4th street near Market. The cellar windows were barred. A lane or public passageway connected the creek landing with Edgmont avenue.

agreed, stating the group should meet again in 21 days.

Play Hookey

This they failed to do, and at the next regular assembly in Philadelphia, the speaker reproved several members for neglecting their duties.

What did Penn find in Chester as he wandered about its few houses?

The town had commenced, under European ownership, as a tobacco plantation in 1644, the possession of the Swedish West Indies Co. Joran Kyn or Keen had been born in Sweden in 1620, and was one of the soldier companions of the Governor Printz, as a matter of fact his body guard.

He selected the areas between Ridley and Chester creeks, and received a land patent from the Swedish Government when the early settlers began to desire territory.

Keens Property

His property extended inland from the river to about where Crozer Theological Seminary is today. When Printz returned to Sweden, Keen was discharged from the army at his own request and became a farmer.

The land on the west bank of the

Elwyn Training School Established in 1852

"Elwyn Training School is a private institution for the care of mentally defective children. Located on Baltimore pike, west of Media, it was established in 1852.

There are 19 major buildings, including nine dormitories, school, shop buildings and a 50-bed hospital. The school has a capacity of 1155.

Chester creek as it was then known, down to Marcus Hook was granted to Queen Christina of Sweden to Capt. John Amundson Besk on Aug. 20, 1653.

For some reason not explained, Captain Besk did not occupy the land and it got in the hands of Armigart Printz Pappagoya.

Chester was not an important place at first. However, it seemed to become well settled between 1646 and 1648, where some houses were built but no fortifications.

The Indians called the site Mecoponacka, the Swedes, Upland, the Dutch Oplandt and the English varied for many years between the names Upland and Chester, despite

the apparent finality of Pearson's choice.

Indian Residents

The Indian tribes that occupied the area were said to have been the Okehockings, and their name, also written "Meechoppenackhan" is said to have meant "the stream along which large potatoes grow."

The Indians were removed to a tract deep in the county by William Penn in 1702.

It is said that soon after Penn arrived he sent for James Sandelands (the elder) (Sandelands was Joran Keen's son-in-law) to discuss the formation of the capitol of the new commonwealth.

They could not agree. Sandelands attempted to strike some shrewd land deals with Penn, and William decided to move his establishment further up the river.

A look at the map of Chester as Penn knew it in 1701, prepared by Chester's authority of old and new surveys and boundaries, Chester F. Baker, shows the Sandelands name in many blocks of property.

Tried to Recall Penn

Sandelands' son saw the error of the old dispute, and tried to correct it in 1700 by offering land to Penn for the purpose of estab-

lishing the seat of government here, but it was too late.

The first street laid out is said to have been Edgmont avenue, first called Chester street then Front street.

Penn left the colony and returned in November, 1699. He issued a charter to the borough of Chester which was effective on the 31st of October, 1701.

As a consequence, this year marks the 250th anniversary of the borough, and it will be appropriately marked by the Delaware County Historical Society next month.

Grows Slowly

The borough grew slowly. In 1733 it had 120 houses. Most of the houses were scattered, and were two or three stories high, made of stone.

Even as late as 1836 the town is reported to have had no more than 140 dwellings. However, it was an important section, as the seat of government for the affair of Chester County.

In 1713 the inhabitants petitioned the governor for the rights of a free port of entry, but nothing was done. As a matter of fact over a century later, in 1836, they again asked to be made a free port, and if this were accomplished

asked permission to build a railroad from the piers at the river front to the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad which runs along the same 6th street course it maintains today.

A great religious revival, one of many that swept over all the colonies, struck Chester in 1739 in the person of the Rev. George Whitefield. It is said that 7000 persons collected here to hear his message.

Taverns Plentiful

Granaries were built, a bakery established and other necessities provided for. As a seat of justice the town became important, and associated enterprises, such as taverns and hotels were plentiful.

Great men in the colonies called Chester their home. David Lloyd was chief justice of the commonwealth in the early 1700's. He lies almost forgotten today in the Friends Burial Grounds on Edgmont above 6th street, close to the foundations of the Lincoln store.

The old House of Defense, previously referred to is believed to have been used as the court house until Jasper Yeates, chief Burgess of Chester, ordered it pulled down in 1703.

Previous to 1683 it appears that there was no place for the detention of prisoners, and the third courthouse (the first is said to have been at the inn of one Neeles Laerson at about 2d street and Edgmont avenue back in 1676) was constructed about 1684 to 1685.

Pendle Hill School Is Quaker Center

Pendle Hill, on Plush Mill road in Wallingford, is a small Quaker center for religious and social study.

There are four buildings housing about 60 students and staff members. Persons come from many parts of the world—some for a week and some for a year—to study the teachings of the Society of Friends.

It is more than a school as its members try not only to find a theoretical solution to problems but also to live the kind of community life which leads to practical solutions.

Pendle Hill offers its facilities to other groups working on social or religious problems who wish to hold small conferences or training institutes. Thirty different groups met at Pendle Hill last year—labor unions, business men, college students, church groups and branches of the American Friends Service Committee.

and a jail house was built at the same time presumably on the west side of Edgmont avenue.

Fourth Courthouse

The fourth courthouse was built on the west side of Edgmont avenue across from the House of Defense, (about 256 feet from the southwest corner of Edgmont avenue and 3d street). The jail was in the cellar.

The fifth courthouse is the reconstructed structure on Market street below 5th which today houses the Delaware County Historical Society, and the layout of the old courtroom as it was back in the 1700's. It was built in 1724.

Thus was Chester as the colonies quickened to their phenomenal growth and entered into the pre-revolutionary war days with the city the center of official and business activity of the great county of Chester, one of three that at that time made up Penn's Woods.

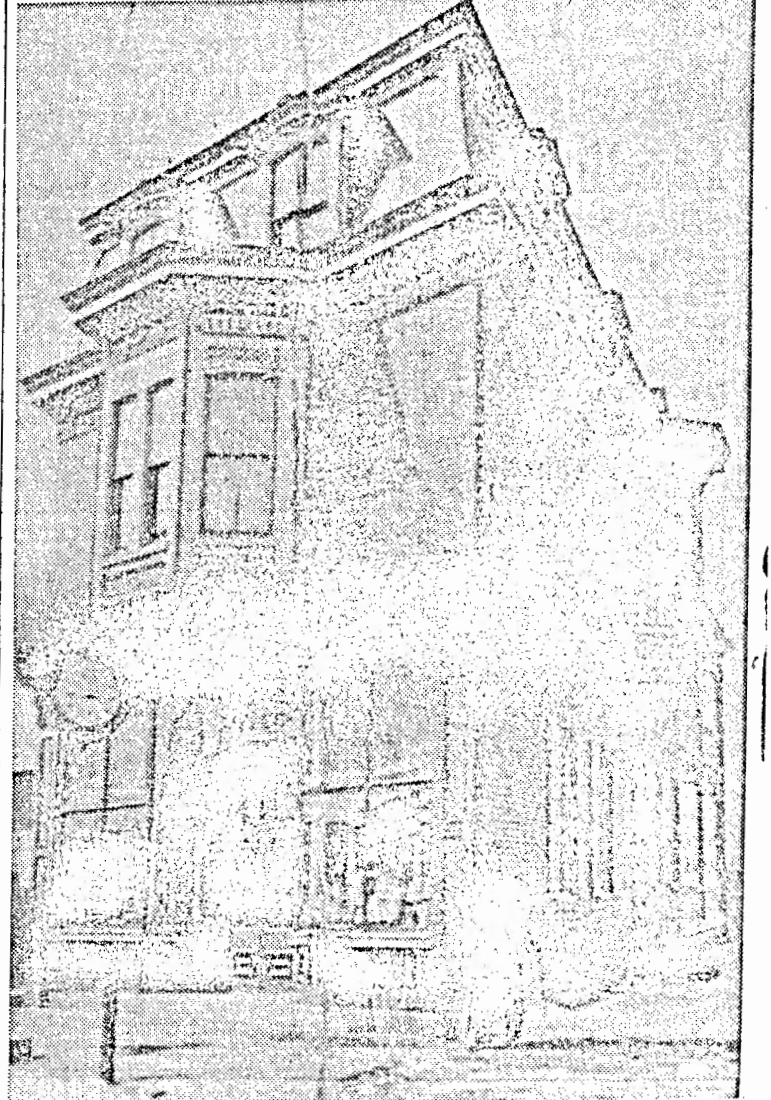
Busy Port in 1701

Chester in 1701 was the busiest port between the colonies of New York and Virginia.

Before the area became the domain of William Penn, and Pennsylvania was born, it was possible to list the vessels that came to the Delaware River shore with little difficulty . . . for the visits were comparatively rare.

News of Penn's new colony, his popular laws and the general liberal and inviting attitude of the Proprietor, soon attracted many immigrants.

It was natural that a large number of members of the Religious Society of Friends would come to this outpost of Quakertown, where



JACOB PYEWELL STORE—One of the pioneer jewelers and watchmakers of Chester 75 years ago was Jacob Pyewell, whose store and home was on the southwest corner of 7th street and Edgmont avenue. The site is now occupied by Collins' clothing store. The view along the 7th street side of the store shows the open areas of the 7th and Sprout street area, since built up as the city moved west toward Chester River.

in a free land the tenets of the sect could be explored without conflict with established tradition of Europe.

Chester Was Known

The only place in the area that had a name known to Europeans was Chester. As a consequence boatload after boatload stopped off Robert Wade's home. Many spoke with the influential Quaker and received aid in their plans for settlement.

Today travelers flock to large hotels when they have no roots and there make plans for the future.

In those days there were taverns, which had rooms for wayfarers. Even these taverns were not plentiful enough in Chester to accom-

modate the influx of Europeans, so private homes were thrown open to guests.

As a consequence tavern owners became the better known persons in the colony. The fact that liquor was sold there was of no consequence to the moral convictions of the immigrants.

Then Chester was the legal center of Chester County. Where the court met, there would the county residents gather on stated occasions. Many traveled long distances from the backwoods, several days' journey for some, and had to stay over until their special pleas were handled.

In the days between the assumption of rule by Penn and the be-

Continued on Following Page

THE "PAST TENSE" FRAMED . . .

Meet the 1926 Pontiac. It WAS great in its day.

It is easily discernible that Pontiac has made tremendous advances in the 25 years since then. The pictures tell you so.

But pictures don't tell you what you can only know from driving a Pontiac. You can only feel the smoothness of a Pontiac ride when you are cruising along the highways. You can only know how easy the Pontiac is to drive when you are behind the wheel yourself. You can only accept our claim of economy when you note your lessened fuel consumption. And you can only see how sleek, and shiny, and modern a Pontiac is when you see the real thing. Don't trust this photograph!

You really ought to drive the new Pontiac yourself. Its performance will tell you again and again that dollar for dollar you can't beat a Pontiac!

Finest Service Center in Chester.

C. R. LOUGHEAD, Inc.

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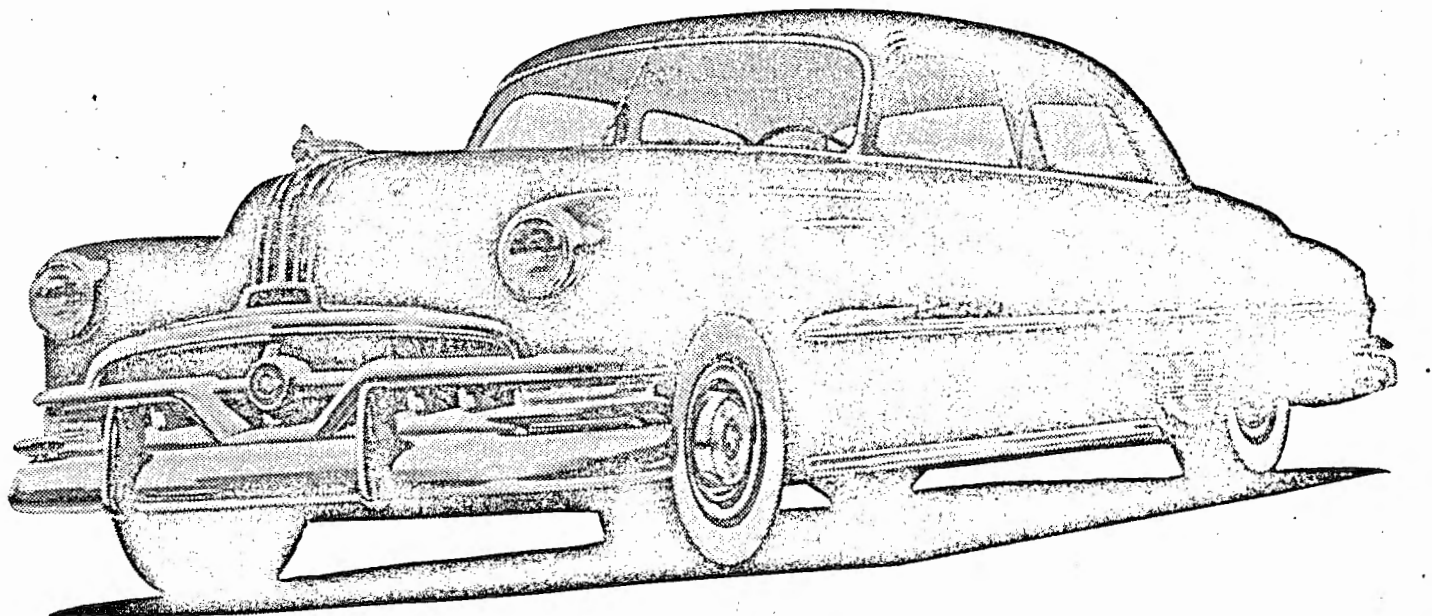
1926

ELEVENTH AND EDGMONT

CHESTER, PA.

1951

★ 25 YEARS WITH PONTIAC ★



County's Background Dates From Early U. S. Settler

Area's History Precedes Penn Landing Here

Continued from Preceding Page

gining of the unrest that led to the Revolutionary war. Chester was busy with the affairs of the new citizens, and the establishment and prosperity of the colony.

It is natural that the records are not too complete, nor is there much in the nature of a regular chronological list of significant happenings.

In a short history of this nature there is little space for original research. Much of the happenings have been recorded in the histories written by Dr. George Smith in 1862 and in Henry Graham Ashmead's history published in 1884.

Atmosphere of Times

A sampling of events will give the atmosphere of Chester in these times, however.

For instance, in 1729 the Chester Monthly Meeting of Friends renewed its fight against the buying and selling of slaves, and the meeting "directs its representatives to lay before the quarterly meeting, that as they were by discipline prevented from fetching or importing Negro slaves from their own country, whether it is not reasonable we should not be restricted from buying them when imported . . ."

Later speedy action by the quarterly meeting toward the abolition of slavery may have its origin right here in Chester. The first mission from the Roman Catholic Church to be established within the limits of Delaware County was at Ivy Mills, Concord Township, about 1730.

Application was made to the commission in 1747 for a bridge over Chester Creek, with a request that the bridge be a draw or sliding type "for the convenience of sloops, shallops or other craft through the same."

It was decided by the thrifty townsfolk to just repair the bridge without the draw.

The citizens, particularly the unwar-like Quakers were alarmed by the governor's decree in 1747 that all persons capable of bearing arms should "forthwith provide themselves with a good firelock, bayonet and cartouch box and with sufficient quantity of powder and ball."

The occasion was the news that England had declared war on France. There was a fear of Indian reprisal, a common occurrence in the days when the frontier started at the Delaware River.

Indian Threat Dies

Fortunately the Indian threat was allayed by the diplomatic handling of the Indians by Governor George Thomas, a planter from Antigua, although the citizens of Chester had to supply men and money to the warfare.

When the governor left for England in 1747 Anthony Palmer was appointed guardian of the proprietary as president of the council. It was at this time that the city was alarmed with news that a privateer was in the Delaware River off New Castle with 100 French and Spanish cutthroats on board.

An effort was made at some rudimentary type of defense action but nothing came of it until the next year when the piratical depredations became more alarming.

Pirates were above New Castle. The British sloop-of-war Otter was out of action, undergoing repairs in Philadelphia.

In this emergency a home guard was organized, made up of volunteers who were called "Associators," and who furnished their own equipment.

The general appearance of the area is described by a visitor in 1750. The farmland was present of course, and the houses were spotted here and there, made of stone and wood, with a church and market place in the town.

The great trees that gave rise to the name of "Penn's Woods" were still dominant, but the colonists continued the practice of the Indians before them of burning off the woodland and the grassland annually. As a consequence the trees that survived the scorching stood alone and at spaced distances from each other.

In 1753 there were a few persons who spoke out against the English monarch, but the action was rendered unpopular by colonial justice.

'Seditious Words'

At the February term of the court in this year one John Bradley was convicted of "speaking seditious words," and was sentenced to stand

in the pillory one hour with the words, "I stand here for speaking seditious words against the best of kings" written in a large hand and placed on his back.

In addition he also received 21 lashes on his "bare back to be afflicted the same day."

In this same year the French invaded western Pennsylvania. The local Quakers, secure in the distance that separated them from Indian raiding parties, were nevertheless alarmed, for it meant war, and that meant some of the young men would "stray" by taking up arms.

Robert Hunter Morris of New Jersey became governor in October 1753, and he started his stormy period with the assembly. The Quakers had not yet withdrawn from holding public office and they had a majority in the assembly.

They would not vote money to the king for the specific purpose of carrying on the war with France. When, in reprisal, they were balked by Morris in issuing additional paper money, they put a rider on a tax bill to include the proprietary lands in the assessment.

Morris blamed Benjamin Franklin for the neat political maneuver, and Dr. Franklin said later, "His (Gov. Morris') administration was a continual battle, in which he labored hard to blacken the assembly, who wiped off his coloring as fast as he laid it on, and placed it in return thick upon his own face."

The persons that were recommended to the governor for licenses as Chester tavern keepers in 1757 included Aubrey Bevan, James Mather, David Cowpland and John Hanly. Bevan built the Pennsylvania Arms, known today as the Washington House.

A census of the members of the Roman Catholic Church was taken in 1757, and it was revealed that 120 lived in Chester, and 1365 in the entire province.

Indifferent to Kings

Chester County, (for most purposes, early actions include the town itself and the county at large) was late in proclaiming the accession of George III to the British Throne, trailing news of the death of George II which occurred on October 25, 1761, by three months. There seemed to be an indifference to the affairs of the monarchy long before the Revolution.

War with Spain was declared on January 4, 1762, and again Chester residents were concerned about a possible attack from the river.

It is interesting to note that the colony was concerned also about the tremendous increase in the importation of Negro slaves that year. Peace with France was concluded by the English and proclaimed in the colony some time later on Jan. 26, 1763. Peace with Spain followed soon afterward.

War had drained off a few young men, and quite a bit of money from the local inhabitants.

From 1763 matters between the colonies and the mother country became more and more tense. It cost money to wage war and the British government believed that the colonies should pay for the protection they had received from British soldiers and naval vessels.

While the local Quakers were fighting a new evil, lotteries, which seemed to have swept the province as a device to build churches, endow schools and construct bridges (the legislature had banned lotteries only to have the act repealed by the crown) news arrived of the stamp act.

British parliament passed the law providing for certain stamped duties in the American colonies. This was in 1765, and in October of that year the lid was flipped off the steaming cauldron of colonial resentment against the act when a vessel bringing a supply of the stamps passed Chester on its way to Philadelphia.

The law was so unpopular the British authorities could not enforce it. Never had the colonials become so violent in opposition to a crown action.

Children Buried In Wall Collapse

While workmen were engaged in digging the basement for an office for the mayor of Chester in 1866, one of the walls of the old prothonotary's office adjoining collapsed.

The three-month-old baby of Michael Biggans, occupant of the building, was asleep in a bed against the wall in the second story and was thrown into the cellar among a pile of debris.

The infant was unhurt in the 20-foot fall and another child sleeping in the same room was buried beneath broken bricks and plaster without suffering any harm.

Pre-Storm Lull

Some peace was restored when the stamp act was repealed on March 18, 1766, ushering in a few years of calm. The Quakers spoke out against dealing in slaves, intemperance and the sale of intoxicating drinks and lotteries in Chester and the surrounding area.

In 1767 the boundary line between Pennsylvania and Maryland was finally settled, based on Mason and Dixon's report.

In 1768 the commissioners and assessors pleased the residents by announcing, "after inspecting into the affairs of the county" (we find no necessity for raising a tax this year."

The lull in the disagreement between the colonies and England was just that . . . a lull . . . for the mother country maintained its right to tax the colonies.

In the mistaken belief that it was the amount of the stamp tax and

Old Road Named For George Sneath

Bridgewater road in Aston Township is also known to some as Sneath's road, but not all know how it came by that name.

The road apparently was named for George Sneath, who with Justina Harlan and Caleb Cobourn owned what was known as Sneath's Corner, which was formed by the road from Hinkson's Corner crossing Edgmont Great road at that point. This was back in 1816.

not the principle of "taxation without representation" that bothered the colonists, the parliament reduced five-sixths of the tax duties imposed on certain imported articles, in 1769.

Three pence per pound of tea was the duty that stood in 1770 when

parliament finally lifted all the duties.

We find some names in public life that were soon to assume greater importance. Anthony Wayne was an assessor and John Morton a justice of peace.

The lull came to an end, and the underlying discontent was revealed again in the colonies when the Boston Port Bill was passed. If the people of Boston could lose their liberties to the crown, it was obvious that the people of Chester could also.

Important Meeting

So on July 4, 1774, the freeholders and others, inhabitants of the county of Chester were asked to choose representatives to formulate policies of instruction for the new assembly which was scheduled to open on July 28.

They met, these representatives, Continued on Following Page



SEVENTH ST. NEWSSTAND—Celebrated as the only newsstand that covers an entire city (or triangle) this is a picture presumably taken of Smith's stand in the intersection of 7th street, 14th street and Welsh streets when it was George Jenkin's cigar store in the 80s. The old "house" as it was called, stands before the site of the present YMCA building on the northwest corner of 7th street and Edgmont avenue. It then housed the following business establishments (left to right): Mrs. S. A. Hammond's millinery store, Jacob Stewart's fish and oyster house and Joseph Jenkin's photographic store.



Here you see shoppers lined up in front of Staskin's Store on the Opening Day: Friday, the 13th, September, 1940. A crowd of this sort was more or less constant the whole day through. . . . In the inset at left Samuel Staskin, Proprietor, is shown with Mayor William E. Ward, as he officiated at the Opening Ceremonies.



WE'RE CELEBRATING

OUR ANNIVERSARY NEXT WEEK!

It was on a Friday 13th, September 1940—eleven years ago—that the late Mayor William Ward officiated at the Grand Opening of the new Staskin's Furniture Company.

It didn't take long for Staskin's to "catch on" in the community, for a discriminating public knew what it wanted . . . and discovered quickly that it could find what it wanted at Staskin's. Each year this reputation has grown—a reputation for highest quality merchandise at a price set with the customer's interests in mind—service as courteous and considerate as friends should be—and an easy credit plan that places a substantial value on the customer's word.

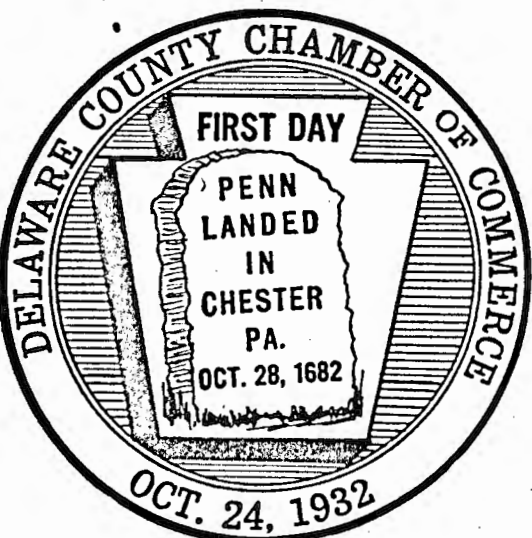
Samuel Staskin, the founder, was no newcomer to Chester when this store first opened. His local furniture experience started in 1920 with one of Chester's oldest furniture firms. In 1926 he established the Standard Coal Co. at 2nd and Palmer Streets and moved into larger operations at 2nd and Dock Streets 10 years later. After 5 years in this new location, he decided to return to his first love; FURNITURE—and, ably assisted by his two sons, Bernard and Eugene Staskin, this thriving young store is the result!

Staskin's has been a part of Chester for eleven years, and looks forward to celebrating its 75th Anniversary with Chester—like the Chester Times—in the distant years to come!

"BUY FROM STASKIN — CREDIT OR THE ASKIN"



Headquarters for CROSLLEY AND ADMIRAL Refrigerators - Radios - Television



OFFICIAL PENN CACHET—This cachet or stamp, designed for the Chamber of Commerce by William L. Gibson, was placed on the back of every envelope bearing a William Penn commemorative postage stamp on the first day of their sale at Chester postoffice—Oct. 24, 1932. They were eagerly sought by stamp collectors, and several hundred thousand envelopes were mailed out of Chester that day. The late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, then governor of New York, sent several envelopes to Chester for the stamp.

County's Background Dates From Early U. S. Settlers

Area's History Precedes Penn Landing Here

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and did more than speak their minds they acted. In a sense it was almost Chester's private declaration of independent thought.

These points were agreed upon:

1. The inhabitants do owe and will pay allegiance to the king.
2. It is the absolute right of every Englishman to have the free use of his property.
3. The act of parliament shutting the port of Boston is unconstitutional and "we consider our brethren at Boston as suffering in the common cause of America."

4. The protection of the liberties of America is an indispensable duty.

5. A continental congress should be formed to gain relief for the Bostonians.

6. The colonies should boycott all British merchandise until restrictive acts are removed.

7. A collection should be taken for the suffering people of Boston.

Strong Action for '74

The statement was much more involved, but this was the basis for 1774. Who signed this report? Among the many was the name of Anthony Wayne. Francis Johnson prepared the report as the clerk of the committee.

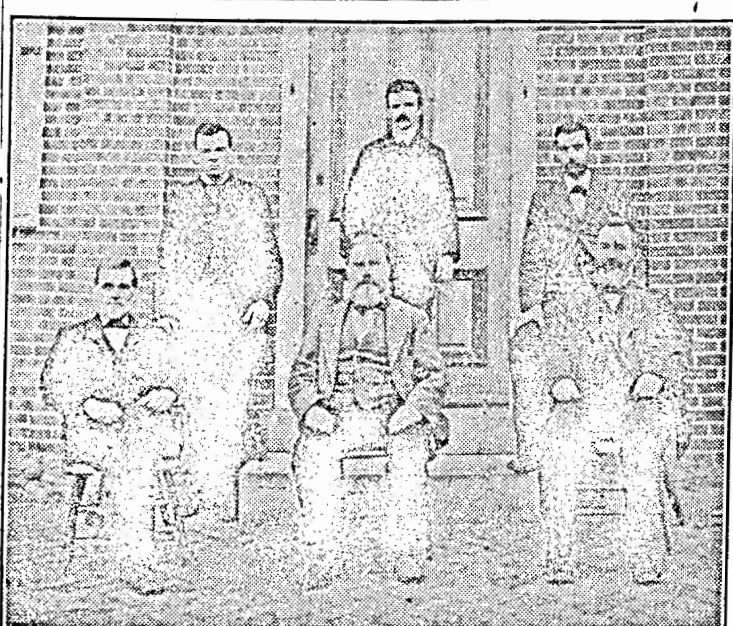
There were other meetings and a great deal of correspondence between the committees of the colonies.

By May 22, 1775 Johnson was writing for the committee in this fashion:

"We, the subscribers do most solemnly resolve, promise and engage under the sacred ties of honor, virtue and love to our country, that we will use our utmost endeavors to learn the military exercise . . . that we will at all times be in readiness to defend the lives, liberties and properties of ourselves and fellow countrymen against all attempts to deprive us of them."

War with England was a certainty. The river was made nearly impassable in the eyes of the local defenders, by iron-shod wooden structures called "chevaux-de-frize."

Provincial troops were rapidly recruited and organized along the river, so rapidly that Col. Samuel Miles complained that "there is not a sufficient number of houses in or about the towns of Chester and Marcus Hook to quarter the troops now



SHAW AND ESREY MILLS—The area around 15th and Crosby streets was known as Powhattan in the 1880s, the general area where the Shaw and Esrey textile mills were located. This old photograph is said to have been rescued from the dump heap by Ned Nothnagle. Left to right, standing are William H. Esrey, Charles W. Andrew, and William H. Shaw. Seated are John Shaw, Hugh Shaw and D. Reece Esrey.

raising for the defense of this province."

John Morton would shortly affix his signature to the great Declaration of Independence. Delaware's hero, Caesar Rodney, had ridden into Chester on his way to Philadelphia on the night of July 3. He was fatally ill, a green patch concealing the cancer that had destroyed his right eye.

He stopped at the Pennsylvania Arms, as the Washington house on Market street below 5th was then known, and asked a change of horses of the proprietor William Kerlin.

Rides to Destiny

Later, after dark, refreshed Rodney went to join Morton and the other signers at Philadelphia.

Washington was fencing with the British in a series of battles. Chester was an armed camp. Provincial soldiers drilled in her streets. Anthony Wayne had been commissioned a colonel in the Continental Army.

Elsewhere in this edition there is a military history of the units from this city who were recruited for the conflict.

Gen. William Howe, foiled by Washington in his attempt to march on Philadelphia by land through New Jersey, decided to approach the city by water.

Chester Alerted

News reached Chester on July 31, 1777, that 228 vessels of the British Fleet had put into Delaware Bay. The militia was alerted and Wash-

ington started to bolster Philadelphia for an attack by way of the Delaware.

Howe found the Delaware inadequate for his huge flotilla, sailed south, and turned up the Chesapeake into the Elk River where the soldiers left ship on Aug. 25, 1777. Washington knew of the whereabouts of the British forces, and started his troops on the road south from Philadelphia, through Chester.

He expected to block the British at Red Clay Creek in Delaware, but he was soon aware that Howe was sliding by the Continental right flank, on the way to the ford of Brandywine Creek.

Washington had to move fast. He was drawn up on a line through Wilmington and Newport on the evening of the 8th of September. By two o'clock the next morning the Continental Army had withdrawn and marched to Chadds Ford in Chester County, the main body on land now in the confines of Delaware County, to await the British.

Howe and Cornwallis, for they were together, represented the best military brains of the British Army. Washington was a provincial, a self-taught soldier, one who learned with every battle he lost.

His night move was excellent, but then the British outtricked him. Washington's forces were entrenched on the high ground north of the present location of the Chadds Ford Hotel.

On the night of the 10th he had General Maxwell's light infantry

take an advanced position across the Brandywine to guard the ford.

Greene's Forces

Maxwell, with the brigades of Generals Wayne, Weedon, Muhlenberg, and Colonel Proctor's Pennsylvania Artillerists, comprised the main body of the Colonial forces under General Greene.

Chester men in arms under the command of Gen. John Armstrong, "the militia," were on the left wing of Washington's line, with Col. John Eyre's two companies of artillery militia from Philadelphia.

On the right wing, north of Chadds Ford, Washington had placed three divisions comprising six brigades, in the following manner:

Gen. Lord Stirling was on the extreme right, General Stephens in the center and General Sullivan on the left as the connecting unit with Maj. Gen. Greene's command.

A Major Speare commanded pickets up the Brandywine at Buffington's Ford, five miles to the north.

On Sept. 10 Howe had arrived at Kennett Square. The Hessians of Lt. Gen. Knyphausen encamped in a leisurely fashion at Kennett and were noticed by Colonial advance elements.

General Howe then daringly divided his forces. His left wing, made up of mounted and unmounted chassiers, the first and second battalions of grenadiers, the guards, two squadrons of the Queen's Light Dragoons, mounted, and two squadrons dismounted, plus four brigades of infantry, was sent to the north on a secret flanking movement.

This body, an estimated 7000 men, was under the personal command of Lord Cornwallis, with Howe riding along to watch the movement.

Knyphausen remained inactive for his task was to divert the Colonials and induce them to think he was the main body of Howe's command. Cornwallis got away at dawn covered by a heavy fog. The British were in light marching order, and all equipment that might make noise and betray the troops was left behind.

Four-Hour Start

After Cornwallis had a four-hour start, the Hessian general moved straight toward Chadds Ford. Maxwell's men began to engage the outposts but superior force pressed his men back toward the creek. Knyphausen ran into so much resistance that he had to outflank Maxwell before he could throw the Colonial troops across the creek.

Knyphausen commanded the height on the west bank, and at 10:30 in the morning of the 11th, seemed disposed to sit down and wait.

Casualties had been light. The

Man Escaped Death In 60-Foot Plunge

Ninety-nine years ago a Chester bricklayer had a miraculous escape from death when he fell 60 feet to the ground from a scaffold on the chimney of the engine-house of the Keokuk Mills at the foot of Fulton street.

The man, whose name has not been recorded for posterity, was described as severely but not seriously injured in the plunge, which occurred on Aug. 11, 1852, while the chimney was being built.

Colonial dead numbered about 60 and the Hessians had lost 160.

Washington knew of Cornwallis' diversion, but felt that Major Speare would notify him in plenty of time should a threat develop to the north, meanwhile the commander-in-chief decided to move in a frontal attack against Knyphausen, and destroy him while unsupported.

The Hessian general had not moved until 9 a. m. and Cornwallis had a 12-mile march to make, even if he could cross at Buffington's Ford. Washington, unaware of Cornwallis' early morning start, believed he could handle the British in two sections.

At 11 Washington got another report on Cornwallis, this time from Lt. Col. James Ross, written at 11 a. m. Washington ordered Sullivan to cross the creek and engaged what the commander possibly thought were diverting elements of the British, as he prepared to attack Knyphausen.

General Greene's men moved against the Hessians. As the fog lifted at noon and the hot sun glazed the battleground, Washington received another message which he inferred meant Cornwallis was merely making a feinting move. He could imagine that Cornwallis was still within supporting distance of Knyphausen.

This meant that an attack in force on Knyphausen would engage the entire British army, and Washington immediately withdrew General Greene from the attack at the ford. It was not until 1 p. m. that the commander was fully apprised of the danger to his right wing.

Sullivan Outwitted

It was Long Island all over again, and Sullivan had been outwitted by the British general who had split his command and marched the main body 17 miles in all to turn the colonial flank.

By 2 p. m. Cornwallis had his men on the other side of the upper ford, and Sullivan began to reform the right Colonial wing under his command. The French Brigadier General DeBorre, when told to move his forces to face the flank attack,



BARBER HOUSE—In 1912 this old residence on the north side of 2d street, west of Market, was known as the James Barber house when it was torn down. It was built in 1700 on the Logan property, and in 1835 it was used for an Episcopal parsonage. Rev. Anson B. Hard lived here for a time.

insisted on moving to the right of Stephens and Stirling.

This left an interval of a half mile in the American line, and Cornwallis, after artillery preparation, working under the direct supervision of Sir William Howe, struck the right colonial flank in force.

The Americans fought well, but the flank was rolled up and confusion preceded rout. Eventually Knyphausen, hearing the heavy artillery to the north, moved across the ford an hour after sunset.

It was Anthony Wayne that the Hessian was hitting, and the brave Chester County commander made the inevitable retreat a dear bargain for the Hessians. Artillery laid rows of dead Hessians about the ford.

General Greene bolstered the attack on the flank and his action saved the Colonials from complete destruction. Weedon also performed in great manner.

The Marquis de Lafayette, not yet assigned a command, aided in rallying troops and was wounded in the left foot by a musket ball. Historians have made much more of this wound than the French general did.

He had to leave the field, however, and as the surgeons could not treat it on the spot, he rode down old Concord road to Chester.

Washington Defeated

Washington had sustained a severe blow. The British counted 900 wounded and killed Americans, and took 400 prisoners. Howe claimed to have lost 578 killed and wounded.

As the Colonials retreated down Concord road and entered Chester passing through to an encampment at Leipsville, the British waited and did not immediately pursue the provincial soldiers.

Washington never rendered a formal report on the battle. His only notification was a letter written to congress at midnight in the Pennsylvania Arms, as previously stated, now known as the Washington House.

War had come to this county and city. Imagine the frightened townsfolk when the battle-shocked, defeated colonials streamed into the city. The cries of the wounded, and the pillaging for food of the

'Insalubrious' Air

In 1847 and 1848 when the question of removing the county seat from Chester to Media had divided the people into removalists and anti-removalists, the removalists pointed to the "insalubrity of the air of Chester; the danger of the records from attack from an enemy and the badness of water."

less-disciplined soldiers only appeared to be the beginning of an ordeal of enemy occupation.

The British marched to Village Green, remained there a bit, and later moved toward Germantown where Washington was to sustain another defeat before the bitter encampment at Valley Forge.

Philadelphia was occupied by the British, and men-of-war stood at anchor off Chester's shore.

On Nov. 18, 1777, Lord Cornwallis marched from Philadelphia to Chester with 3000 men. He intended to cross the river at this point and reduce the garrison at Billingsport, N. J.

Cornwallis put up at the Pennsylvania Arms.

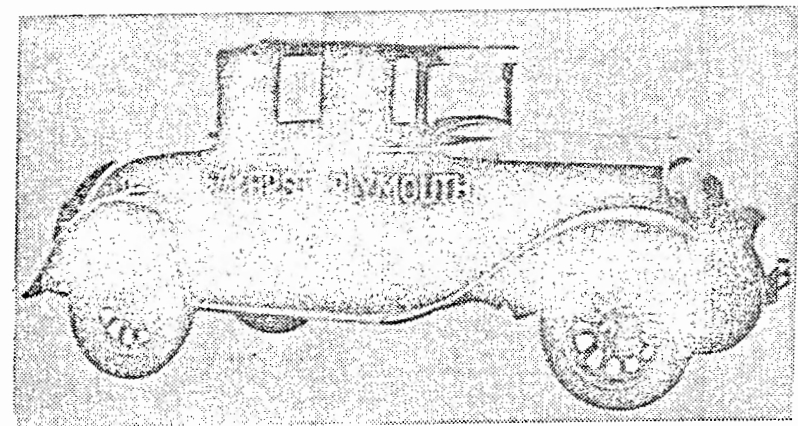
At the Plow and Harrow, the hotel that preceded the Columbian House at the northwest corner of 5th and Market streets, now the location of the Chester-Cambridge Bank & Trust Co., Major John Clark observed the British troops drilling on Market street.

Selected by Washington

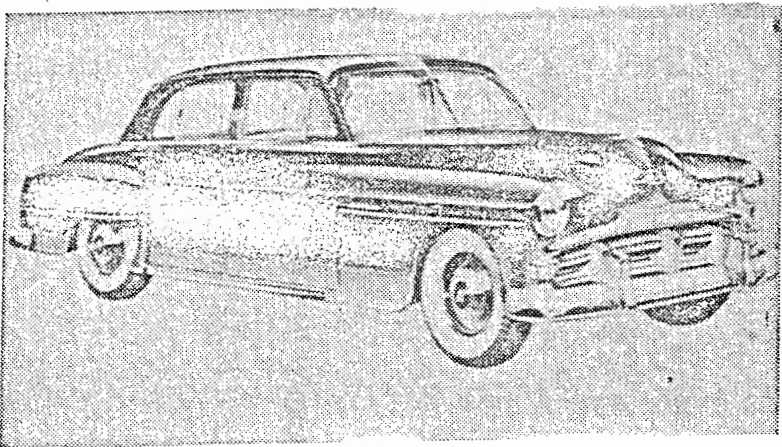
Clark was a member of General Greene's staff, and had been assigned the perilous duty of spying on the British by Washington himself. As a matter of fact Greene had reported Clark a deserter.

It required eight hours for the

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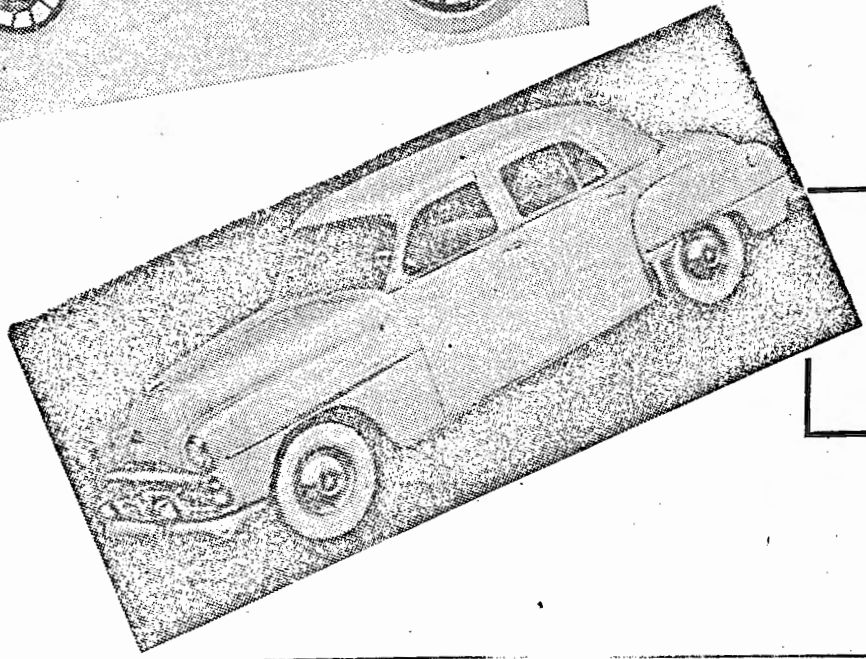
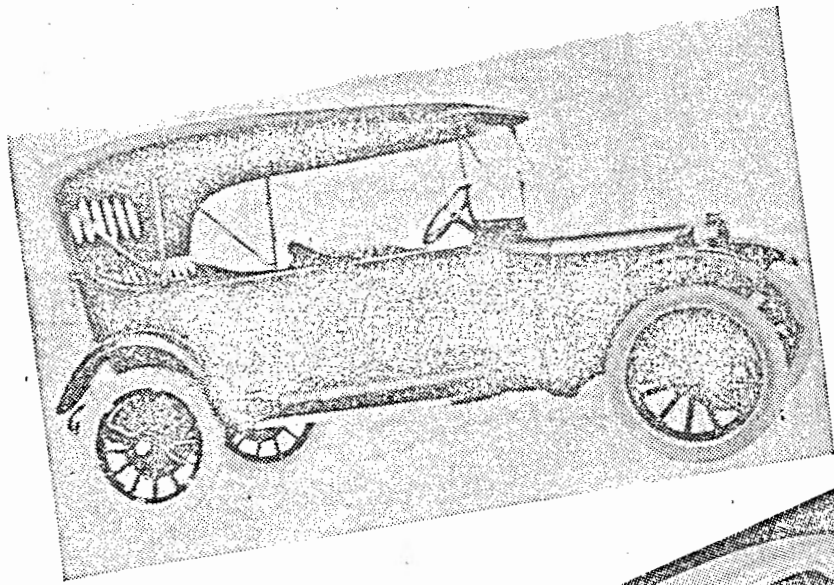


Above is the Plymouth as you knew it in 1928.



And at the right is one of the wide range of 1951 models.

Remember this Dodge back in 1911.



The 1951 model shown at the right is just one of the beautiful Dodges of today!

27 YEARS OF DEPENDABLE SERVICE

... and the automobile industry since that time has gone through amazing, almost unbelievable changes. But with each improvement, Adolph Stuber, Inc., has kept pace, and today its service department is recognized throughout Delaware County for its completeness, its thoroughness and its dependability.

DODGE • PLYMOUTH DODGE TRUCKS

ADOLPH STUBER, Inc.
9th & Sproul Sts. Chester, Pa.

County's Background Dates From Early U. S. Settlers

Area's History Precedes Penn Landing Here

Continued from Preceding Page

troops to be transported to the Jersey shore. Eighty British men of war supplied the small boats for the crossing.

Cornwallis was successful. For less than a day Chester was "occupied" by the British in the Revolutionary War.

This was the last time war touched the county directly, except for the passage of troops north and south. It was in this city on Sept. 5, 1781, that Washington, while hastening with the Continental Army and French Auxiliaries to Yorktown, received news that Count de Grasse had arrived with the French fleet in the Chesapeake.

There is much else of interest that occurred... engagements and raids on the river front, the abduction of David Cowpland from his hotel at 4th and Market streets, and his detention on a British ship off the shore... but the big rush was over.

After the war the county tried to settle down to its former life. The next major issue to engage local interest was the complaint of many persons that the City of Chester was inconveniently located for the inhabitants to get there and conduct their legal business.

There had been unrest before the war, but naturally the more important issue pushed this complaint in the background. It is a fact that a petition had been presented to the legislature on Jan. 28, 1786 complaining about the situation.

Chester residents were alarmed before the war ended when the assembly passed an act on March 20, 1780 empowering six residents to build a new courthouse and prison and sell the old one in the ancient shiretown.

Chester county's outspoken citizens were divided into two camps.

Two Camps Line Up

The "removalists" wanted a new location, and the "anti-removalists" wanted to retain Chester as the county seat.

In 1784 the assembly, being composed mostly of removalists, passed another act on March 22 to put the old law into effect.

Walls for the new building were nearly completed near Turk's Head Tavern in Goshen Township when the citizens of Chester managed to have the law suspended on March 30, 1785.

A number of Chester anti-removalists, under the "command" of

Removalists Won by 752

A total of 3132 voted in the election of Oct. 12, 1847, when it was decided to move the county seat from Chester to what is now Media.

There were 1942 votes in favor of removal and 1190 against, giving the removalists a majority of 752.

The vote by townships:

	For Removal	Against Removal
Aston	89	129
Bethel	10	72
Birmingham	62	21
Chester	50	319
Upper Chichester	4	72
Lower Chichester	12	92
Concord	83	70
Darby	55	91
Upper Darby	168	32
Edgmont	150	0
Haverford	147	3
Marple	124	13
Middletown	223	17
Newtown	118	1
Upper Providence	129	2
Nether Providence	113	30
Radnor	152	40
Ridley	19	152
Springfield	114	10
Thornbury	116	5
Tinicum	2	19
	1942	1190

Major John Harper, proprietor of the City Hotel, formed an expeditionary force, and armed with cannon, small arms and a keg of whisky marched on Turk's Head with the intention of settling the matter for all time by battering down the walls of the new court house.

Colonel Hannum heard of the "army" and set up a defense behind the walls. The entire matter could have resulted in bloodshed had not some of the more level heads in the Chester "army" prevailed.

The word "prevailed" that the historian uses covered a multitude of wise remarks, jokes and buffoonery, which resulted from the absurdity of Chester's little private war with West Chester.

The cannon that Harper had set up "commanding the heights" was fired off, but in celebration as the breached barrel of whisky turned the fracas into a brawl. Then Chester's army departed.

As soon as Harper's men left the scene work went on again, and on March 18, 1786 an obitously worded act provided for the completion of the new county seat.

On Sept. 25, the Chester County sheriff was ordered to remove "the prisoners from the old jail in the town of Chester to the new jail in Goshen township in the said

county," and he was to be properly "indemnified" for the removal.

Bitterness Lasts

The matter was settled but bitter feelings persisted. The change threw business in Chester into a depression far greater than the collapse of 1929.

Except for local business operations, blacksmith shops, grist mills, stores and the like, Chester's inhabitants made their living on the entertainment and servicing of the countyfolk who came here to conduct their legal business.

Perhaps 170 houses stood in the town. Many were used for lodging and feeding these travelers. The town began to stagnate, as a consequence.

There was some trade on the river, and the loss of the old courthouse became the common subject for jest and insult as the folk from the hinterland came to the river shore to buy fish and other food-stuffs.

A movement generated from this unrest — a move for a separate county, and on Sept. 26, 1789, an act was passed appointing John Sellers, Thomas Tucker and Charles Dil-

worth as commissioners "to run and

Advice to Voters

This bit of advice was given to voters in 1840: "It is best for voters to vote the ticket given them by a well-known person in his party."

mark the line dividing the counties of Chester and Delaware."

Chester regained its former place in the legal sun, and was again the shiretown. William Kerlin, who had purchased the buildings after the changeover to West Chester, sold the courthouse and other public structures back again for what would approximate \$3500. He made a profit of about \$1500.

The first election in the new county took place in October, 1789, all the voters coming to Chester for the affair.

On October 12, President Mifflin and the Supreme Executive Council appointed Thomas Levis, Richard Hill Morris and George Pearce to be justices of the peace, and on Nov. 7, Henry Hale Graham was commissioned new president judge of the courts of Delaware County.

This touched off a dispute, for Graham's appointment was found to be improper, as he had not been commissioned a justice of peace at the time, a prerequisite for the judgeship.

Mifflin asked Graham to return his judgeship commission, which Graham did, then Mifflin appointed him justice of peace and the following day, president judge again. It was as simple as that.

Further Contention

There was further contention between the new county and the remainder of the older one over a representation on the Supreme Executive Council, a matter that was settled when the new constitution was adopted in 1790, and the council ceased to exist.

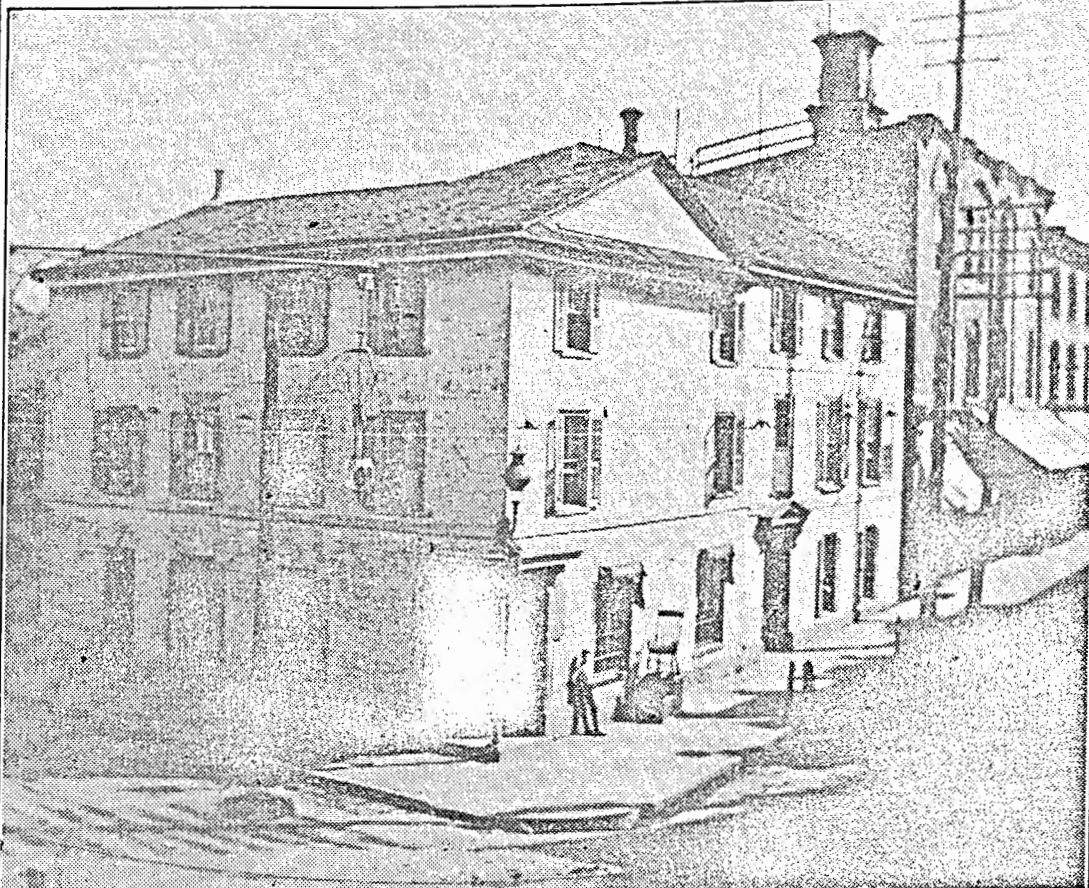
The new county needed money to operate and even the most avid of anti-removalists began to complain about oppressive taxation.

Now the local people had to bear the expense of maintaining the Queen's highway from Darby to Chester, and the King's highway from Chester to the Delaware state line.

The roads became nearly impassable, and finally the state in April 11, 1799, gave the county permission to place toll gates on the post road for a period of five years.

Chester fortunately escaped the yellow fever scourge that almost depopulated Philadelphia in 1793, although there were some cases in the city, attributed to a visit of some city boys to a ship where the fever was present.

In 1798 the fever hit Philadelphia again. This time Chester was not as fortunate.



WHERE "CHESTER'S ARMY" FORMED—When the people of Chester managed to halt the construction of a new courthouse and jail in Goshen Township of old Chester County in March of 1785, the proprietor of the City Hotel at the northeast corner of 3d street and Edgmont avenue, one Maj. John Harper, formed a local "army" from his cronies, and armed with a cannon, other firearms and a barrel of whisky, moved on the present site of West Chester with the intentions of leveling the partly constructed new courthouse by cannonfire. After they arrived on the scene and found the roofless wall defended by Colonel Hannum and his associates the situation which might have resulted in bloodshed was deftly turned to one of comradeship and celebration. The fortunate turn of events started when Harper's men trained the barrel of whisky rather than that of the cannon on the West Chesterites. A brawl resulted, but a friendly one. Chester's "army" returned, Chester lost its courthouse by another act of the assembly on March 18, 1786.

Many Fever Victims

The disease ran through the town. In the 17 houses that were located on Edgmont avenue to the river, 30 persons died.

When the Whisky Rebellion broke out in the western section of the state in 1794, and Washington called out 13,000 men from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia, Delaware County was given the quota of 20 cavalymen and 16 artillerymen.

The local youngbloods shunned the draft, and in 1795 it is recorded that \$3398 had to be paid in bounties. This seems to be refuted in a number of ways, principally in the fact that a Chester attorney Capt. William Graham, is known to have raised a company of calvary, with a large percentage of soldiers from the city and county area.

All the officials and dignitaries of the state and nation apparently accompanied the army toward the of-

fenders who refused to pay a four pence duty per gallon on distilled liquors in Fayette, Alleghany, Westmoreland and Washington counties.

So impressive was the array of soldiers and brass hats that the inhabitants of the counties involved sent a committee to arbitrate the dispute and it all ended without bloodshed.

War of 1812

One June 18, 1812 the Congress of the United States declared war on England. As in the Revolutionary War period there was a split opinion on the matter. Although not mentioned formerly, Chester had its share of residents with Tory leanings in the earlier war, and these feelings rose again in 1812.

Many thought the act of war was merely political, for the Democrats had taken over the power from the Federalists. A county meeting was called in Chester on Aug. 5, 1812,

and in effect Chester censured the national government.

In a unanimous resolution passed at the meeting, the local citizenry said it viewed the war as "hostile to the happiness and interest of this country and consider the men who sanctioned it by their votes as unworthy." They stated that they would "exercise every constitutional right to displace them and put those at the head of our affairs whom we deem capable of honestly representing us."

A number of soldiers enlisted for this new conflict, and some interest was attached to the "great victory" a native son, Captain Porter (later Admiral) won over the British frigate Castor.

The Delaware was occasionally blockaded by the British fleet, but for 15 months the county militia stood ready to move should an emergency arrive.

Matters got more alarming when, in 1814, England concluded a peace

From Times, Aug. 27, 1900

The Delaware and Atlantic Telephone Co. (Bell Telephone system) since the first of the year has made many important changes to its long and long-distance service in the city and about the first of the year expects to move into larger quarters to accommodate the rapidly increasing business. The company will change the present system to a more modern and up-to-date common battery system, which the company is adopting in all its cities. Chester will then have one of the best and most modern long and long distance telephone systems in this section of the county.

in Europe and was able to drive a greater force against the United States.

When the capitol was taken and burned by the British on Aug. 24, extensive earthworks were erected below Marcus Hook, and more fortifications were thrown up between Ridley and Crum creeks to command the Queen's Highway to Philadelphia.

The county records were packed and the officials were ready to flee if the British threatened.

The drafted soldiers of this war were encamped at Camp Galt back of Marcus Hook.

Eventually normalcy returned at the end of the war in 1815.

Many Mills Started

During this period more and more manufactories were being founded, the general Chester and Philadelphia area.

For instance in 1810 Bottom started a woolen factory on a stream in Concord.

Factories were started in Radnor, Upper Darby, and textiles came into the region to provide colonists with materials shut off by the British blockade and, prior to the war, restrictive trade measures.

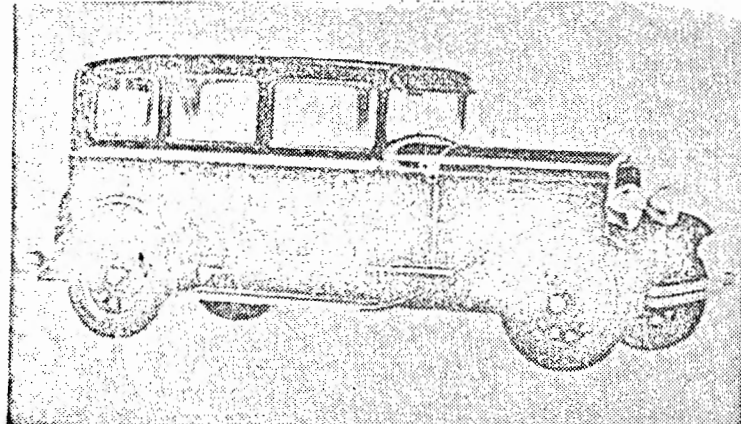
As yet, however, Chester was small hamlet, and there was no indication of her growth into a great industrial section.

Public education got its start during the war period, although it was not until 1830 that an act of the legislature started general training of the children of the county and the commonwealth large.

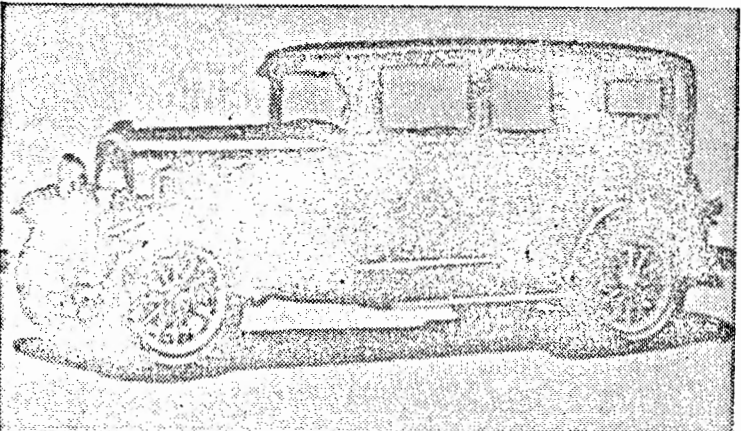
The next topic of general interest was on an old theme, a painful one to Penn's old shiretown. The roads in Delaware County remained in very poor condition, residents in the outlying sections such as Haverford, Radnor, Thornbury and distant sections complained of having to come all the way to the river's edge to attend the sessions of court in Chester.

There had been a petition

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A 1929 DE SOTO



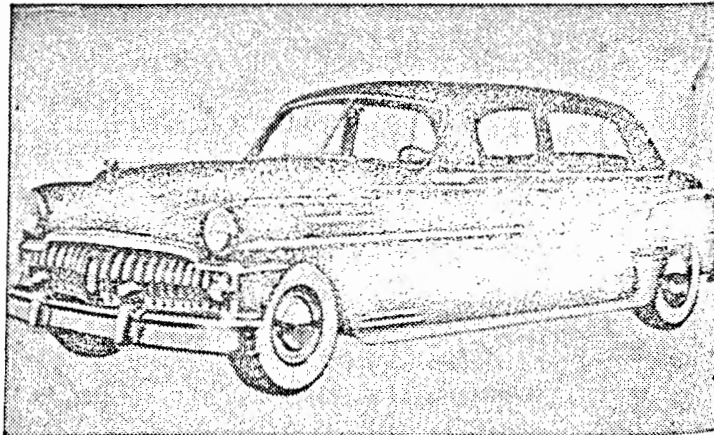
THE 1929 PLYMOUTH

The Last Word in Design . . . THEN AND NOW

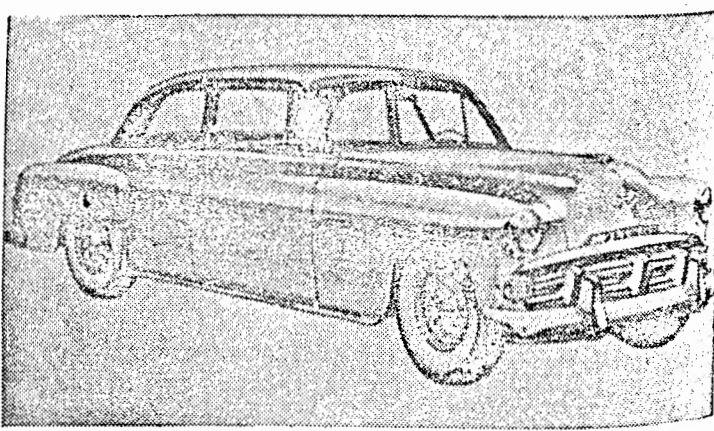
John S. Miller is proud to point to 1951 . . . a year in which he marks 30 years in the automobile business . . . achieving tenure on all other dealers.

As the oldest agency in Chester, Miller is in a position to survey the past with fairness . . . and to acclaim Plymouth and DeSoto leadership.

Just as Plymouth and DeSoto have chosen the most experienced engineers in the field to design their automobiles . . . you can choose the most experienced automobile sales agency in Chester. Experience leads to leadership.



THE NEW 1951 DE SOTO



THE NEW 1951 PLYMOUTH

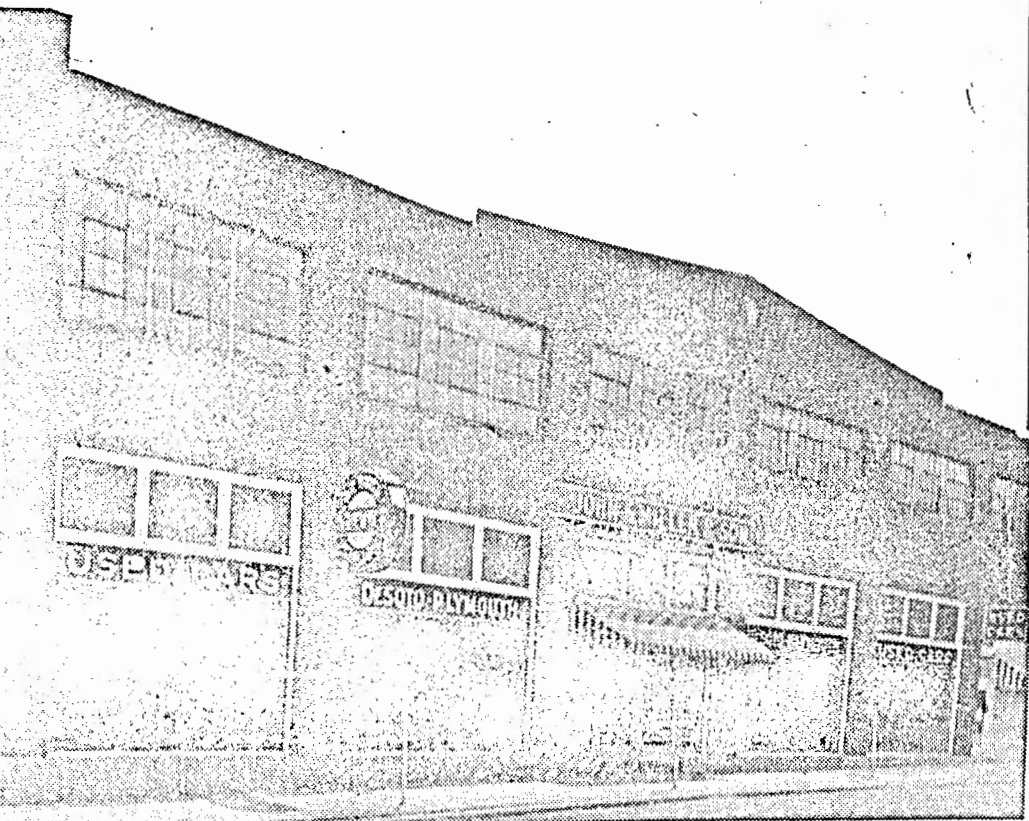
★ CHESTER'S OLDEST AUTOMOBILE DEALER ★

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NINTH AND SPROUL STREETS

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County's Background Dates From Early U. S. Settlers

Area's History Precedes Penn Landing Here

Continued From Preceding Page
March 21, 1821 for the removal of the county seat to some more centrally located place.
Little was done on the situation until a new set of reformers held a meeting at Black Horse Tavern in Middletown on Nov. 22, 1845, to get a new seat of justice.
This gathering resulted in a call to the several townships on Dec. 5, to elect two delegates each to meet at the tavern on the sixth.
They voted "yes" on removal and several sites "were proposed." The majority voted for the county property some two miles northeast of the Black Horse Tavern.
Petitions for the change were circulated and sent to local legislators for state action. The first bill for a change was defeated but in 1847 a bill to put the problem before the people for a vote, was passed. The election took place on Oct. 12, 1848, and the removalists won.

Appeal Taken

The opponents claimed the election unconstitutional and tried to appeal it. While this was underway the act confirming the removal of the county seat was approved April 9, 1848, and the supreme court upheld the decision at the December term.

When the county buildings were completed at the new location, which took the name of Media, the records were transported there in 1851.

Again the old shiretown was denuded of its chief glory.
Naturally the removal was resented but not as bitterly as the first occasion, for Chester was growing at last. For centuries it was a port for local produce, and a town that grew big during court sessions and small afterward.

An item appeared in the Delaware County Republican on Feb. 1, 1850, which in a sense changed the entire history of Chester like no event since the arrival of William Penn.

The item stated that James Campbell of Ridley had established a manufacturing plant in an old bowling alley on the north side of 4th street back of the old jail.
Campbell was introducing 50 power looms for the manufacturing of cotton goods, driven by a 10-horsepower steam engine, the first such contraption to be installed in Chester.

At this moment Chester's rise into an industrial giant was assured. From then on, the city had too much on its industrial hands to worry about a lost courthouse.

The Civil War found Chester of one mind, to crush the rebellion. The story of the city's participation rightfully belongs in a military history, but one historian states that of 6000 men in the county subject to military duty, nearly 2200 were under arms.

Local Heroes

Chester gloried in her Civil War heroes, particularly her naval figures, because by virtue of their eminence, they stood out in the public eye.

There were the remarkable naval captains, William D. David D. and Henry Ogden Porter; Rear Admiral Frederick Engle, Commodore Pierce Crosby, Commander DeHaven Man-



GAS COMPANY'S GAS BUGGIES—The teams of horses are in evidence outside the Gas Company's storeroom on the east side of Welsh street south of 3d, but the gas buggy was here to stay. Can you spot the old Model T Fords, and are they Packard trucks on the right?

ley, Captain Henry Clay Cochran and several others.

These names did not eclipse the other local sons in the army who aided the Union cause, Captain Meekins, Samuel A. Dyer, Capt. Theodore Blakeley, Thomas I. Leiper, Captain William A. Laws and others.

Local men fought in the 26th Regiment, First Reserves, the 58th Regiment, the 60th of the 3d Cavalry, the 97th, the 124th, the 14th, the 10th, the 24th and Independent militia, the 152d, 160th Cavalry, 20th Emergency Regiment, 188th, 197th, 198th, 203d, and the 230th.

Back home the so-called "sinews of war" were being manufactured. By 1852 the riverfront was already dotted with houses and manufacturing establishments.

Chester had been incorporated, by an act of assembly as a borough on March 5, 1795, and a new charter had been issued on April 6, 1850.

By 1856 the old borough had grown to such an extent that it was incorporated as a city on Feb. 14. In 1913 it became a third class city in the commonwealth.

Manufacturing was the business of the townfolk. While her army and naval representatives were reaping death and glory on the battlefields from Bull Run to Appomattox, the home folks were starting new plants.

The Broad Street Mills had been established at 9th and Crosby by Campbell in 1856, and were in the hands of General Patterson in 1862, managed by James Stevens.

B. Gartside and Sons were operating the Keokuk Mills around Front and Fulton streets.

Arasapha Mills

Benjamin W. Blakeley had taken over his father's Arasapha Mills for making cotton goods at 11th and Walnut streets in 1860.

There were a score of such mills, mostly textile, that had been established between 1850 and the outbreak of the war, and the demand of the armies as well as the civilians carried many of them into great prosperity.

The need for employees pushed the city's residential section out on every side. Upland, South Chester and North Chester were active in manufacturing as well.

Chester had a waterworks, a

Weekly Newspapers

Delaware County Weekly News- papers now being published are:
Aston Township
The Rockdale Herald, est. 1898; William E. Griffith, ed.

City of Chester
Chester City News, est. 1935; Joseph J. Grieco, ed.
Public Press, est. 1876; Louis T. Higgins, ed.

Delaware County
Sportweek-Citizen, est. 1946; Al Rudnick, ed.
Delaware County Legal Journal, est. 1881; Robert F. Jackson, ed.

Clifton Heights
Clifton Heights News, est. 1934; Reese J. Crowe, ed.

Darby
The Ledger of Delaware County, est. 1927; James W. MacNeill Jr., ed.
The Progress, est. 1889; James P. Latham, ed.

Haverford Township
Haverford Township News, est. 1928; Nancy S. Seely, ed.

Lansdowne
Delaware County Times, est. 1910; Frank Stewart, ed.

Marcus Hook
Marcus Hook Herald, est. 1937; Hubbard T. Busby, ed.

Media
Media News, est. 1929; Carl E. Mau, ed.
Media Comment, est. 1946; John Gordy, ed.

Morton
Delaware County Observer and Morton Chronicle, est. 1880; George Whitaker, ed.

Newtown Square
The County Leader, est. 1931; Mrs. Dorothy Longstreth Gill, ed.

Prospect Park
Interboro News, est. 1932; Russell L. Davison, ed.

Radnor Township
The Suburban and Wayne Times, est. 1885; A. M. Ehart, ed.

Ridley Park
Ridley Record, est. 1950; Carl E. Mau, ed.

Sharon Hill
Chester Pike Bulletin, est. 1935; Russell Davison, ed.

Springfield Township
Springfield Press, est. 1932; Reese J. Crowe, ed.

Swarthmore
Swarthmorean, est. 1929; Peter E. Told, ed.

Upper Darby Township
Delaware County Liberal Sun, est. 1930; Mark M. Rae, ed.
Delaware County Post, est. 1936; Thomas L. Girard, ed.

Garrett Road News, George Taulane, ed.
Herald-Tribune of Delaware County, est. 1915; Thomas L. Girard, ed.

Shel News (Stonehurst Hills-East Lansdowne), est. 1932; Edward A. Rosney, ed.
Upper Darby News, est. 1934; John E. Tilton, ed.

Upper Darby Press, est. 1928; Thomas L. Girard, ed.
Upper Darby Telegram, est. 1937; Kay Campbell, ed.

Yeadon
Yeadon Courier, est. 1941; Adam J. Weber, ed.
Yeadon Times, est. 1929; Frank P. Davenport, ed.

Legion Post of Delaware County; John Weber, ed.

boroughs were absorbed into the city, and by 1903 Chester had grown to a town of 7000 houses. Between 1890 and 1900 the city boomed from 20,226 to 33,988 inhabitants and to 40,000 persons in 1903.

In that year the city had 75 miles of avenues and streets, about one third of which were paved. At this time the government had ordered the deepening of the Delaware River channel from 18 to 31 feet.

New industries were moving into town. The Fayette Manufacturing Co., the Henry Roeber Co., manufacturers of blue naptha soap, the Seaboard Steel Casting Co. were a few.

The first shipyard had come to the city in 1860, and after 1871 was purchased by the firm of John B. Roach & Sons. The city was to develop in the shipbuilding trade and during World War II its successor (in trade only) the Sun Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co. became the largest privately-owned shipyard in the world.

In 1882 a new era was established by the introduction of horse cars, and in 1893 electric trolley cars made their appearance.

The South and North Chester

First Media Settler Paid \$128 for 1250 Acres

The Taylor brothers—Peter and William—were the first Media settlers, coming from Sutton, England. They paid William Penn about \$128 on March 3, 1681, for 1250 acres of land, of which 700 acres were in what is now Media.
Actually they paid Penn 25 pounds, plus one shilling quit-rent for each 100 acres, and their investment averaged out to about 10 1/4 cents an acre.

the flat cars of the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington line (now the Pennsylvania Railroad, Maryland Division), on 6th street; the Philadelphia & Reading line along Front street, and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad along 12th street were loaded with Chester's products.

Shipping facilities were enormous, and commerce was then as today, predominant. Roach's shipyard had built 10 ships for the United States Government, and in the Spanish-American War, as the men of Chester moved out again to battle, the city was a vital cog in the great defense net of the nation.

With World War I the city was again supplying great quantities of materials to the war effort, and even the manufacture of explosives had come close to the city.

This fact led to one of the city's great tragedies.

On April 10, 1917, while many city and county employees were at work at the Eddystone Ammunition Factory a series of three terrific explosions occurred in the shrapnel plant at 10.10 a. m.

When the explosion was over, 145 men and women were killed, over 40 missing and several hundred were injured in what has been called the greatest tragedy in local annals.

In 1882 there had been another one, this in the old Admiral Porter mansion when a fireworks blast took the lives of 18 firemen.

During the fall of 1918 the influenza epidemic accounted for 350 deaths in the city and county area, and another tragedy occurred when the 3d street bridge collapsed on Sept. 10, 1921 and 24 persons were killed.

In 1932 when the 250th anniversary of the landing of William Penn was celebrated with great pomp, the city also had another tragedy.

Bidwell Blast

An explosion wrecked the Sun Oil tankship Bidwell at Marcus Hook on Feb. 4, and 18 were killed and four injured.

Another great tragedy occurred on a Saturday morning, Nov. 6, 1948, when a man went berserk at Mary and Market streets, and killed eight persons with a .22 calibre rifle before he took his own life as city and state police closed in.

They are the tragedies that stand out in the headlines.

They were dwarfed in their ability to cause widespread grief by the casualty lists of World War II and the Korean War, when hundreds of Chester youths were killed and wounded.

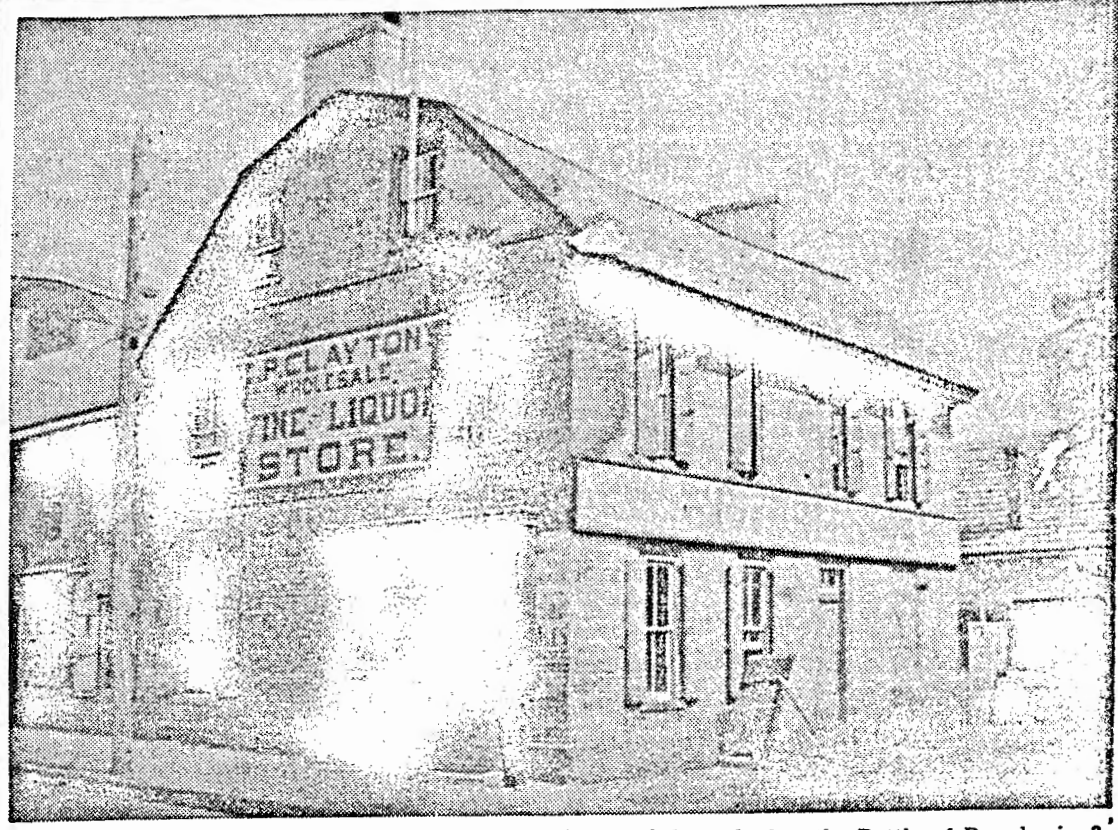
The wars, paradoxically, had the effect of making Chester stronger by virtue of her manufacturing ability.

With the largest privately owned shipyard, the Baldwin Locomotive Works, the Ford Plant, the great refineries of Sun Oil, Sinclair and the Texaco and Atlantic marine terminals at each edge of the county, and some 138 other big textile, steel and rayon plants, it may be truly stated in reverse, "Chester was made by what she makes."

Traffic Troubles

As with all old cities such as Chester, progress has been limited by its early structure. It has had to hold up its future growth on the framework laid out by colonial necessities.

Chester's highways, practically all paved, are small, and not continuous, and as a result the rise of



LAFAYETTE HOTEL—Where did Lafayette have his wound dressed after the Battle of Brandywine? Some say the Columbian House at 5th and Market streets, other the Barber House at 2d and Market. Today's historians believe it was in this hotel at the southeast corner of 3d street and Edgmont avenue. Why? It was the closest public house to the only bridge across the Chester River over which the Colonial troops retreated. It was immediately called the Lafayette Hotel, and even today the apartment house on the site is called the Lafayette. The central figure on this rare and never previously published photograph is Capt. Caleb P. Clayton.

the automobile age finds the city looking about for better through arteries of travel.

Completion of the Industrial highway recently has permitted high speed truck and passenger car traffic to enter the city on the north at 4th street, and find its way quickly to the industrial belt along 2d street in the city.

A projected 12th street superhighway is on the drawing boards, and will cost millions if completed.

One of the most significant steps in the city's latter day history, a most significant one in connection with its continued industrial growth, will be in the new water system and supply expected by Christmas of this year.

Over the years Chester has been forced to use the contaminated water of the Delaware. This water has been further made impossible for industrial and domestic use by annual invasions of salt water from the sea.

At the cost of \$14,800,000 the Chester Municipal Authority has built, over a five year period, a new water impounding dam and filtration plant 40 miles away in Chester County, connected by a long conduit of concrete.

When the switchover from Delaware River water to the pure product of the Octoraro Creek is made, new vigor is expected to flow into the city.

Today the town has 19,226 homes, and very little open area exists for further home construction. The population, vastly augmented by each war, stands at 65,824.

Employees of the various mills, plants and refineries have spread

out over the county, so that the city, in a large sense can be considered much larger than its four and a half square miles.

For the past 75 years the happenings of this town have been faithfully recorded in a newspaper that represents the only press of the city, the Chester Times.

Looking back over the Times' 75 years and the county's 313 years of existence since the arrival of the first European it must be said that here is a locality that has marked every step in American progress.

As everyone knows, carpets do not fly. But there is a kind of magic in the Almor Treatment of your rugs and carpets which brings a new softness, and restores their full, rich colors. It is the magic of a craft learned well... the result of years of experience by factory trained experts... which makes your carpets look like new... "as if by magic." Come in and let us help you with your rug and carpet problems. For moth-proofing, wall-to-wall installation of carpeting, rug storage, and shampooing of rugs with the best and purest of coconut oil... see Almor first.

ALMOR
RUG AND FURNITURE CLEANERS
426-28 E. 7th St. Chester 3-4202

From Times, July 19, 1936

More than a hundred persons yesterday attended the first annual picnic of the Chester Times Athletic Club at Red Point Beach, Md. Members of the club, their families and friends assembled on W. 8th street opposite the Times building and left in 20 privately owned automobiles for the beach where they enjoyed a program of swimming and other aquatic events. Stickers and slogans bearing the names of the club were pasted on the windshield of each car. George Carpenter headed the advanced guard which erected a tent to be used as a headquarters during the picnic.

First Earthquake

First earthquake recorded as having occurred in this area took place in October, 1727. It "set clocks to running down" and shook dishes from their shelves.



TRAINER NEWSPAPER SERVICE

Offers Hearty Congratulations to the Chester Times for 75 Years' SERVICE to the Community!

For over 60 of these years, we have delivered the Chester Times to the homes and stores in the section of Chester west of the Chester River, and in Upland, Parkside, Brookhaven, McCall Heights and Springhaven.

807 BARCLAY ST. PHONE 2-2732
W. N. Trainer Geo. E. Wright, Mgr.

COMPLIMENTS

of

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we have been telling
the story of . . .

CHESTER

“THE CITY OF COURAGE”

FOR 20 years and more we have been telling — and selling — the story of a city of unexcelled courage and loyalty! It is your city — The City of Chester!

And yours is a city that is unique in the history of America. For, so fierce is your independence, that all of the way down through the centuries, you have refused to surrender any of your traditions and freedoms to the giant city of Philadelphia, such a few short miles away.

This is the story we have been telling and selling to the business men of America. For, you see, ours is the pleasant duty of telling every industry, large and small, from coast to coast, of Chester's loyalty to Chester's merchants — and Chester's own newspaper, THE TIMES.

Proof of this loyalty? There is plenty of it! And outstanding amid all of this evidence is the fact that a department store advertisement in the November 16, 1949 issue of THE CHESTER TIMES attracted the highest readership percentage of any advertisement measured up to that date in the Continuing Study of Newspaper Reading — a project of The Advertising Research Foundation.

Is it any wonder that we are proud to be the National Representatives for such a powerful newspaper in such a famous city? And surely, you can see why we are even more proud to have been so closely associated with THE TIMES for the twenty most prosperous and influential years in its long useful life of 75 years.

To THE TIMES—its Publisher and all of its people—we extend our most cordial best wishes upon this Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of one of America's most important newspapers.

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Chester's Religious Growth Has Kept Pace With City

1st House of Worship Built in 1693; City Now Has 62 Churches

The first known house of worship built in Chester was by the Friends or Quakers in 1693. However, that was not the beginning of worship in Chester.

We know that in 1675, a group of Friends met at the home of Robert Wade. And undoubtedly the Dutch, Swedes and Finns in their early days in Upland (Chester) held worship services. They, too, probably were held in private homes.

The first house of worship known to have been built in Delaware County was erected in 1646 on Tinicum Island by John Printz, governor of New Sweden. This was for followers of the Episcopalian faith.

Meeting House Built
After the Swedes had moved on, the influence of the Friends grew stronger, and so it was that a meeting house was built in 1693 on Edgmont avenue between 2d and 3d streets.

It was not until 1736 that another meeting house was raised on the west side of 4th street. That building is still standing and is the Robert Wade Neighborhood House.

Meanwhile, however, the Episcopalians built a church, so that it was the second house of worship to be established in Chester. That was in 1703, and it was known as St. Paul's. It was on a plot of ground on the south side of 3d street just west of Welsh.

The plot is said to have been used by Swedish colonists as a burial ground. The first service was held in the church Jan. 24, 1703.

Were history clearer on religious activity in the early days of the city, there undoubtedly would be a more colorful and more picturesque story to be told.

The religious growth of the community has more than kept pace with its physical growth. Today there are 62 churches of various faiths, two synagogues, a Salvation Army Citadel and two rescue missions in the city.

Baptists

The history of Baptists in Delaware County goes back to 1697, when a Society of Keithians, or Quaker Baptists, was organized with only 19 members.

Throughout Delaware County's history, the Baptists have continued to grow and to build churches. However, the first record of a Baptist church in Chester is the establishment of First Baptist in 1863. It was an offshoot of Upland Baptist Church, which had been founded by John P. Crozer in 1851.

Today, there are 12 Baptist churches in the city: First Baptist, with 637 members, of which Rev. Alpha M. Finch is pastor; Emmanuel Baptist, founded 1899, 233 members, Rev. R. Harry Dick, pastor; North Chester, 1873, 170 members, Rev. J. Winfield Bronson, pastor; South Chester, 1872, 236 members, Rev. Fred E. Young, pastor; Bethany, 1919, Rev. Daniel A. Scott, pastor; Calvary, 1876, Rev. J. Pius Barbour, pastor.

Providence Baptist; Russian and Ukrainian Baptist, 1917, Rev. L. Zabko-Potapowicz; Shiloh, 1922, Rev. R. P. Page; St. Paul's Primitive, Rev. Homer L. Bailey, and Temple, 1912, Rev. D. W. White.

In the metropolitan area are Upland Baptist, 1851, 330 members, Rev. David A. MacQueen, pastor; Crum Lynne Baptist, 1851, 37 mem-

bers, Rev. Daniel Bartkow Jr., pastor; Marcus Hook Baptist, 1789, 762 members, Rev. Emerson Pent, pastor; Woodlyn Baptist, 1946, 43 members, Rev. Howard Stewart, pastor, and Mt. Olive Baptist, Linwood, Rev. G. B. Linton, pastor.

Episcopal

While Old St. Paul's Church on 3d street, above Welsh, was built in 1702, the first service was held Jan. 24, 1703. The old building was torn down in 1850 and a Gothic style church was built. Today, the Gospel Rescue Mission occupies the building. St. Paul's present structure at 9th and Madison streets was first used on Easter, 1900.

Today it has 1188 members and Rev. John H. Hauser is rector.

In 1948, St. Paul's parish established St. Luke's Chapel in Highland Gardens.

The only other Episcopal church in the city is St. Mary's established in 1914. Rev. Frederick Pope is rector. The church has 70 members.

In Marcus Hook, St. Martin's parish dates back to 1702, second only to St. David's in Radnor in the county's Episcopalian history.

Rev. Melvin M. Heckler is rector. The church has 234 members. The church sponsors a chapel in Linwood.

Eddystone is served by St. Luke's Church, of which Rev. Arthur Gibson is vicar. The church, founded in 1915, has 207 members.

Lutheran

Holy Trinity was the first Lutheran church established in Chester. It was founded in 1899 on Kerlin above 3d. It now is on Providence road, just outside the city limits.

Rev. Wilmer F. Furman is pastor. The church has 889 members.

Nativity Lutheran, 22d street and Edgmont av., was established in 1919 and has 317 members. Rev. Frederic H. Eidam is pastor.

In Garden City, Crum Creek Manor Church was established in 1944; it has 611 members and Rev. Raymond Foellner is pastor.

Marus Hook Lutheran Mission has a pastor; with a membership of 100 it is sponsored by Holy Trinity of Chester. Overlook Heights Church, Woodlyn, was formed in 1944 and has 110 members; Rev. Frederic H. Eidam is pastor.

St. Matthew's Lutheran of Woodlyn was established in 1929, has 611 members. Rev. Raymond Foellner is pastor.

Methodist

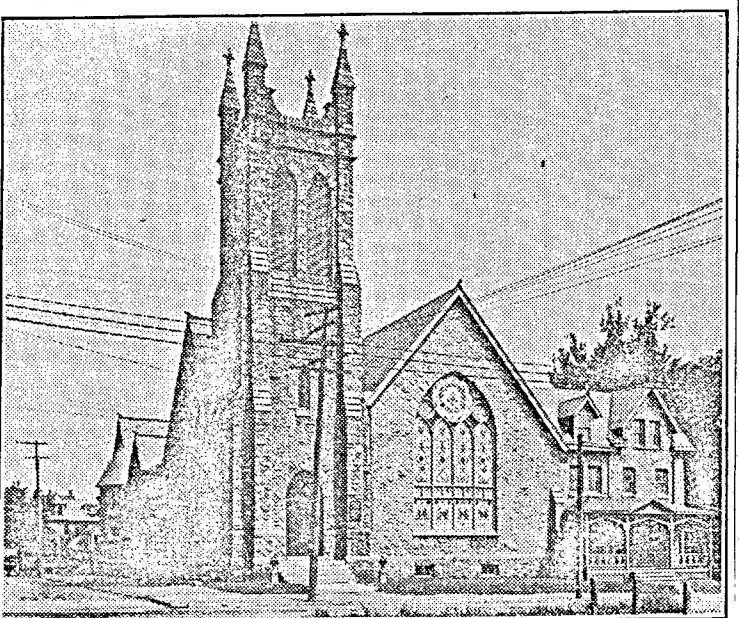
Although the Methodists didn't have a church in the city until 1830, the evangelists of the "new faith" were heard in old Chester town long before that time.

George Whitfield, an associate of John Wesley in the revival in England, and his classmate at Oxford, was the "herald" of Methodism in Chester.

History tells us that he stood beneath a tree at 2d and Welsh streets, atop a barrel, and preached for an hour and a half when he first arrived in Chester from Philadelphia.

Mother Church of Faith

But it was years later before any gathering of Methodists is noted. Thomas Kelly held meetings in his home on Market street, near 2d and Bevan streets in 1830. From that small beginning, Madison Street Methodist Church grew, so that today it is known as the



First Baptist Church

mother church of the faith in the city.

Today, Madison Street Church, with Rev. Horace N. Olewiler as pastor, has 674 members. Providence Avenue Methodist Church, begun as a branch of Madison Street Church, today is the biggest church of the Methodist faith in the city with 823 members.

Rev. William H. Anderman is pastor. But Trinity Methodist, with Rev. Kenneth H. Booher as pastor, is a close second with 820 members.

Trinity was founded in 1865. Other city Methodist churches include South Chester Methodist, 1871, 950 members, Rev. E. L. Jennings, pastor; Asbury AME, 1848, Rev. D. W. Tull, pastor; Robinson Memorial AME Zion, Rev. A. E. Mann; Grace Methodist, Rev. B. A. Arnold; St. Daniel's, 1871, Rev. W. L. D. Lyght; St. John's AUMP, Rev. Delbert N. Kilson; Siloam, 1901, Rev. Percy L. Jones; Union AME, 1829, Rev. D. E. Hackett.

Eddystone Church Founded

Eddystone Methodist Church was established in 1891, has 364 members. Rev. William T. Mann is pastor; Upland, 308 members, Rev. William A. Sharp; Fairview AME, 235 members, Rev. L. C. Leaming.

At Feltonville, Rev. Frank Filar is pastor; there are 174 members. Wesleyan Methodist in Lennox Park, Trainer, has Rev. Zenas Bean in the pulpit. Linwood, founded in 1914, has 590 members and Rev. H. N. Reeves Jr. is pastor.

Mt. Hebron AME, Linwood, has Rev. U. C. Bannerman as pastor.

Rev. Stanley A. Hanson is pastor of Cokesbury Methodist in Marcus Hook; there are 218 members. Parkside Methodist has 337 members and Rev. P. L. Austin is pastor.

Rev. Theodore Pavlidis is pastor of Trainer Methodist, which was founded in 1895 and has 444 members. E. L. Jennings is pastor of Price Street Methodist in Trainer. Fairview AME in Woodlyn has Rev. A. S. Parker in the pulpit.

Presbyterian

The first church organized was in Middletown about 1720, with the first permanent church building being built there in 1751.

Although the Presbyterians flourished in Chester many years before, it was not until 1850 that Rev. James W. Dale, pastor of Middletown Church, began preaching in the Old Courthouse.

In 1851, steps were taken to establish a church in the city; worshippers had heretofore been attending Leiper Church in Ridley Township, was built in 1818 by Thomas Leiper.

The First Presbyterian Church

in Chester was dedicated in July, 1852. Today, the church is without a regular pastor; there are 504 members.

Other churches of that denomination in the city today include Bethany, Rev. Howard E. Pusey, student supply pastor; Bible Presbyterian, Rev. A. L. Latham, pastor; Second Presbyterian, Rev. Douglas MacMurchy, pastor, founded 1866, with 318 members today; Third Presbyterian, Rev. Richard N. Stroman, pastor, 1872, 935 members; Italian Presbyterian, Rev. Reginaldo Bartoloni, pastor, 1919, 122 members; Fifth Presbyterian, 1899, 86 members, Rev. Mark Gibson, pastor.

Other Faiths

There are a number of other churches of other faiths located in and around the city.

These include Christian and Missionary Alliance Church, Rev. J. Alan Jones, pastor; Greek Orthodox, Rev. Michael Sophocles, pastor; Russian Orthodox, Rev. N. Samilo, pastor; St. Virgin Mary's Ukrainian Orthodox, Rev. Nicholas Federovich, pastor; Grace Mennoite Brethren in Christ, Rev. J. E. Golla, pastor; Seventh-day Adventist, A. W. Orner, elder; Church of Jesus Christ, Latter Day Saints, Elder Roberts; Ukrainian Assembly of God, Rev. Peter Kozak; Wayside Tabernacle, Rev. Jesse Burke, pastor; Assembly of God, Highway Tabernacle, Rev. Albert Lazar, pastor; True Vine Church of Christ, Rev. Lee R. Brown, pastor; Independent Negro Church, Rev. H. Clay Douglas, pastor, and St. Luke's Community Christian Church, Rev. L. C. Coleman, pastor.

CHS School Day

Used to End at 3.30

Chester High School will have its school day lengthened 45 minutes to 3.15 p. m. starting in September but back in 1901-02, the high school day lasted until 3.30 p. m.

Here was the schedule of sessions in those days: Primary grades, 8.30 to 11.30 a. m., 1.30 to 3.30 p. m.; other grades except Larkin and high school, 8.30 to 11.30 a. m., 1.30 to 4 p. m.; Larkin and high school, 8.30 to noon, 1.30 to 3.30 p. m.

On the third Friday of each month, schools were closed at 3 p. m. so teachers could attend institute.

Johnson-Coyle Swimming Race in '75 Won by Neither

This is a description of a swimming match in Chester as described by the Daily Graphic, New York, on Saturday, July 24, 1875.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 22—The river today presented a rich scene of activity, it being the occasion and place of the great championship swimming match between Johnson and Coyle. Early in the day everything which could boast of a sail bore away to Chester.

Batteaux, gunning skiffs, v. erries and all manner of row-boats took advantage of the outgoing tide, and floated away merrily to the starting point. Steamboats, barges, and tugs innumerable puffed and whistled, each and all black with clinging clusters of excited humanity. On shore each "coign of vantage" held its group, many ladies being among the spectators. Aside from the interest generally felt in the marine contest, the sight, for its spectacular effect, was worth the trip to view. It was expected that the two men would get away on the course at twelve M., when the tide turned, but it was nearly two o'clock when they were brought out into the open stream and a way cleared for the start.

At this moment the American Line steamship Illinois passed down towards on her way to Liverpool, and enthusiastic cheers rang from her decks, which were as heartily responded to.

The word being given both men plunged from the referee's tug into the water, Coyle forging ahead rapidly. The men quickly separated, and as they threw more space between them the accompanying fleet became divided into two parties, the boats usually following the favorite of those on board. Johnson held in toward the western shore, aiming to pass up through the channel back of Tinicum Island. Coyle, however, struck boldly out into the main channel, and thus gained a decided advantage in the more steady flow of the upward tide. That Johnson's plot had made a mistake was evident when the low marshy portion of Tinicum Island was reached, when the union jack in his guiding boat could be seen a considerable distance to the rear of the line of

Catholics' 1st Mass Celebrated in County At Ivy Mills in 1729

The history of Catholicism in Delaware County dates back 222 years to 1729, when it is known that mass was celebrated in the home of Thomas Willcox in Ivy Mills, where he had founded the famous paper mills.

However, the "first Catholic ecclesiastical building in Delaware County" was dedicated Sept. 29, 1842, according to Rev. Joseph M. O'Hara, Ph.D., in his book, "Chester's Century of Catholicism." That church, St. Michael the Archangel, is still standing on Edgmont avenue near 8th street. Father O'Hara is the present pastor at Old St. Michael's.

For the first few years the station at Ivy Mills was attended from Bohemia Manor, Cecil County, Md. Father Creation, S.J., made the long journey to the county on horseback to minister to the Catholics who formed the congregation in the western end of the county.

For more than 100 years mass was said at the old Willcox mansion. Finally, a church was built in 1853, known as St. Thomas the Apostle, which is still standing.

The parish of St. Denis in Haverford had its start in 1820 when mass for Catholics there was celebrated in the home of Dennis Kelly, cotton and woolen manufacturer who operated a mill on Cobbs Creek.

Dedicated in 1843
By 1842, Catholics in and around Chester had increased to the extent where a church was considered. Local Catholics applied to Bishop Kendrick for permission to organize a parish here. The approval was given and Rev. Philip Sheridan was sent to Chester.

The ground on Edgmont avenue was bought on July 12, 1842; the cornerstone was laid in September and the church was dedicated June 25, 1843. In 1854 a rectory was built and in 1866 a parochial school established, the first in the county.

By 1873 the congregation had grown so rapidly that it was decided to build a larger church, but the panic of that year forced postponement of the plan. The next year, Bishop Wood gave his consent to the plan and the pews were removed to the school building, which was prepared for use as a temporary chapel.

Work was begun at once and the cornerstone laid Nov. 1, 1874. Lack of funds held up the work, and it was not until Rev. James Timmins came here as pastor that work was resumed. That was in 1878. The tower and the cross were blessed in 1880 and the entire structure was dedicated by Bishop Shanahan on Nov. 5, 1892.

New Parish Formed

Meanwhile, the number of Catholics in Chester was increasing rapidly, keeping pace with the fast industrial growth of the community. As a result, in 1873 it was proposed to organize a new parish in the city. Bishop Wood gave his consent to the division of St. Michael's parish and the formation of the parish of Immaculate Heart in what was then South Chester Borough.

That same year, the erection of a frame chapel on Second street near Broomall was begun and services were held there while the new church was under construction at

Second and Norris streets. The new church was dedicated Oct. 1, 1876.

In 1902, approximately 40 Polish families petitioned the archbishop for a priest of their own nationality. Rev. Mieczyslaw Kopytkiewicz was appointed to form St. Hedwig's parish. Soon, one story of the school building was completed, with another story being added later.

School Is Opened

A few years later, Rev. Leo Wieszynski opened the school, built a convent for the sisters and secured a site for the present church building at Fourth and Hayes streets. The church was dedicated Nov. 25, 1917.

The parish of the Resurrection of Our Lord was established in the early part of 1911 with Rev. A. L. Ganster as first pastor. The Bent property, at Ninth street and Highland avenue was bought for the parochial buildings and the little frame building on Third street, known as the German Catholic church, was removed to the new site.

On Nov. 26, 1911, mass was celebrated in the lower story of the combined church and school. During the next few years, second and third stories were added.

Today, a beautiful, new structure stands at the intersection of 9th and Highland. The new church was dedicated in 1949.

St. Anthony's Formed

Italian Catholics in Chester made slow progress until 1912 when Rev. Antonia Garritano was appointed to form St. Anthony's parish. He went ahead on a church building and on June 14, 1914, the building on 3d street, between Concord avenue and Franklin street, was dedicated.

Late in 1924, Lithuanian residents of the city requested their own parish. In 1925, the Church of Our Lady of Vilna was built at 4th and Madison streets.

St. Robert's parish was established in 1922. At first, Good Will firehouse was used for masses. Then a building was built on 21st street between Upland and Potter. This was used as a church and school. It housed the old St. Robert's High School, and now is occupied by St. James High School.

The attractive stone church and school on Providence avenue at 20th street were opened in 1941.

Holy Ghost Church

The Holy Ghost Ruthenian Church is at 3d and Harwick streets, the church property being purchased from Bethany Presbyterian Church when that congregation built a new building at 5th street and Highland avenue in 1909.

In Linwood, Holy Saviour Church celebrated its first mass Dec. 6, 1914. The cornerstone of the school building was laid in 1917 on June 24.

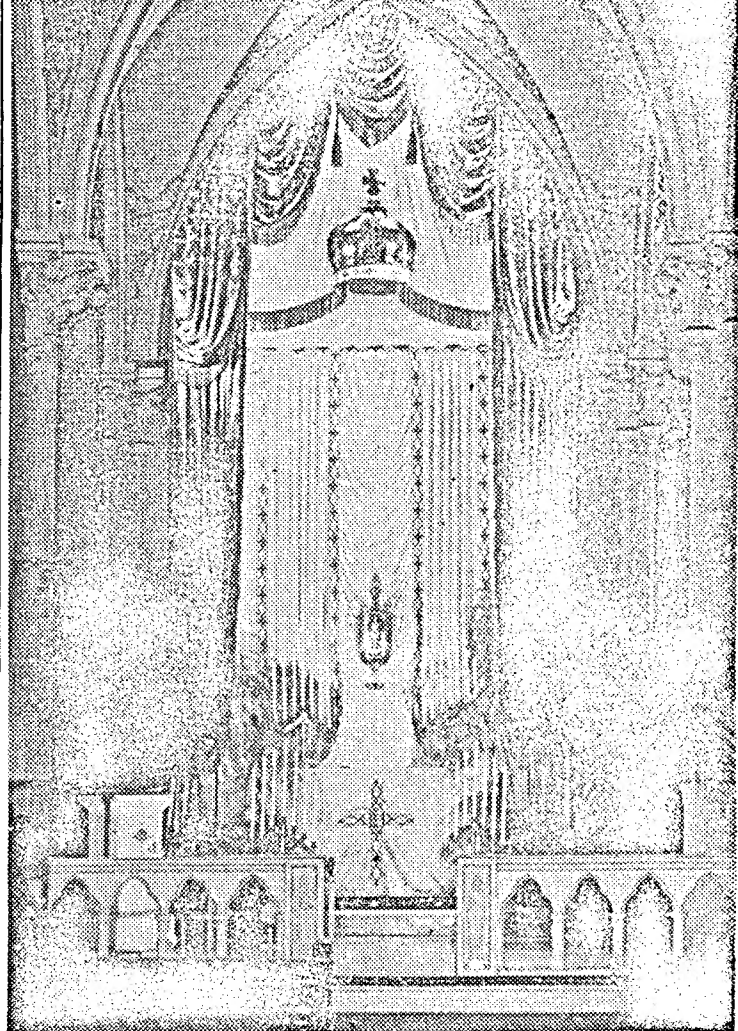
In 1890, Rev. M. J. Rafferty was appointed to organize a new parish in Ridley Township, just across the Eddystone borough line. The church was completed two years later. St. Rose of Lima Church outgrew the building by 1907 and in June of 1910 the new building was dedicated.

After the completion of St. Anthony's in Chester, Father Garritano proceeded with the erection of a chapel for Italians in Marcus Hook. On Dec. 19, 1917, the Church of the Immaculate Conception of Our Lady of Lourdes was dedicated.

Present Pastors

Present pastors of the local Catholic churches are: St. Thomas the Apostle, Ivy Mills, Rev. Sylvester M. McCarthy; St. Michael's, Dr. Joseph M. O'Hara; Immaculate Heart, Rev. John T. Morton; St. Hedwig's, Rev. Peter J. Klekotka; Resurrection, Rev. Terence A. Brady; St. Anthony's, Rev. John M. Zazzara; Our Lady of Vilna, Rev. E. M. Pauksta; St. Robert's, Rev. James V. Mulhearn; Holy Ghost, Rev. Joseph Batza; Holy Saviour, Linwood, Rev. Daniel I. McDermott; St. Rose of Lima, near Eddystone, Rev. Peter J. Kilroy; Immaculate Conception, Marcus Hook, Rev. Calogero Graziano.

Today, within the city limits, there are eight Roman Catholic churches, seven Catholic grade schools and one Catholic high school.



Main Altar, St. Michael's Catholic Church

Chester Has Been Served By 18 Mayors in 85 Years

Chester was incorporated as a city following Dec. 30 as he had been elected state treasurer.

Samuel E. Turner, president of Select Council, was chosen to fill the vacancy. He held office until April, 1906, when Dr. S. P. Crothers was elected to serve the final two years of Berry's unexpired term.

David M. Johnson took office in 1908 and immediately was confronted with a grave problem.

Trolley Strike

In the first month of his term conductors and motormen of Chester Traction Co. struck for a wage increase. The strike lasted for several months and was accompanied by disorders.

At one point the state constabulary was called in, and five months elapsed before the strike ended and service was resumed.

William Ward Jr. was elected mayor in 1911. His administration was accompanied by changes in the governing body.

An act of assembly was passed July 15, 1913, setting up a commission form of government. Five councilmen were to be elected with one serving as mayor. Chester was designated a third class city.

On Nov. 4, 1913, four councilmen were elected. They were Wesley S. McDowell, Joseph H. Messick Jr., Charles B. Mould and John K. Hagerty. Mayor Ward had two more years in office and made the fifth councilman.

Ramsey Elected in 1920

McDowell became mayor in 1916 and served until 1920 when William T. Ramsey was elected.

Samuel E. Turner next headed the city government, winning election in 1924. He was reelected in 1928. In August, 1931, he resigned to become warden of the county prison.

T. Woodward Trainer was elected by council to fill the vacancy. He served until January, 1932, when Ward, having been elected a few months earlier, again took office.

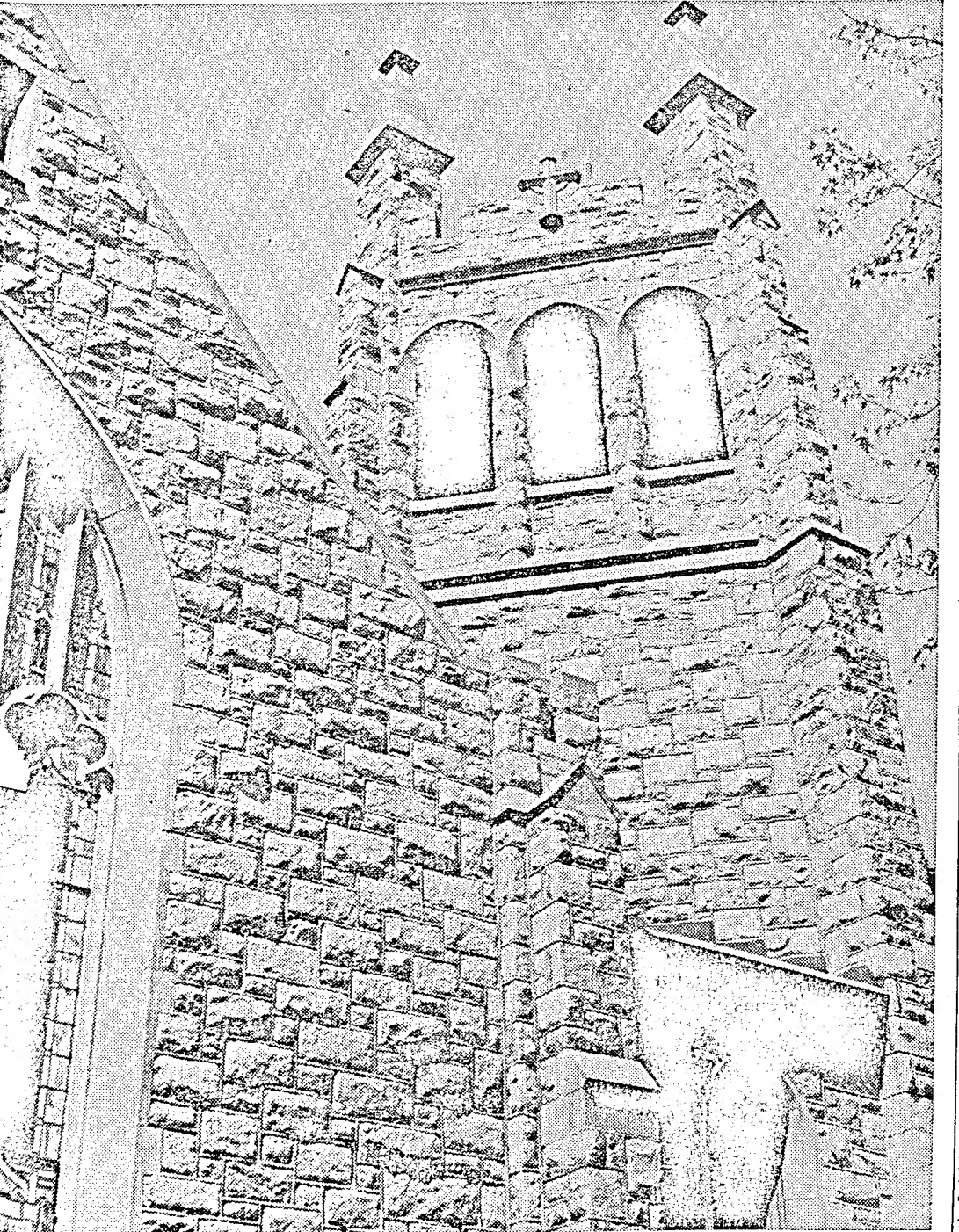
Ward was elected again in 1935. He relinquished the office in 1939 to become clerk of the house of representatives at Harrisburg.

Peoples Appointed

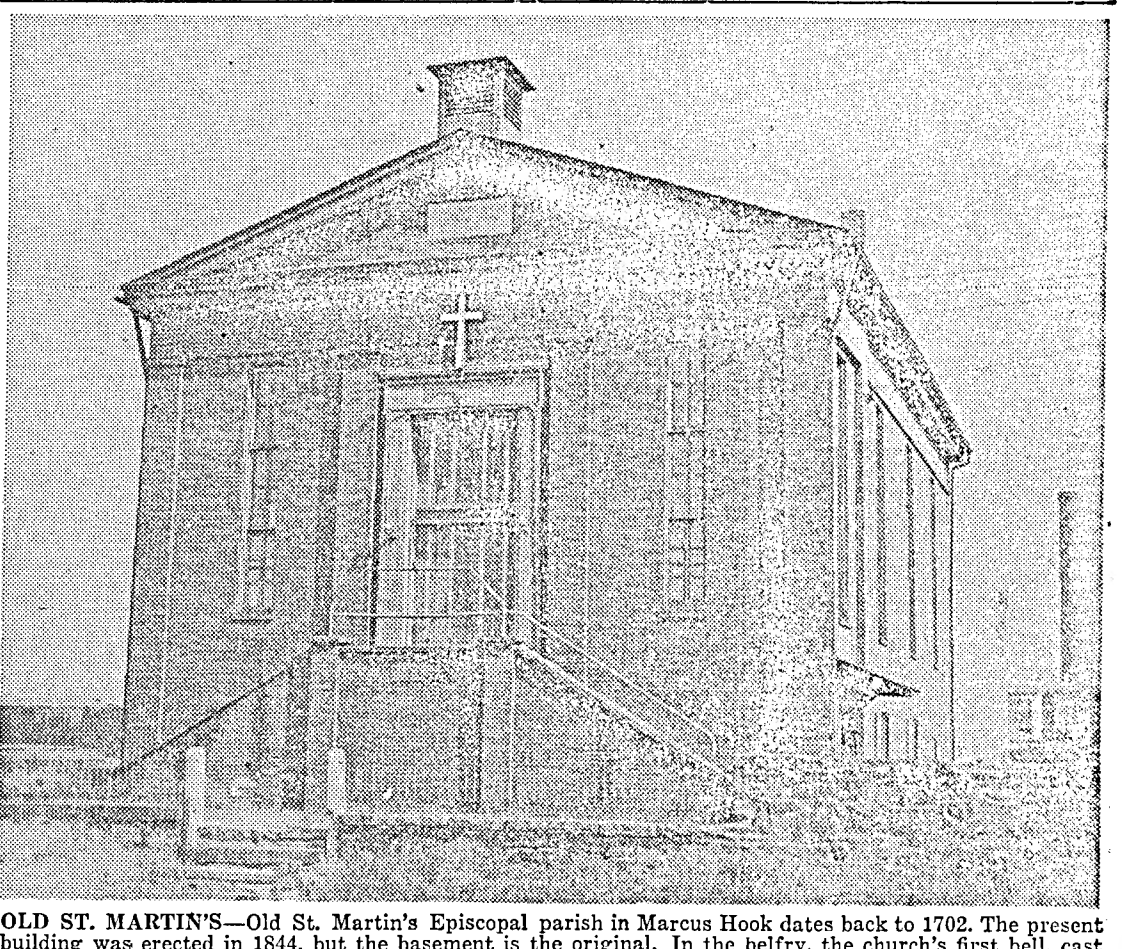
Clifford H. Peoples, a councilman, was selected to fill out the unexpired term, and subsequently won election to a full term. He resigned in 1942.

In January, 1943, Ralph F. Swarts, member of Chester Municipal Authority and former hardware merchant, was appointed to the office. He was elected to two full terms.

Nominated last July by the Republicans for another term, he'll be on the ballot again in November, seeking four more years.



Providence Avenue Methodist Church



OLD ST. MARTIN'S—Old St. Martin's Episcopal parish in Marcus Hook dates back to 1702. The present building was erected in 1844, but the basement is the original. In the belfry, the church's first bell, cast in England in 1644, still can be seen with the date inscribed. Another interesting feature of the church is its chalice, which dates from 1735.

Yesteryear's Headlines

18 Killed in Fiery Blast That Ripped Tanker Bidwell

Two huge oil tanks on the "Bidwell," a tanker which the day before had docked at Marcus Hook to discharge a cargo of oil from Texas, had just been cleaned with compressed air.

Workmen were in the midst of the final cleaning process—washing down the inside of the tanks with fire hose—when the first of two explosions, heard for 15 miles, occurred.

After the second explosion, a jagged, ragged slash in the side of the craft, eight workmen had been blown to bits or roasted to death inside one of the tanks.

It was at 12:20 a. m., February 4, 1932, and the force of the first blast rocked heavily sleeping crew members from their bunks. In frenzied fear, they seized what clothing they could and ran pell-mell, screaming and fighting their way over fellow crew members stumbled, to the deck.

But Capt. Joseph R. Rivers, 33, of Hollis, L. I., and his wife, Viola, 31, were calmer as they emerged from the captain's cabin. She had come from their Long Island home to visit her seaman husband while the ship was in port. They had retired shortly after 11 p. m. the night before, less than two hours before the fatal explosion.

Capt. Rivers and his wife had clothing bundled under their arms, and, as they made their way toward the stern of the tanker, he ordered his wife to leave the ship. Then he dashed away, shouting orders to members of his crew.

Body Found in Cabin

That was the last time Viola Rivers saw her husband alive.

When the raging fires on the boat finally were extinguished—and the total number of dead had risen to 18—Capt. Joseph R. Rivers' charred body was found in his cabin. It was presumed he had dashed back into the cabin in an effort to save the ship's log and papers.

But when he left his wife, she was terrified and dazed by the concussion of the first explosion, and stood riveted to the deck.

Tony Mauro, steward, ran to her. Then he strapped a lifebelt around her.

That act probably saved her life, because almost a split second later came the second blast, hurling her through the air and into the Delaware river.

Mauro was hot into the air, blown to bits—no part of him ever to be seen again.

In the oil-covered water, Mrs. Rivers churned around, screaming: "For God's sake, save me. I'm dying!"

Heard Her Cries

Edward Cartain, then a 29-year-

old Buckman Village resident, heard her cries for help. He leaped into the water, towed her to shore, then modestly disappeared before his identity could be learned. A few days later an investigation established who he was.

The captain's wife's hair was almost completely burned from her scalp, and her face was so badly burned as to be almost unrecognizable—searing and painful mementoes of her struggle in the water ablaze wherever thick oil patches dotted the surface.

A third, and final explosion, occurred as crewmen were attempting to lower lifeboats.

The sky for miles was lighted by the blast.

Then two holds of the ship, amid-ship, became burning infernos. Members of the crew leaped headlong into the river.

Crew members—more than a dozen of them who had scurried into lifeboats a short time before the second explosion within the boat shot flames 600 feet into the air—watched apprehensively as the men jumped into the oil-scummed water of the river.

Little To Do

But there was little that the men in the boat could do in the direction of any rescue attempt.

"We just couldn't take any more men aboard," explained Ivor Kim-mander, the ship cook, later. "We heard the screaming of the men in the water, but we couldn't do anything about it because our boat was loaded."

Meanwhile, the Philadelphia fire-boat "J. Hampton Moore" had joined Chester's firefighting equipment in fighting the flames that followed blast after blast.

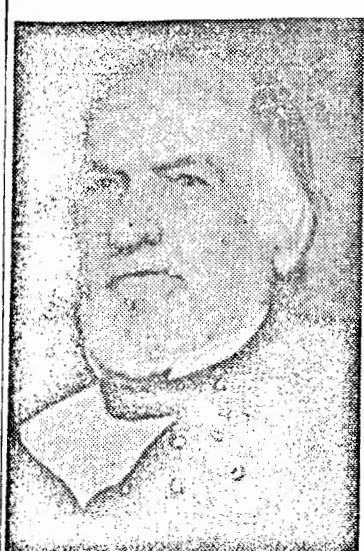
Tugs cruised along the waterfront, picking up almost drowned men—and the limp, water-soaked bodies of those killed by water or from flames and acrid smoke blanketing the river.

Hundreds of residents in the Chester area were awakened by the first blast.

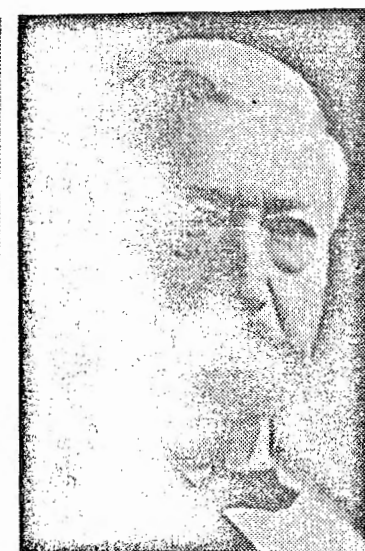
And five minutes before the first explosion five men were seated in a small frame building on the pier at which the Bidwell had docked. They were eating their midnight lunch. With the heavy detonation they fled the building. Within a few minutes the frail structure was shattered and blazing furiously.

By midday the fire was extinguished, victims—alive and dead—had been fished out of the sullen water and another Marcus Hook tragedy had become a matter of history.

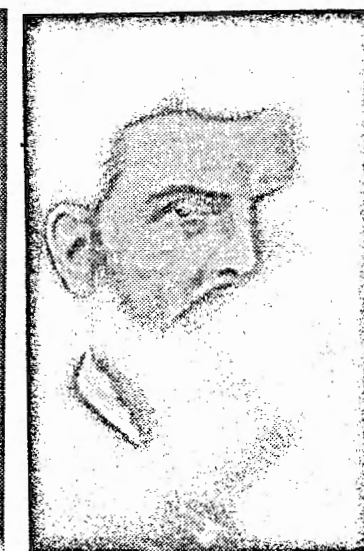
These Have Been the Mayors of Chester



JOHN LARKIN JR.
1866-1872 (Rep.)



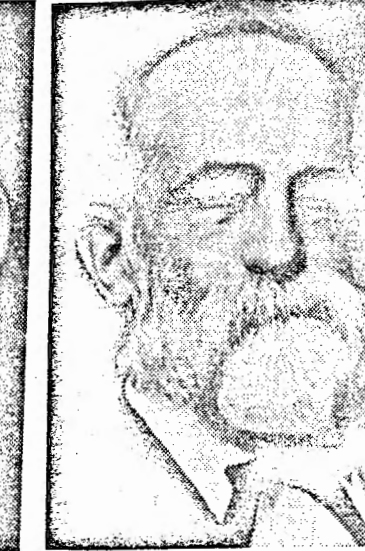
J. L. FORWOOD
1872-1881, 1884-1887 (Dem.)



JAMES BARTON JR.
1881-1884 (Rep.)



JOSEPH R. T. COATES
1887-1893 (Rep.)



JOHN B. HINKSON
1893-1896 (Dem.)



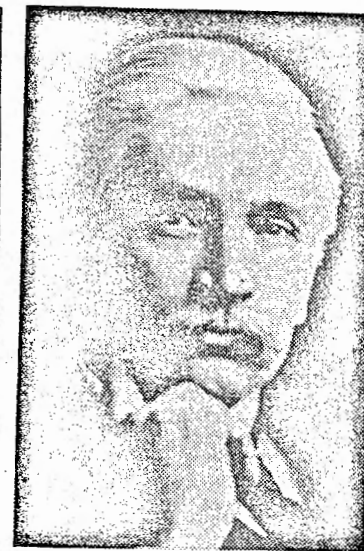
CROSBY M. BLACK
1896-1899 (Rep.)



D. W. JEFFERIS
1899-1902 (Rep.)



H. H. HOUSTON
1902-1905 (Rep.)



WILLIAM H. BERRY
1905-1906 (Dem.)



SAMUEL E. TURNER
Jan.-April, 1906, 1924-1931 (Rep.)



S. R. CROTHERS
1906-1908 (Rep.)



D. M. JOHNSON
1908-1911 (Rep.)



WILLIAM WARD JR.
1911-1916, 1932-1939 (Rep.)



W. S. McDOWELL
1916-1920 (Rep.)



WILLIAM T. RAMSEY
1920-1924 (Rep.)



T. WOODWARD TRAINER
1931-1932 (Rep.)



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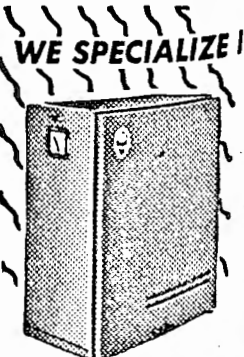
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In 1864 when Bartholomew Rees and Owen Maloy opened their business, they engaged exclusively in the sale of wood which then sold for \$1.50 for an entire wagon load. The wood was brought by schooner to their original site at Front and Franklin Streets where Rees and Maloy teamsters loaded their wagons for home deliveries.

Business grew in volume and 62 years ago the company moved to their present location, the principal fuel sales still coming from wood.

With the death of Owen Maloy 46 years ago, John B. Maloy and Bartholomew Rees took over the interests and began selling anthracite coal. 25 years ago at the death of Mr. Rees, John B. Maloy took over the interest until 1939. The new regime brought great changes in the company for it was symbolic that at this time horses were retired from service with the company and the first motor driven coal trucks began operating under the Rees and Maloy name. In 1939 John J. Dunion, Jr., became a partner, and last year the company added fuel oil and fuel oil burners to their business.

Rees and Maloy coal is noted for its cleanliness, for it is passed through a "silo" or "coal pocket" which removes fine coal dust that clogs your heating system. Be sure to see our "Fluid Oil Heat" Burners, however, if your preference is oil heat, or the famous Bryant Boilers, if you prefer gas heat.



Private Schools Served City Until Free Education Became Law in 1834

Private or select schools were the educational institutions available for the young people of Chester before the passage of the free school act in 1834.

The first known educational building in Chester was a small schoolhouse erected about 1708 under the auspices of St. Paul's Church.

The Friends in and around Chester made substantial moves toward public and private education. Their schools, established for the education of their own children, were open to all denominations.

There is no record of a schoolhouse erected in Chester, with the exception of St. Paul's, until 1770, when Joseph Hoskins made provisions for a school.

First Private School

The first known private school conducted in the borough of Chester other than those of a denominational character was in 1823 or 1824. It was operated by the wife of Dr. Irvin or Irwin, who conducted a primary school on the south side of 3d street west of Chester River.

The most famous of the early schools was Gilbert's Chester Academy, opened on the southwest corner of 9th and Potter streets in 1862. Charles W. Deans established the school as Chester Academy and Normal School, having relinquished his duties as superintendent of county public schools, but became ill and had to advertise the school for sale.

George Gilbert, a teacher in Philadelphia, bought the school and equipped it to open October 1865. Charles C. Larkin and family owned and occupied the corner building, and the school was one room on the first floor next to the corner with dormitories and principal's office occupying the balance of the building.

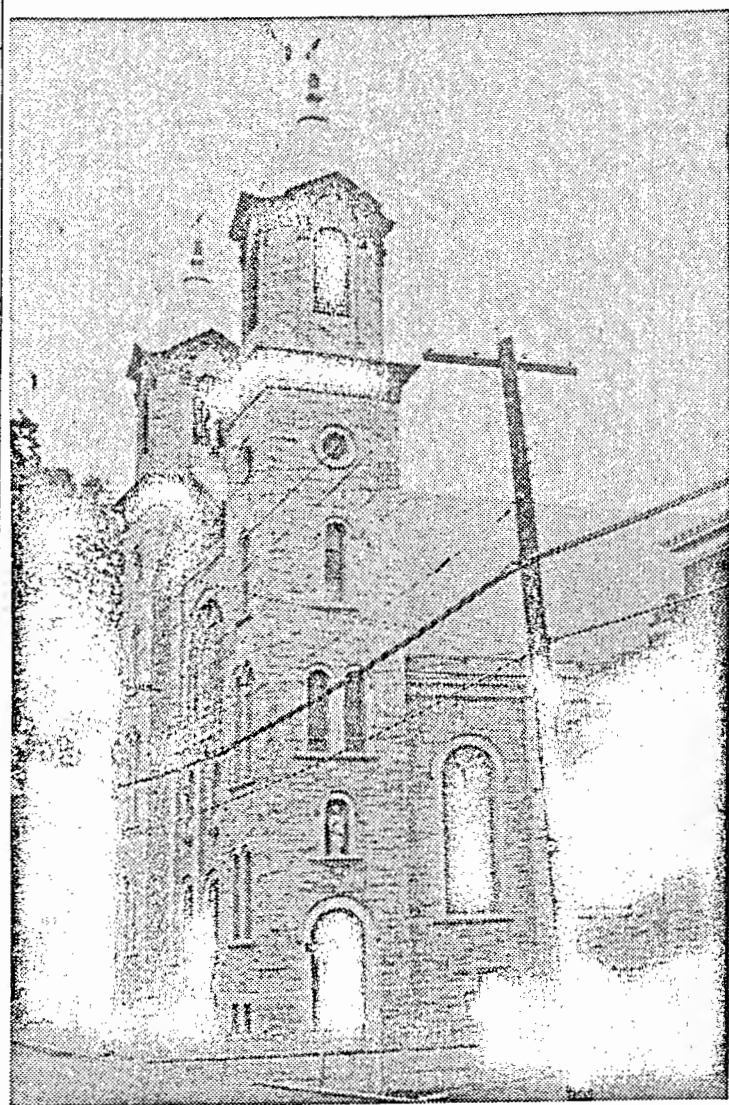
Capacity Doubled

Gilbert improved the curriculum of the school, which became increasingly popular, and it was necessary in 1871 to buy the corner property to accommodate the enlarged enrollment. This doubled the school's capacity to 75 students.

By 1870, the school enrolled both sexes for courses in scientific, classical and commercial subjects, Latin, Greek, French, Italian, piano instruction, drawing, painting, phonography, and primary department for children 6 to 12 years.

In 1882, the school was expanded with facilities to prepare young men and women for college, teaching or general business. The faculty for 100 pupils included George Gilbert, principal, teaching Latin, Greek, higher mathematics; M. Louise Clancy, Music, French and literature; Mrs. T. M. Gilbert, writing, drawing and history; S. Alice Lees, primary; Addie H. Pyle and Sallie E. Beale, English branches.

Two years later, when there were 120 pupils, the faculty changes were



Times Staff Photo

ST. HEDWIG'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—About 40 families of Polish descent petitioned the bishop to begin a new parish in Chester in 1902. Rev. Mieczyslaw Kopytkiewicz was the first pastor. However, the church was not dedicated until Nov. 25, 1917. Today it serves most of the Polish families in the city. Rev. Peter Klekotka is pastor.

H. Jennie Cornell, primary, Addie H. Pyle, Hannah R. Lenderman and Jennie McCoy, English branches.

School Paper Published

By 1897, the curriculum was the same. The school had a society for debating and literary work; two libraries, one for society and one for a students union, and a school paper, Chester Academy Record.

Professor Gilbert died Jan. 31, 1904, and his widow and daughter, Dora A. Gilbert, carried on until the following June when the institution came to an end.

Prior to 1912, Annie R. Bird and Emma J. Baker occupied two rooms on the first floor of the building where they taught school for a short period.

First Graded School

The first graded school in Chester of which there is knowledge was established in 1823 in the old Logan house, 2d and Edgmont avenue, by Lydia Eliza Finch. She taught alone for six years and then got Charles D. Manley of Media to assist—he took the big boys and girls and she had the small.

Punishment in her school was to stand in a conspicuous place in the room and wear a dunce cap. Her school was attended by children of Commodore David D. Porter, commander of the U. S. frigate Essex.

In 1830, a select school was started by Caleb Price in a summer-house connected with Columbia Hotel. He later discontinued the school to accept an appointment as teacher in the city's only public school at 5th and Welsh streets.

The history of private schools in

Nearly Buried Alive, Man Lives for 50 Years

A man who was almost buried alive during the great yellow fever epidemic of 1798 not only recovered but lived almost 50 years after that.

Historians relate that Richard Flower, owner of the Chester Mills at what is now Upland, was stricken with the plague and was believed to be dead.

When the burial party was about to place him in a coffin, he spoke aloud. Mr. Flower eventually died "again" almost a half century later.

George Hood and called Chester Female Academy. For the session from February to July 1862, day scholars paid \$12 to \$20, board and tuition, \$20; drawing, \$10; French or Latin, \$10. Piano could be used for practice at \$3, and washing cost 36 cents per dozen.

Hood was a Presbyterian minister and was assisted by his wife and son, Alfred, and a Miss Bliss, in conducting the school. In 1869-70, the school for day students or boarders was removed to 515 Welsh st., later the offices of Geary and Rankin law firm. By 1870, Miss Leas conducted a kindergarten and primary school on the first floor. The building to the east also was used in conjunction with Hood School, either for boarders or as an annex.

Rice School

Mrs. John V. Rice and her daughter established a school at 407 E. 9th st. They were succeeded by Mary Pusey Warner, who added grammar grades.

She left 407 E. 9th st. and took her school to 514 E. 9th st. where the entire first and second floors were used for school purposes. She had a staff of five. Warner Private School continued in operation for some years after the close of Gilbert's Academy.

In the brick building at the northeast corner of Edgmont avenue and W. Mary street (later Graham street), an infant school was kept by Miss Palmer.

Caleb Pierce leased a summer-house in the rear of the Anderson House, Welsh and 5th streets, in 1830 and taught youths whose parents would not permit them to attend the old school at 5th and Welsh. By 1840, the public school system was generally accepted and Pierce discontinued his private school.

First Kindergarten

Mrs. William Shaler Johnson established in 1876 at 527 E. 9th st. the first known kindergarten in Chester and conducted it for two years.

Mary Barton ran a primary school at 3d and Franklin streets about 1872. Virginia Anderson, as early as 1873 and as late as 1896 was conducting a private school in a small frame building on the south side of 4th street just west of Welsh.

In 1870, Miss L. A. Roberts had a select school on the third floor of the building at 4th and Market streets, later Swan Hotel. In 1863, Emma E. McLeod and Maggie A. Rathbun conducted a school there, and the latter also ran a school on Welsh street north of Fifth.

Mary Hard School

Mary Hard operated a private school on the west side of Potter at 14th street, and Harriet G. Crosby opened a private school in September 1868 at the home of her sister, Mrs. Felix deLannoy, 15th and Walnut streets, for 12 pupils. In April 1869, Miss Crosby moved to 13th and Upland streets and in September 1876 to 9th and Edgmont avenue.

In the 1890's her fourth location was on the second floor in a building on the north side of 3d street west of the bridge.

L. H. Buckingham ran a classical school at 514 Market st., over the store of J. E. Black and Bros.

A school was conducted there by



Times Staff Photo

ST. DANIEL'S METHODIST—St. Daniel's, at 4th and Edwards street, was founded in 1871, and has been a real force in the local Negro community. It has a congregation of more than 900. The congregation met first in one of the member's homes, then, in 1871, built a church near the present site. The present structure was begun in 1884. Rev. F. Donald Jones is pastor.

In 1870, Chester Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children was opened in 1862 by Mrs. E. Darlington, on Edgmont avenue below Graham street.

In 1859, a boarding school was operated by Charles Lechey on 2d street below Franklin, and Burns Private School was on the east side of Franklin street.

School at 3d and Concord

Lydia Burchal, from 1825-28, had a private school on the northwest corner of 3d and Concord avenue. Mrs. William Ward, the former Clara Ulrich and mother of the mayor, and her sister, Margaret Ulrich, ran a private school on the second floor of the Penn building facing Market Square. It is believed the school stopped when Clara married William Ward in 1860.

Lillian West and Mabel R. Fulton opened a primary and kindergarten school in 1899 on the northwest corner of 14th and Chestnut streets. Mrs. Louise VanKirk conducted a school at 8th and Butler streets, Fulton Hall and 407 E. 9th st.

The numerous private schools included Taylor School, conducted by Joseph Taylor, who was prothonotary, clerk of courts, register of wills and recorder of deeds in Chester. His school for boys in 1844-47 was

Swearing Banned

Profanity was punishable in Chester in the late 1800s by fine or five days' imprisonment.

Main Job of Public Affairs Dept. is Law Enforcement

The primary function of the department of public affairs is law enforcement. It has jurisdiction over the police force.

As stipulated in the state code for cities of the third class, the mayor, who is Ralph F. Swarts, is responsible for enforcement of municipal and state laws.

In this connection, he enjoys almost unlimited power to combat widespread lawlessness such as riots and mob action. The power given him to meet these situations equals that of a sheriff's.

Supervises Conduct

The department enjoys authority to supervise the conduct of other officials.

It can weigh complaints against them, subpoena any records needed for an investigation, and make recommendations for dispositions of cases.

At any time the mayor can call on department heads to furnish whatever information he deems necessary to possess for proper admin-

istration of municipal affairs.

Initiation Proceedings

The department also enjoys the power to start foreclosures or condemnations. Thus, if council wants to take over a property for unpaid taxes or by virtue of eminent domain, the mayor is the official who initiates court proceedings.

The mayor has the dual role of chief magistrate. He holds the same authority as elected alderman.

In the role of chief magistrate, he is responsible for the proper conduct of the police court. Although the duty customarily is delegated to an alderman, a mayor occasionally does preside in police court.

Scolders Gagged

In the early days of Chester, it was against the law to drink a health, while "scolders" were punished by being gagged and made to stand an hour in a public place.

Best Wishes
to the
CHESTER TIMES

on its 75th Anniversary

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Collingdale, Pa.

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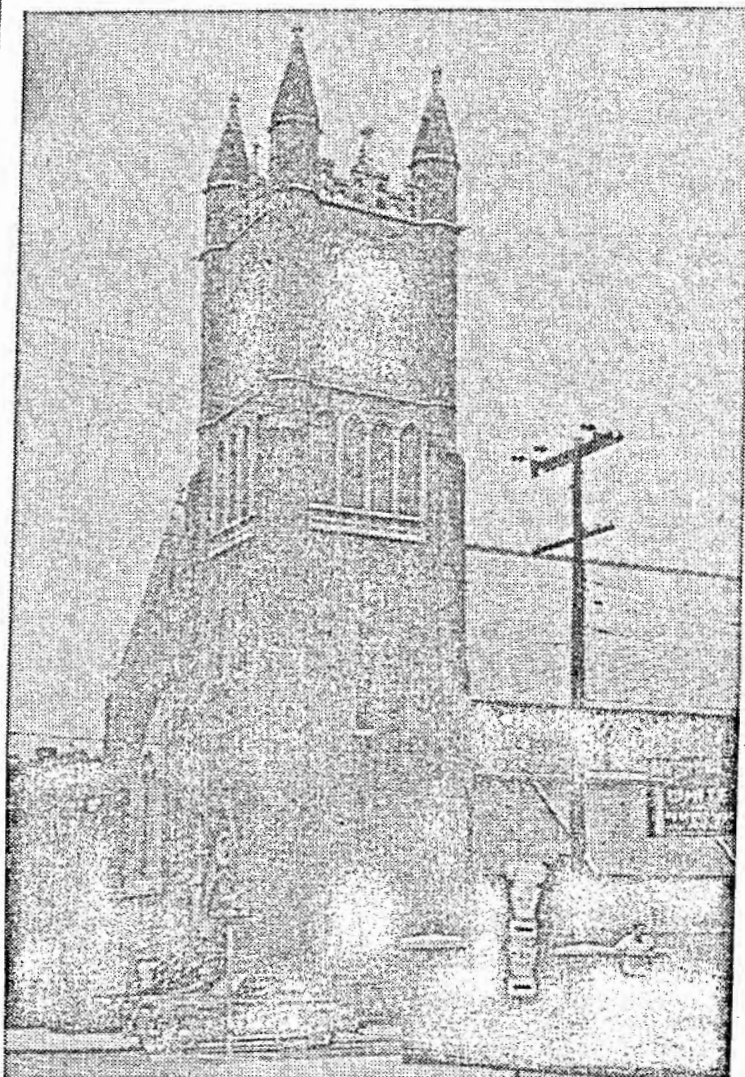
Manufacturers of a Complete Line of
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Some of Chester's Houses of Worship



Times Staff Photo

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Third Presbyterian, at 9th and Potter streets, has the largest congregation of any of the city's Presbyterian churches. It was founded in 1872 on Upland street, near 12th. About a half century ago, it had grown so rapidly that the present building was erected. Dr. Richard N. Stroman is pastor.



Times Staff Photo

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH—The oldest and largest church of its denomination in the city, St. Paul's, 9th and Madison streets, was founded in 1702 on 3d street near Welsh. The first service in the new structure was in 1900. Rev. John H. Hauser is rector.

Private Kindergarten Started in '76

Chester public schools will have six kindergartens in operation this September, but the earliest of them dates back to only 1931.

The city's first kindergartens were privately run institutions, most of them in the homes of the school mistresses in charge.

Mrs. William Shaler Johnson in 1876 opened the first known kindergarten in the city at 527 E. 9th st. and operated it for two years.

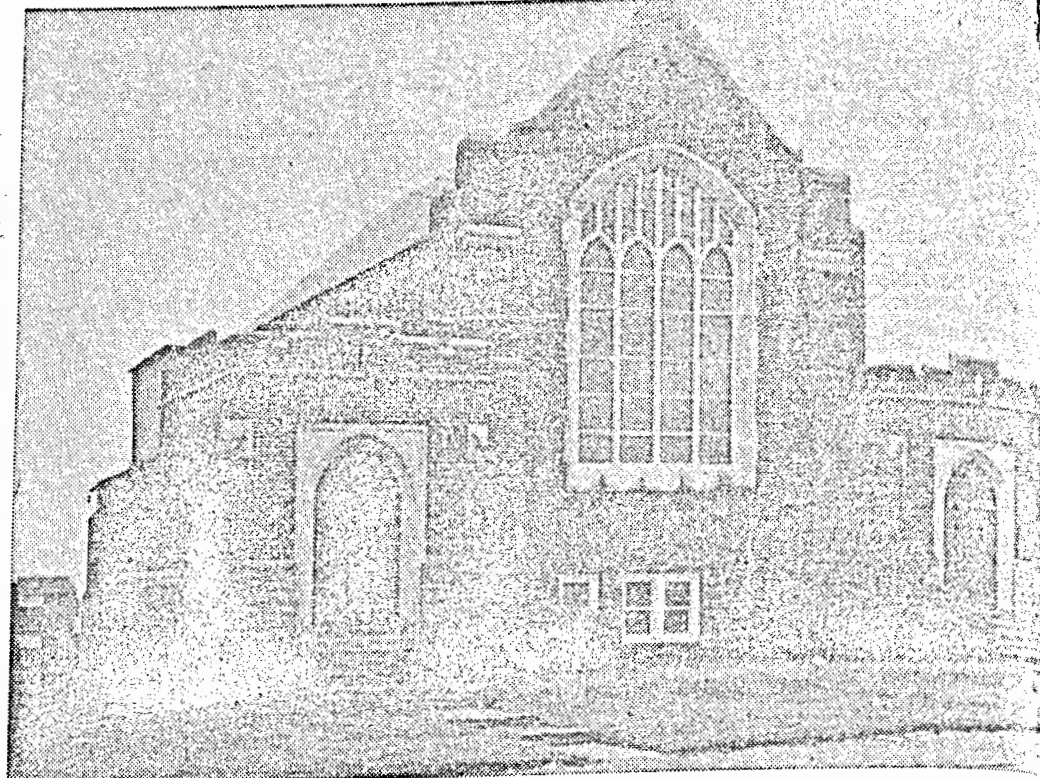
The West Private School, run by Lillyan West and Mabel R. Fulton at 14th and Chestnut streets, opened its kindergarten school in 1899. Both women were graduates of the

Philadelphia Training School for Kindergartners.

Another kindergarten was operated at Schaffer Private School, which Mary Carter Schaffer, known as "Winkie," conducted for a year in a house on the north side of 14th street.

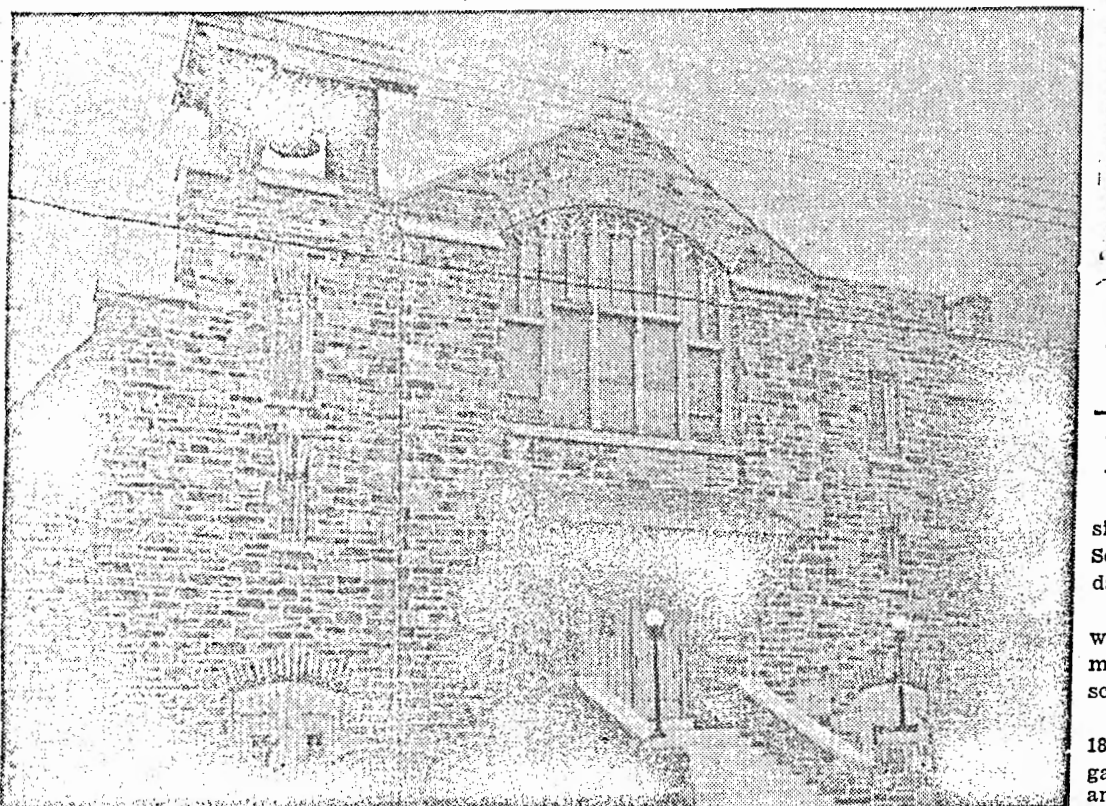
The first public kindergarten in Chester was started at Wetherill School, 24th street near Potter, when the new building was opened there in 1931.

Other public school kindergartens which followed were: Lincoln, 1942; Martin, 1945; Washington, 1946; Clayton, 1948, and Jefferson, to open in September 1951.



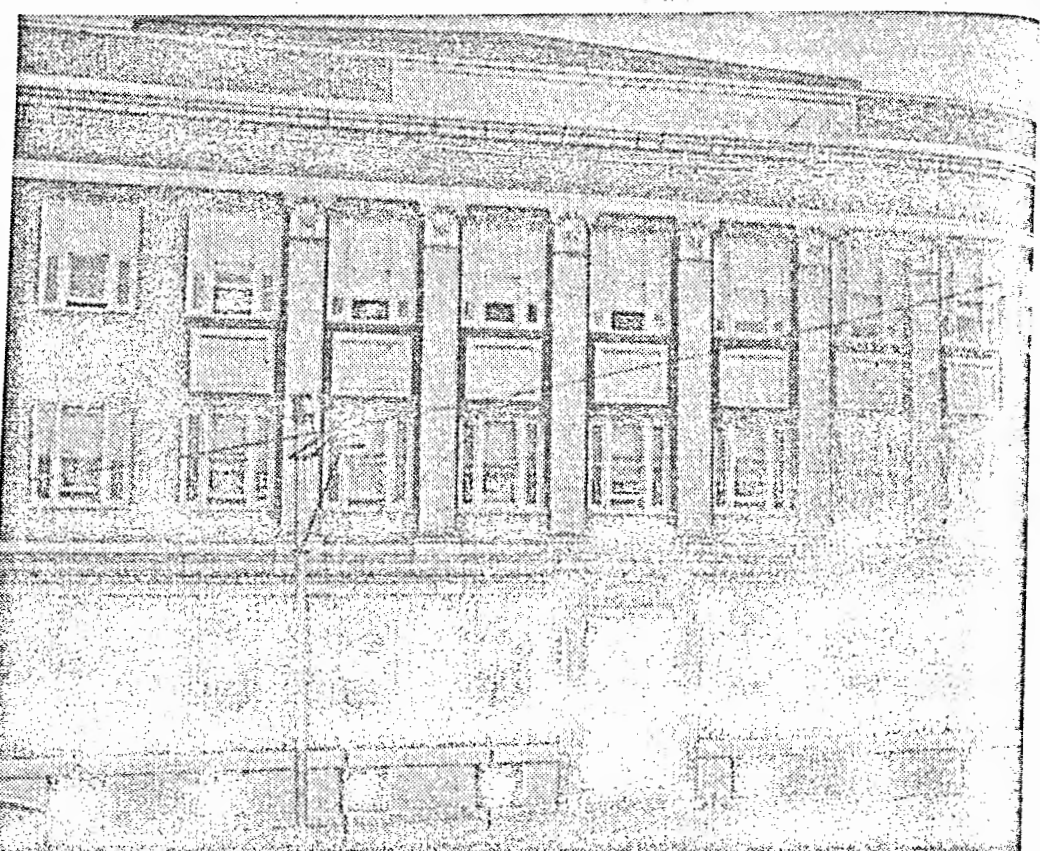
Times Staff Photo

NATIVITY LUTHERAN CHURCH—Nativity Lutheran, at 22d street and Edgmont avenue, was founded in 1919, the second church of that denomination in the city. Rev. Frederic H. Eidam is pastor. The city's oldest Lutheran church, Holy Trinity, some years ago sold its structure here and now is situated on Providence road just beyond the city limits.



Times Staff Photo

ST. ANTHONY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—In 1912, Rev. Antonio Garritano was appointed pastor here to found the new parish. On June 14, 1914, the church building, on 3d street between Concord avenue and Franklin street, was dedicated. Rev. John Zazzara is the pastor. The parish was founded primarily to serve those families here of Italian descent.



Times Staff Photo

OHEV SHOLOM SYNAGOGUE CENTER—This three-story brick building was erected in 1926 on 14th street near Welsh to house the religious, cultural and social activities of Ohev Sholom Congregation. The synagogue and classrooms for the religious school are located on the top floor, with a large meeting room, rabbi's office, the library and a small chapel on the second floor. The first floor houses a large auditorium, a reception room and the office. A swimming pool and recreation rooms are in the basement.

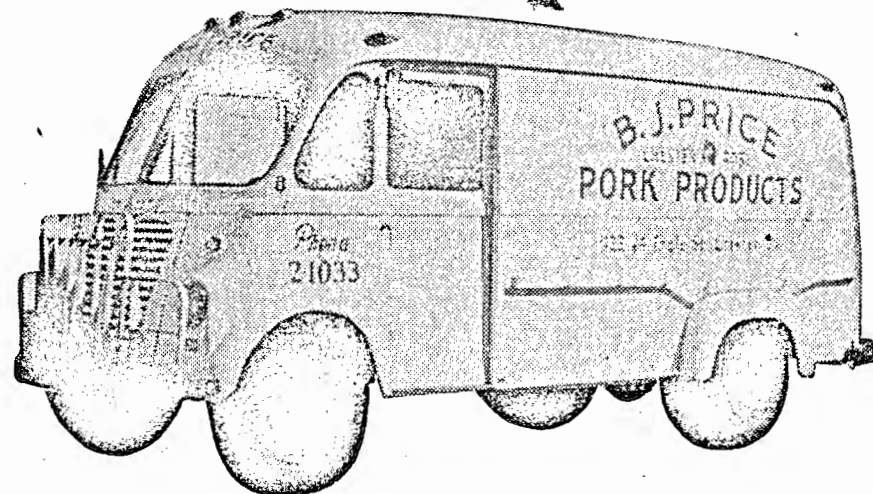
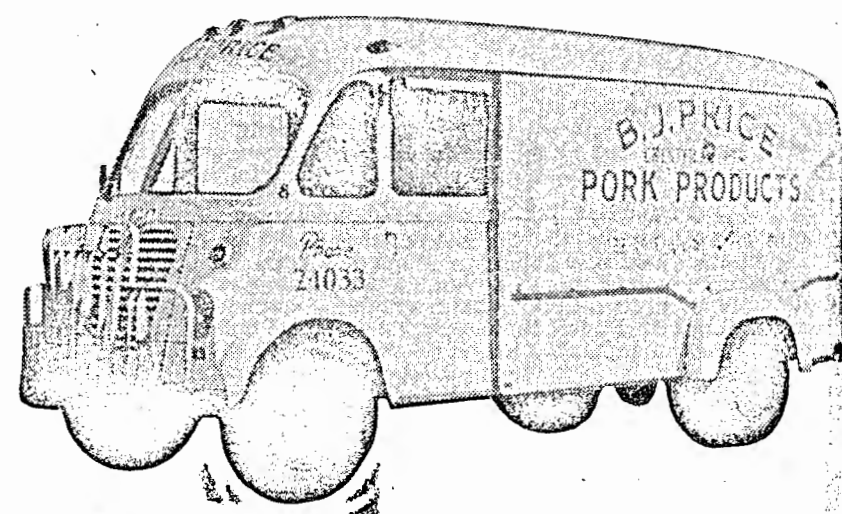
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Far-Sighted Business Men Promote Chester's Growth

Merchants' Group Active; C. of C. Plays Key Role

From the mid-1800s Chester has had far-sighted business, professional and industrial men who have realized that there must be organized action to promote the commercial, industrial and retail business interests of the community.

The first business organization in the city was the Board of Trade of Chester and Vicinity, organized Dec. 7, 1888 and chartered the next year.

This was followed by the Chamber of Commerce of Chester and Vicinity in 1913, and both organizations eventually became part of the Delaware County Chamber of Commerce under the new name of Chamber of Commerce, City of Chester and Delaware County. Chester Business Men's Association, chartered in 1929, is affiliated with the chamber and consists of central city retail merchants.

There also is a West End Business Men's Association, Lower Market Street Business Men's Association, Sun Village Business Men's Association, and Deshong Park Business and Professional Men's Association.

Board of Trade

The board of trade was organized to look after the commercial, industrial and general interests of the community. A number of professional and business men of the city met in the office of George B. Lindsay and effected the organization.

The first permanent officers were elected Jan. 24, 1887, and an application for a charter was made April 19, 1887. The charter was signed April 30, 1887, by President Judge Thomas J. Clayton.

The charter applicants included Thomas I. Leiper, William C. Gray, Dillwyn P. Paiste and Daniel G. Hendricks, all of Chester, and Charles B. Houston, of Thurlow. The three trustees were Leiper, Hendricks and Dr. J. L. Forwood.

For seven years, the board interested itself in the leading topics of the hour and promoted many projects. These included removal of the quarantine station from the Lazaretto, annexing North and South Chester boroughs, location

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of Williamson Industrial School in Delaware County, and erection of a bridge over Chester River at 9th street.

Railroad Extension

The board also promoted extension of Reading Railroad to Marcus Hook, organization of board of revision of taxes, acquisition of Chester and Crozer parks, improved paving of streets in 1888, extension of sewerage, and ceding of piers by the government to Chester.

A laxity of interest on the part of the citizens caused the organization to slumber from April 1893 to May 1901. A number of meetings were held from May 1901 to November 1902.

About the time of the last meeting, there was agitation for election of Pennsylvania Railroad through the city and a bill before the legislature asking the state to appropriate \$200,000 toward deepening the channel in the Delaware River.

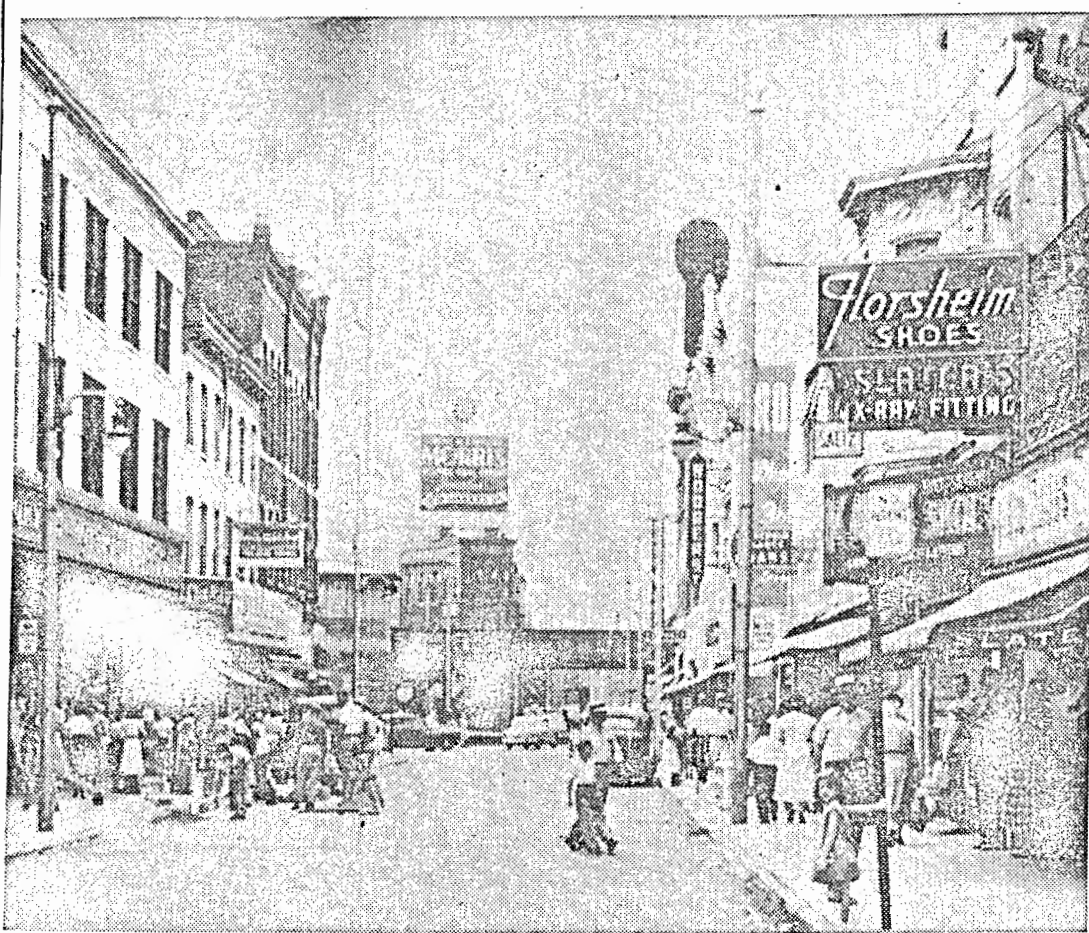
A delegate from the Board of Trade went to Harrisburg to appear before the legislative appropriations committee in behalf of the city's interests and favored the channel being deepened. On the railroad question, there was discussion and recommendations made.

Board Reorganized

From the November, 1902 meeting, the board again suffered from lack of interest. On April 5, 1906, a group of citizens met at the offices of O. B. Dickinson and discussed the possibility of reorganizing the Board of Trade.

There was a general call of business men to a meeting in Library Hall on April 12, resulting in a complete reorganization of the board. Officers elected to serve until January 1907 were: Gen. Henry Clay Cochran, president; Joseph R. T. Coates, vice-president; John J. Buckley, second vice-president; J. Craig, Jr., treasurer; Benjamin C. Ford, secretary; A. A. Cochran, solicitor and Dr. D. P. Maddox, George M. Booth and William Provost Jr., trustees. They were reelected to serve until January 1908.

The revitalized board gave its influence to the bill which later passed congress making denatured alcohol tax free, to the bill to increase salaries of postal clerks, to support the mayor in his efforts to improve sidewalks, to city council in furthering improvement of dirt streets, opening of 5th street from Edgmont avenue to Penn



Part of Downtown Shopping District

street and building a bridge across Chester River.

Supported Loan Bill

The board supported the loan bill for accomplishment of many municipal improvements, voted \$100 to help entertain the convention of third class cities, and \$150 to advertise the city by four large signboards posted along the railroads.

The questions of municipal sewage and requesting the traction company to pave between car tracks were taken up. A com-

Old Timester



MRS. FLORENCE RICHARDSON, 532 Penn st., who has lived in Chester since the day of her birth, April 15, 1876. She was twice married, her first husband, Lewis Hooff, being a cigar manufacturer located on 3d street. Her second husband, Howard Richardson, was a lumberman. At one time she worked at the old Patterson Mills, makers of towels and table cloths. The site is now occupied by the Great Leopard Market.

tee of five was appointed to be advisory to councils and delegates to the third annual convention of National Rivers and Harbors Congress and to the convention to promote extension of foreign commerce to the U.S.

Members of the board's various committees in 1907 were: James A. G. Campbell, T. Edward Clyde, Josiah Smith, Irvin Taylor, Fred Howard, Josiah C. Taylor, Forace W. Fairlamb William M. Powell, James M. Hamilton, Dr. Isaac Crowther, J. Fender, D. G. Hendricks, C. B. Pennington, W. Wallace Gayley, J. L. Hawthorne, W. B. Harvey, John MacFarlane, Casper Howarth, John H. Hare, John B. Roach, William T. Galey.

Also J. W. Smith C. H. Bowers, Fred Selby, John A. Wallace, Cros-

Orlando Cloud Almost Won 'Bet'

John A. Wallace, the man who did much to weld the enduring structure of the Chester Times, once narrowly missed losing a wager to two high school competitors.

Orlando H. Cloud, widely known retired city merchant tells this story on himself.

Cloud and his classmate Charles E. Ross, who later became wealthy in the New York shipping circles, chanced on a printing press a little better than a toy.

They decided to publish a paper, and soon the high school Weekly Tribune was born.

Publishing became wearisome, so the boys decided to cut down their publication. A notice appeared stating that they would publish every two weeks, and that they would change the name of the paper to the High School Bi-Weekly Tribune.

Wallace, who at that time was also postmaster, as well as a Times owner, wrote an item in the Chester Times congratulating the boys on their paper, and then went on to say that if Cloud and Ross would stop in at the Times plant he would give them a little pointer.

They called on Wallace at the postoffice and John told them that bi-weekly meant twice a week, not every two weeks.

The boys stood by their interpretation and finally Cloud said:

"Mr. Wallace, we will bet you an oyster dinner for the Chester Times staff at Morrison's ice cream parlor (Market below 3d) against one for our staff if we are wrong."

"Of course we were right," Cloud said. "We had consulted Webster before we changed our name."

"Mr. Wallace refused, and when we came back later, all he did was to smile and shake his head. I don't remember how many persons worked for the Times at that time, but if we had been wrong it would have cleaned our fathers out of ready cash . . . providing Mr. Wallace had taken the bet."

by M. Black, William M. Bowen, Samuel D. Clyde, John J. Ryan, W. C. Sproul, B. J. Wright, William H. Nelson, D. P. Paiste, S. Price Stevenson, Samuel Lyons, E. B. McClenachan, Benjamin C. Fox, Richard R. Spencer, J. A. Poulson, O. B. Dickinson, Dr. S. R. Crothers and John Spencer.

Chamber of Commerce

The charter for the Chamber of Commerce of Chester and Vicinity was signed by President Judge Isaac Johnson April 26 1913. It was formed to locate and finance

new and worthy industries in the city of Chester and vicinity in Delaware County and for encouragement and protection of trade and commerce.

The charter members were William S. Blakeley Jr., John J. Buckley and Samuel Enion, Chester; Joseph H. Hinkson, Ridley Park; John J. McClure, Wesley S. McDowell, Kingsley Montgomery, William C. Sproul, Joshua C. Taylor, T. Woodward Trainer and Richard and Robert Wetherill, Chester. These 12 men comprised the first board of directors.

Judge John H. Broomall signed the charter for the Delaware County Chamber of Commerce Aug. 29, 1930. The 35 charter members and first directors were:

William Argyle, Swarthmore; C. Russell Arnold, Lansdowne; Col. James A. G. Campbell, Chester; Samuel D. Clyde and William Craemer, Swarthmore; Albert J. Crawford, Clifton Heights; S. R. Crothers and Ray H. Diamant, Chester; Albert F. Damon Jr., Lansdowne; Louis C. Emmons, Swarthmore; William Faison and Douglas R. Faith, Chester; Robert Fussell, Media; William T. Galey, Chester.

Albert R. Granger, Upland; L. Norris Hall, Ridley Park; J. A. Hayes, Upland; J. H. Ward Hinkson, Wallingford; Herbert Hutchison, Sharon Hill; John S. Kelly, Yeadon; Everett L. Kent, Merion; Charles R. Long, William D. Mason, William J. McDowell, Chester; John S. Miller, Wallingford; Clifford H. Peoples, Chester; James J. Skelly, Media; Ralph Swartz, Abram Tolin, H. H. Ward, Chester; C. Percy Webster, Swarthmore; A. W. Wolson and Charles S. Worriow, Chester.

With the integration of the Board of Trade and the Chamber of Commerce into the Delaware County Chamber of Commerce, the name was changed to Chamber of Commerce City of Chester and Delaware County.

Current officers of the chamber, which has headquarters at 511 Welsh street, are George L. Alston, president; William D. Mason, vice-president; Everett L. Kent, vice-president; William Craemer, treasurer; Douglas E. Faith, assistant treasurer; William F. Deleahanty, secretary; J. H. Ward Hinkson, solicitor.

Over a period of years, the chamber of commerce has been interested in a comprehensive program of new roads for the county. It has advocated abolition of the grade crossings along 12th street and extension of 12th street across Ship Creek. It advocated and was instrumental in getting the Industrial highway built from Chester to Philadelphia, and took part in advancing many highway improvements including the new State road link.

In 1937, when the army engineers were widening the Delaware River channel, the chamber asked that the material dug up be used to fill in marshes in Tinicum Township to develop land suitable for industrial purposes.

The chamber aided in securing the original location and supporting the application for a permit of the Chester-Bridgesport Ferry. It also aided in the location of many smaller industries, such as the garment industry, in Chester.

Its predecessors aided in establishing Ford Co. and Viscose Co. here. During World War I, the chamber helped many industries, especially larger ones, in expansion programs.

During World War II, it aided all industries with information on government regulations. The chamber supported the extension of the port of Chester to include Marcus Hook to Crum Creek.

Business Men's Assn.

On April 26, 1929, Chester Business Men's Association was chartered by President Judge W. Rogers Fronfield, Judge John M. Brown, all 3d and Judge Albert D. MacDade. Composed of merchants, its

primary aim is to promote the central-city business area as a better area for retail business.

The charter members were: Clifford H. Peoples, Chester; James M. Hamilton, Middletown; Joseph M. Weinberg, Carl A. Doubet, John C. Boyle, Chester; William Craemer, Swarthmore; George R. Crothers, Upland.

Also Howard Deshong, Isaac Feinberg, Charles Geiger, Albert I. Gurvitz, John E. McGovern, Philip A. McMunigal, John Sorcuss, Abraham Tolin and Joseph J. Grieco, all of Chester.

In 1930, the association affiliated with the Chamber of Commerce and has its headquarters at 511 Welsh st. Today the two groups are separate entities but do cooperate on projects of mutual interest.

Current MA officers are: Russell G. Snyder, president; Charles H. Glass, vice-president; Ralph F. Swartz, treasurer; Albert E. Smith, solicitor; William F. Deleahanty, secretary. Directors are Albert Canter, Carl A. Doubet, Meyer J. Freed, Leon Gordon, Asa A. Legro, Carl H. O'Brien, Myer Pressman, Cyrus N. Reinert, John Sorcuss and Sol Weinberg; honorary director, Frank Berman.

The membership now is largely of men in retail trade located in the central business section of Chester. They have worked for better streets and lighting and improved traffic and parking conditions. They are advocating a central area comfort station.

West End Association

The West End Business Men's Association was organized about 1925 with William J. McDowell, former councilman, as first president. He served four terms. The first secretary was Howard Rowles, manager of the West End office of First National Bank, and the treasurer was John J. Luttrell.

Charles J. Ward, of West End Garage, was second president. Also active in organizing the association were Dr. Joseph Dunn and William Friedland, druggist.

The association was set up to promote the interests of the community of South Chester. It covered from Kerlin street to the city line at Trainer and from the Delaware River to the city line.

Present officers are Thomas E. Bairdon, president; Victor Moretti, vice-president, and Theodore Stress secretary-treasurer.

The association regularly promoted Halloween parades in the area and advanced the Thurlow Park project and the bandstand. It formerly sponsored the July 4th celebrations in the park.

The members did much work to promote the Industrial highway and the connecting highway from Claymont to Wilmington, Del. They sought better and additional lighting on W. 3d and 2d streets and worked with police on traffic problems.

Lower Market Street

Existing periodically for the last two years, Lower Market Street Business Men's Association now is working to get a charter. The officers are: President, Albert Canter; vice-president Louis Meyerson;

CHESTER BUSINESS OFFICIALS



RUSSELL G. SNYDER
CBMA President



GEORGE L. ALSTON
Heads C. of C.

Sun Village Assn.

The present Sun Village Business Men's Association was organized several times in the past but did not remain active. The new group was set up May 16, 1950, with 37 members.

It covers Morton avenue from the bridge at the Eddystone line to 10th street. Its purpose is to aid Sun Village. Last year a bus was chartered to take a group of boys to a baseball game.

The officers are: President, Harry Bookman; vice-president, Meyer Sachs; secretary, Mrs. Alice M. Mahnes, and treasurer, James C. Logan.

The officers are: President, H. A. MacNelly; vice-president, Dr. Nathan V. Plafker; secretary, Jack Dugan; treasurer, Nelson Silber-

The first project was to get Edgmont avenue open to through traffic during a delay in the project to widen the avenue.

Greetings

GOODMAN

RADIO SERVICE

1631 Providence Ave., Chester, Pa.
Chester 2-6171

Congratulations to the
CHESTER TIMES
on its 75th Anniversary
EWING'S TRANSFER
Since 1917
12TH AND HYATT STS.
CHESTER, PA.

ICE COLD BEER
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SHAPIRO & SON
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FREE DELIVERY

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THE "VOICE OF CHESTER"

SHOUTS ITS HEARTIEST

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE

CHESTER TIMES

Congratulations

To The

CHESTER TIMES

ON ITS 75TH ANNIVERSARY

J. C. AYERS & CO.

6th & Pusey Streets

Chester

Serving Satisfied Customers
Since 1940

For 11 years we have been serving the Roofing, Heating and Sheet Metal needs of this area with the know-how that is needed to make each customer a Satisfied Customer.

OUR SPECIALTIES:

Residential—Commercial Bonded Roofing
Winter Air-Conditioning Heaters
Ventilating Systems—Sheet Metal Fabricating

CONGRATULATIONS

TO

Chester & Marcus Hook

ON THEIR

250th Anniversary

AND TO THE

Chester Times

ON THEIR

75th Anniversary

WORKMAN'S

MUSIC SERVICE, INC.

CHESTER, PA.

we grew **UP** together!

The Chester YMCA began business in 1876—same year as the TIMES—and we've both grown a heap since.

Today more people than ever before are finding fun and recreation at the "Y." Our membership is largest in history—1990 at the Central YMCA and 400 at the West Branch. Come in and grow with us.

join today!

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP ENROLLMENT SEPT. 24 - OCT. 4

What Chester Makes...

SUN OIL

...Makes Chester

T. Frank McCall's Sons Marks 75th Birthday, Too

Another 75th anniversary is being observed in Chester — that of T. Frank McCall's Sons, 6th and Madison streets. The business was founded in 1876, and has been at the same location ever since.

Today, the business is being carried on by three partners who bought out the McCall interests following the death of F. Willard McCall, a son of the founder.

These three partners, George E. Miller who is the general manager, Miss Catharine D. Weber and Aaron F. Bland, were all employees under the McCall management.

Starting 75 years ago, with T. Frank McCall doing nearly all the work alone, the firm now employs 20 persons, and is one of the most highly respected in the area.

Born in Chester Township

T. Frank McCall was born on a farm in Chester Township, Jan. 1, 1876. When he was eight, his family moved to Ridley Township and purchased a 200-acre farm, known as "Fair View." This farm was sold in 1876, and the family moved to Chester.

The following year — 1876 — George McCall, the father of T. Frank McCall, purchased a small grain and feed business from Charles Sharpless, and later moved to the present site at 6th and Madison streets.

Jan. 1, 1880, the elder McCall transferred the business to his son, T. Frank McCall, who operated the store — adding many lines of merchandise to keep up with the times — until July 1, 1913.

It was on this date that T. Frank McCall transferred the business to his sons, George E. and F. Willard. The former died in 1934 and the latter, in 1948. The present management took over then.

Enlarged in 1933

In 1933, the store was enlarged by the purchase of two adjoining lots on Madison street, and a garage was erected.

This marked a general expansion of the firm, when other lines were added, including hardware, paints, poultry, rabbit and pet supplies and hundreds of other items.

The improvements were made by McCall's employees under the supervision of a master builder, and were put through during a slack winter period, thus allowing the firm to keep the organization intact.

The premises now occupy space

of 100 feet on 6th street by 170 feet on Madison street, mostly under one roof. Modern display windows face both streets, and departments are allotted to the divers lines carried by the store.

Evening Technical School Operated By State College

The Pennsylvania State College is operating an Evening Technical Institute at 855 Harvard av., Swarthmore, the site of the former Mary Lyon School.

The college had been operating a community college in two of the buildings there, but there will be no freshman at the school now. They have been transferred to the new Ogontz Center in Philadelphia.

Up to this fall, the varied educational services of the center included: Philadelphia Credit Class Center, Delaware County Day and Evening Technical Institute, Cooperative Department Store Training Program, Industrial Testing Services, Management Training Services and Leisure Time Informal Education Program.

Also operating from the center were Penn State evening class centers in Bristol, Ogontz, Jenkintown and Norristown. The extension activities for the area included a counseling program for individuals, swimming sessions program, athletic clinics, community workshops and community recreational facilities.

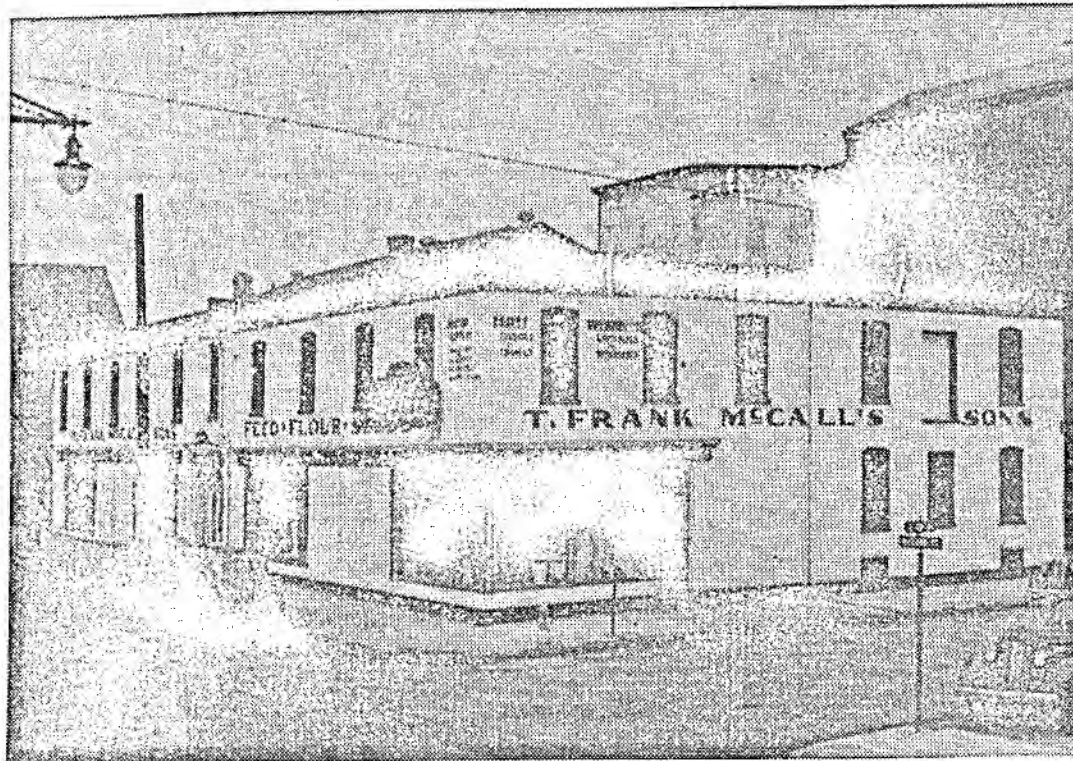
350 Die from Flu In 1918 Epidemic

An influenza outbreak in the fall of 1918 resulted in a toll of about 350 deaths in Chester and vicinity.

Combined efforts of the city and state health authorities finally quelled the epidemic, during which time schools, churches and theatres were closed.

Franklin Sails from Here

On Nov. 7, 1764, Benjamin Franklin sailed from Chester for England on the London Packet. Acting as commissioner of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, Franklin went to England to present the grievances of the colonists to George III.



Times Staff Photo

T. FRANK MCCALL'S SONS store at 6th and Madison streets, as it is today, after being in business for 75 years. Starting out with but a small place, additions and alterations, plus the taking over of two lots along Madison street, have resulted in the above modern business house. Founded by T. Frank McCall in 1876, the business was carried on by his sons, George and Willard. At the latter's death in 1948, three long-time employees took over the running of the store, forming a partnership. The firm consists of George Miller, Miss Catharine Weber and Aaron Bland.

Development Of Area Aided Growth of PE

Industry uses it, business uses it and householders use it.

In fact, we can think of no other company whose product is used by so high a percentage of county residents.

The product? Electricity—sold in Chester and Delaware County by Philadelphia Electric Co.

Few products can match electricity in its multitude of uses. One might say that the modern-day community actually depends on this commodity.

We have spoken much about our city's growth and its growing place in the national economy. And the availability of abundant electric power has long been an important factor in that growth.

Today's vast power supply locally is the result of more than a half century of development of scores of most important industries, which have brought with them numerous housing projects, together with related businesses, minor industries and services.

Philadelphia Electric Co., through constant study and planning, has kept pace. The result is adequate power to meet every need for this rapidly growing area for all times.

The first electric company to serve Chester was the Chester Electric Light & Power Co., established in 1865—just 69 years ago. Records of this company's earliest operations are not available today, but it is known that at the beginning of this century, Beacon Light Co., which then was serving Chester, having taken over the facilities of the first company in 1896, supplied approximately 1,250,000 kilowatt hours a year to the area.

Last year, more than one billion kilowatt hours were supplied to industries, businesses and homes in this area.

Similarly, the number of users of electricity has grown. Beacon Light records of the early 1900s show that there were 575 customers.

91,629 Customers now

Today, PE serves 91,629 customers in Delaware County. In the Chester area today, more than 80,000 homes enjoy the many comforts which electricity provides. There are, in addition, more than 10,000 commercial establishments and 170 large industries which rely on electricity as a necessary element in their operations.

An interesting aspect in the growth of the power supply here is the comparison of generation



HERBERT C. GROSS
Division Manager

stations serving Delaware County in the early days and now.

In 1900, Beacon Light was carrying a load of 740 kilowatts and generating approximately 2,000,000 kilowatt hours a year.

Increased 550 Times

Last year, the modern electric generating station on Chester's riverfront, with a capacity of 256,000 kilowatts, produced more than 1,000,000,000 kilowatt hours. Thus, the power requirements of the area have increased 550 times in 51 years!

It took more than a half million tons of coal in 1950 to produce electricity at the Chester station. That is less than a pound for each kilowatt hour generated, and compares with seven pounds of coal for each kilowatt hour generated in 1900. That is striking evidence of today's improved efficiency in the production of this much-needed commodity—electricity.

The Chester area is not dependent on the Chester station for electric service, but is connected to the abundant power supply of the entire Philadelphia Electric system.

This system, serving the greater Philadelphia metropolitan area, has seven principal interconnected electric generating stations of which the Chester station is one. The power supply is further augmented by interconnection of the PE system with the vast power pool in eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, in which neighboring utility companies also participate.

Physical Properties Numerous

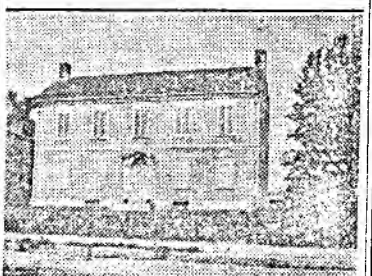
Philadelphia Electric's physical properties in Chester and its trading area are numerous. In addition to the generating station, there is the Tilghman street plant, with a recently increased capacity to a total of 65,000,000 cubic feet a day, and a coke oven plant, with a capacity of 5,000,000 cubic feet of coke and 350 tons of coke a day.

Besides, there is a district office in the city; the Lamokin substation, which is an important power supply for Pennsylvania Railroad; and the Crosby, Marcus Hook, and Reany substations. The service building for PE's Delaware division, of which Chester is the administrative headquarters, is located in Morton.

Herbert C. Gross, division manager of PE, is in charge of the Chester office. He and Mrs. Gross live at 5 Mulberry lane, Bowling Green. Both are active in civic affairs, with Gross being a member of Kiwanis.

First Hangings

First persons to be hanged in Delaware County for murder were Hugh Miller and Lazarus Thomas. They were convicted of slaying Jonathan Hayes, a justice of the county courts, on April 17, 1718, and were hanged May 9 the same year.



BAXTER HOUSE—This was the Maria Baxter House, which stood at the northwest corner of 5th and Welsh streets and was removed in 1896 for postoffice construction. It was built in 1803 by Maj. William Anderson, a Revolutionary War veteran, who was host in this house to Lafayette upon the latter's second visit here in 1824.

Chester High Now in Its Third Building

Chester High School, which boasts a 79-year-old history, now is located in its third building.

The structure on the corner of 5th and Welsh streets, the Harvey building, was the original high school established in 1872. The high school grades were moved to a building next door, the present Starr School, in 1886, and to 9th and Fulton streets in 1901.

All school activities were accommodated on one floor in the first high school. The first class was graduated in 1875 and comprised eight girls—Sallie M. Black, Lizzie K. Broughton, Dollie W. Dyer, R. Esther Howard, Ida Howard, Mary E. McCartney, Annie R. Sager and Hattie G. Stephens.

School Burned in 1886

In 1877, there were 95 pupils in the high school. Gas had been introduced into the building and night school begun with 135 scholars.

At 2 a. m. on Monday, Jan. 25, 1886, the school house was burned down—a total loss. Plans to replace it were made, and on April 28, 1886, the contract was awarded to Joel Lane for \$16,387 to construct a high school building.

On its completion, the high school classes were moved from the corner and held there until the erection of the building at 9th and Fulton streets.

During the reconstruction, classes met in the Entwistle building, north side of 3d street opposite Dock street, which was leased for five months at \$35 per month. The balance of the classes were held in the old Hoskins School, in the rear of the burned building.

1842 Building Removed

With the completion of the high school building in 1886, the old 1842 schoolhouse, cradle of public education in Chester, was removed.

The 9th street building was erected at a cost of \$167,014.25, including

Remember the Days Of Station WOO?

Remember your old crystal set? If you do, you'll probably also recall some of the radio stations which have long departed from the local scene.

Among them were WOO, Wana-makers; WLIT, which divided time with the old WFI (now WFIL); WFAN, which divided time with WIP, and WVAD, of Wright & Wright, Inc., Philadelphia.

First Negro Vote

What is reported to be the first vote by a Negro in Pennsylvania was at the first election in South Chester, April 14, 1870, the ballot being cast by William Henry Cooper.

First Child

The earliest authenticated birth in Pennsylvania, where both parents were English, was that of Rebecca Pedrick, born at Marcus Hook on Sept. 14, 1678.

ing grounds. The first class to finish the full course in the new building was graduated in 1905. There was an addition to the high school in 1920, and the vocational annex on 8th street was opened in 1941.

A high school annex, the Eyre School, was operated for some years when the school was overcrowded, in the former residence of Sallie P. Eyre Price, where the vocational building now stands.

The first principal of the high school was A. A. Meader, who served from 1872 to 1874. He was succeeded by A. Robinette from 1874-77, and Charles F. Foster in 1877. In these early years, the principalship of the high school carried with it the duty of supervising all city schools.

Offices Separated in 1879

In 1879 the two offices were separated, with Foster becoming the first superintendent and Emma J. Hahn the high school principal.

Miss Hahn served until 1888, and her successor were: J. Frank Reigart, 1888 to 1893; Thomas S. Cole, 1893 to 1906; Joseph G. E. Smedley, 1906 to 1917; George W. Gulden, 1917 to 1920; J. Homer Rennie, 1920 to 1924; George W. P. Dow, 1924 to 1941, and Karl E. Agan, the incumbent.

The enrollment of the high school has grown to between 1800 and 2000 with some 100 teachers on the faculty.

Members of two early graduation classes were: 1876—Sadie B. J. Alex Cochran, Laura C. Lantz, Tillie M. Simpson, Ernestine F. Williams; 1877—Anna P. Bish, B. Gibson, Sarah E. Gregg, Sarah Howard, Lizzie Long, Eoline Stratton and Rebecca N. Wilde.

'Seven Sisters'

At the 1877 commencement, seven girls were known as the "Seven Sisters" for the "Seven Sisters" constellation. The exercises were held in Holly Tree Hall, which stood at E. 7th street, where Henry's store now is located. The girls wore white dresses, and a horse-car was hired to transport them to the hall. A dance followed the exercises, which included an oration by a graduate.

The diplomas awarded in the days stated in addition to completion of the course the deportment and character of the graduate. A student on the diploma were proficiency of the graduate in orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, English grammar, U. S. history, botany, philosophy, algebra, general history, rhetoric, etymology, geometry, trigonometry, astronomy, literature and drawing.

Some of the oration topics at the commencement were "Purity of Language," "Nations of Ancient Times," "Life Is What We Make It," and "Astronomy."

Congratulations

T. Frank McCall's Sons

6th & Madison Sts., Chester

Largest SALT Distributor

in Delaware County

on your

75th Anniversary

Our Sincere Best Wishes

KERR SALT CO.

939 N. Delaware Ave., Phila.

PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS

Company



• PAINTS

• GLASS

• BRUSHES

offer our sincere

CONGRATULATIONS

to our old time friends

T. FRANK MCCALL'S SONS

on their

75TH ANNIVERSARY

CONGRATULATIONS—

T. Frank McCall's Sons

on your 75th anniversary

—Handling our products for over 30 years.

JOHN W. Eshelman & SONS

Established 1842

LANCASTER, PA. YORK, PA. CIRCLEVILLE, O. TAMPA, FLA. SANFORD, N. C.



R. M. HOLLINGSHEAD CORP.

Manufacturers of

WAXES & FLOOR FINISHES

SOAP, CLEANERS

POLISHES, DISINFECTANT

"MET-L-IT" FIBRE

"MET-L-IT" SOLVENTS

Congratulations to

T. FRANK MCCALL'S SONS

75th ANNIVERSARY

DISTRIBUTORS OF INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

1876

1951

T. FRANK McCALL'S SONS

George E. Miller

Aaron F. Bland

Catharine D. Weber

joins with the
CHESTER TIMES
in celebrating its

75TH ANNIVERSARY

THAT'S OUR SPAN, TOO!

Thanks



Our most grateful appreciation goes out to all our patrons who are responsible for keeping T. Frank McCall's Sons in the forefront of Chester business life. We hope that we can continue to be of service to you in the many years to come.

*We've been going strong for 75 years of
Chester's Growing Industrial Expansion*

Yes, side by side the Chester Times and McCall's have witnessed the changing tides of 75 years of expansion and progress. The Times has grown from a small country newspaper to become one of the central institutions of Delaware County, while McCall's, beginning ever so humbly as a feed and grain store, has become the central market place for the industrial supply needs of the city and county.

But don't think that because we say "industrial" we mean ONLY those products which are useful to industries and institutions. Our primary interest is YOU, the CONSUMER, to the point of giving the kind of service you would expect whether you are from industry, the farm, or the home.

McCALL'S THE LARGEST INDUSTRY & MAINTENANCE SUPPLIERS IN DELAWARE COUNTY

- Scott's Paper Products
- Pittsburgh Paint and Glass
- Dixie Vortex Cups
- National Laboratories, Inc.
- Wyandotte Chemicals Co.
- R. M. Hollinghead Corp. Industrial Chemicals
- General Chemicals (Acids)
- American Chemical
- "Airkem" (for home and office)
- Janitor and Industrial Supplies of Every Description
- Wheeling Corrugated Galvanized Equipment
- Atlantic Stamping Galvanized Equipment
- Kelly Everwear Brushes
- "Dri-Flo" Marking Devices
- Bennett Waste Receptacle
- Pacific Coast Borax Co.
- J. Milton Hagy Waste Works
- John C. F. Snyder & Sons, Inc. Sweeping Compound
- Porter Cable Speed-O-Matic Sanding Machines
- Mione Industrial Soap
- General Electric Heavy Duty Cleaners
- Old English Lawn Seed
- Landreth Vegetable & Flower Seeds
- Eshelman's "Red Rose" Poultry, Dairy & Stock Feeds
- Purina Poultry, Dairy and Stock Feeds
- Spratts Dog Supplies
- Champion Lamp
- Kerr Salt Co.
- Spraying and Dusting Materials
- Baugh Fertilizers
- Vigoro Plant Food
- Planet Jr. Tractors and Cultivators
- Pennsylvania Lawn Mowers
- Reo Lawn Power Mowers
- Babcock Ladder Company
- Gold Metal Flour
- Holland Bulbs
- Bird Baths—Gazing Bowls
- Blood Tested Baby Chicks, and Complete Poultry Equipment.

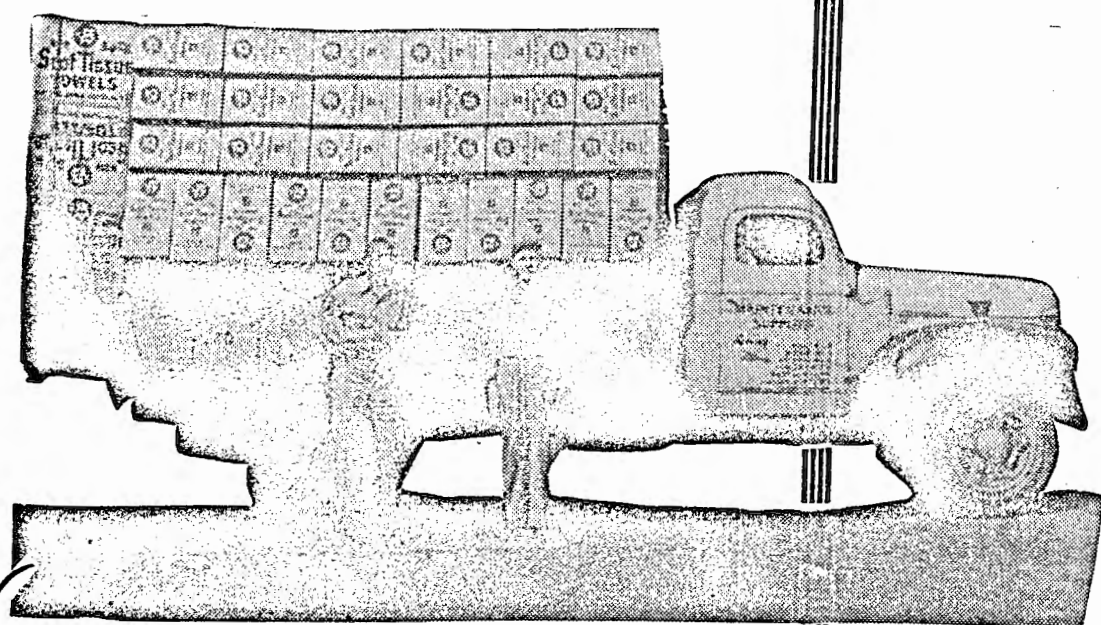
Call us for Information—Delivery on any item

T. FRANK McCALL'S SONS

Since 1876

"We Deliver The Goods"—Just Phone Us!

6th & MADISON STS. . . : CHESTER . . . PHONES CHESTER 3-9245 or MEDIA 6-0245



James Washington on left has been with McCall's Sons since 1913. Albert Smith, on right since 1905.

Five Veteran Employes Have Long Terms Of Service With T. Frank McCall's Sons

Five employes of T. Frank McCall's Sons, 7th and Madison streets, which is celebrating its 15th anniversary along with the Chester Times, can boast of long terms of service.

Three of them form the partnership that now run the business. They are George E. Miller, the general manager; Miss Catherine Weber and Aaron F. Bland. The other two are Albert B. Smith and James Washington. Started as Salesman

Miller, who lives at 66 S. Rolling road, Springfield, started with McCall's in 1918 as a salesman. Married, he has a son, George E. Jr., of Buffalo, N. Y., and a grandson. A past president of the Media Rotary Club, Miller is very active in community affairs. He is a Mason and a member of Prospect Lodge.

Miss Weber lives at 103 Ohio av., Milmont Park. McCall's is her first and only position, as she started with the firm in 1914, after having attended Chester High School and Sleeper's Business College. She was born in South Chester.

When she went with the business, she was a clerk—later becoming bookkeeper, and as the business expanded she took over general charge of the office—the position she holds today.

Past President of Lions

The third partner is Aaron Bland, who lives with his family at 804 E. 14th st. He is a past president of the Chester Lions Club, a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

His first experience with McCall's was at the age of eight, when he was sent to the store to buy feed

—and when it came time to select his life's work, he affiliated with the store as a clerk. This was in 1914.

Albert B. Smith, who will be 73 years old on Dec. 31, lives at 1708 Walnut st., Chester. He first started with McCall's in 1905. He is married and has four children, nine grandchildren and a great-grandchild. A native of this city, he was born at 205 E. 9th st., and is a member of the Bible Presbyterian Church.

Last among the old-timers at T. Frank McCall's Sons is James Washington, who lives at 335 Ulrich st. He is 66 years old.

His service began on July 4, 1913. When asked why he started to work on the holiday he said, "Well the horses had to be fed and watered, holiday or no." Before starting at his present work, he was employed by Dr. Fred Evans.

JNO. C. F. SNYDER & SONS, Inc.

2304-08 North 28th St.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Manufacturers of Genuine
Red

NEVERDUST

SWEEPING COMPOUND

Offer Our Sincere

CONGRATULATIONS

To Our Friends

T. FRANK McCALL'S SONS

6th & Madison Sts., Chester

On Their

75th ANNIVERSARY



WE BOW . . . to the T. FRANK McCALL'S SONS on Their 75th BIRTHDAY

Congratulations and Best Wishes
from one of America's
Nationally Famous Industries

Congratulations ON YOUR 75th ANNIVERSARY

FROM YOUR SUPPLIERS OF
FLUORESCENT & INCANDESCENT
BULBS

CHAMPION LAMP WORKS

LYNN, MASS.

Steel Plates for Ships

Steel plates for the first American steel squadron were made in Chester at the old Chester Rolling Mills. The ships—Atlanta, Boston, Chicago and Dolphin—were built by John Roach.

Old Powder Mill

The first powder mill in Pennsylvania was established May 23, 1776, on Crum Creek by Dr. Robert Harris. Weekly output was about one ton of powder.

**Our Sincere
Congratulations
75th Anniversary
T. FRANK McCALL'S SONS**



**NEW!
POMO-
GREEN**

FOR ROSES and other flowers

An improved formulation, effective at all temperatures. A leaf-green dust or spray that controls black spot, mildew, rose chafers, aphids and many other chewing and sucking insects on roses, other flowers and ornamentals. One of the complete line of Niagara Farm and Garden brand plant protection products. See your hardware, seed or garden supply dealer.



Niagara

FARM AND GARDEN BRAND
Insecticides and Fungicides

CONGRATULATIONS . . . to our friends

T. FRANK McCALL'S SONS

6th & Madison Sts., Chester

on this their

75th ANNIVERSARY

Compliments of a Friend

Congratulations

T. FRANK McCALL'S SONS

on your

75th Birthday

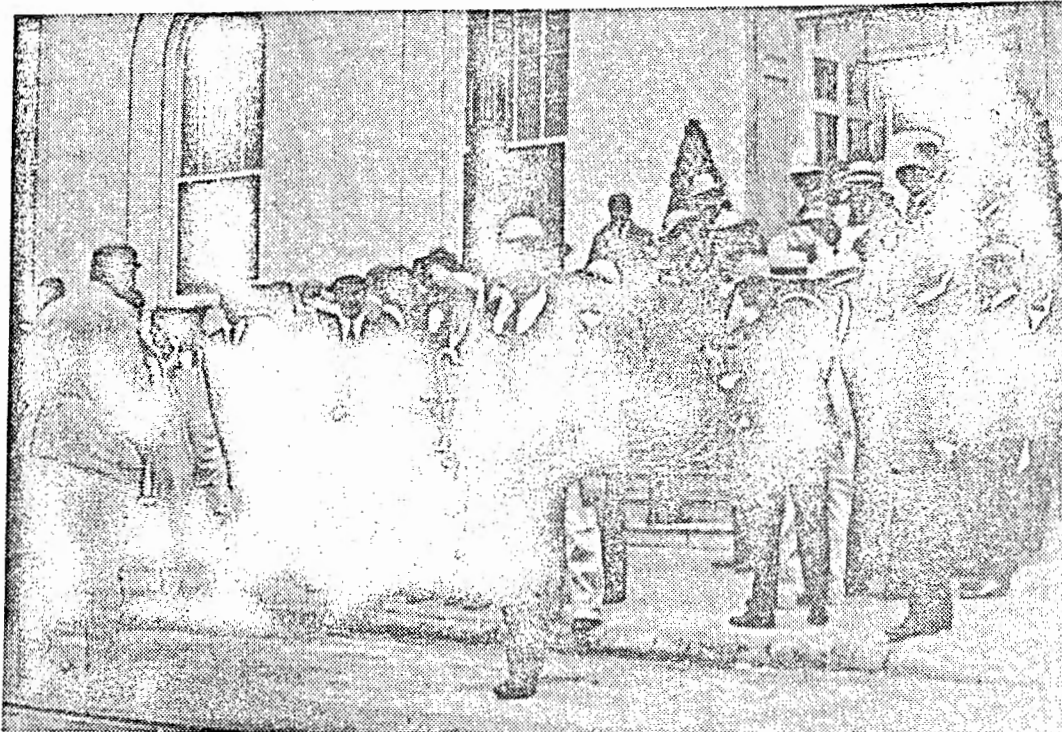


We Salute You
on Your Anniversary.

BRISTOL SEED CO. DAVID LANDRETH

Owner

BRISTOL, PA.



CHESTER KIWANIANS DECKED OUT FOR A 1921 PICNIC—The late Ellwood J. Turner, in farmer's overalls and straw hat, leads Chester Kiwanis Club members from the Chester Club Building, on Welsh street, for their annual picnic. On the curb at the right, with hand to mouth, is the late E. F. White, funeral director and local political figure.

Chester Kiwanis Club in 33d Year

Chester Kiwanis Club, now in its 33d year of service, meets at 12.15 p. m. every Wednesday in the YWCA.

Founded in 1919, the club's first luncheon meeting was held Jan. 8 of that year in the old Washington House, on Market street. Its charter was received March 5 at a gala banquet held in Springfield.

With 100 members on its roll, Chester Kiwanis Club is one of the largest service clubs in Chester and Delaware County. Among its members are five local businessmen who joined the first year, in 1919. They are J. Francis Bridge, Herbert C. Gross, Harry W. Kane, Dr. Wade Kassab and James R. Rodgers. All but Gross are charter members of the club.

First president of the local club, and a leader in its establishment, was the late Ellwood J. Turner, a lawyer and for several sessions a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature. He was succeeded by the late Samuel E. Turner, managing editor of the Chester Times, who later was to serve as mayor of Chester for two terms, from 1924 to 1931.

Hugh Ward Third President

Chester Kiwanis Club's third president, in 1923, was the beloved Hugh H. Ward, who died in the spring of this year at the age of 83. He was active in business and in the club until he died, at which time he had 24 years of 100 per cent attendance at Kiwanis meetings.

Succeeding presidents of Chester Kiwanis Club were: Ellwood J. Turner, 1924; Charles E. Blain, 1925; L. Norris Hall, 1926; William Craemer, 1927; Herbert A. Weaver, 1928; Edmund A. McCadden, 1929; William J. Stephani, 1930; Clarence L. Morris, 1944; Dr. John S. Miller Jr., 1945; Guy C. Long, 1946; George A. Smith Jr., 1947; Dr. Edward A. Manning, 1948; Charles D. Hummer, 1949; George J. White, 1950; and Charles P. Larkin Jr., 1951.

Service Award

Two years after its founding the club established its distinguished service award to the local person deemed worthy by a jury of citizens for outstanding contributions to the welfare of the city.



CHARLES P. LARKIN
Kiwanis President

First recipient of the Kiwanis Service Medal in 1922, was the late George (Soap) Pierce, who the previous year performed heroic service in saving lives of persons who had been plunged into Chester River when the sidewalk of 3d street bridge collapsed as they were watching Pierce grapple for the body of a boy who had been drowned.

Succeeding recipients of the Kiwanis Service Medal Awards: David Coulter, 1923; Anna B. Howland, 1924; Dr. Charles A. Wagner, 1925; Dr. Katherine Ulrich, 1926; Gen. Charles Hyatt, 1927; William Provost Jr., 1928; Albert R. Granger, 1930; Mrs. Eleanor Ernst, 1931; Hugh H. Ward, 1932; Joseph B. Blakiston, 1933; Mrs. Mary Canning Bing, 1934; John G. Pew, 1935; Mrs. Ruth L. Bennett, 1936; Dr. E. A. Campbell, 1938; Rev. Francis M. Taitt, 1941; Samuel L. Smedley, 1942; Charles P. Larkin Jr., 1943; Horace W. Datt, 1946; Mrs. William W. MacFarlane, 1947; Mrs. Willis K. Glauser, 1949; Mrs. Richard R. Bennett, 1950, and George L. Alston, 1951.

Kiwanis Tournament

In 1923, Chester Kiwanians inaugurated an annual basketball tournament which has become the climax of the county's annual high school basketball season. In 1926, the annual contest was named the Holstein Harvey Fields Basketball Tournament in honor of a Kiwanian who had died the previous year. It is generally known as the Kiwanis Tournament, and the proceeds finance Kiwanis aid to underprivileged children in the county.

By 1923, also, Chester Kiwanians were launched on an annual Christmas Party for crippled and underprivileged children. Sparked by the late Joseph Schlosson, the club has been host to hundreds of children each year with a turkey dinner, entertainment and gifts.

It was in 1928 that Chester Kiwanis first awarded KBF (Kiwanis Builds Forever) medals to 10 outstanding graduates of Chester High School and St. James Catholic High School. Those awards have been given annually since that year.

Clinic Established

The year 1931 saw members establish the Kiwanis Eye and Ton-

sil Clinic. Since that year, more than 4000 children have been provided with free examinations, glasses, and necessary operations by funds of the local club.

Chester Police Day became an annual event with Kiwanis Club in 1938. On that day, officers and members of the local police department are luncheon guests of the club, at which time tribute is paid to their service.

Among its earliest projects, Chester Kiwanis Club promoted plans for establishment of the John Morton Memorial to the county's only signer of the Declaration of Independence. Through its work, widespread interest was developed, leading to the restoration of the Morton birthplace, at Prospect Park.

Present officers of Chester Kiwanis Club are Charles P. Larkin Jr., president; Joseph M. Howe, vice-president; Newlin P. Palmer, secretary; Thomas B. Turner, treasurer. George J. White is immediate past-president.

Since the establishment of Chester Kiwanis Club, in 1919, four other Kiwanis Clubs have been chartered in Delaware County. They are Chester Pike Kiwanis Club, Aldan-Clifton Kiwanis Club, Upper Darby Kiwanis Club and Yeadon Kiwanis Club.

From Times Nov. 7, 1876

Nearly all the boys are at the still walking now. They are becoming quite numerous on our streets. Some of them are mounted two and three feet high in the air. They look like cranes on their long spindling wooden legs. A great many accidents have occurred on such things, and we would advise the boys to be careful while walking with them.

Old Timester



JAMES R. BELL, 1505 Honan st., who was born Dec. 7, 1861, and is said to be the oldest Spanish-American War Veteran in the county. He has lived in the city since his birth. As a boy he sold the Chester Times and Chester News, later working at the Beatty Tool Works for 40 years. He retired in 1924 after working for Scott Paper Co. for three years. He held the rank of sergeant when mustered out of service after the Spanish War.

GAR Posts Only Veterans' Organizations Back In 1876

Veterans of the Civil War made up the veterans organizations in Chester and Delaware County in the early years of the Chester Times.

Today's veterans groups carry such names as American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Amvets, Catholic War Veterans and Spanish War Veterans.

In the days of 1876 . . . posts of the in the days of 1876 . . . posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, each named for a veteran.

Population of the county was small in those days compared to today's figures. Nevertheless this county supplied some 3000 men to the Union forces. They formed 5 posts on their return.

Though all members of those GAR posts have died, their memory is perpetuated in the rituals used today by all veterans organizations.

Ritual Adopted by Others

The GAR ritual was adopted as a basis by all succeeding veterans groups, from the Spanish-American War onwards.

The last of the Delaware County Civil War contingent died about 10 years ago. He was C. C. McCullough, of Ridley Park, and his widow followed him in death last July.

On his death, all the records of the post were turned over to the Sgt. Alfred Stevenson Post, 190, A.L., Chester, where a room has been set aside to hold the old post's archives and other material.

McCullough belonged to Wilde Post No. 25, GAR, which was chartered Jan. 9, 1867 and met in the old Ward Building, Chester.

Claimed to be First Post

There is a tradition that that post was the first GAR post organized in the north in opposition to the claims of the Meade Post, No. 1, in Philadelphia.

The story goes that the Wilde group had applied for Charter No. 1 and in the same mail authorities received the application of the Meade group in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, by size and influence apparently carried more weight. Meade got No. 1 listing. The Chester vets, angry at the rebuff, then said, in effect, "all right, then call us No. 25," picking the number at random.

Named for Isaac Wilde

Wilde Post was named in honor of 2d Lt. Isaac Henry Wilde, who was born May 30, 1842 at Knowlton. He enlisted when he was 17 and served as a private in Battery I, 152d Regiment.

He reenlisted when his time expired and was promoted to sergeant and in 1864 to Second Lieutenant. He served with the 188th regiment on his reenlistment and was wounded during the battle in front of Petersburg, Va., dying of his wounds four days later, July 26, 1864.

James Cliff was first commander of the post named in Wilde's honor. In its heyday the post rolls listed several hundred members.

Chester boasted of another GAR post, Old John Brown Post No. 194, which was organized in 1882. It had a short life. Its meetings were held in the old Edgmont Hall.

Leiper Post

The county listed three other GAR posts, the one in Norwood, Leiper Post, being considered as those days as the largest in the county.

The others were Bradbury Post, organized in Rockdale and later moved to Media, and Litzenger Post, Clifton Heights.

Just as we have veterans' auxiliaries today, so did the families of Civil War vets join their masculine members in side groups. They called themselves Ladies' of the Grand Army of the Republic and formed "circles." Wilde Circle was formed 50 years ago.

Still later male descendants of the vets formed their own organizations to keep alive the memories of the 1860s veterans. They called them camps.

Wilde Post Camp No. 10, Sons of Union Veterans, was formed in 1938.

A monument to Lieutenant Wilde was originally erected by his parents, John and Helen Wilde, in Chester Rural Cemetery. Time and weather had nearly obliterated the wording, so on May 10, 1890, the monument was rededicated, after restoration, by impressive ceremonies in which all veterans and the public took part.

School in Rose Valley Cooperative Enterprise

The School in Rose Valley, located on Rose Valley road, Moplan, is a progressive, coeducational day school for children of nursery school to fifth grade ages.

Founded in 1929 by a group of parents, it is administered by the parents on a cooperative, non-profit basis. The one-story shop, art room, library, kitchen, office and lavatories were constructed entirely by the parents and older children.

Fitch's Steamboat

John Fitch carried freight between Wilmington, Chester and Philadelphia on his steamboat *Perseverance* as early as 1790-17 years before Fulton's Clermont adventure on the Hudson.

Women Voters

Pennsylvania women were first given the right to vote by the charter to Chester granted by Penn in 1701. It is not known whether any of them took advantage of the franchise.



For beautiful lawns, thriving trees, lovely shrubs . . . use AGRICO FOR LAWNS, TREES and SHRUBS. Does a better job . . . goes further . . . use only 3 lbs. per 100 sq. ft. AGRICO IS TODAY'S BEST PLANT-FOOD VALUE!

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Remember In The Fall
Be Sure to Ask For . . .

OLD ENGLISH LAWN SEED

That's the time to reseed! . . . The best time to build a thick, weed-free lawn! PLAN NOW to reseed in late August and September. Get the kind of results you've dreamed about!

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The Finest of the Crop
Ready for Immediate Shipment . . . a complete line of the most adaptable varieties for this territory.

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Made of Selected Domestic and Imported Ingredients.
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On Their 75th Anniversary



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Concentrate

The modern, scientific CLEANER for ALL purposes.

VANI-SOL

Cleans - Deodorizes
—Disinfects All in
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PRODUCTS

SINCE 1918

The management and employees of The Stull Enterprises extend to the Chester Times our heartiest congratulations on its 75th Anniversary.

Also, we wish to thank our many friends and customers for their continued support and cooperation these many years.

Not to be forgotten on an occasion such as this are our faithful employees.

The management of The Stull Enterprises takes this opportunity to thank each and every one of our employees for their wholehearted support in helping us build our enviable reputation of 33 years of outstanding service.

THE STULL ENTERPRISES

G. M. Stull Co.

9th & Sproul Sts.
Chester, Pa.

Chester Lincoln Mercury Corp.

6th & Madison Sts.
9th & Lloyd Sts.
Chester, Pa.

Gash Stull Co.

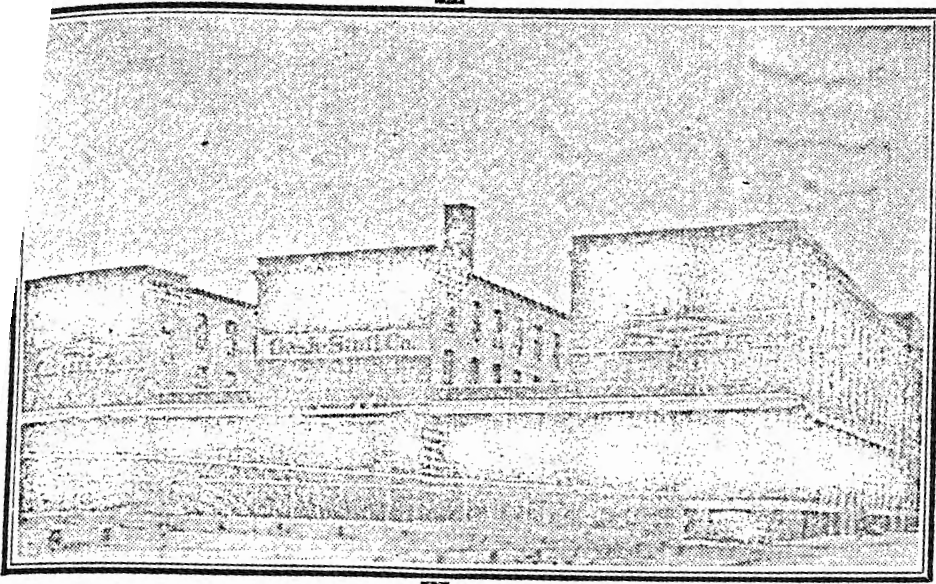
742 W. Front St.
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Industrial & Farm Equipment Corp.

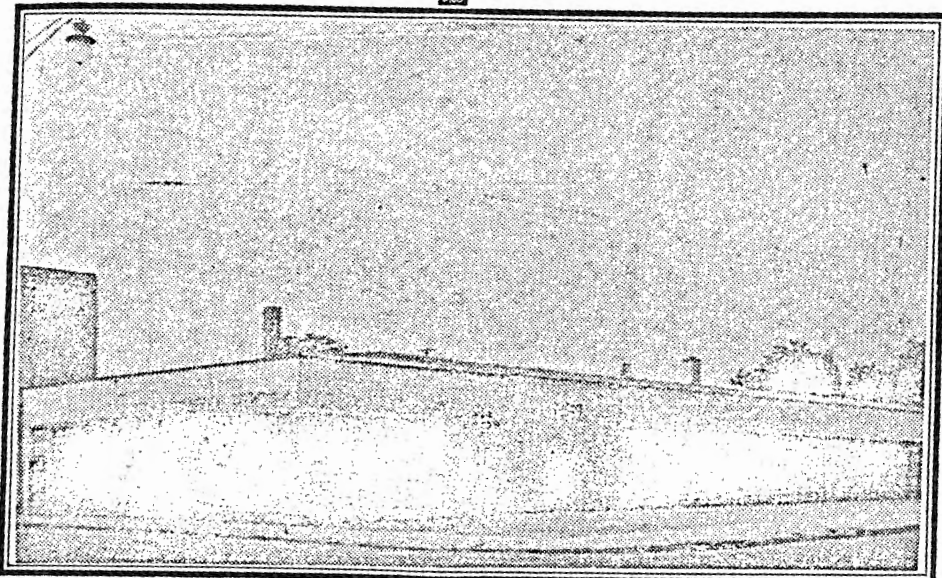
3100 W. 4th St.
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Farm & Industrial Tractor Corp.

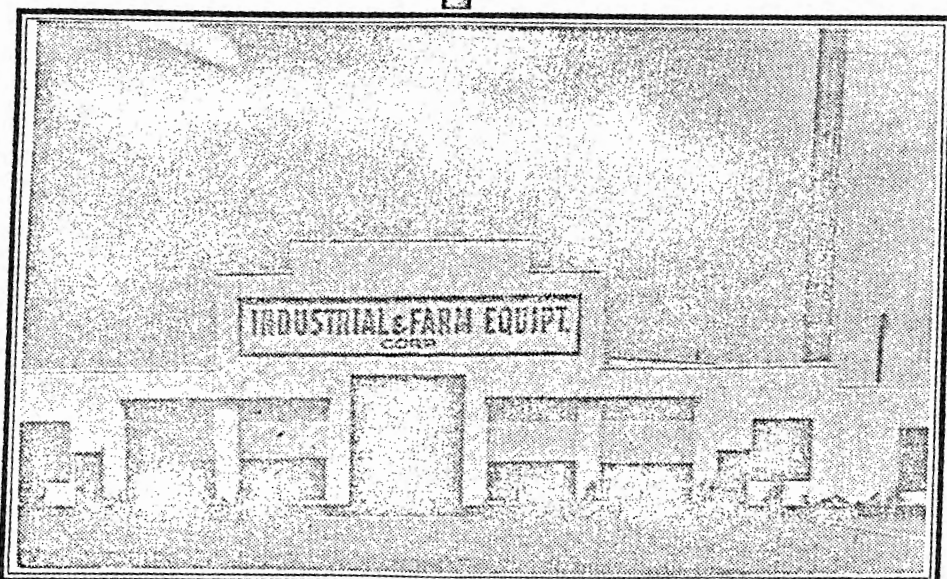
DIVISION OF GASH STULL CO.
PITTSBURGH, PA.



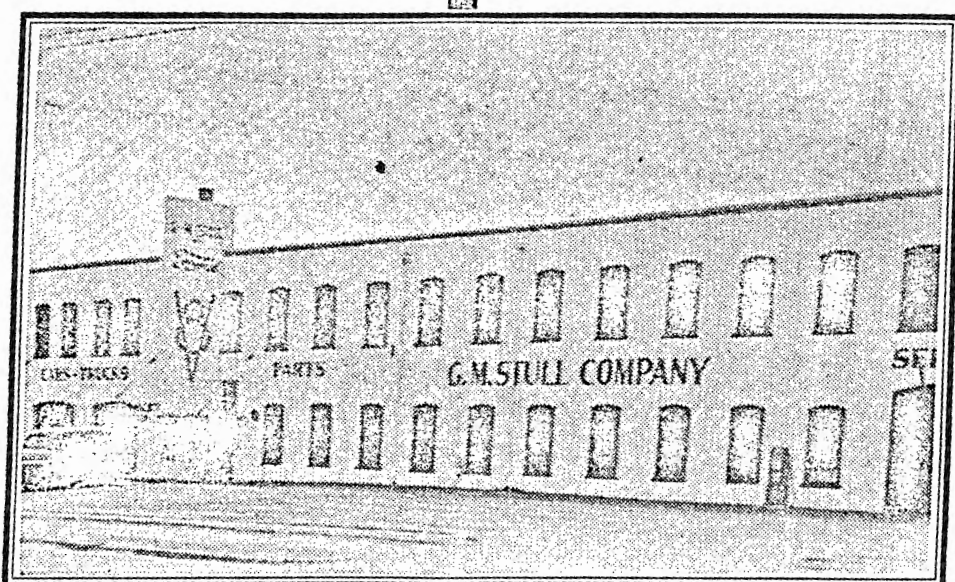
GASH STULL CO.
742 W. Front St.
Chester, Pa.



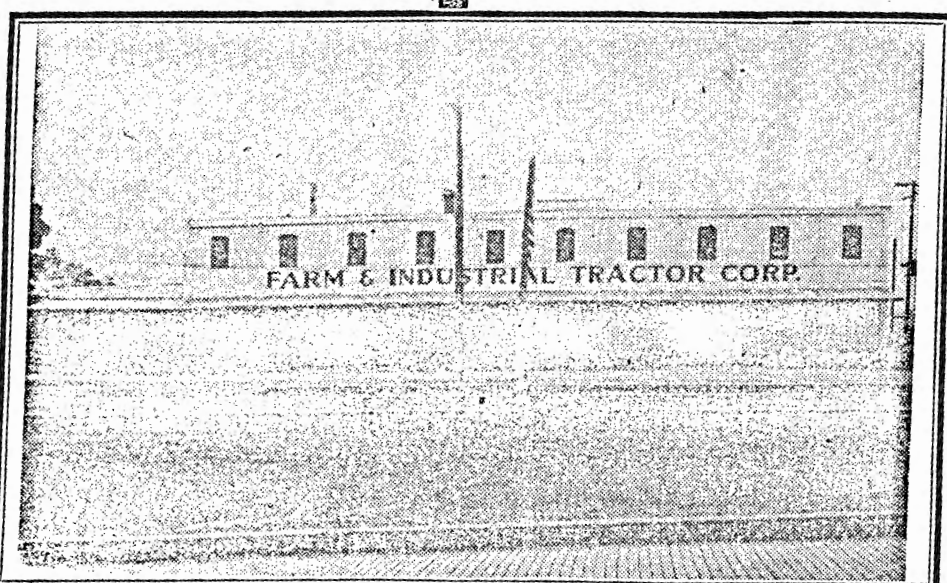
CHESTER LINCOLN MERCURY CORP.
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Chester, Pa.



INDUSTRIAL AND FARM EQUIPMENT CORP.
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Chester, Pa.

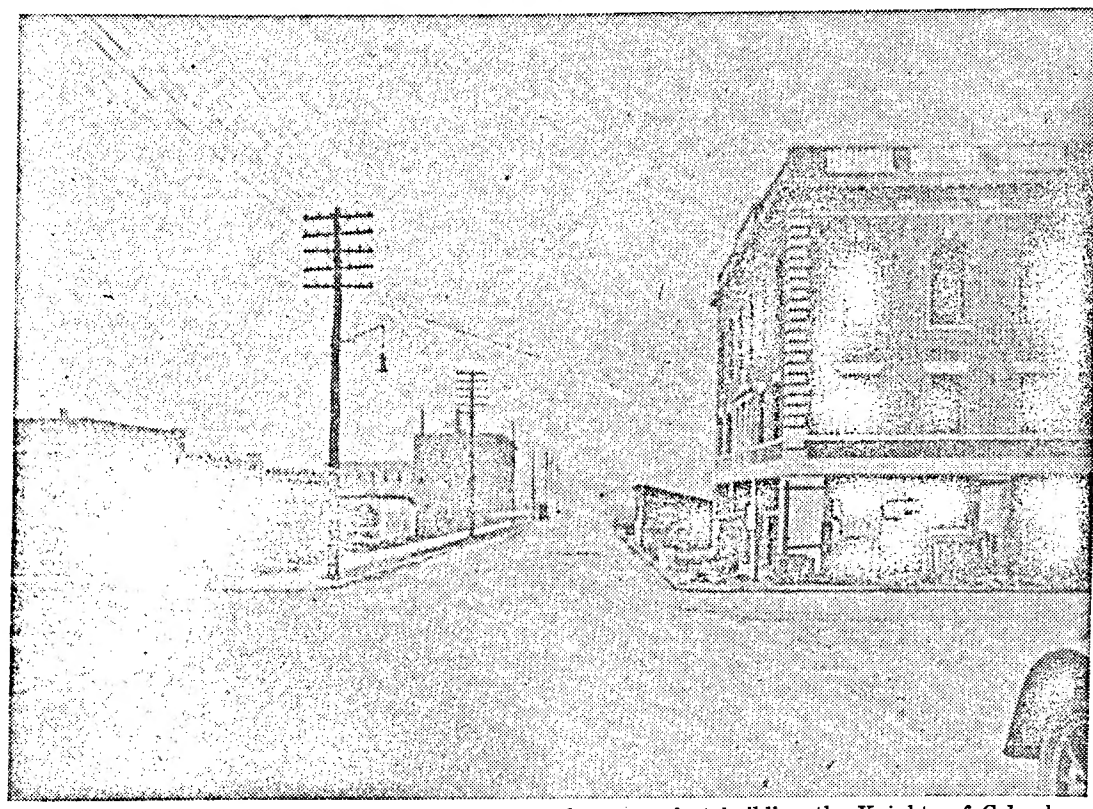


G. M. STULL CO.
9th and Sproul Sts.
Chester, Pa.

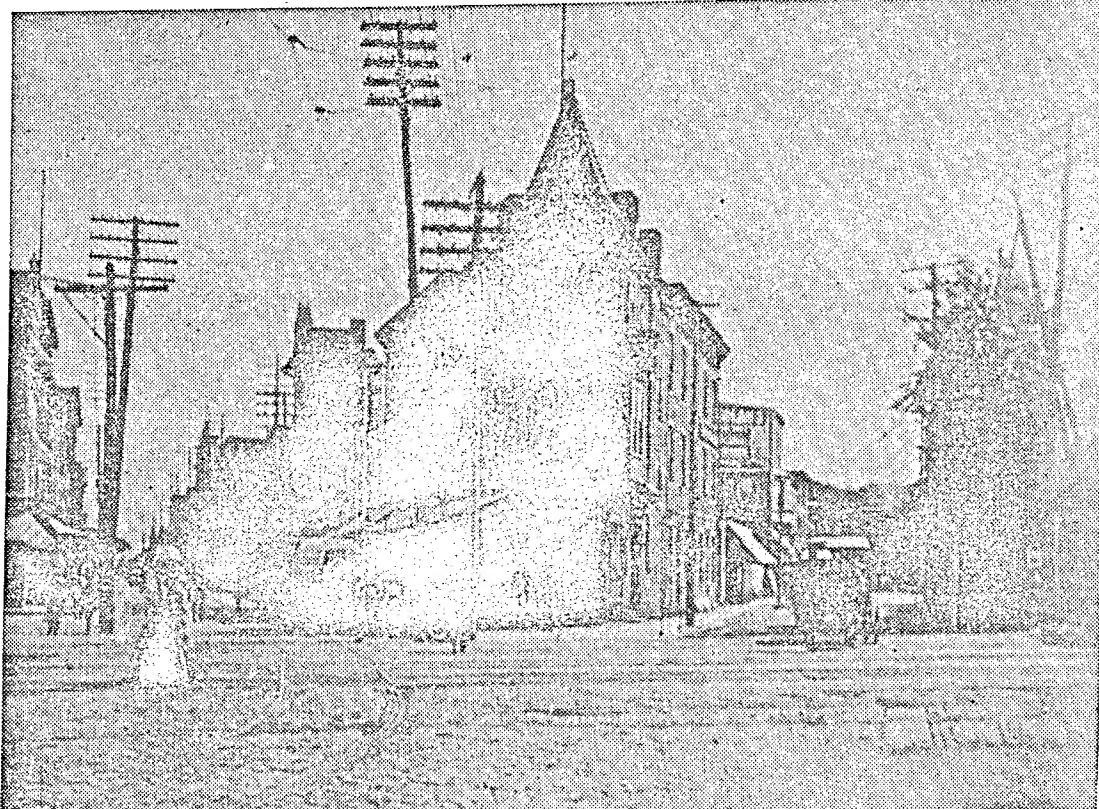


FARM & INDUSTRIAL TRACTOR CORP.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

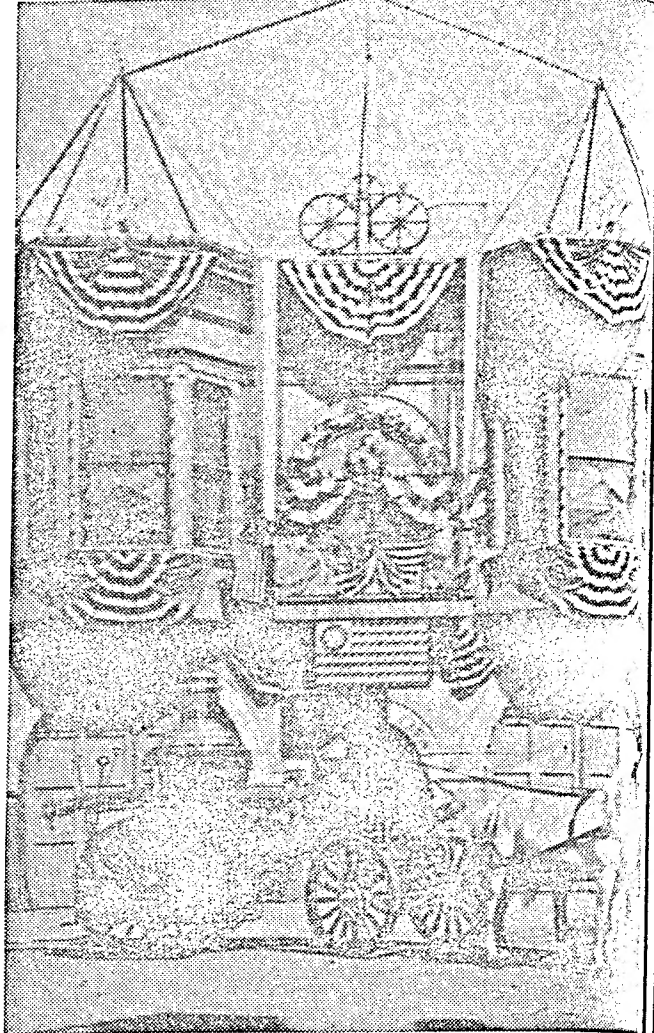
Views From the Chester Area Down Through the Years



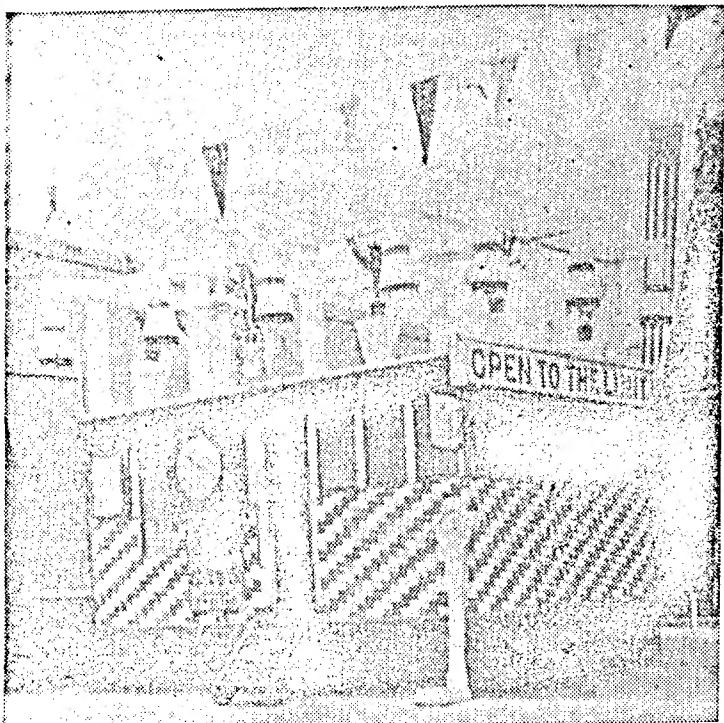
9TH AND WELSH IN 1921—Thirty years ago when they were just building the Knights of Columbus hall at 9th and Welsh streets, this is the way the intersection appeared (looking west on 9th). In the left center is the old Owls building, while at the left background is the Odd Fellows building which at that time housed Chester Commercial College.



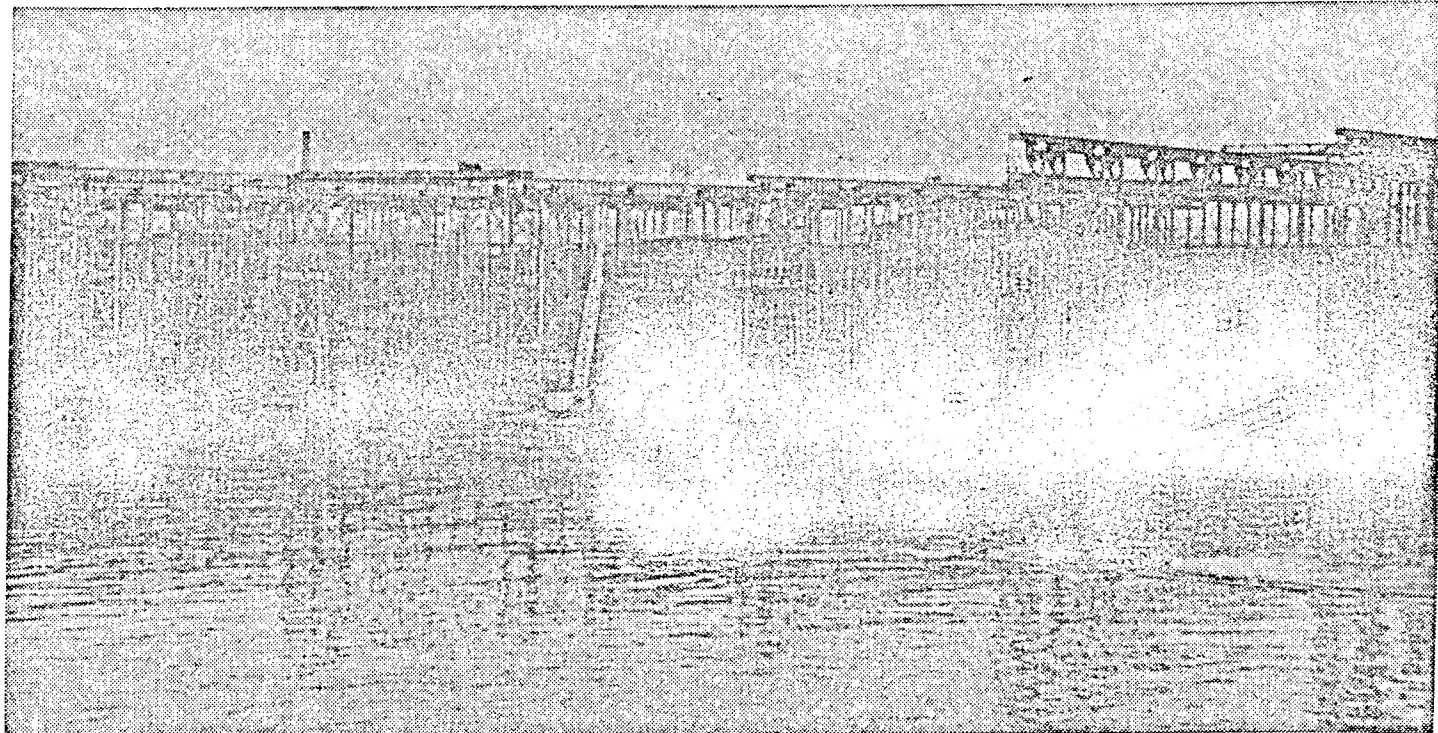
STYLES OF 1902 are visible in this old photograph taken before the elevation of the railroad tracks through the center of town. The camera is looking southeast across 6th street where Market street and Edgmont avenue meet. There wasn't much of a parking problem in those days.



FRANKLIN FIREHOUSE all dressed up with flags, bunting and colored lights for a firemen's celebration just before the War I era.

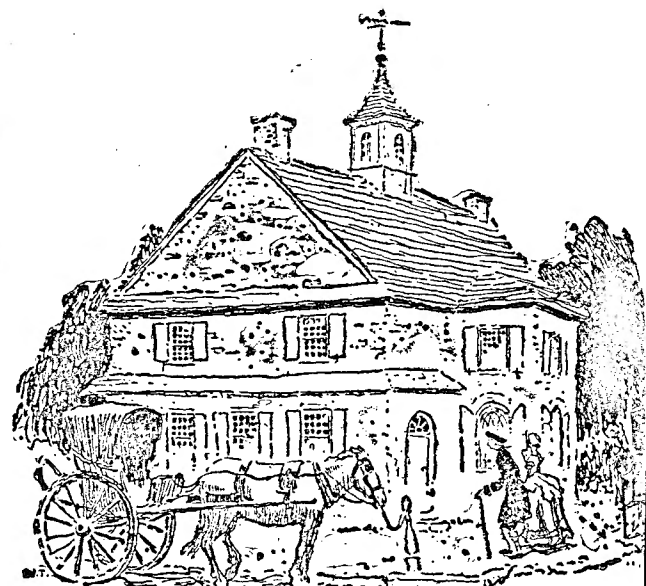


THE "BUSY BEE" LUNCH WAGON on the west side of Edgmont avenue just south of 7th street about 1907. This wagon was conducted by Arthur B. (Bee) Anderson on part of the Jacob Pyewell property which extended to 7th street. In 1916 James M. Wolford removed the place to erect the Wolford Building on the site. Bee then moved to the basement of the building to the left of the picture, where the Palm Garden is located today.

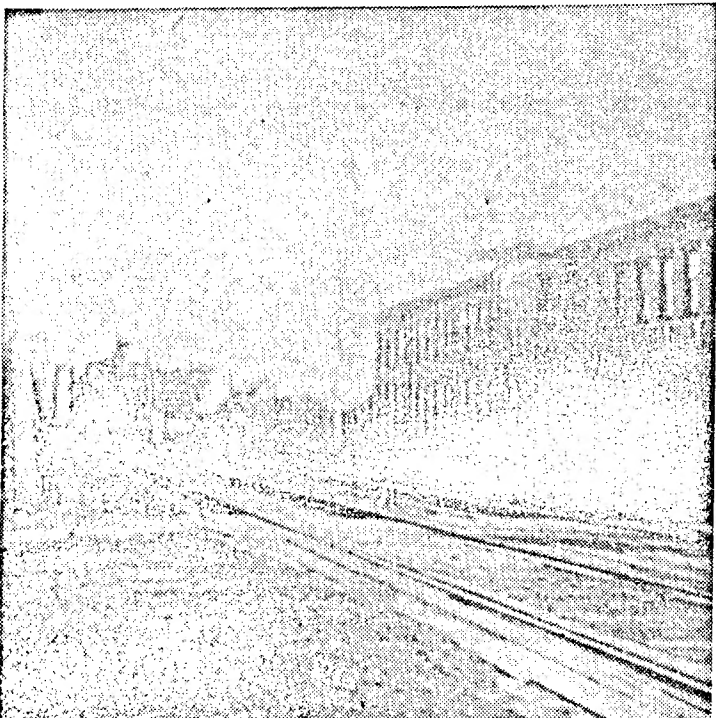


Part of Sun Ship Facilities as Seen From the River

Times Staff Photo



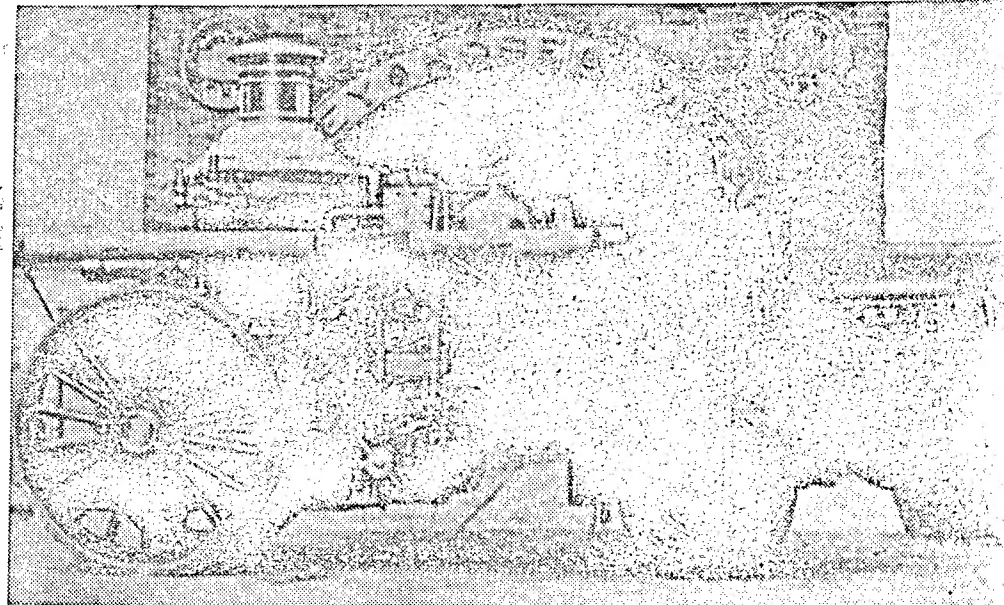
EARLY DRAWING of Chester's old Town Hall, known more familiarly as the Old Courthouse. It was erected in 1724 and has been continuously as a public building ever since. At the present time it has been restored to its colonial appearance. Delaware County Historical Society is quartered on the second floor.



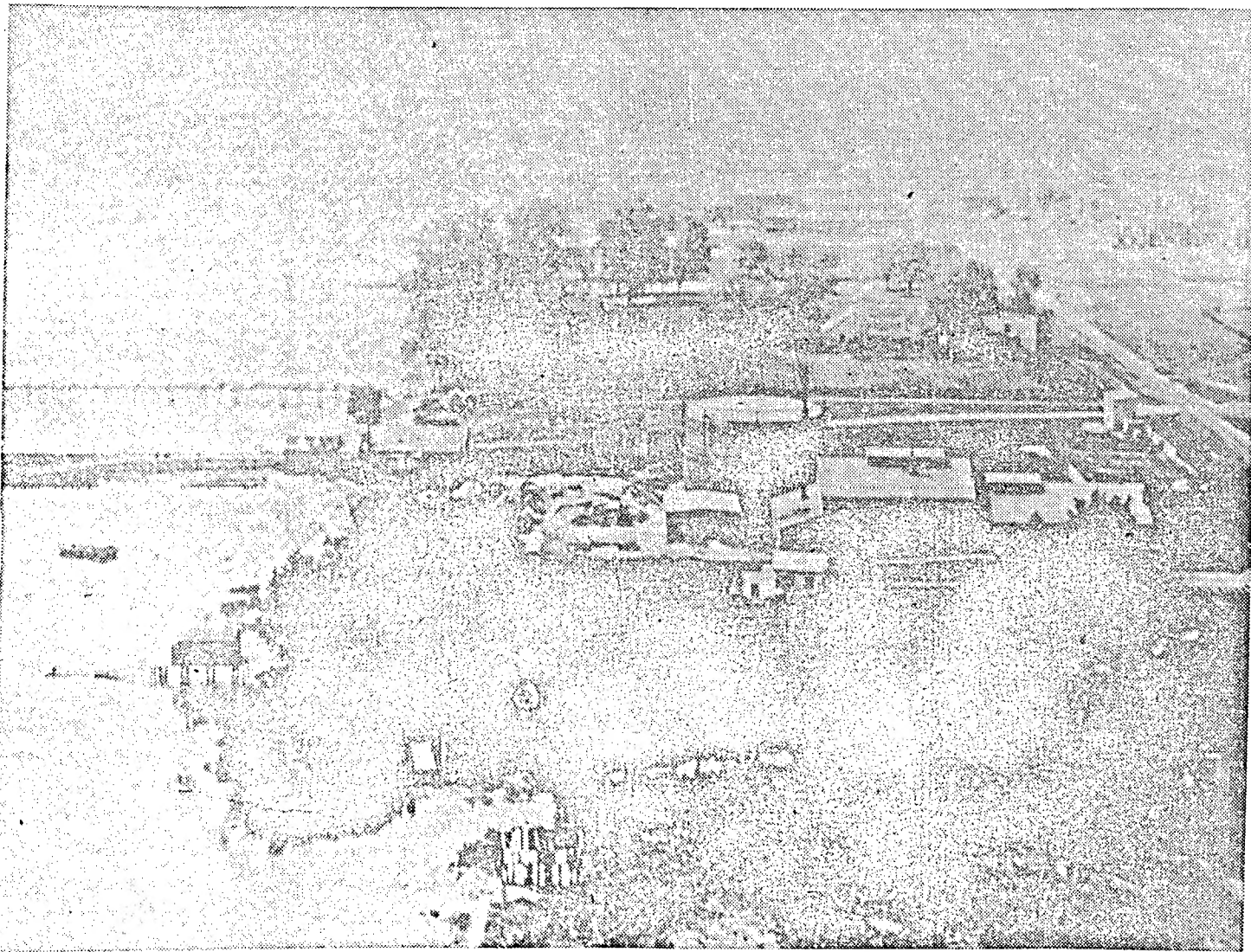
VIEW LOOKING NORTHEAST along the PB&W Railroad (now Pennsylvania) from Penn street, with Patterson Mills on the right. This was before the elevation of the tracks. Picture was made sometime before 1900, as evidenced also by the vintage locomotive puffing along the rails.



MARCUS HOOK SCENE—This view from an old postcard shows the foot of Market street, in Marcus Hook, where a trolley car has just completed its run to the riverfront.

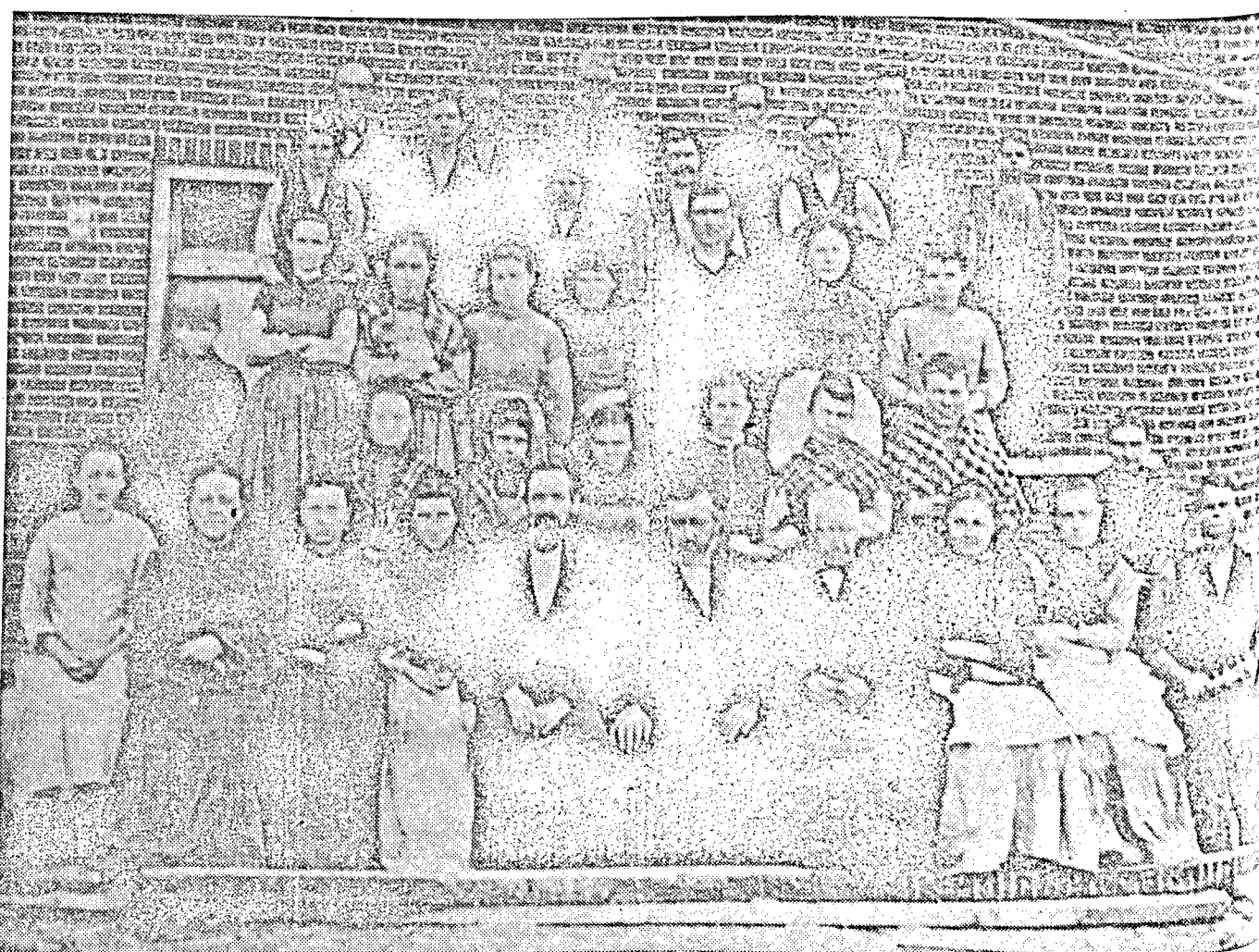


CHESTER'S FIRST MOTORIZED FIRE ENGINE—Thomas C. Berry, former magistrate and a member of Hanley Fire Co., who served nearly 40 years as president, says that this Christy Truck was the first piece of motorized equipment in Chester. The man on the left, he says, is William (Buck) B. Hanley, the first fireman to drive the engine. The man to the right of him is Decatur (Kate) Booth, both of whom were Hanley & Booth, the firm that manufactured the engine. The man sitting at the wheel is a representative of the engine manufacturer, according to Berry. The men on the ground are unidentified.



TILGHMAN STREET GAS PLANT IN 1892—Back in the gaslight era, when the more modern homes were lighted by gas lights and the majority still burned kerosene lamps, this is the Tilghman Street Gas Plant which produced illuminating gas. The property now is part of Philadelphia Electric Co. As can be seen by this photo of 1892,

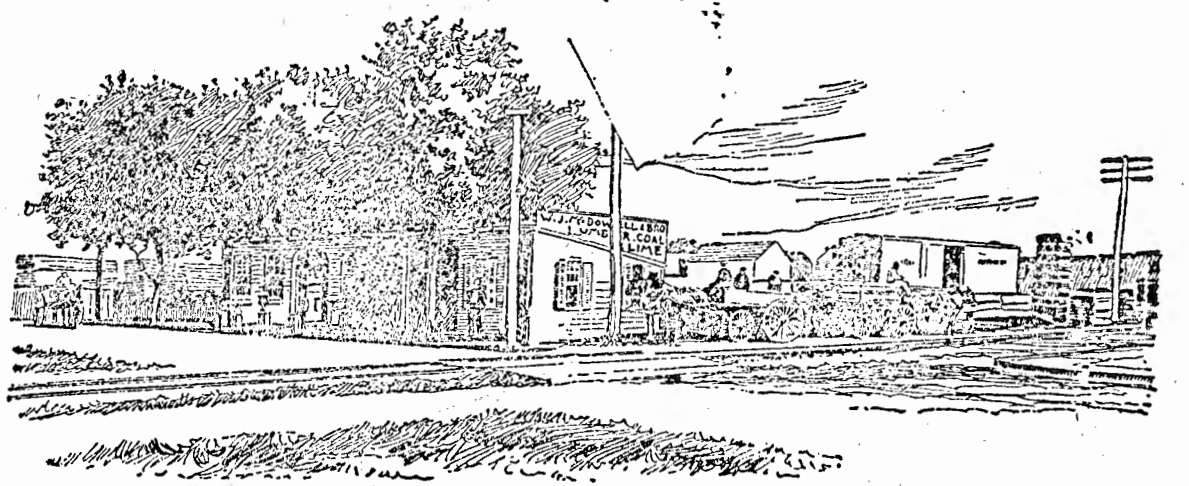
there were still some open spots along the riverfront—quite a contrast to the busy industrial scene that is the riverfront today. Should anyone wonder about the aerial photo in that day before airplanes, we learn that the picture was taken from atop the smokestack of nearby American Dyewood Co.



FAMOUS OLD KEOKUK MILLS WERE FOUNDED in 1852 by Benjamin Gartside (7th from left in bottom row of above photo) and were located at the foot of Fulton street. This picture was taken about 1880 and also includes Gartside's sons, Amos (6th from left in bottom row) and James (2d from left in top row) who became partners in the firm in 1857 when name was changed to B. Gartside & Sons. Principal product was woolen jeans. Gartside was born in England and was about 84 when this picture was made. **FIRST ROW** (l. to r.)—Kate Howarth, Rose McCabe, Annie McCabe, Annie Schofield, James Riley, Amos Gartside, Benjamin Gartside, F. Helms, Nettie Zane, Jacob Platt. **SECOND ROW**—Nellie Dunn, Mary Davis, Becky Newsome, Lizzie Tazewell, Annie Rigley, Sue Lenard, Lizzie Schofield, Lizzie Riley, Edward Creighton, Blagg, Mary Tazewell. **FOURTH ROW**—James Greenhalgh, F. Riley, Harry S. Riley, Johnnie Duffy, William Greenhalgh. **ROW**—Jonathan Grant, James Gartside, William Heacock, Winterbottom, Thomas Newell, Will Riley.

AS WE WERE . . .

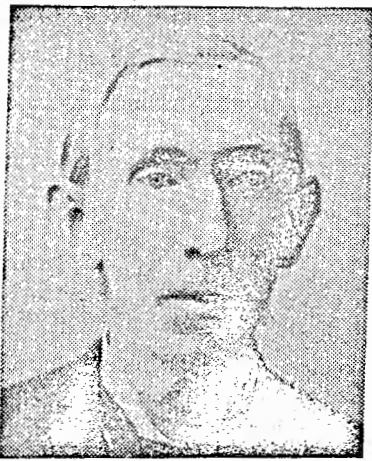
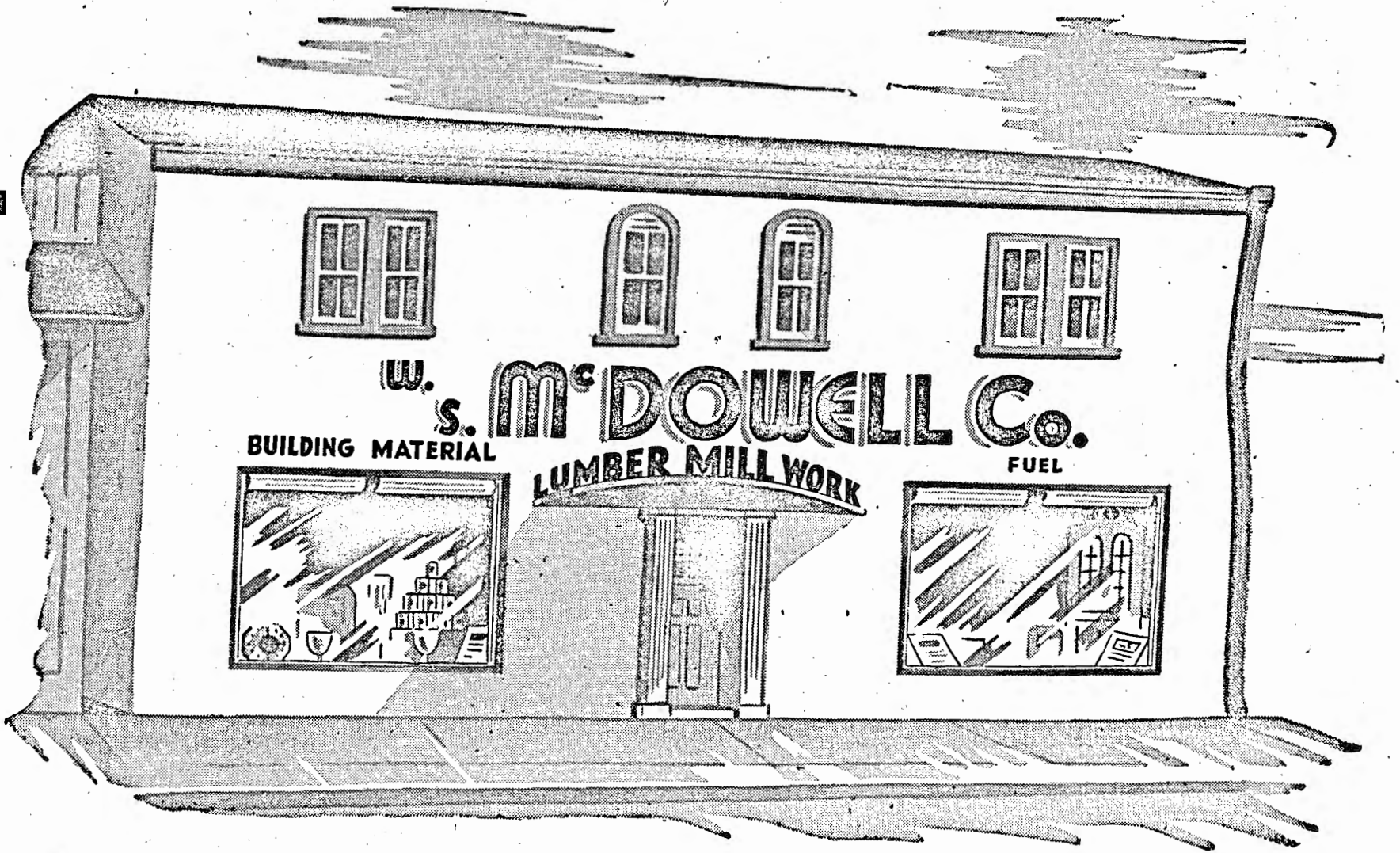
The illustration at right is from an old 19th Century etching showing the W. S. McDowell lumber yard as it looked when located on Front Street just below the present yard.



- AND

AS WE ARE . . .

Completion of the present office building shown at right was delayed because of material shortages during the recent war. However in 1947 these new showrooms were opened to the public and today are one of the most modernly appointed buildings of their kind to be found ANYWHERE!



JOHN McDOWELL, Founder
Starting with a small lumber yard in 1868, John McDowell operated this business until his death in 1888.



WESLEY S. McDOWELL
who, with his brother, William J. McDowell, assumed management of the business in 1888. In 1909, William J. passed on and Wesley S. continued in charge until his death in 1920. During this time he also served a four-year term as Mayor of the city.



HAROLD D. McDOWELL
who, with his brother, Wesley J. McDowell, operated the business jointly from 1920 until the death of the elder brother in 1940.



WESLEY J. McDOWELL
Assumed complete control of this House of McDowell in 1940. Wesley J. is now President and Treasurer of a business that is three generations old—with aggressive young ideas!

83 YEARS OF CONSTRUCTIVE SERVICE HAS BEEN THE McDOWELL CONTRIBUTION TO CHESTER'S PROGRESS!

On this 250th Anniversary Year of Chester, we feel a bit of humble pride in the fact that more than one-third of this long stretch—and the most progressive third by far—has been serviced by W. S. McDowell. Not that we claim any personal honors for this progress; such credit belongs wholly to our Public. We are simply grateful and proud that so many of these people, down thru the years, have shown an ever increasing preference for McDowell quality and McDowell service. And while the 83 year old record of this firm reflects the integrity of those whose name it bears—it also reveals the public confidence and appreciation that has been so largely responsible for such continuing progress.

May we take this opportunity to thank all those whose patronage has made such development possible—and to say that their continued satisfaction with McDowell Service shall ever remain our uppermost concern!

McDOWELL'S HOME BUILDING SERVICE IS COMPLETE

- ★ TOP QUALITY LUMBER
- ★ SUPERIOR MILLWORK
- ★ BUILDING SUPPLIES
- ★ HOME INSULATION
- ★ HARDWARE & PAINTS
- ★ PLASTER SUPPLIES
- ★ COAL - COKE - FUEL OIL
- ★ SCREENS - STORM SASH
- ★ HOME PLANNING BOOKS
- ★ BUDGET FINANCING

PHONE CHESTER 3-8231

W. S. McDOWELL CO.

1917 WEST 2ND STREET

County's War Record from 1744 to Korean Conflict

Chester Men Have Served Nation Well

Men of Chester and Delaware County have served their country well in its wars.

From the time of the Revolution—when part of a war was actually fought in this area—to the War in Korea, they have carved their names in the bloody history of conflict; 1775, 1812, 1861, 1898, 1917, 1941, 1950.

Actual numbers of casualties are available only for the last two wars, with historians unwilling to even guess at the number who fell in earlier battles. In World War II nearly 900 Delaware Countians lost their lives in service. In the Korean War, total county casualties climbed past the 150 mark, with more than 40 killed.

The war record of the area actually pre-dates the Revolution, going back to 1744 when war was declared between England and France. In 1746, four companies of men were recruited in Pennsylvania on orders of the crown to aid in the "immediate reduction of the French-Canadian colonies," and some of them were recruited in what is now Delaware County and was then part of Chester County.

One company, commanded by Capt. John Shannon, of New Castle County, Del., was quartered in the borough of Chester, according to early historians. These men later were sent to Albany and spent a miserable winter with inadequate clothing and supplies, resulting in the desertion of 30 of Shannon's men. The troops served in cantonment until Oct. 31, 1747, when they were discharged; the proposed expedition against Canada had been shelved.

The years 1747-48 were marked locally by the formation of two Associate Regiments of Chester County militia, called into being when the public became aroused to the necessity of organization. Activities of a Spanish privateer in Delaware Bay, including the capture of several ships and the threat of attacks on shore towns, resulted in the Associates becoming firmly established. French privateers were also active around the bay during the same period.

French-Indian War

The area also had a part in the so-called French and Indian War which began in 1753 (officially in 1755 when England declared war). While historians agree that there probably were no county soldiers present when General Braddock suffered his crushing defeat at Monongahela, they report that many



MARKET STREET IN 1842—An old woodcut gives this view of Market street looking toward the river from 5th. The famed Pennsylvania Arms or Washington House is the first structure on the left, and the old colonial courthouse dominates the corner section of the other side of the street. South of the courthouse at the northwest corner of 4th and Market street stands the old sheriff's mansion and jailyard lined with trees.

hastily enlisted in a company commanded by Capt. Isaac Wayne, who was sent into Northampton County to guard the frontier dwellers from threatened Indian attacks. Others joined the company of Capt. George Aston.

When Brig. Gen. John Forbes set out from Philadelphia in the summer of 1758 for the reduction of Fort Du Quesne, his men included a company recruited along the Delaware by Capt. John Hasslet, and another enlisted by Capt. John Singleton. Both companies numbered among their members men from Chester.

The following year, after Du Quesne had been destroyed and rechristened Fort Pitt by the British, it was determined to rebuild the ruins and the army that was sent, commanded by Gen. John Stanwick, included a number of Chester men. This expedition, incidentally, made permanent the settlement of Pittsburgh.

Revolutionary War

Delaware County soldiers for the Revolutionary War were first recruited on June 29, 1775, following the fateful shots fired at Lexington and Concord, and a plan was evolved to blockade the Delaware River by means of "vaisseaux-de-frise" in order to prevent British men of war from attacking Philadelphia.

The obstructions consisted of large frames of timber, filled with stones to cause them to sink, and from the frames huge beams shod with iron rose to the surface of the water. One of the rows of obstructions was sunk across the main river channel, opposite the upper end of Hog Island. After congress decided on Dec. 9, 1775, that four battalions should be raised in Pennsylvania, Anthony Wayne—destined to become famous a little later in the war—was named colonel of the 4th Battalion, which rendezvoused at Chester on Jan. 9, 1776. A week later, Colonel Wayne reported that he had in camp here 560 officers and men, although they were armed with only "twelve rifles and twenty muskets" and were in want of most other articles.

On Jan. 22 congress ordered the companies to march to New York as fast as they were equipped, and the companies of Robinson, Church and Lacey reached there on the 28th, commanded by Major Hauser.

Meanwhile on Jan. 18, it was suggested by the Committee of Safety that a thousand chosen riflemen should be recruited for the provincial service and stationed near Chester to harass the British should they attempt a march on Philadelphia.

In the spring of 1776, Col. Samuel Miles was named to command a regiment comprising the thousand riflemen, who began to assemble in Chester and Marcus Hook early in April.

March to Wilmington

It is recorded that Miles marched 150 of his men—all the troops for

which he had equipment—to Wilmington in May to witness an attempt by American galleys to capture two British men of war—the Roebuck, of 48 guns, and the Liverpool, of 28 guns.

The colonel wrote in his journal that he thought the galleys could have taken at the least the Roebuck had they had sufficient ammunition.

Most of Miles' men were moved from this area shortly afterward, some to Philadelphia, others to Monmouth County, N. J. During the summer of '76, guard boats were stationed in Darby Creek and troops were encamped at Chester as fears increased that the English would move against Philadelphia. Militia were armed and mustered into service in the county. On Aug. 20, however, news reached Chester that the British fleet had been repulsed at Fort Mifflin and shortly afterward that the English Army had gone ashore on Long Island.

Chester men marched with Pennsylvania's Flying Camp troops to New York and participated in one of the first pitched battles of the war on Long Island on Aug. 27, 1776, when they were attacked by the British and suffered severe casualties.

Battle of Brandywine

While men from the area served in other Revolutionary engagements, the war came closest to home with the Battle of Brandywine, in which British General Cornwallis routed the Americans on Sept. 11, 1777.

Noise of the cannonading could be heard in Chester and it was to this city that Washington's beaten troops straggled after their defeat—a defeat accomplished by the tricking of the Americans by Cornwallis.

The British general split his forces into two columns, one under Knyphausen engaging the Continentals in an artillery duel at the forks of the creek while Cornwallis and the left column crossed above the forks, attacked Sullivan's troops at Birmingham Church, near Dilworth, and forced them to retire.

Washington dispatched Green's brigades to support Sullivan but Green found Sullivan in flight and could only cover his retreat. Meanwhile at Chadd's Ford Knyphausen had routed Wayne in disorder.

In the Washington House on Market street, General Washington wrote the following message to Congress:

Chester, September 11th, 1777. Twelve o'clock at night. Sir:—I am sorry to inform you that in this day's engagement, we have been obliged to leave the enemy masters of the field. Unfortunately the intelligence received of the Enemy's advancing up the Brandywine and crossing at a ford about six miles above us, was uncertain and contradictory, notwithstanding all my plans to get the best. This prevented my making a disposition adequate to the force with which the enemy attacked us on our right; in consequence of which, the troops first engaged were obliged to retire, before they could be reinforced. In the midst of the attack on the right, that body of the enemy that remained on the

other side of Chadd's Ford, crossed and attacked the division there under the command of General Wayne, and the light troop under General Maxwell; who after a severe conflict, also retired. The militia under the command of General Armstrong, being posted at a ford about two miles below Chadd's, had no opportunity of engaging.

But though we fought under many disadvantages, and were from the cause above mentioned, obliged to retire, yet our loss of men is not, I am persuaded, very considerable; I believe much less than the enemy's. We have also lost seven or eight pieces of cannon according to the best information I can at present obtain. The baggage having been previously moved off all is secure; saving the men's blankets, which at their backs, many of them doubtless are lost.

I have directed all the troops to assemble behind Chester, where they are now arranging the misfortunes of the day I am happy to find the troops in good spirits, and I hope another time we shall compensate for the losses now sustained.

The Marquis La Fayette was wounded in the leg, and General Woolford in the hand. Divers other officers were wounded and some slain, but the numbers of either cannot be ascertained.

G. WASHINGTON
P.S.—It has not been in my power to send you earlier intelligence; the present being the first leisure moment I have had since the engagement.

1300 Casualties

The American loss at Brandywine has been placed at 300 killed, 600 wounded and 400 prisoners, while the British loss was not more than 600 killed and wounded.

The day after the battle, Major General Grant, with the 1st and 2d Brigades of the English Army, marched from Chadd's Ford to Concord, and early the following morning, Cornwallis with the 2d Battalion of Light Infantry and 2d Grenadiers, joined with Grant and advanced to the Seven Stars, in Aston, about four miles from Chester.

While it is possible that a detachment of British entered Chester, there is no evidence that the city was occupied by any of the English commanders, and on Sept. 15, Cornwallis moved off toward the Lancaster road, going through Glen Riddle and Lima.

By losing Brandywine, Washington lost Philadelphia and the city was occupied by the British on Sept. 25.

War of 1812

When the second war with England came along, there seemed to be a general feeling in the Chester area that the conflict was "in opposition to the best interests of our country," which was described as unprepared either on land or at sea.

However, fears of invasion led to the throwing up of defense works and the organization of companies of militia.

Records of local soldiers in the war are practically nonexistent because they were recruited into organizations formed in other areas. One historian relates that the two

4 Draft Boards Serving County

Four Selective Service boards serve Delaware County at the present time. They are:

Board 58, National Bank Building, Lansdowne—Aldan, Clifton Heights, Collingdale, Colwyn, Darby, Darby Township, East Lansdowne, Folcroft, Glenolden, Lansdowne, Morton, Norwood, Prospect Park, Sharon Hill, Springfield, Swarthmore, Tinicum Township and Yeadon.

Board 59, Municipal Building, Upper Darby—Upper Darby and Havertown Townships.

Board 60, 113 South av., Media—Chester Heights, Marcus Hook, Media, Rose Valley, Trainer, Aston, Bethel, Birmingham, Concord, Edgmont, Lower Merion, Marple, Nether Providence, Newtown, Radnor, Middletown, Thornbury, Upper Merion and Upper Providence.

Board 61, 604 Crozer Building, Chester—Chester, Chester Township, Eddystone, Parkside, Ridley Park, Ridley Township, Rutledge, Upland and Brookhaven.

Sons of Chester's Elisha Price died in service, one of disease and the other killed in action on the Canadian border.

Following the burning of government buildings in Washington by the British in August, 1814, Governor Snyder feared an attack along the Delaware and ordered the militia of this county, along with that from other nearby counties, be held ready to march. Originally scheduled to assemble at York, the troops were ordered to camp at Marcus Hook instead. Immediately below the town, extensive earthworks were constructed and mounted with cannon.

Between Ridley and Crum creeks, additional earthworks were put up to control the Queen's highway to Philadelphia. It is reported that alarm in Chester at this time was so intense that all officials records were packed and made ready to be taken to another part of the state.

Drafted Troops

Concerning drafted troops from this county, historians state that the first company was convened at the Three Tuns, now the Lamb Tavern, in Springfield, on Oct. 14 and marched to Chester the same day. Its officers were listed as Capt. William Morgan, 1st Lt. Aaron Johnson, 2d Lt. Charles Carr and ensign Samuel Hayes. From Chester the company was sent to the camp at Marcus Hook.

Another county outfit was known as the Mifflin Guards, commanded by Col. Clement C. Biddle and Capt. Samuel Anderson, and Capt. James Serrill was in command of the Delaware County Fencibles. Captain Morgan's company was the 1st Company of the 1st Brigade, 3d Division, Pennsylvania Militia.

Three other Delaware County companies in the war were the 1st Company, 65th Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, commanded by Lt. Col. John L. Pierson, of Ridley; 5th Company, 65th Regiment, commanded by Capt. James Lackey, and 6th Company, 65th Regiment, in command of Capt. Benjamin Wetherby.

Civil War

Fort Sumter struck its flag on April 13, 1861, and by the 15th indignant residents of this area were busily engaged in forming a rifle corps. This was known as the Delaware County Union Rifles, organized at Media, and by April 20 had been mustered into service at Harrisburg as Company F, 4th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. The Rifles missed Bull Run by one day, their three-month term of service having expired the day before McDowell suffered his defeat at the hands of the Confederates. At that time they had been serving as part of the 1st Brigade, 3d Division.

Chester formed a company on April 15 also, and the organization of the Union Blues was completed by the 17th.

Henry B. Edwards was chosen captain of the company, which was mustered in at Harrisburg on April 24, becoming part of the 9th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. It was known as I Company and served a period of three months.

Meanwhile at home, units known as home guards were organized at Chester, Media, Rockdale, Darby, Linwood, Kellyville, Widdell, Glen Mills, Village Green and Upland. Company K, 26th Regiment, was formed in Chester by William L. Grubb in May, 1861, and participated in the following engagements: Yorktown, Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Bristoe Station, Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spotsylvania Court House, and Nelson's Ford.

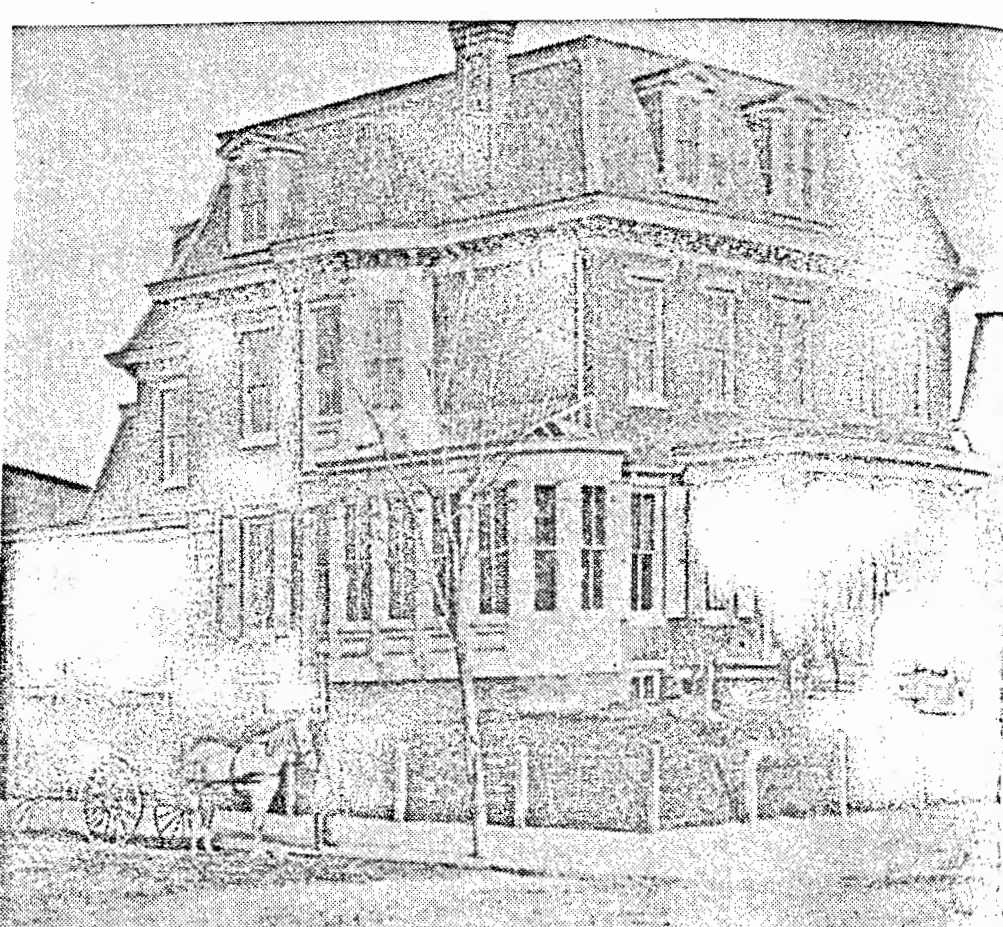
Keystone Guards

The Keystone Guards, which became the Slifer Phalanx and were mustered in as Company C, 30th Regiment, 1st Pennsylvania Reserves, were recruited in Chester by Samuel A. Dyer. Company F was formed of men from Crozer-ville and Rockdale and was first known as the Rockdale Rifle Guards and later as the Archy Dick Volunteers.

Action seen by the 1st Reserves included the Peninsula Campaign, Newmarket, Poe's Campaign, South Mountain, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, the Wilderness, Spotsylvania and Bethesda Church.

The 58th Regiment included approximately 50 men from this county who were at Fortress Monroe March 9, 1862, when the famous action between the Monitor and the Merrimac occurred. Its campaigns were: Norfolk, Richmond, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Fort Harrison, Star Fort and Appomattox.

Other units in which Chester and Delaware County men served were: 60th Regiment (3d Cavalry)—Manassas, Peninsula Campaign, Antietam, Kelley's Ford, Culpepper,



PERCIPHOR BAKER HOUSE—On what is today a vacant lot on which the Moyamensing House, Ladder Co. intends to build in the near future, stood the Perciphor Baker house on the northeast corner of 9th and Potter streets. Mr. Baker died on April 11, 1881. On the porch can be seen Elizabeth Baker, second wife to Perciphor, Marietta Flower, and Sue Nelling Baker, Mr. Perciphor's daughter and her first wife. The coachman was named John and the horse, Pet.

Aldie, Gettysburg, Old Antietam Forge, Shephardstown, Bristoe Station, New Hope Church and the Wilderness.

97th Regiment—Fort Pulaski, Florida expedition, Secessionville, Fort Wagner, Petersburg, Swift Creek, Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains, Bermuda Hundred, New Market Heights, Fort Gilmore, and Darbytown roads.

The 97th included units that were originally known as the Concordville Rifles, Broome Guards and Brooke Guards.

112th (2d Artillery) Regiment—Wilderness, Petersburg, Fort Harrison and Fort Gilmore.

119th Regiment—Fredericksburg, Banks' Ford, Salem Church, Gettysburg, Hagerstown, Rappahannock, Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Bermuda Hundred, Petersburg and Winchester.

124th Regiment—Antietam, Chancellorsville. This regiment included Company B (Delaware County Fusiliers), Company D (Gideon's Band) and Company H (Delaware County Volunteers).

152d Regiment, 3d Artillery—Petersburg.

160th Regiment, 15th Cavalry—Antietam, Hagerstown, Witkinson's Crossroads, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Nashville.

188th Regiment—Proctor's Creek

Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Fort Harrison and Fort Gilmore.

197th Regiment—Rock Island, Ill., prison camp guard duty.

198th Regiment—Peebles' Farm, Hatcher's Run, Lewis' Farm, White Oak Swamp, Five Forks.

203d Regiment—Petersburg, Chapin's Farm, Darlington road, Wilmington, N. C.

213th Regiment—Guard duty at Washington, D. C.

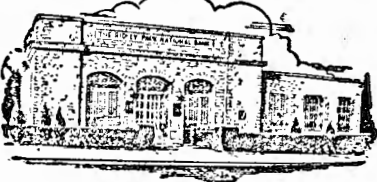
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Best Wishes to the CHESTER TIMES on their DIAMOND ANNIVERSARY

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HAPPY BIRTHDAY FROM
THE BAKER, TOO

Congratulations, Chester Times, on your 75th Birthday. We would like to join with the entire community in sharing your happy pleasure.

We're sharing pleasure with our patrons every day. For every special wedding, birthday, or anniversary cake which we create carries the happy wish of Grieco's Bakery. In a sense, our gift is the delicate artistry which goes into making each cake a "thing of beauty."

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County's War Record from 1744 to Korean Conflict

Chester Men Have Served Nation Well

Continued From Preceding Page

Henry Ogden Porter, who served in the Civil War and carried on the traditions of David Porter of Tripoli and 1812 fame.

Admiral Farragut, with whom Crosby served in the Vicksburg campaign, was educated in Chester prior to his appointment to the Naval Academy.

War With Spain
When war with Spain broke out in 1898, several Delaware County companies were called to service. Among these were Company H, organized at Media in 1876; Company B, 6th Pennsylvania Infantry, organized at Chester in 1885, and Company C, 6th Pennsylvania Infantry, organized here in 1893.

Company C was mustered into service April 28, 1898; Company H became Company M at a later date before World War I, and Companies B and C also became identified with the 111th.

In the Spanish War, the local companies were organized at Mt. Gretna before being dispatched to points of service in Cuba and the southeast.

World War I

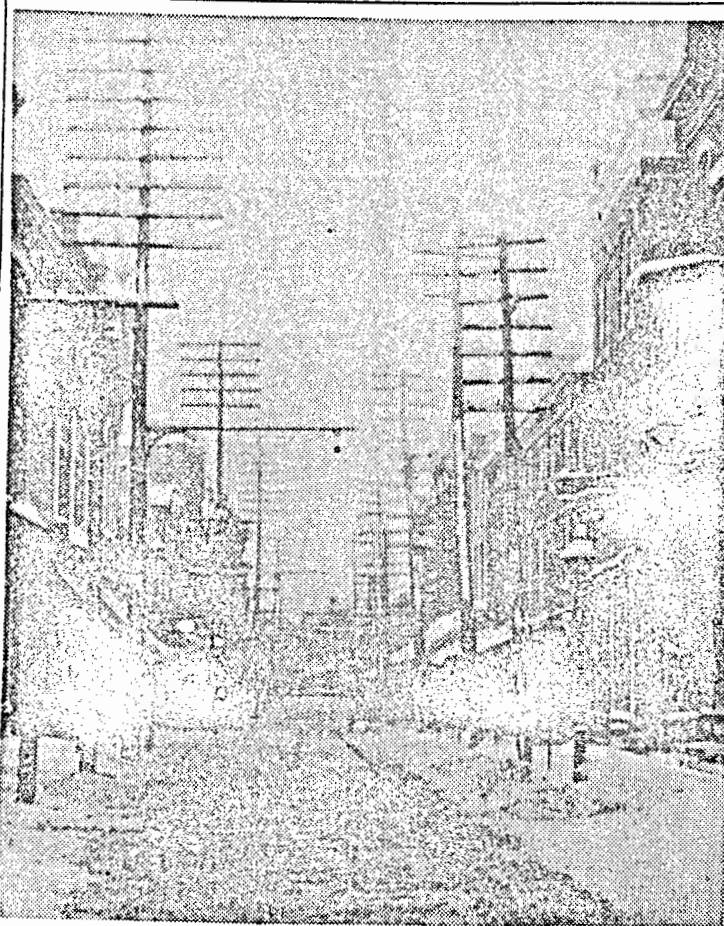
Chester and Delaware County played a prominent part in World War I, not only from a military standpoint but in the manufacture of equipment and supplies.

As far as the war record goes, it has not been possible to secure accurate information on the number of Delaware County casualties or even on the number of men who served because of the different ways in which they entered service.

Many volunteered, others were drafted in other parts of the county. Their records show that a total of 3748 county men were drafted and inducted, of which 1528 were from the two Chester boards.

Chester Board No. 1 registered 9725 men in the three main drafts and inducted a total of 821. Chester Board No. 2 registered 9881 and inducted 707. County Board No. 1, Haverford, registered 5580 and inducted 486. Board 2, Swarthmore, registered 7395 and inducted 504. Board 3, Ridley Park, registered 8081 and inducted 650, and Board 4, Media, registered 6680 and inducted 580.

World War II
World War II found men from the city and county fighting in every



WEST THIRD STREET AFTER THE SNOW—Apparently the traction company was kept busy clearing the trolley tracks on W. 3d street. This view is from 3d and Market streets. Aside from the lone lamp post, it is notable that many of these buildings are still in daily use. Note the hitching post on the left, and further down the block, struggling through the snow, a horse-drawn wagon.

of World War I servicemen by counties, although this was originally contemplated. Instead the names of the men are on file at the capital only in alphabetical listings.

Besides the more than 800 who gave their lives, more than 1200 from this area were wounded. There were approximately 30,000 Delaware County men in service during World War II.

Many of these were volunteers, others were inducted by the 12 draft boards which functioned throughout the county. Chester had three boards: No. 1, serving Wards 1, 2 and 5; No. 2, serving Wards 3, 4, 6 and 7, and No. 3, serving Wards 8, 9, 10 and 11.

County Boards:
No. 1—Colwyn, Darby Township, Polcroft, Glenolden, Norwood, Prospect Park, Sharon Hill and Tinticum Township.

No. 2—Aldan, Collingdale, Darby and Yeadon.

No. 3—Clifton Heights, East Lansdowne, Lansdowne, Morton, Swarthmore and Springfield.

No. 4—Millbourne and Wards 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Upper Darby.

No. 5—Wards 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 of Upper Darby.

No. 6—Haverford Township.

No. 7—Marple Media, Nether Providence, Newtown, Radnor, Rose Valley and Upper Providence.

No. 8—Chester Township, Eddystone, Parkside, Ridley Township, Ridley Park, Rutledge and Upland.

No. 9—Aston, Bethel, Birmingham, Concord, Edgmont, Lower Merion, Marcus Hook, Middletown, Thornbury, Trainer and Upper Merion.

World War II Dead
Delaware County's World War II Honor Roll of men who died in service (army, navy, coast guard, marines, maritime service, army airforce, naval airforce, nurse corps and Royal Canadian Army) includes the following from an unofficial list:

Aldan—John F. MacKenzie, John Stulich, William H. Hoyt Jr., Walter H. Lang Jr., Kenneth W. McCormick, Harry W. Schrader, H. Way Harmer Jr., Robert M. Hoyt, Howard G. Umberger, John R. Mooney, Eugene W. Seely, George W. Hirzel.

Aston—Raymond Chandler Jr., James A. Duffy, Louis J. Cooke, Lewis Butts, Charles L. Wetherill, Frederick E. McKanna Jr., Fred Blackburn, George W. Clark, Raymond W. Taylor.

Bethel—Herbert C. Knetts, Ray-

mond H. Irvine Jr., Paul Wilday, John S. Smith, Ciro Romualdi.

Birmingham—Alban Harvey.

Chester—Carroll Dupee, Mario D'Ignazio, Clyde Peden, Samuel Misurowski, Arthur J. Kerns, Walter Dalaski, Frank H. McCracken, John J. Connors, James Mercante, John M. Tulodziecki, Henry A.

Creitz, Joseph S. Archacki, Charles Mahoney, Marvin Weiner, Elmer Ketsel, William J. Karman, John N. Baker, Thomas L. Downes, Frank E. Mackey, Joseph J. Guerrieri, Lawrence J. Anderson, George N. Gibbs, Edward A. Urban, John F. Nolan, Roscoe A. Harris, George Spanier Jr., Joseph Holland, Hilburn A. Hunter, Joseph Centofante, Frank D. McCafferty, Frank D. Pochmara, Thomas L. Ford, Joseph Lyker, Melvin P. Moss, Arthur Ford, John E. Marston, Luther D. Thompson, Joseph H. Mooney, James Nearby, Lloyd Surplus, Andrew DiJonn.

Chester—Charles T. Blanchfield, Frank Gerone, Harry M. Price, Harland B. Keating, Kenneth M. Martin, James L. McGinn, John J. Brown, John T. Dzibczynski, James E. Nichols, William Kan-

savage, John Lebeschak, Joseph A. Mysuna, Fred Taylor, Hugh F. McCafferty, Lewis F. Turner, Clifford R. Fry, Charles F. Graul, Albert F. Murray, Walter O. Siegle, Albert O. Grubb, Joseph P. McCafferty, Peter J. Pacholek, Richard A. McCulley, Robert Stinson, James W. Reese, Nicholas Szegda, William J. McDowell, William M. Connelly, Eli Roth, Michael J. Savinski, Stanley A. Wolenski, John Gomburg, Edward A. Pasela, John R. Lyman, Otis H. Jefferson, John J. Buckley, Edward Jodowski, John Jodowski, William Williams, Leonard F. Harsch, Joseph Vrael, Durbin C. Fisher Jr., Melvin Govan, Benjamin Domenico, Morton Wol-

son, Clyde P. Elliott, Julian J. Wood, Frank Singleton, Harry O. Baxter, Philip Weiner, Carroll H. Riggs, Harold K. Elliott, Gene L. Petrarca, William H. Wood, Charles W. Roche, Richard E. Hayes, Joseph A. Grace, Stanley Resilio, Frank Lech, Edward Pikus, James Petrillo, Howard W. Anthony, Stanley J. Madzinski, Duncan Young, Arthur J. Schatz.

Chester—Frank L. Timinski, Howard W. Warren Jr., Warren Hancock, George Kopko, John Greene, Adolph R. Ted, Verne J. Townsend, Herbert L. Schleicher, William W. Reid, Duard Hughes, John I. Rowland, Pasquale Vecchio, Benjamin F. McCabe Jr., John J. Boyle, Anthony G. Cataldi, Vincent D. O'Neill, Felix Bryk, Kenneth N. Ferro, William C. Macielag, James J. Farrelly, Francis P. Burke, Joseph Pazuk, Joseph E. Bizyozey, William C. Mills, Walter J. Kokoszka, Charles E. Topham, Charles G. Jennings, Robert L. Chetty, Hiram E. Battersby, Charles R. Moore, Walter L. Matthews, Oscar W. Richmond, William E. Sutton, Walter Copple,

Jeremiah M. DeNigh, Chester J. Lech, Philip W. Callaghan, Wallace Lippincott Jr., John R. Coughlin, Lewis P. Poore, Henry J. Mann, Irvin Lefler, Anthony S. Kozak, James V. Henderson, James E. Davis, Robert H. Warburton, John Meeale, Robert J. McNamara, Charles S. Smith, John M. Smalec, Arthur W. Duke.

Chester Township—Roy Karcy, Stanley Brzezewski, Michael Savinsky, Norman C. Mariner, John DeJohn, Merritt A. Pierce.

Clifton Heights—James Gorrell, Walter F. Puzio, James Facciolo, Thomas Carr Jr., Morris T. Risko, Attilio J. DeLalla, James Deflager, Alfred T. Novino, Felix W. Pin-

curek, Michael J. DiGiacomo, John Dadds, Noel R. Servan, Robert R. Schatz, Ralph F. Hudeison, Julius Tomaszewski, Louis J. Louberta, William H. Ackerman, Theodore Dorosh, Benjamin Sarafin, Donald Wise, Rhollor R. Fees.

Collingdale—Victor Degutis, George Swyers Jr., Edward M. Shandler, William H. Purcell, Joseph J. Shields, James A. Borderieux, Robert L. H. James, Frank Crummer Jr., Lewis E. Schulz, Joseph S. Swab, Louis Gordon, James A. Fitzgerald, John M. Hodge, Bernard S. Walmsley, John Haurilenko, William H. Caragher, Robert B. Kelley, Robert Conway, James K. Baldwin, Stanley Hershey, John E. Haskin, Manuel Koff, James Burns, George S. Escher, Albert Rutman, Russell Drennan, Warren McLaughlin, Rolphe Mayer Alvin Daley, Edward Singer, Frank

Braun, Paul V. Madsen, Daniel G. Paskill, Walter E. Toczek, John Baker, George Boyd, Herbert Hankin, Charles H. Cassidy Jr., Edward W. Hughes, Albert J. Hallaman, Thomas I. Pankard, Joseph Marshall, Robert Johnson, Arthur Rosato.

Colwyn—Roland Mehaffey, Herman Paxstine, Robert B. Averell, onald C. Robinson, Harry O'Neill.

Concord—John M. Ogden Jr., Raymond L. Brown, Elmer W. Pennington, Donald Skelly.

Darby—Abram J. Butts, John D. Haley, Roy L. Nelson, Frederick Hobbell, Albert R. McGuigan, R. A. McGuigan, Stephen Mottola Jr., George H. Monroe, Robert W. Jackson, William L. Bretherick, Jesse W. Cubbler, August Dacondra, R. M. Gillette, Errol N. Jacobs, Raymond Macey, J. V. Rafferty, Mahlon E. Stisel, Thomas Strauss, Samuel J. Todd, W. C. Waples, William J. McClure, Dillwyn Ashenfelder, Ralph Mottola, Alfred J. Adams Jr., Charles J. Speak, Angelo Pasquale, James T. Foley, Willard W. Felton, Sherman Long.

East Lansdowne—William R. Minnick, Emmett W. McCloskey,

Charles Calland, Henry G. Turner Jr., Robert L. Young Robert C. Brogan John W. Pazdalski, Alex Mitchell, Richard Shannon, James G. McGee, Leslie R. Pace, Peter J. Koolstra Jr., William G. Schmid, Joseph McCormick.

Haverford Township—Franklin C. Morss 3d, George C. Essick Jr., Elsie B. Keasey, David Williams, Albert C. Baum Jr., Harold R. Garman, Frank J. MacAlis, Thomas A. Garwood, Donald E. Harvey, Michael J. Barbato, Frank J. Means, Francis B. Seals, Alfred C. Marshall Jr., Charles A. Gours Jr., Joseph C. Webb, James Vauclain, Warren R. Mohrfield, Harold H. Henninger, Raymond M. Black, Kenneth S. Byrd Jr., James Daly, Harold B. Lohner, William Escandel, George Ferrell, Oscar Farr, Brewster Gallup, Ashton Gipel, George Hall, Leonard Hindsley, George B. Irvine, Alva Isemnber, Charles C. Knight, Robert M. Knox William Koegele.

Haverford Township—John Madden Jr., Walter Mann, Robert M. Kee, William Merritt, Richard G. Mowrer, Peter M. Page, John

Greeting 1876

Centennial Year Welcomed With Wild Din in Chester

Chester welcomed the centennial year with a great celebration on Jan. 1, 1876.

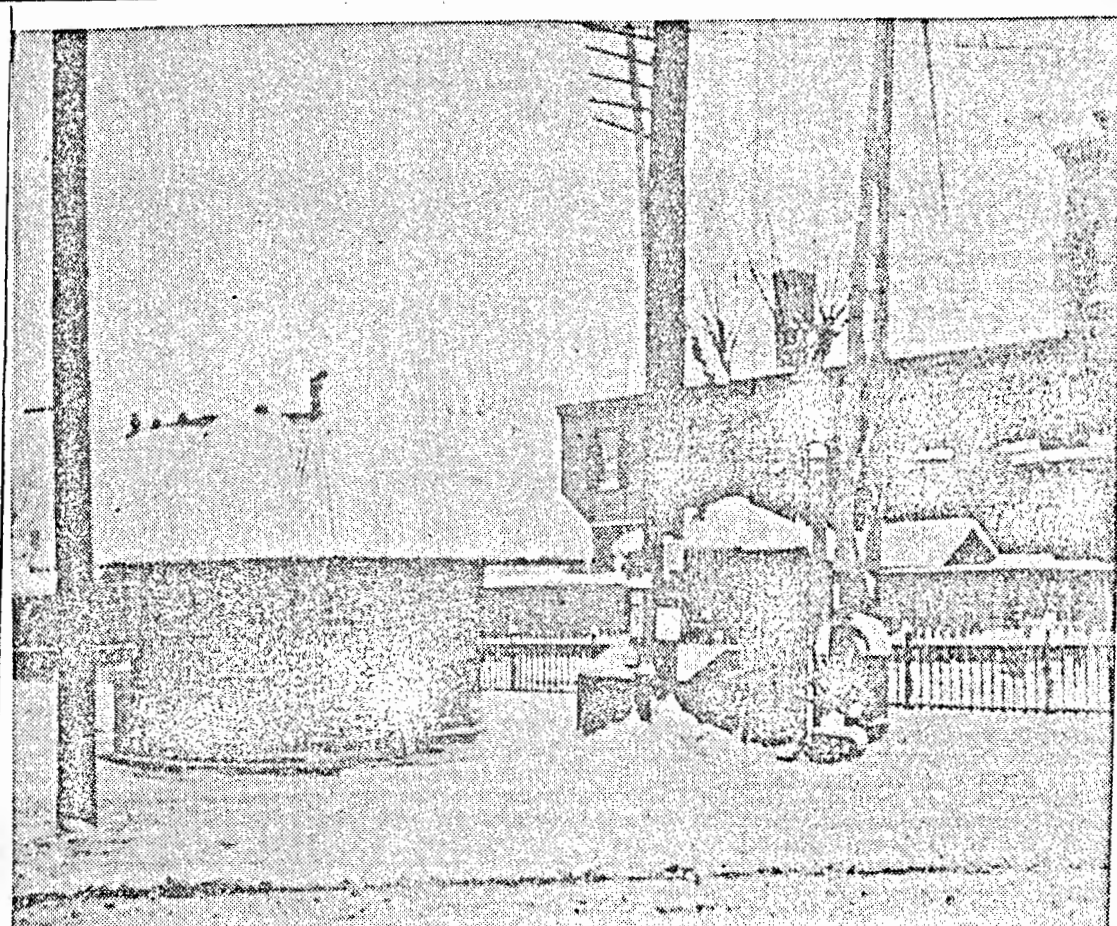
Historian Henry Graham Ashmead reports:

"At midnight . . . the streets of Chester were thronged with the population of the city who had determined to welcome the birth of the centennial year with an enthusiastic, popular demonstration. The hotels, lodge rooms, newspaper offices, public buildings and private dwellings were decorated with American flags, and the windows brilliant with lights, while rows of Chinese lanterns spanned the streets and were pendant from almost every building.

"At an earlier hour in the evening a public meeting was held in the city hall at which addresses were made by Mayor Forwood, Col. William C. Talley, William Ward and John P. Gartside. About 10 o'clock Maj. Daniel Brown, marshal, ordered the

procession to move, and the long line—consisting of all the military, fire and most of the civic societies in Chester and outlying boroughs—traversed the principal streets of the city, greeted with the shouts of the populace and the glare of rockets and noise of firearms and crackers which added to the general hubbub.

"At half-past 11 o'clock the colonial salute of thirteen guns was fired by the artillery detachment of Post Wilde on 7th street. When the hands of the dial of the illuminated clock in the tower of the city hall marked the hour of 12, the bells of the city rang out a joyous peal, while the music from the various bands, the cheers of the crowd, the discharge of firearms and cannon made a din such as Chester never before knew, and the scene will never be forgotten by those who witnessed the tribute to 1876 as that year showed itself upon the dial of time."



A. D. PIERCE'S NEWSTAND—The newstand operated by A. D. Pierce was one of the favorite gathering places while waiting for trains. The stand is seen looking southeast across the P.W. & B. Railroad at 6th street and Edgmont avenue. To the right can be seen Harvey's Hotel or American House. The stand was removed when the tracks were elevated by the PRR in 1901, and Pierce moved across the street and continued in business for years.

President Hayes Visited City in 1878

President Rutherford B. Hayes visited Chester on April 6, 1878, when the steamship City of Paris was launched at the Roach Shipyard.

Accompanying the president were members of his cabinet, Governor Hartranft, State Treasurer Rawle and many congressmen and politicians.

Brought to Chester in a special train, the president and his party were greeted by local authorities at the railroad station and then were conducted in carriages, with military escort, to the shipyard.

Herbert P. Korenko, Carol Spedel, Alexander Klekotka, John Turner, Michael W. Pearling, Mary S. Hal-

lowell, Anthony Galantino.

Eddystone—Joseph R. Michaels, Edward Hunter, George Gross, William McQuiston, Frank McGovern, Davis Harris, Thomas B. Twilley.

Edgmont—Bernard W. Green, Glenolden—William H. Ryan.

Charles Calland, Henry G. Turner Jr., Robert L. Young Robert C. Brogan John W. Pazdalski, Alex Mitchell, Richard Shannon, James G. McGee, Leslie R. Pace, Peter J. Koolstra Jr., William G. Schmid, Joseph McCormick.

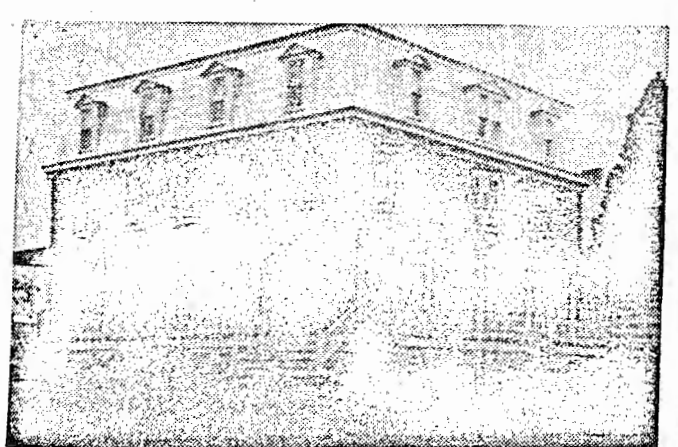
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Haverford Township—John Madden Jr., Walter Mann, Robert M. Kee, William Merritt, Richard G. Mowrer, Peter M. Page, John

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CONCORDVILLE HOTEL

Baltimore Pike at Concord Rd.—Concordville

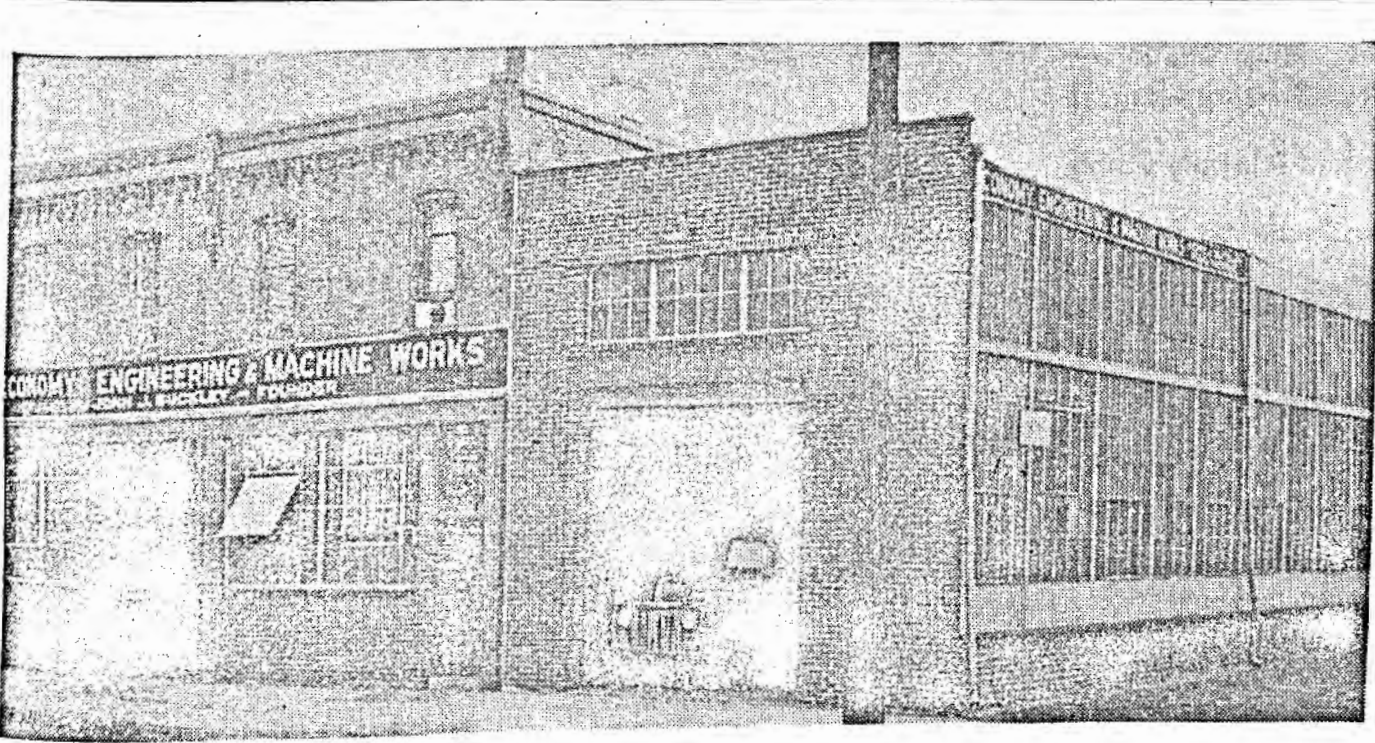


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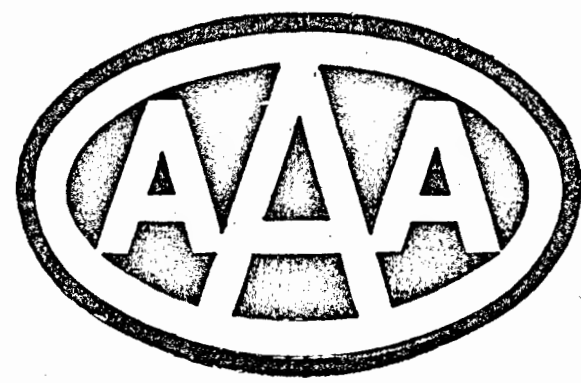
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Chester 3-6136

County's War Record from 1744 to Korean Conflict

Chester Men Have Served Nation Well

Continued From Preceding Page

E. Parsons, Ed. Smith, Francis Vandales, Charles O'Wesson, George T. Watts Jr., Davis Williams, Joseph F. Hough, Robert E. Jackson, Thomas M. Kane, Edward M. Hasson, James J. McDevitt, John S. Reid, Allen M. Smith, Andrew Watson, Vincent D. Gilarano Jr., Campton Sargent, Harold Giles, Thomas N. Aiken, Lillian R. Cope, Harry A. Renner, Donald A. Grotzinger, John M. Gordon Jr., Earl W. Benjamin Jr., Paul Dun, n, Bernard M. McAnally, William G. Craig, George W. Forrest, William J. Shader, Jr., Harold Connett Jr., William Cortright, Richard N. McLain, Thomas S. Cuner, Bernard C. Custer.

Lansdowne — William H. Zwann, Edward G. Ferguson, John McRea, Richard P. Bannerman, Samuel D. Fuller, Francis R. Stewart, Jack Raulerson, Paul A. Palladino, Osborn E. Smith, Richard E. Muldoon, John H. McGlynn, John J. King, H. A. Haas 2d, Philip M. Schoch, Francis R. Boyle, A. L. Cantrell, Paul D. Courtney, Harold M. Kramer, Donald A. Lovelace, Robert McKee, George Mannos.

Raymond Ogden, Joseph J. Ostrander, Carlisle H. Reville, Charles Schneider, Howard Shourds, E. Smith Osborne Jr., John T. Sparks, Henry C. Statzel, Benjamin A. Wilmer, Charles W. Sier, Gilbert G. Edgar Jr., Harry W. Griffiths, William H. Meyers Jr., Albert Novino, H. Raymond Thorpe Jr., James Robinson Jr., Paul G. Baschore, John M. Capello, William K. Jackson, Irwin H. Leech, George J. Mingle, George O. Leopold, Albert J. Watson, John F. Geraghty, James F. Elliott.

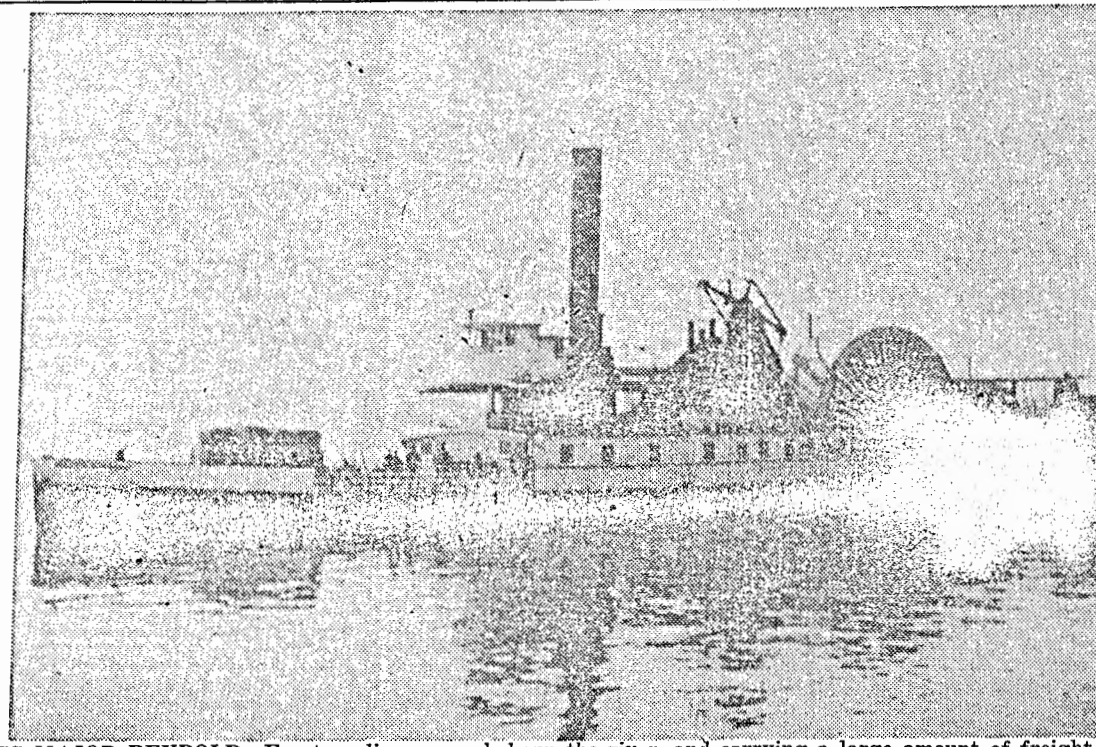
Linwood — Charles Morgan, Patsy J. Margera, Nicholas M. Rich, Sam J. Saraga, Furry Feconda, Anthony Goccia, George H. Smith, Lawrence H. Sammons, Robert Meekam, Harry A. Gilbert, Joseph E. Cahill, Wayne Griffith, Lemuel Dent Jr., Merton E. Nuttall Jr., Claude L. Pennington.

Marcus Hook — Manuel Silva Jr., William J. Tobin, Francis B. Louth, Frank Pettinatti, Andrew Sutton Jr., James J. Johnson, James Lewis, George H. Davis, Arthur Palmer.

Marple — Robert C. Mealing, Clifford D. Murray Jr., Malcolm L. Watson.

Media — Harry L. Goff, Edward R. Goff, Donald E. Hedden, Oliver Baker, Vaughn Kimbrell, Joseph L. Doak, Lawrence Garnett, Ernest C. Baker, Francis H. Gallagher, Harry D. Hardcastle, Charles W. Ross Jr., George H. Scholl, Herbert H. Hankins, John M. Howard, George J. Dick, Peter R. Ward, Clyde S. Peden, Charles L. Wetherill, Edmund K. Grayson, Peter S. Snioch, Herbert K. Fetters Jr., Robert J. Penman, George M. Barker, Isaac L. Worrell Jr., Harry B. Jackson, Lewis R. Price, Stanley P. Simpson, Raymond Lovell.

Middletown — Charles W. Westcott, Daniel Bonaventure, Michael Balock, Bertram E. McDowell,



SS MAJOR REIBOLD—For traveling up and down the river, and carrying a large amount of freight as well, the old SS Major Reibold did yeoman duty on the Delaware River. It was a familiar sight for Chesterites in days not too long ago when it was possible to see more of the river than today when the shore is closely hedged with vital industrial plants. The Reibold is tied up at Market Street wharf in this old photo.

Vaughn R. Pierce, Joseph Kellerman Jr., Robert V. Parker.

Morton — Winfield E. Wright Jr., Harold P. Saks.

Moylan — Frank W. Holland, Nether Providence — Daniel P. Johnson, Edward Beebe, Jay W. Simmons, Stuart Smith Jr.

Newtown — John M. Writer, Harry B. Mackay, Elmwood L. Potts, George A. Toms, Clifford D. Murray, Melvin Doughten, Wilbur Kesler.

Norwood — Joseph G. Raibley Jr., James J. Dennehy, Joseph E. Shannahan, Wilson D. Applegate, Harold G. Niederreiter, Russell A. Fries, John Wolf, Robert Berger, Orman A. Stull, Richard P. Williams, Oliver C. Jones, Lewis D. G. Smith Jr., Alfred E. Haid.

Parkside — Thomas B. Nash Jr., John Runnels, John Pack, Thomas G. Dotman, George S. Nuttall, Raymond P. Lavell.

Prospect Park — Edward C. Roberts, George T. Turner, William S. Levan, Sidney J. Axson, R. Hutchinson, J. J. Mansure, J. F. Miller, Alfred D. Wilson, Leland J. Johnson, Mark A. Taylor, Kenneth Blizard, Carrington A. Newton, David H. Griffith, Walter J. Subers, Richard D. Huss, Donald F. English.

Radnor Township — Robert Kerr Jr., Vincent J. Cornacchio, Edwin Blackstone, Ralph M. Colflesh, James M. Carothers, Gino F. Orazi, Eric Wood Jr., Bernard DiFrancesco Jr., John J. McPhillips Jr., George R. Howell 3d, John B. O'Hara, Louis V. Derico, John J. Chester, William H. Cunningham 3d, Gordon M. Jamison, John W. Shoyer, Arlington W. Canizares, Merrill H. Tilghman 3d, Robert L. Young, Robert Love, Charles V. McKendrick, Edward Sickles, H. Gates Sickel, Frank Wassell, Harry Wassell.

Vincent Capelli, Guernsey Fine, Ralph Pietre, Samuel E. Carr, James DiBartholomeo, Allen Jacobs, Paul T. Stull Jr., Anthony Rich, Mary H. Howson, Daniel N. Turner Jr., Robert W. S. Stinson,



CPL JAMES W. REESE, son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Reese, 28 W. 8th st., is Chester's only Congressional Medal of Honor winner. Reese was awarded the medal posthumously for heroic action in the Mediterranean Theatre of Operations during World War II.

George A. Toms, Justus Henry Jr., Edgar Morris Jr., William A. Hogan Jr., Robert H. Handy, John B. Stetson 3d, George L. Forester Jr., Thomas J. Noonan, John Warren, J. D. Stone Jr., Charles A. DiValerio, Peter VanPelt, Ralph C. O'Dorisio, Ralph J. Falcone, Horace E. Fraim, David Farrell, George Hurst, Calvin G. Condiff Jr., Albert M. Ehart Jr., Harry Winham, Joseph W. Foley, Paul L. Knight, Raymond J. Ballone, James M. Whitman, Leslie Co-wan, John C. Wright, John T. Whiting Jr., William L. Robinson.

Ridley Park—Clyde C. Elmes Jr., Gene B. Paterson, Howard E. Duff Jr., Paul W. Bonnell, James Eisenberger, Kenneth P. Blizard, Raymond Miller, Joseph R. Miller.

Ridley Township—Miron Maze-pink, Joseph V. Walmsley, James Lawson, John Maginnis, Howard O. Mattice, John Osterlund, Harry Copple, Frederick A. Scott, Joseph Schiavelli, Michael Schultzky, Edward Coleman, John Anderson, George Fisher, Frank Decker, Edward J. Pobozelski, George W. Fischer, Edward A. Haywood, John J. Dougherty, George A. Dinkel-acker, Russell E. Driman, Paul Richle, Clarence M. Baker, Walter Darbrowsky, Sidney W. Daugherty, Robert K. Hause, Lawrence E. Woodward, Martin Bissinger, Harold W. Woodin, Salvatore Mat-taeotti, Edward J. Lamberson, William T. McGonigle, Rocco L. Bitelli, Elmer C. Kerstetter.

Rose Valley—Robert M. Saul, Sharon Hill—Alfred P. Glass, John T. Smith, David A. Martin, Springfield — Raymond E. Thomas, Stanley S. Smith, Chester F. Mikulski, James J. McDevitt, Lloyd O. Tircuit, Stewart L. Jones, William Turner, William J. Murray, Charles E. Krauss, Carl E. O. Wallden, Floyd Maynard, William H. Bathgate, Irving Hurley, Norman K. Wiggins, William G. Turner, Donald Weightman, Jack Henderson, Charles E. Sevier, James Paul, David Schumaker, Vernon N. Churchman, John R. McCarty, George P. Talbot.

Swarthmore — Louis J. Koch, Louis J. Storck, James W. Wilkin-son, John H. Stokes Jr., Paul D. Caldwell, Clarence E. Myers, Webster S. Allyn, Harry S. MacMillan, Vernon Henderson, George E. Dav-issan, Bruce S. Cook, Marcus C.

Mock Funeral Held For President Harrison

A mock funeral was held in Chester on April 29, 1841, on the occasion of the death of President Harrison. Maj. Samuel A. Price was chief marshal of the procession, in which Sunday school, literary, temperance, benevolent and other societies took part.

Assisting Major Price were Spencer McIlvain, John G. Dyer, Robert McCay Jr., Jonathan Vernon and J. Gifford Johnson. Rev. M. R. Talbot delivered a funeral oration.

Reed, Alan G. McIntyre, Robert L. Breswick, David Berman, Carl E. Dunphy, James C. Garland Jr., Francis B. Lee, Robert F. Miltner, Paul A. Simon, Clarence E. Simpson, Charles D. Oliver, Otis Williams, George C. Hall Jr., Eric O. Hildenbrand, Charles W. Schwarz, James D. Blackwood Jr., William F. Seiverling Jr.

Upper Darby—Calvin H. Smedley, George J. Johnson, Herbert Greenberg, Leonard P. Hindley, Walter Conyers, Lotis DiTomo, Andrew J. Schmidt, Alfred P. Ther-urer, Donald A. Bath, Frederick W. Mueller, James H. McDonnell, Alfred C. Cardoza, Roy S. MacEl-see, John H. Shade, Stanley Houck Jr., Roy N. Kriens, Percy W. Swan, Ridgway Foust, Fred R. Penman, Benjamin A. Tomlin, Bernard J. Hill, Joseph D. Hall, Perry P. Hand, Gus J. Christofaro, Arthur Greims Jr., William M. Hawkins, Clayton White 3d, John E. Raferty, Charles S. Kuester, Ernest C. Baker, Raymond W. Smith, John L. Hugg Jr., John W. Beiswanger Jr., Charles G. Rapp, Thomas W. Horinka, Charles T. O'Donnell, John H. Haney 3d, Charles T. Durkin, William E. Davidson Jr., Lawrence Gelbach Jr., Roland Brian-er, John P. Eubank Jr., George R. Winkler, Thomas F. Shoening, Donald R. Jones, Dale W. Brown, Gaetano R. DeFrancesco, Edmond F. Anzalone, John A. French, Frank A. Stephenson, Leonard Fer-raro Jr., Robert S. Eddy, Thomas J. Keane, John U. Rossetti, George J. Ristine, Robert Liston, Philip McManus, Edmund Smith Jr., Richard F. Clayton, Jack W. Ham-mel, David A. Boone Jr.

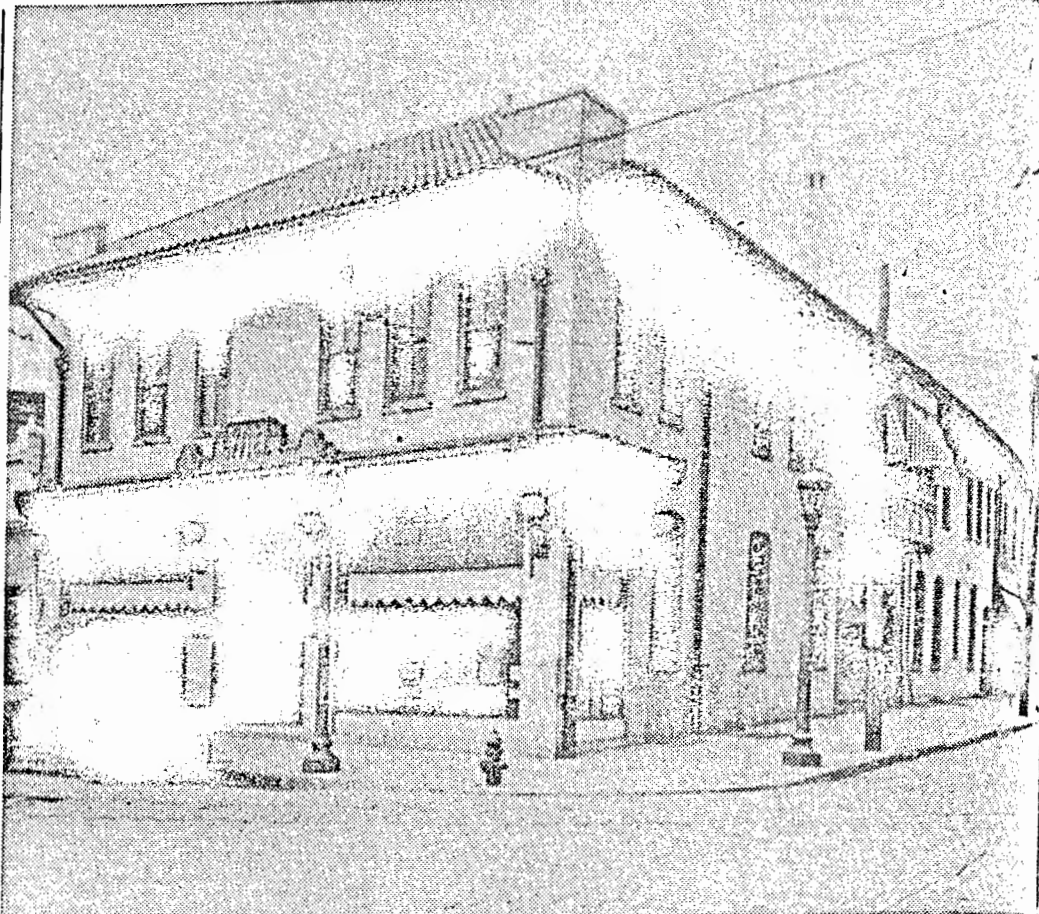
Upper Providence—Romeo Riz-zola, Delmont Garrett, Robert C. Mealing.

Yeadon—Michael J. McDevitt, Al Behnke, James F. Fallop, Remsen Crego, Francis C. Harley, William Worthington Jr., William Parker, Frank E. Boudreau, Robert R. Hof-fecker, Stanley Hanna Jr., Morton P. Savage, Leopold P. Bezek, Frank Ennis Jr., Richard B. Noc-rita, Mason K. Burr.

War in Korea

When North Korea invaded South Korea on June 25, 1950, the stage for war was set once again. And the U. S. entered the conflict only a few hours after it started.

Again Delaware Countians went into action, some being already in service, others volunteering and still others going in with activated



BUILDING AT 6TH AND WELSH which now houses a Pennsylvania State Liquor Store had the same appearance but carried a much different line of "merchandise" when this picture was taken Aug. 14, 1919. At that time it was the gas company office. Note the lampposts, and the mobile of that era parked in front of the entrance.

Judge MacDade Recalls Attempt Made on His Life

A vivid memory of the George Mahon livery stable which was located on 5th street is retained by former Judge Albert Dutton MacDade. He writes of it as follows:

"The livery stable of George Mahon was on 5th street opposite the Gibson building, where I maintained law offices for many years and hired conveyances or vehicles from him in the good old horse and buggy days.

"I speak from personal knowledge of an incident which oc-

urred one evening (after o'clock) beside the Gibson building, which occasioned my contacting the night man at Mahon stables across the street to help me identify two men riding on 5th street away from building where I was engaged, preparing a criminal case.

"I was district attorney at the time and I detected the movement of these men beside my office and immediately ran to the front to capture these who had deposited two sticks of dynamite beside one of the windows through which they had full view of me.

"They were identified and next morning County Det. Thomas H. Berry brought the men to my office for interview. These men were two of the defendants (23 of them) in Chester Railway Strike trials were shown to be dynamiters.

"One of these was suspected of discharging a high-powered shot at me when entering with youthful son Kershaw's drug at 18th street and Edgmont avenue. The bullet therefrom came by a foot and passed through a plate glass show window."

Norwood—William L. Huyette, Frederick Riddagh.

Overlook Heights—Albert C. Per-rera.

Prospect Park—Clement J. Hare.

Ridley Park—William M. Leake Jr.

Swarthmore—Isadore O. Moore, Trainer—John C. Smith.

Twin Oaks—William D. Jones.

Upland—Thomas A. Peet.

Upper Darby—John C. Stenger, William J. McClung, James A. King.

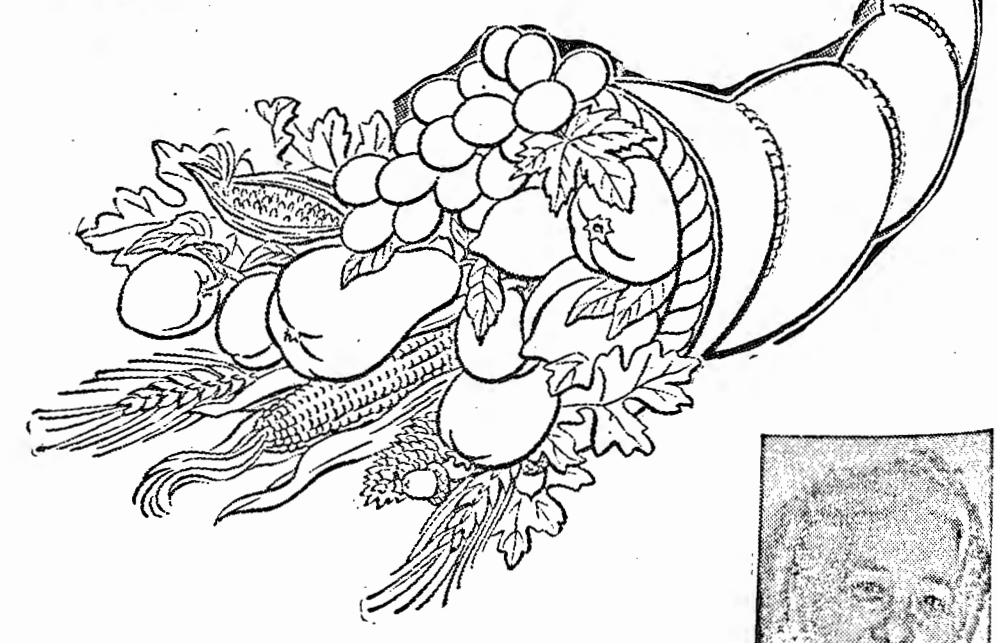
Yeadon—Thomas J. Hackett.

CHESTER'S ORIGINAL FOOD MARKET

Serving the Public for Over 30 Years

Yes—we are proud to say that for more than 30 years, the Edgmont Beef Co. has provided Chester with its finest food market. From our first store near 6th and Edgmont we have progressed slowly but surely into one of Chester's largest super markets. It has been almost a year since we located at our largest and greatest store. Therefore it is only fitting to take this opportunity to thank you for your continued patronage.

We wish to extend our best wishes to the Chester Times on this occasion and trust that it will continue to prosper and give our community a fine and valued newspaper.



LEW ROSS
Mgr. Delicatessen Dept.
With Edgmont Beef
Since 1933



AL GELMAN
Mgr. Produce Dept.
With Edgmont Beef
Since 1939



JACK BAILER
Mgr. Meat Dept.
With Edgmont Beef
Since Inception 1927



NORAH JOHNSON
Head Bookkeeper
With Edgmont Beef
Since Inception 1927



SIDNEY THAL
Mgr. Grocery Dept.
General Supervisor

EDGMONT BEEF CO.

Chester's Original Food Market

514 EDMONT AVE.

PHONE 3-9248

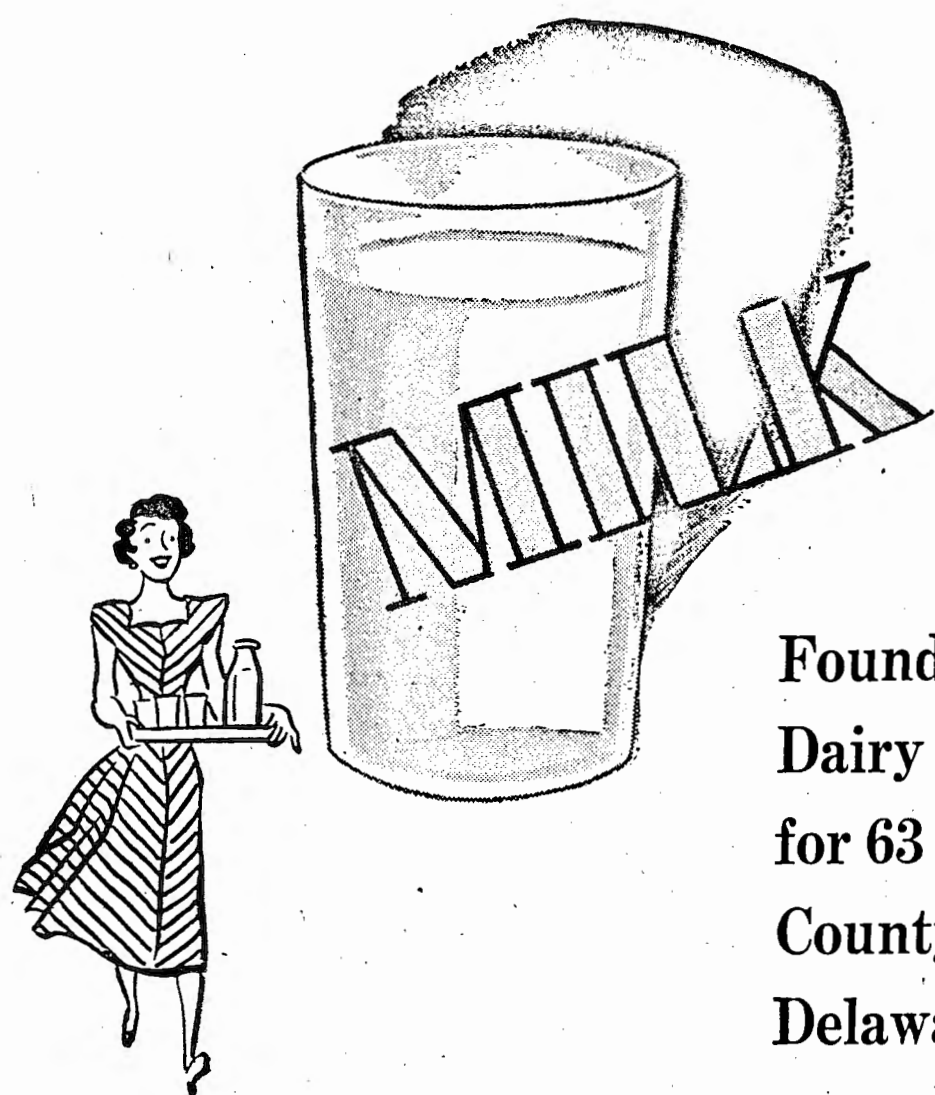
CONGRATULATIONS

TO THE

CHESTER TIMES

ON ITS 75th ANNIVERSARY

MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION
OF DELAWARE COUNTY



Bottled Health From THE OLDEST MILK COMPANY IN DELAWARE COUNTY

Founded in 1889 by Alfred E. Flounders, the Miller-Flounders Dairy Company has been a thriving Delaware County business for 63 years. Every official of the company was born in Delaware County, and every member of the "family" of employees is a Delaware Countian.

Our plant is the largest milk processing plant in Delaware County, and is inspected and approved regularly by health authorities, insuring you the maximum food value plus the highest standards of sanitary processing.

You get the best — for health — for balance — in our full line of dairy products, including butter, eggs, and ice cream.

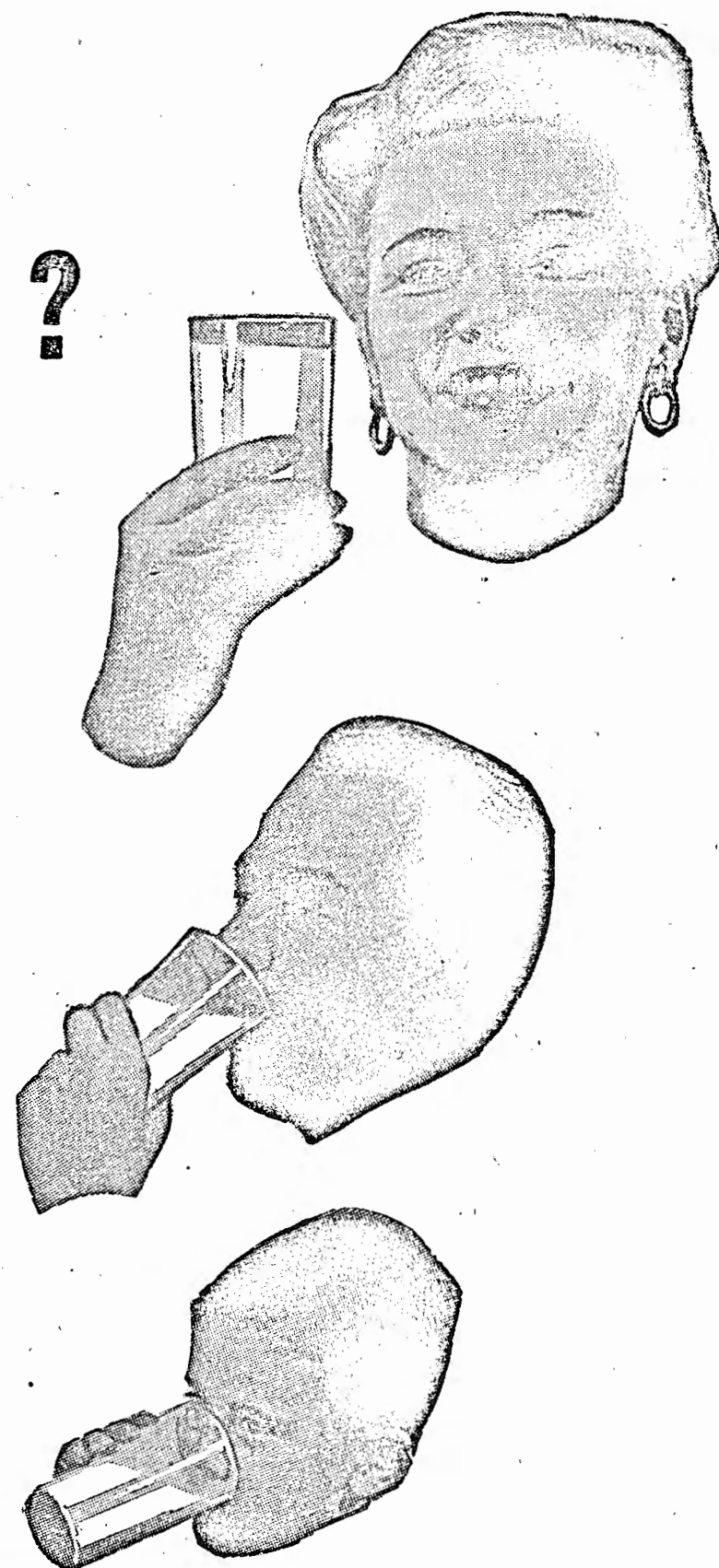


How Will You Have YOUR HEALTH?

Nature provides us with calcium, phosphorus, and other essential minerals for strong bones and healthy bodies, in the form of milk... a pleasant beverage for everyone. Mother needs fresh milk for vitality. Running a home is a big job, and it requires a lot of energy. Milk is especially important for growing children, for they need more nourishment for fast developing bodies. And Dad needs fresh milk to work... to stay on the job, for the breadwinner must keep healthy. Your best assurance of good health is a regular diet including delicious milk and milk products.

Milk is Your Most Economical Food Purchase Today — Use More of It!

A Salute to the Chester Times on Its 75th Anniversary

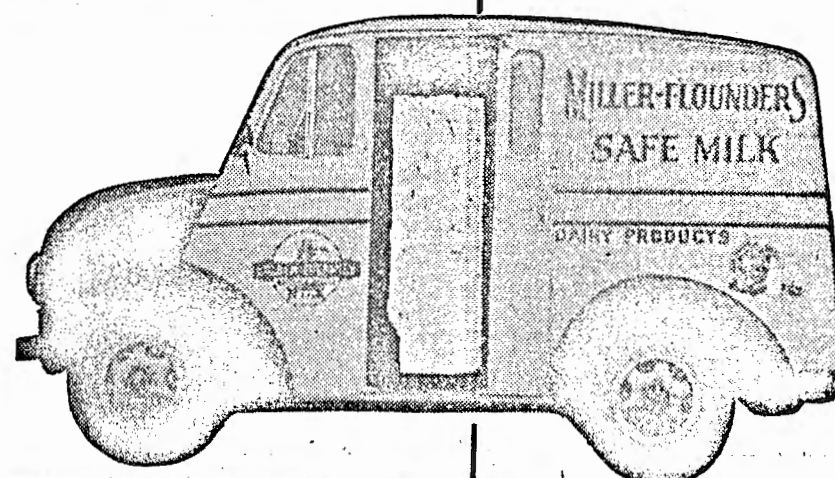


MILLER-FLOUNDERS DAIRY, INC.

12TH & KERLIN STS.

CHESTER, PA.

Call Chester 3-6129



Chester Had Three Wards, 13,000 Population When Daily Times Was Born 75 Years Ago

What was Chester and the surrounding countryside like 75 years ago when the Chester Times was born?

Just a year before the first Chester Times hit the street, the "New Historical Atlas of Delaware County, Pennsylvania, Illustrated," was published by Everts and Stewart. This book gives an accurate picture of the city and other county communities in that day.

It wasn't a very big town then. The 1870 census listed only 9485 persons living here, although the atlas estimates that 13,000 residents made up the city in 1875. There were only three wards then—North, Middle and South. South Chester was a borough and was some years away from annexation by the city, so was North Chester, also a borough in 1876.

But despite its small population, Chester was beginning to flex its industrial muscles. Even three-quarters of a century ago, the city's future as a booming industrial center could be predicted safely.

Six Shipyards

At that time there were six shipyards employing "about seven hundred hands" in the city, the principal one being the one owned by John Roach, which, "during the war, operated by Reaney, Sons & Archbold, turned out several vessels used in the civil conflict." It is rather surprising to find listed 35 cotton and woolen mills with more than 2500 employees; six machine shops, one rolling mill, four planing mills, one sugar refinery, one car manufacturer, a brass foundry, and "innumerable manufacturing interests of lesser importance, but still very essential items in the sum total of Chester's prosperity."

The atlas lists 14 churches in the city—three Methodist, three Presbyterian, two Episcopalians, two Baptist, two Roman Catholic and two of the Society of Friends.

We also find listed the surprising total of 28 public schools, "with an average attendance of 1038, and several private educational institutions."

County Had Six Papers

Six newspapers flourished in the county in those days: They were the Delaware County Republican, Delaware County Democrat, Evening News, The Advocate, The Mail and the Democrat Pilot. The Chester Evening News was a daily newspaper, the others were weeklies.

Another rather surprising item to today's residents is that referring to the city's five "good hotels." The most prominent then, according to the atlas were the Columbia House, Delaware Hotel and Washington House.

Evidently the merchants and manufacturers of the period foresaw a bright future for the city, because Chester is advertised as follows: "The location and business facilities of Chester are not surpassed by any other town or city of like proportions in the state, and the abundance and quality of its domestic market makes it very desirable as a manufacturing or retailing location."

Brilliant Future

The authors continue to boost the town by saying, "It takes no flighty starts of the imagination to predict for Chester a prosperous and brilliant future. With the manifold natural facilities it enjoys, combined with its numerous artificial advantages, it cannot fail to become a city of vast and lasting importance."

When the first Chester Times newsboys hawked their wares, Chester was governed by a mayor, who was elected for three years, and a Common Council, the members of which were elected for three years.

Three national banks were operating in Delaware County in 1875. They were Delaware County National, First National, both of Chester, and First National of Media.

Delaware County National had a \$300,000 capital while each of the others had a capital of \$100,000. Some of the Merchants

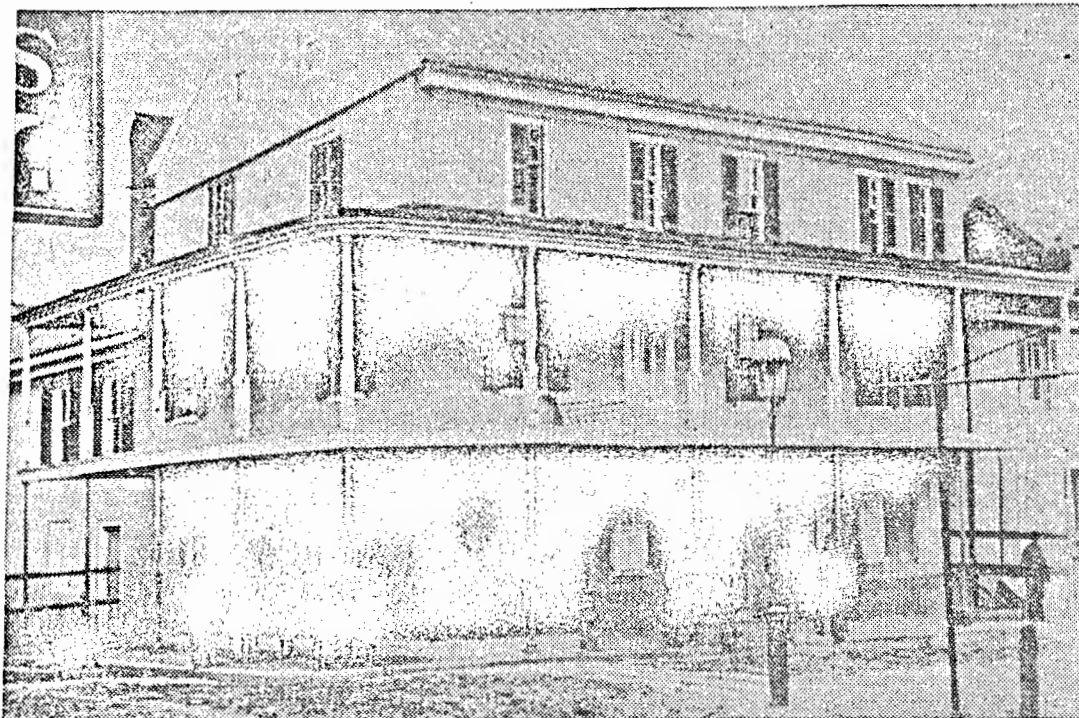
Who were some of the businessmen in Chester in those days? A complete list is not available. But we know a few from the pages of the atlas.

Dutton & Anderson had a lumber yard and coal business at 135 W. 3d st. William Bagshaw, in his store at 118 Edgmont av., was a "Wholesale and retail confectioner, fancy cakes, ice creams and water ices. Balls, weddings, fairs, festi-

Old Timester



MRS. MARY BLAIR LUCKIE, who was 90 on May 13. Mrs. Luckie, widow of Dr. S. Blair Luckie, pioneer dentist, was born 1861 in Village Green but has lived most of her life in Chester, moving to the Swarthmore Apartments, Swarthmore, several years ago. Noted civic leader, Mrs. Luckie has been received in the White House by every wife of a president from Grover Cleveland to Mrs. Truman.



COLUMBIAN HOTEL—From its second floor veranda, colonial observers watched Cornwallis' troops drill on 5th street shortly after the ill-fated Battle of Brandywine. Lesser lights in officialdom were often housed here while the top brass stayed at the Washington House down Market street. This building was torn down to make way for the Cambridge Trust Co., and later gave way to the present building of the Chester Cambridge Bank & Trust Co. on the northeast corner of 5th and Market streets.

vals and parties supplied at short notice."

B. F. Baker had a real estate business on Market square, while James Barton Jr., a member of council from the South Ward, operated a cotton mill in the city. Morton, Black & Bro. were operating the Chester Dock saw and planing mill, while T. P. Banin, who lived at 113 E. 4th st., was a carriage builder. Bunting's lumber yard was on Edgmont avenue near 6th st. A steam planing mill was operated by H. A. Fairlamb, 6th and Madison streets. He was a councilman from the North Ward.

Keokuk Mills

Amos Gartside, a member of Common Council from the South Ward, operated the Keokuk mills and John Gartside, 5th and Penn streets, operated the Victoria mills. George Gilbert was operating his widely known Chester Academy at 9th and Potter streets. And Robert Hall & Son had the Mohawk mills at 3d and Franklin streets.

At 106 W. 3d st. was the florist shop of Harder & Condie, who operated their greenhouse near Morton station. Morton. Harvey Orlando had his law office in Market square, and was city solicitor at the time. Another Market square business man was W. C. Gray, who conducted an insurance business.

Headley & Matton, expressmen, were located at 525 Market st. and T. J. Hinkson Jr. conducted his leather business at 306 Edgmont av. Hinkson was a member of Common Council from the South Ward.

Baker & Hinkson, lumber and coal dealers, were doing business here. William Hinkson, of that firm was a member of Common Council from the Middle Ward. L. G. James was operating his widely-known livery stable at 5th and Edgmont and Francis Larkin had his grain and coal business at 324-26 E. 6th st.

First National Bank

John Larkin Jr., who lived at 311 E. 9th st., was president of the First National Bank when the Times was born, and James Ledward, a member of council from the Middle Ward, was operating the Sunnyside Mill at 14th and Spencer streets.

James McDade, one of the county commissioners, was in the carpentry business in the city and James V. Maginn was an attorney with offices in the First National Bank building at 114 W. 3d st. sold furniture and bedding.

Richard Miller, a tailor made clothes for the dandies of the time in his shop at 516 Market st. and Benjamin Morris had the Central Hotel and Restaurant at 308 Market st. J. & C. Pennell had a lumber and coal business. Jonathan Pennell of this firm was councilman from the Middle Ward.

A steam marble works was operated by Rownsley & Son at 116 Edgmont av. and the Shaw family's Powhattan mills on 14th and 15th streets were running. John N. Spencer was printing the Advocate on Edgmont avenue, while W. C. Talley, 4th and Market streets a member of Common Council from the Middle Ward, was publishing the Delaware County Democrat.

The Chester Evening news—the only daily in the county until the Times appeared, was being published at 404 Market st. by William A. Todd and the Republican was being published by Y. S. Walter at 3d and Market streets.

Forwood Was Mayor

The atlas tells us that J. T. Forwood was mayor in 1875; W. H. Martin was postmaster and Thomas Lees was county register of wills. Rev. A. P. Haviland was pastor of St. Michael's Catholic Church and Rev. T. J. McGlynn was pastor of Immaculate Heart Catholic Church.

South Chester Borough in those days had a population of 1242 according to the 1870 census; the atlas gives it as about 1500.

South Chester, the West End of today, was a busy spot even in 1876 when the Chester Times made its initial appearance. It had the American Iron Bridge Manufacturing Co., the Vulcan Brass Works, the Auverne Woolen Mills. South Chester had just attained the status of a borough in 1870.

Upland, which once gave its name to this entire area, more or less lost its identity after Penn changed the name to Chester. Then, in 1845, John Price Crozer, after floods had destroyed his mills near Rockdale, came to Upland. It was then part of Chester Township.

Three Crozer Mills were built and the community grew so rapidly that in 1869 the new Borough

of Upland was formed. There were 1341 persons living there in 1870; it had four schools in 1874 with an average attendance of 175.

North Chester

North Chester Borough was incorporated in 1873—just three years before the Times' debut. According to the atlas it occupied the former sites of the villages of Paultown, Powhattan, Waterville, and Shoemakerville. Even in 1875, it was forested but the new borough would be annexed by the city. It had an estimated population in 1876 of 1000, had four schools with an average attendance of 133.

The atlas says that it was all taken from the "original township of Chester." Chester Township in 1876 had about 1000 residents and had two schools with an average attendance of 70.

In 1876, the principal business of Marcus Hook was shad and herring fishing—a far cry from the busy, industrial Hook of 1951. It had a population of 1050 and had three churches, St. Martin's Episcopal, Baptist and Methodist. Capt. Jarius Baker operated a flour mill there in 1876.

Lower Chichester in 1875 had 1129 residents. It had three schools with an average attendance of 84. Its business was mostly farming.

Ridley Township boasted three churches—Presbyterian, Baptist and Bible Christian. Leiperville was the only sizable community. Stone quarrying and brick manufacturing were important to its residents then. It had a population of 1172 and had five schools with an average attendance of 195.

For the county, T. J. Clayton, of South Chester Township, was judge Joseph Webster was sheriff; Isaac Johnson was prothonotary; Charles P. Walter was recorder; Alban Baldwin was county treasurer and James McDade, chairman; Elias

Baker and John B. Holland were the commissioners.

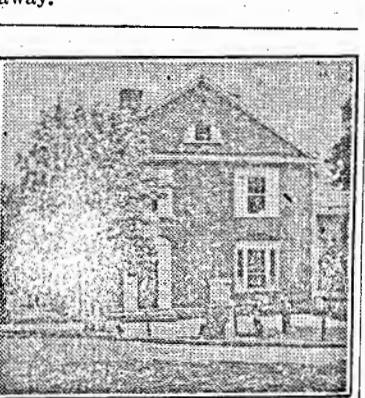
When Maj. John Hodgson, first publisher of the Times, turned out his first, four-page edition in the little printing house of Prince & Stowe at Welsh street and Edgmont avenue, he may have been more than just another man venturing forth in a new enterprise.

It may be that John Hodgson was a visionary. The city was small, the county was small. Industry, although thriving, was small and scattered. But the good major may have sensed that this was just the beginning.

Regardless, the town and county have grown rapidly and tremendously in the 75 years since that day. And the future of Chester and the county appears just as bright today as it did when that first Times carrier cried out, "Get your Chester Times here; read all about it!"

Early Flood

One of the earliest floods of record in Chester occurred in 1683 when Chester Mill and dam, in what is now Upland, were carried away.



OLD BANK—Delaware County National Bank occupied this building from 1815 to 1822.

The old Fulton Hall, 400 E. Broad st., is disintegrating into the material which originally went into its construction and is being razed by Penn Material Co. The original owner was John Larkin, first mayor of Chester. Decades ago the hall was a center for political rallies, dances, lodge meetings and civic gatherings—the social center of old Chester. William E. Howard, former sheriff, was owner of the building for many years.

Readers are invited to contribute their views on current topics. All communications must be signed.

From INS Friend

To the Chester Times:

I was happy to note that the Chester Times is about to reach the ripe old age of 75 years—an age in the newspaper field that is a tribute to the achievements of a publication in the most honored traditions of journalism.

With a newspaper, advancing

years only add to the proof of its useful functions in a community. I sincerely hope, therefore, that the Chester Times upon reaching its 75th anniversary will be little more than a stripling with many decades of valued service ahead of it.

It was always a distinct pleasure and honor to work closely with your people at the Times during my tenure as INS state manager Philadelphia.

From Times in 1936
"The same vicious cow" since, at Front and Train South Chester, attacked a was passing the other ew it was with utmost difficult escape' unhurt."
tenure as INS state ma Philadelphia.
TOM R. BRIL
INS, New York



Lloyd's—Since 1932

IN CHESTER . . .

IT'S LLOYD'S FOR MEN'S WEAR

—and the women are glad of it!

We please the women by making their men more pleasing to the eyes! Many of Chester's men have learned this—and there's no dissension when the Mrs. takes her man to Lloyd's for that well-dressed look.

Lloyd's has been helping outfit Chester men for 19 years. Through this Friendly period it has been a happy meeting ground for the men who wish to please their women . . . and still wear what they want. No sale is ever "wrapped up" at Lloyd's until the customer is pleasingly SATISFIED!

HEADQUARTERS FOR
the Brand Names preferred
by men—admired by women!

- VAN HEUSEN SHIRTS
- MCGREGOR SPORTSWEAR
- INTERWOVEN HOSE
- HICKOK BELTS
- HANES UNDERWEAR

EXCLUSIVE CHESTER AGENCY FOR
ADAMS HATS

LLOYD'S MEN'S SHOP

517 MARKET STREET

When Thought Turns to Anniversaries
it turns naturally to **COHEN'S**

Our store has served the sentiments of this
community for more than 63 YEARS!

Some people say that times have changed . . . COHEN'S has changed only physically since 1888. We're larger and more modern. But actually we have grown through the years because we have NOT changed, steadfastly maintaining our original policy of High Quality and Dependability . . . We are Chester's oldest jewelry store, and that means that we have had to survive a great many difficult years . . . years when other business firms were forced to close their doors. Only a couple of years after we opened, the nation was plunged into a dire panic, thus we met our first test as a fledgling enterprise.

Since then—COHEN'S has met every emergency successfully! . . . Year after year it has been our happy privilege to serve an ever increasing group of customers whose parents we served before them . . . Time is the test of reliability—and we value the established Confidence of our Public for the precious asset that it is. We want to take this Anniversary opportunity to say that we appreciate this Public Faith and hold it as a jewel more valued than our finest merchandise . . . And we want to thank you sincerely for your excellent patronage—all through these accumulating years!

CHESTER'S OLDEST
JEWELERS

Pay glad homage to our City and
its People on its 250th Anniversary!

R. COHEN & SONS Co.
Jeweler Since 1888
533 MARKET ST.

ON THIS — OUR OWN
63rd ANNIVERSARY

we congratulate the Chester Times
and their employees on its 75th
Birthday!

Chester's YMCA Will Be 75 Years Old Next November

Important Role Played by 'Y' in City Life

By KENNETH S. DALE
General Secretary, Chester YMCA
Compiled from notes of the late John Caldwell Hinkson

Since the recording of its charter Nov. 1, 1876, Chester YMCA has continued to be, in an integral part of community life in Chester and vicinity.

The movement known as the Young Men's Christian Association was founded 107 years ago by a group of young men in London, England, headed by George Williams as a society for improving spiritual conditions of its members. This movement spread to Montreal, Canada, thence to the United States of America where it has enjoyed its greatest growth.

The first association in the United States was founded in Boston in 1851. Today branches are found nearly all parts of the world. As has grown in numbers, it has broadened in the scope of its activities along physical, mental, social, and spiritual lines. There are now more than 10,000 associations extending into 68 countries, forming a vast and amazing network for the world.

In the United States alone there are 1200 associations, touching the lives of millions of boys and young men, both servicemen and civilians, playing a vitally important part in our endeavors to form an ideal peace throughout the world.

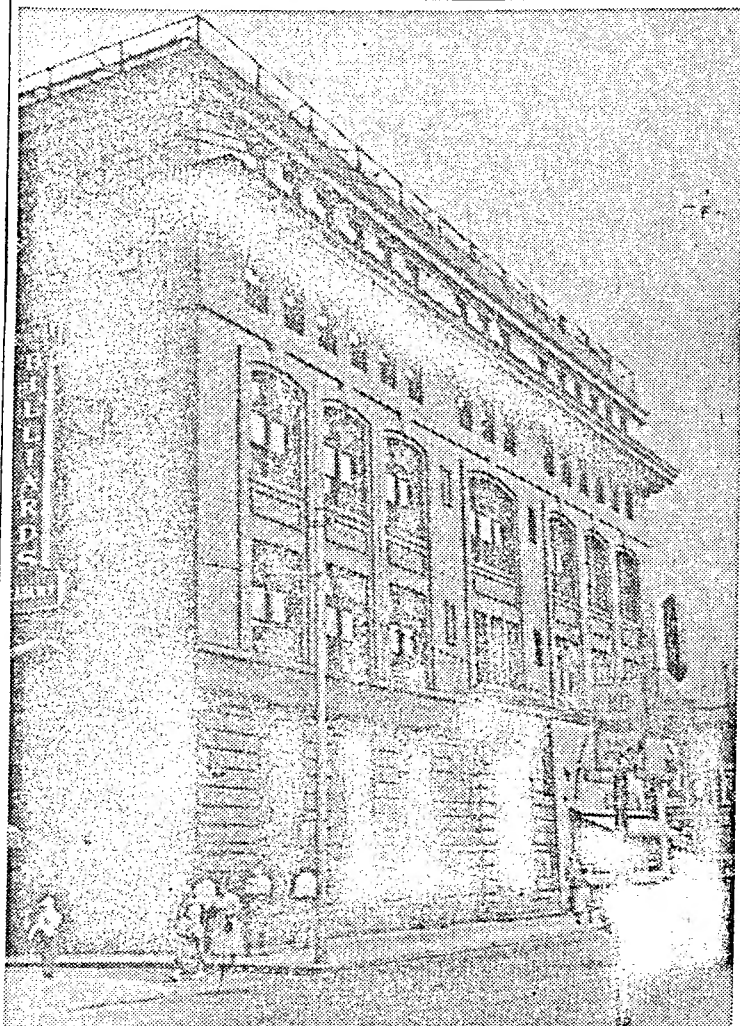
According to Ashmead's "History of Chester," an association was formed here in the year 1860, with Samuel A. Crozer as president. The outbreak of civil war caused it to suspend its activities in 1863. It was revived in the year 1865 with George R. Crozer as president. Four years later it again suspended, but was reorganized in 1869, mainly through the efforts of William S. Ridgely, and the association has continued its work through all the intervening years, ever advancing and expanding, and increasing its benefits to boys and young men of this city and community.

This association was incorporated under the act of General Assembly in 1874 by the name of "The Young Men's Christian Association of Chester, Pennsylvania." The charter was granted by Hon. Thomas J. Aron, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Delaware County. The charter was recorded on Nov. 1, 1876. It was officially formed "for the purpose of improving the spiritual, mental, and social conditions of young men."

The petitioners for the charter were Theodore Hyatt, Theodore W. Hyatt, John B. Roach, L. H. Boole, John A. Wallace, George B. Lind, William B. Broomall, and William Ward. The Board of Directors named in the charter were George R. Crozer, Lewis C. Tower, Theodore Hyatt, J. H. Williams, Rev. G. C. Moore, S. O. Regg, J. Lilley, Jr., Robert Mar, and William H. Woodward.

This is indeed a roll of honor, for those who have followed them in bearing the burdens of responsibilities of the work, succeeded far better than they could possibly have planned or ever dreamed. If time permitted, it could be pleasant and profitable to tell of the lives and character of the many others, both paid and volunteers, who through all the years of the history of this association, have carried on the work in days of depression and when the outlook was bright and promising. No matter how able, able and faithful the staff, others have been, the work could not have been successfully carried on without the aid of many laymen, who have assisted in all the groups, organizations and departments of the association's activities.

Market Square Meetings
The early meetings of the association were held in rooms at the northwest corner of Market square, known as the Penn building, occupied for many years by Broomall's drygoods store. From the Penn building, the association moved to the room in Holly Tree Hall, then in 1880 to rooms



CHESTER YMCA—The present site of the YMCA at 7th street and Edgemont avenue was first occupied in 1907, the interior being remodeled in 1917-18. Formerly the YMCA was housed at 5th street and Edgemont avenue.



KENNETH S. DALE
YMCA General Secretary

over the post office, then back to Holly Tree Hall, and in 1884 rooms were leased at 514 Market st., where Samuel Black had his grocery store. The office and reading rooms were on the first floor and the second floor was used for religious and social purposes. This was a distinct advance in the life of the association.

Other presidents of the association to this date were George Derbyshire, Charles C. Larkin, Theodore W. Stone, Col. Theodore Hyatt, John F. VanLeer, Ward R. Bliss, and Dr. William S. Ridgely, but not perhaps in that order.

The first general secretary was Theodore Hampton. He was followed by Fred S. Shepard, who served from April 1, 1886, to May 1, 1888. Shepard is still living and delights to remember the boys then in the membership of the association and the men who were associated with him in the work. He was succeeded as general secretary by Charles E. Chapin, and on his resignation in the year 1891, by William N. Wilmerston, who served until his death in 1904. He was much admired and beloved and his death was a great loss to the association.

Wanamaker Assists
It is recalled that John Wanamaker, the "Merchant Prince of Philadelphia," a member of the committee of the Pennsylvania State YMCA came to Chester and assisted in the reorganization of the work here about 1875.

Dr. F. Ridgely Graham, a nephew of Dr. William S. Ridgely, a former president of the association, was president while the "Y" occupied the rooms at 514 Market st. He served for some years and by his will bequeathed to the "Y" the sum of about \$17,000, a very substantial part of the endowment fund.

Boys' work had an early start

Yesteryear's Headlines

3d Street Bridge Collapse Claimed 24 Lives in 1921

A barge of coal on its way to the Crozer Mill in Upland rammed into one of the foundations of the 3d st. bridge over Chester river in 1909.

The force was sufficient to split half of a triangular, 16-inch gusset plate which held in position a steel beam supporting one of two wooden footwalks of the bridge.

Twelve years later, on Sept. 10, 1921, that commonplace jostling of the supports of the bridge by a coal barge pinned the crepe of horrible death on scores of grief-stricken homes in Chester.

Water Claims 24 Lives

Because on that September day in 1921 the tumbling, muddy waters of Chester river, laced with the yellow foam of dyes and other foreign matter, swallowed up 24 men, women and children.

One of the bodies recovered was that of a three-year-old boy whose rescue attempt started in horrible motion the circumstances that led to the mass tragedy.

One eye-witness of the harrowing scene has recalled some of the drama of the ugly picture of tragedy.

Jacob Sapovits, a lawyer with offices in the Crozer Building, was 11 years old at the time. He was cycling in the 3d and Edgemont area when a section of the footbridge collapsed, plunging almost 100 persons into the water.

Unforgettable Scene

"I hastened to the scene," he said, "and saw the people struggling in the water. It's a scene I'll never forget."

Jack Farrell, proprietor of the Hotel Moon Glow, Market st., below 3d, recalled how his mother hung to a sagging portion of the bridge railing—poised perilously

above the water—until men dragged her to safety. His voice was remote and cold.

Dr. Joseph A. DiMedio, who at the time had been practicing medicine for only a year at 811 W. 3d st., recounted the kind of played-out physical horror that clung to him for days, after he worked for more than seven hours reviving victims who were pulled from the river alive.

That is the present-day backdrop to one of the major catastrophes in Chester's history.

Reports Vary on Boy Victim

Reports do not coincide as to how three-year-old Apostolos Apostolos, of 423 Edgemont av., happened to fall into the river near the rear of the Edgemont Theatre, now the Stanley.

Some have it that the boy tumbled in while he was watching another group of boys swim. Another is to the effect that the boy struggled into a rowboat which had sprung a leak and, half-filled with water, sank under his weight.

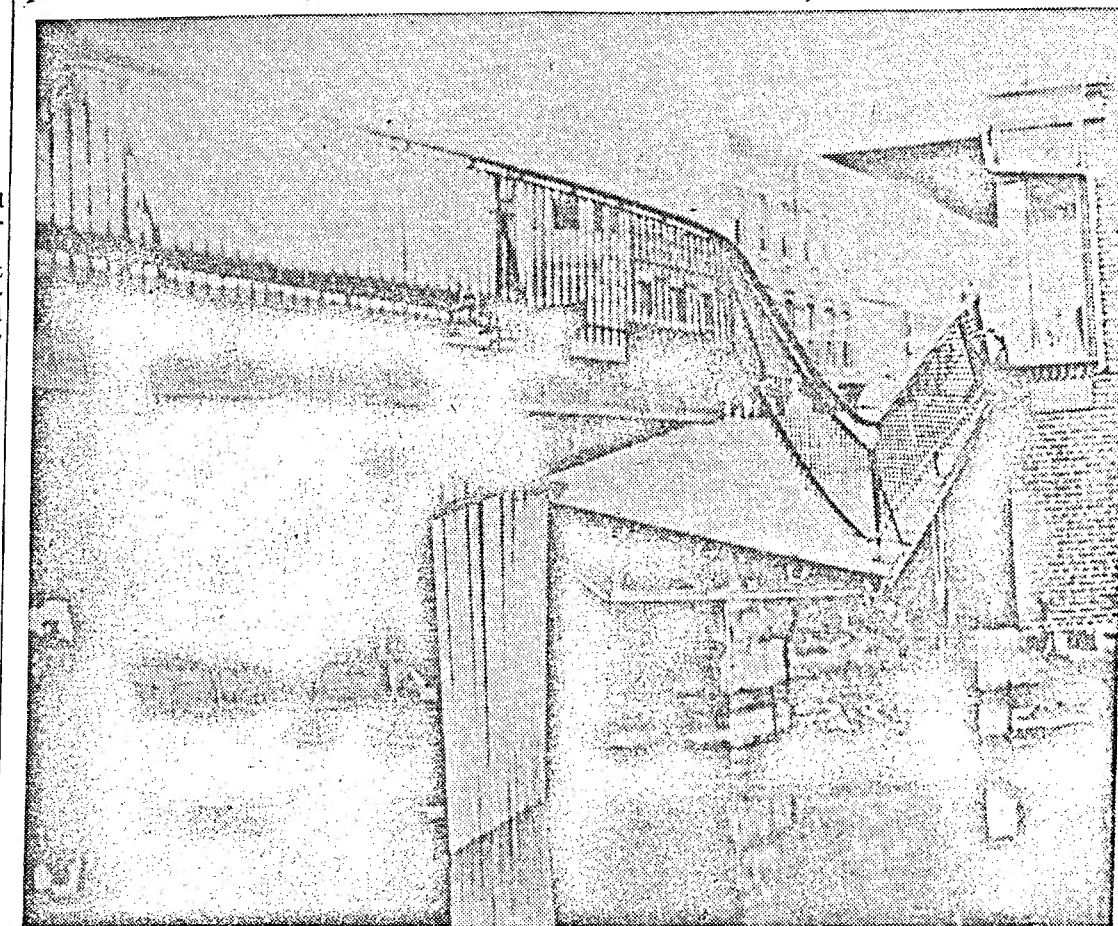
But here's the story of what happened as told to police at the time by Thomas J. Hemsworth, 709 Pennell st., one of the first to arrive on the scene:

"I was about to go into the Edgemont Theatre when a small boy came running toward me, telling me, between sobs, that a boy had fallen into the river in the back of the Story Coal Co.

Grapple for Body

Hemsworth followed the boy to the spot, and soon was joined by John Perry, a former driver for the Franklin Fire Co.

Together, they started grappling for the Apostolos boy with improvised equipment fashioned from



Havercamp Studio

After the Third Street Bridge Collapsed

long poles. Soon a crowd gathered on the bridge.

As the two men dipped experimentally into the water, dragging lines of dirty foam in twisting streaks, the crowd became swollen until the bridge was filled.

Soon additional aid came to the two men, including Charles "Chap- pie" Van Dorn, who rescued several victims. The water ebbed and flowed into the small erosion caves along the banks of the river . . . small caves cut out by the water, and looking like dark, sad eyes.

It was shortly after 6 p. m., and the sky, earlier overcast, was clearing fast now. The clean yellow sun was shining on the water.

Brick Landmarks

The outlines of buildings in the section—brick landmarks like the Stetson Building on 3d st., built before the turn of the century—were sharp now, no longer fuzzy blurs.

The bridge with its wooden walkways held rigid by steel girders—supported at each end by huge stone piers—was spotted here and there with dark iron rust. And the 16-inch gutter plate which had been removed and hammered straight again 12 years before was still there—still, too, with its eight-inch split.

Over the years the quietly gnawing current hadn't been able to weaken the massive stone bridge-heads, but—

There was a thrumming vibration in the bridge, noticed only by a few. They ignored it in favor of the view below them in the river.

Span Trembles . . . Shivers

Then the bridge shivered and trembled, ever so slightly. And there was a deep hum in the wooden timbers that apparently only a few heard.

One end of the bridge gently parted . . . then came little strained cries from the aged timbers as iron turnbolts went through. Then a section of the walkway facing the Edgemont Theatre let go with a shrill, piping sound.

The collapsed portion of the bridge formed a chute over which the wildly clutching spectators slid in a mass of writhing legs, arms and bodies.

Fear swelled in those who were fortunate enough to scramble to safety.

Struggle to Reach Shore

The river boiled and swirled as hapless victims lashed about in the water in their efforts to reach shore—barely 40 feet away.

There were sobs, some strangled and dry, others piercing with hysterical horror, from those whose nimble feet or location on the farther end of the bridge avoided the dive into the water.

An outstanding hero was Emanuel Vadavka, 530 Penn st. He dove and with his powerful

1876 Election Report

An election report which appeared 75 years ago in the Times: "Nov. 8, 1876. The Result. At this writing 3 a. m. the news flashes over the wire that Tilden has carried Pennsylvania by a handsome majority. The Democratic headquarters is in a high key of rejoicing and from every indication they are justified in throwing up their caps and hurrahing at the top of their lungs."

"The Republicans on the opposite side of the street manifest no disposition to join in the triumphant shout, though they may as well. Rejoicing is better than repining, and all may as well join in and have a good shout again on the other side. So here goes, hurrah, hurrah!! HURRAH!!!"

arms fought the water as he swam to the struggling mass of people. He seized a woman by the hair and got her ashore. Then he returned, towing two children to the muddy bank of the river. And again he swam out into the midstream, this time bringing a small boy back with him.

Taken to Hospital

There was a moan in the labored breathing of the woman the youth pulled out of the water, as Dr. DiMedio sloshed in the mud, resuscitating her. Assisting the young physician was City Comptroller Albert H. Hughes.

Men "tied the soaking, limp bodies to carry them to private automobiles and trucks for transportation to Chester Hospital for further treatment."

Meanwhile, the river had become alive with rowboats as rescuers sought to keep deaths at a minimum.

A group of 15 policemen under the command of Capt. Harry Robinson worked ceaselessly in pulling victims out of the water keeping crowds in nearby streets—now swollen into the thousands—under control and aiding Dr. DiMedio in ministrations.

One of the policemen, Detective John McKinney, saved the lives of two sisters, Grace and Mary McEehan, 916 W. 3d st. His son, Paul, now is a Chester detective.

"Soap" Pierce Saves 15
Another hero was George (Soap) Pierce, who later became a monitor of Chester's police force. He is credited with saving 15 lives.

And still another was Morris Baylin, then in his teens, who saved the lives of four persons, one of whom was Mrs. Rebecca Levin, 123 W. 3d. Baylin lived at 3d and Penn sts.

Pulling one girl out of the river and working until exhausted and ordered home by Dr. DiMedio was Morris Schwartz, then operator of the Chester Taxi Service, and now

the owner of the Yellow Cab Co. here.

Mrs. Florence Whittington, 402 W. 2d st., was saved by James Rush.

Daughter Drowned

"Where's my child? Save Dorothy," she pleaded to Rush. Neither of them knew at the time that Dorothy, 12, was under the water, drowned.

Within a few hours, working under floodlights, Leonard Miller, a diver, was descending into the water from a large boat owned by the Chester Construction and Contracting Co. He made five trips beneath the water, staying under for periods of 10 minutes' duration. On one trip he released the body of a boy, almost buried in the muddy bottom of the river, and brought it to the surface.

One incident stood out during the feverish late afternoon and early evening. That was the feat of James Silverstein, of 3d and Dock sts.

Weighing 120 pounds, he clung to an iron railing of the bridge with one hand and held 195-pound Mrs. Jacob Shapero by the other until assistance came. He prevented her from sliding down the sharp wooden incline, formed by the collapsed walkway into the water.

Two Girls Saved

Volunteers were numerous. Members of American Legion posts throughout the city begged police officials to permit them to dive into the river. But they were restrained.

Alex McCloskey, 600 W. 9th st., head of the Chester Lodge of Moose, dove into the river, however, and saved the lives of two girls.

Morris Knopf, who conducted a pawnshop on W. 3d st., near the bridge, was among those drowned.

Had he not changed plans at the last minute on the preceding day he would not have died. He was to have left on a vacation, to be spent at Kirkwood, N. J.

Darby Library Oldest in County

The Darby Library, which now has more than 17,000 volumes on its shelves, is the oldest library in the county and one of the oldest in the entire United States.

It was started May 1, 1743, 11 years after Benjamin Franklin had founded the Philadelphia Library, and 11 years before the New York Library was born.

Twenty-nine residents held a meeting on that 1743 date, pooled their resources and volumes and formed rules for their organization.

The books originally were stored in the dwelling of John Pearson, the first librarian, and remained there more than 60 years.

City JayCees Were Founded 11 Years Ago

Part of an international organization of young men ranging in age from 21 to 35, Chester's Junior Chamber of Commerce has grown since its incorporation 11 years ago to a membership of more than 130—believed to be the largest service club in the city.

Each year the young men sponsor a full round of activities ranging from the annual baseball "dream game" in July for the benefit of its scholarship fund to the awarding each year of a plaque for outstanding service.

Current president of the youthful service club is Edward Gallagher whose term began in July. Other officers are: Edmund S. Oshetsky, executive vice-president; Laurence Conner Jr., internal vice-president; Corkran W. Darlington, external vice-president; Philip Spencer, secretary, and George H. Cramer, treasurer.

Program Meetings

The club holds dinner meetings on the fourth Wednesday of each month at which programs are presented for the membership and progress reports made on current projects. On the second Wednesday of each month the board of directors meets to outline programs for the weeks ahead.

On the 10-man board this year are: Frank Bray, John Bray, Donald Cross, William McGlinchey, Joseph Layman, Charles F. Mengers, Walter Mitchell, Charles E. Rankin, Harold Robinson and Alan N. Swimmer. Originally the board included officers and five members, but it was increased to 10 two years ago as membership expanded.

A wide variety of projects are conducted each year and the JayCees hold a number of community "firsts." It was this organization, for example, which sponsored the first scrap drive in Chester shortly after its organization. Also, the JayCees opened the campaign, now officially conducted by the Planning Commission, for a survey of city needs and contributed some \$6000 for preliminary work on this program.

All-Star Game

Top players in the Delco and Delco Valley baseball leagues are brought together every July for the annual All-Star game by the JayCees. As a result an annual scholarship of \$550 is given to a local high school student to aid in college training.

Jaycees have also sponsored the Junior Olympics each year climaxed by the playground season; they have worked for years with the Community Chest drive and arranged details of the kick-off luncheon for a number of years; safety drives, blood donor campaigns, clothing collections and many other programs have also been sponsored.

In addition to the "external" program, the young men sponsor a



EDWARD GALLAGHER
JayCee President

monthly service club publication, an extensive social program and, on occasion offer musical or dramatic presentations.

Twofold Aim

Aim of the national—and local—organization is twofold to aid the community and to provide leadership training for young men of the community.

Rules of the organization provide that members must retire on their 36th birthday after which they are known as "exhausted roosters." This group, growing in membership each year is eligible to attend social functions and each year is honored by the active membership at a meeting.

A highlight of the program each year is the Bosses Night held in January when employers are guests of members. Outstanding speakers including such men as Thomas B. McCabe, Scott Paper president, and Robert Dunlop, president of Sun Oil Co., have been guests at these occasions.

One Chester man, George E. Ellis Jr., has been honored by election as president of the state JayCee organization.

Quarantine Station Serves Two Ports

The U. S. Public Health Service maintains a quarantine station in Marcus Hook at the foot of Blue Ball avenue, along the Delaware River. It serves the ports of Chester and Philadelphia, and one of its prime purposes is to prevent the introduction of diseases from foreign ports.

Station personnel are quartered in several remodeled old residences along the riverfront.

From Times, Aug. 2, 1936

Harry Wetherill, 17, of 20th street and Providence avenue, caught a 67-pound marlin swordfish off Cape May, N. J., on Saturday. The fish is the first of its kind to be caught off the New Jersey coast in several years. An ardent fisherman, young Wetherill landed the fish in a 47-minute battle aboard his yacht, Polly. The fish was slightly over six feet long. Wetherill is the son of Robert Wetherill Jr.

Hog Island Built 122 Ships

While Sun Ship during World War II was the largest privately-owned shipyard in the world, oldsters will recall that the Hog Island Shipyard enjoyed a reputation in World War I as the largest ship assembling plant in the world.

Hog Island was designed to assemble the fabricated ship parts rather than to produce all the parts there, and its capacity was sufficient to turn out more tonnage annually than the output of all the shipyard of the United Kingdom in any year prior to the World War.

Hog Island Shipyard had an area of 946 acres and the land cost \$1,755,735. Improvements cost in the neighborhood of \$65,000,000 enterprise had come to an end,

Number of employees at peak production was 36,250.

Ship construction completed included 110 A-type cargo ships of 861,200 deadweight tons and 12 B-I as the largest ship assembling weight tons, making a total of 122 ships with tonnage of 957,200.

Often referred to as the eighth wonder of the world, Hog Island had an average daily working force of 30,000 in 1919. There were 36 warehouses and 82 miles of railroad track, and the yard had 50 shipways in operation.

By 1922 all the shipways had been torn down and most of the buildings had disappeared. A \$300,000 enterprise had come to an end,

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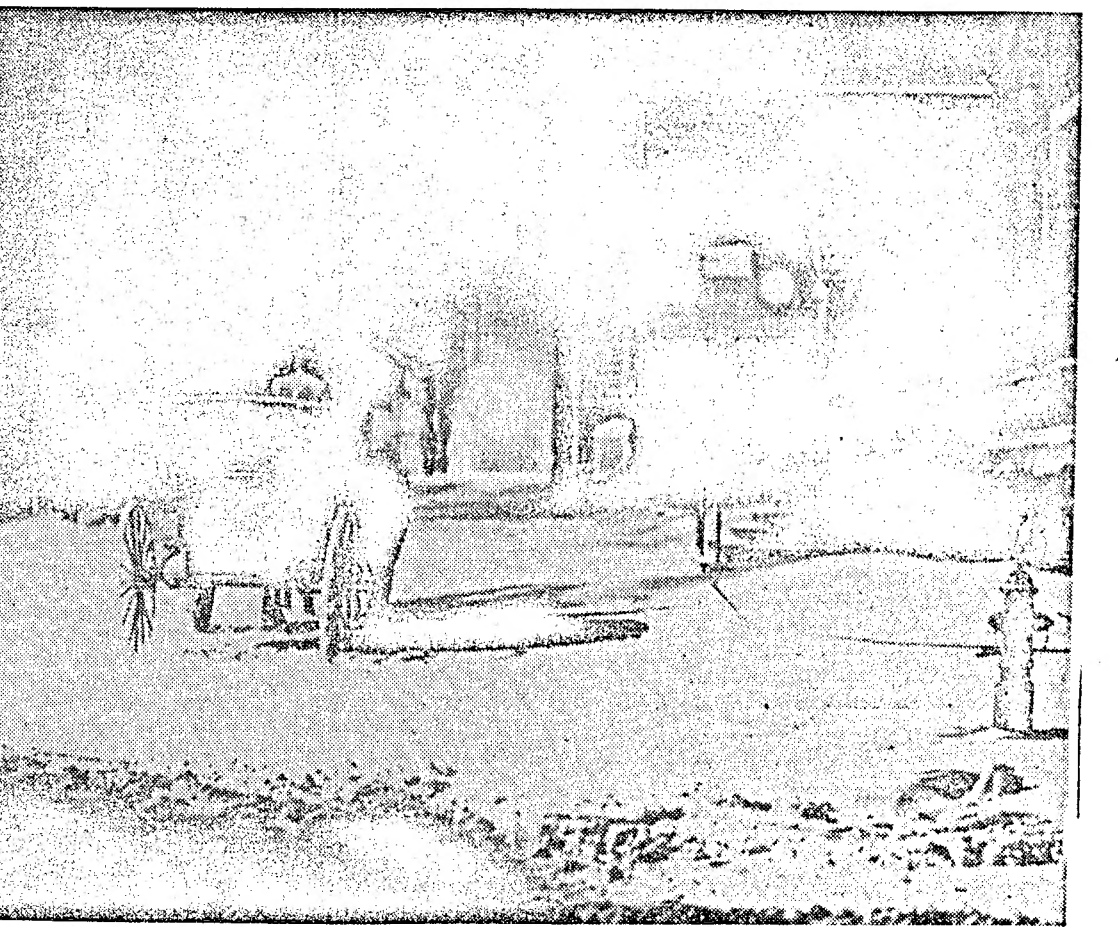
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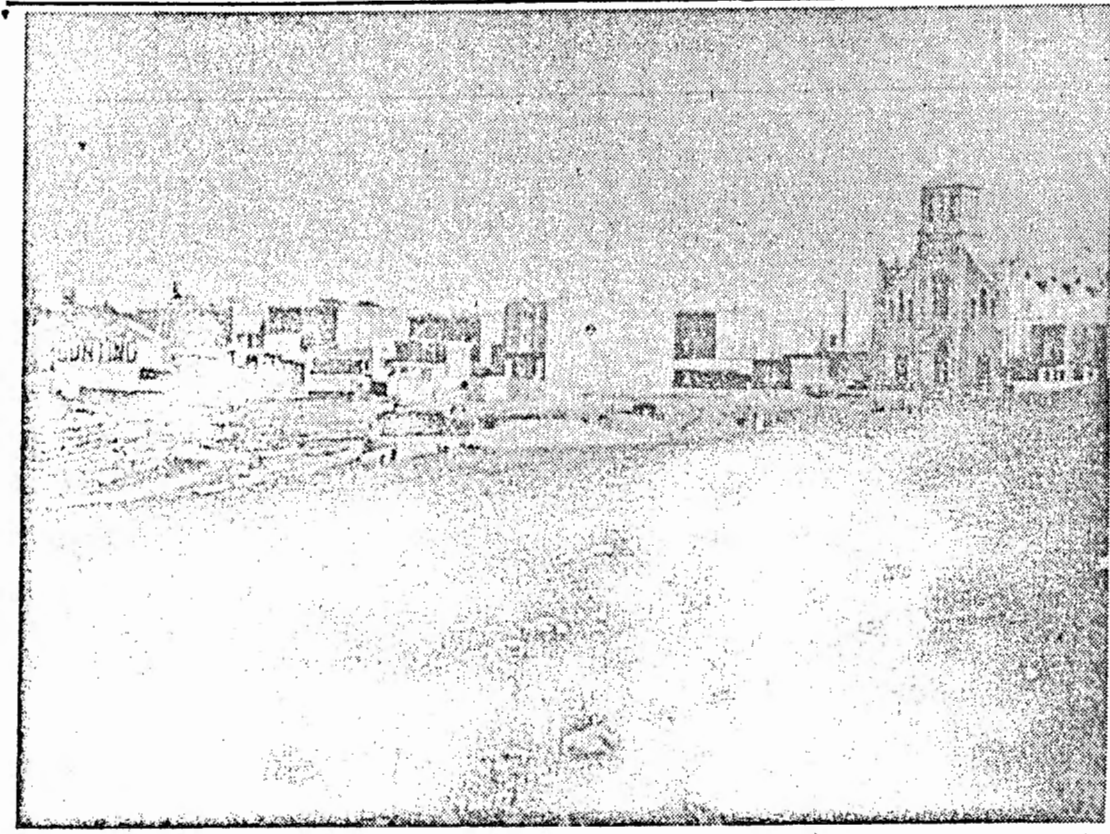
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A COLD, SNOWY NIGHT—John MacFadden's hack crunches its lonely path up 5th street from Welsh on a snowy winter's midnight. The streets are empty except for the old hansom cab, which presumably pulled out of the line at the PRR railroad station up Welsh to the right. The old post-office building is seen on the right, and the light on Market street ahead lights up the bank building on the corner.

ADAYS THEY RACE away in automobiles after a wedding, but when this old picture was taken pages were the accepted mode of transportation. Shown is Third Presbyterian Church on 9th street "after the ceremony."



THERE WASN'T MUCH in the way of buildings around the Eighth and Welsh streets area when this picture was taken, looking northeast toward Ninth and Welsh streets and Eighth and Edgmont. Taken from the old circus grounds, the photograph shows St. Michael's Church on the right and one of the Bunting lumber yards on the left.

Important Role Played by YMCA In City Life

Continued From Preceding Page

of general public satisfaction throughout the city when it was officially announced that the campaign had come to a successful conclusion.

\$20,000 Contributed

The location was at the time on the edge of the business section, but now it is in the center of it. Mrs. J. Lewis Crozer, a most generous and charitable friend of the association, contributed the sum of \$20,000. The builder was William Provost, Jr., and Samuel C. Turner was the contractor for the heating and ventilating system.

The cornerstone was laid in 1906, and the building dedicated in 1907. The cost of land and building was about \$150,000. The population of Chester was then about 35,000. The membership of the association was 142.

General Secretary Wilmerton was followed by A. A. Botzman, who in 1906 was succeeded by Elson W. Sheffield, who served until his retirement in 1931 after 25 years of most successful service. During all the years of the life of the association it has been favored by having as our general secretaries and members of the staff, men differing in ability, temperament, and talents, but all alike in their faithfulness and conscientious service, all earnest Christian men, who have diligently and successfully conducted the affairs of the association in all the departments of its work.

Sheffield was followed as general secretary by Samuel J. Sterrett Jr. He was succeeded in 1934 by Lewis S. Erickson. This was a trying time. The funds were low and the membership small. The new secretary was dynamic and competent and soon placed the association in a sound and strong position. On his resignation in 1939 the "Y" secured the services of Emery M. Nelson. As events have shown, he was just the man for the time. He is widely known in this community and beyond, and is admired, respected and beloved.

Knabb Becomes President

On the death of Ocheltree, J.

DeHaven Ledward was elected president of the association. He is an active and public-spirited man who served well for some years. He is now a member of the board of trustees. He was followed as president by Matthew Rankin, and he in turn by the present president, Albert H. Knabb, who has served most ably and faithfully for a number of years. He is a man of admirable qualities of mind and heart and is looked upon in high favor in this community.

The board of trustees has charge of the invested funds and property of the association. The members aid with their counsel in all financial matters. Through the years J. Frank Black, Richard Wetherill, and John G. Pew have been presidents of the board. They have given generously of their time, their talents and their means for the furtherance of this work.

Many friends of the association have given liberal gifts and bequests to the association for its permanent endowment fund, which now amounts to about \$27,500.

The women's auxiliary has been of great assistance to the association in its work. It was organized many years ago, in the early days of the history of the association and has continued its helpfulness to this day. The present president of this group is Mrs. Edmund H. Butler. Outstanding women in this valuable department of our work in former days were Mrs. Jennie K. Baker, Mrs. J. Frank Black and Mrs. George W. West.

When the present building was erected, it was thought to be amply spacious and in all respects sufficient. Now, with the wonderful growth and development of the work, it is found to be altogether too small and inadequate for the efficient conduct of the association's work in its many departments. For many years, it has been recognized that a larger and more up to date building was needed. This realization and desire recently culminated in a great campaign for the sum of \$875,000, including the sum of \$130,000, the expected proceeds of the sale of the present building. This effort

was altogether successful, due in great measure to the zeal and energy of John G. Pew, president of the board of trustees, Albert H. Knabb, president of association, and Emery M. Nelson, then general secretary.

Shortages Halt Plan

Although the great campaign of June 1943 for a new building produced more than \$600,000, it was impossible to build a building at that time because of the restrictions on and shortage of materials in the midst of World War II. An important step was taken, however, at that time in the organization of a West Branch to serve primarily Negro youth in the West End of Chester.

A lot of approximately seven acres was chosen for the new Central building. This ground abuts the Chester River in Eyre Park. The site for the West Branch building was purchased at 7th and Tilghman streets. Unfortunately for the YMCA building plans, inflationary conditions greatly added to building costs following World War II.

Inasmuch as it was impossible to build, the very popular general secretary Emery M. Nelson, was loaned to the International Staff of the YMCA for one year in 1946 in order to promote the State YMCA procurement of funds for the restoration and rehabilitation of war devastated "Y's" in other countries. His work was so successful that at the end of the year, he was invited to become a permanent member of the staff of the international committee as associate secretary in charge of income production and interpretation. In accepting this important new international assignment, Secretary Nelson tendered his resignation as general secretary of the Chester YMCA. He was succeeded on Oct. 15, 1947, by the writer, who had just concluded his service as senior supervisor for the Armed Services YMCA, in charge of YMCA participation in USO Service with headquarters in Richmond, Va.

Both the West Branch and the Central YMCA have continued to grow and are eagerly looking forward to the time which it is hoped will not be in the too distant future when the new buildings can be erected.

From the Times

August 14, 1901

There was a great disappointment in store for members of South Chester M. E. Church and their friends who had started out with the intentions of going on an excursion to National Park this morning.

The trip was to have been made on the steamer Diamond State and arrangements had been made to have it stop at Jeffrey Street Wharf at 8.15 o'clock.

Before the appointed hour there was a large crowd at the wharf waiting for the steamer and by the time it was due to arrive there were at least 300 excursionists on the pier.

Everyone picked up their lunch baskets and readied themselves as they saw the Diamond State pushing its way up the river.

Instead of stopping at the wharf, the ship went right by and the hundreds waiting to get aboard looked on in dismay. The Diamond State later pulled in at the Market Street Wharf where the captain was greeted with a telephone message from the excursion committee asking why the boat had not stopped at Jeffrey street.

He informed the committee that he had not received any orders to stop at Jeffrey street or take them aboard.

The shocked committee held a conference and it was decided that the group be taken to Shellpot Park. Acting in accordance with the plans, communication was at once established with Chester Traction Co. and at 10 o'clock special cars were at 24 and Jeffrey streets and the passengers were on their way to the new destination.

Keystone Secretarial School 11 Years Old

Keystone Secretarial and Business Administration School is on Baltimore pike in Springfield Township. Founded Feb. 5, 1940, the school is a member of the Pennsylvania Association of Approved Business Schools.

Two-year courses in business administration, accounting and salesmanship are offered. High school graduation is a pre-requisite for entrance.

Chester Rotary Was First Service Club in County

By E. WALLACE CHADWICK

The Chester Rotary Club, which was projected just at the beginning of 1917, and organized in February and chartered in June, became No. 305 in the roll of International Rotary, now numbering 7354 clubs in scores of countries throughout the world.

It was sponsored by the Philadelphia Rotary Club. The idea of Rotary was brought to Chester by William Allen Brown, Sr., who organized a real estate business in Chester at that time; he enlisted the interest of the writer, and the idea took spontaneous hold in this community. It was the first "service club" in Delaware County.

'Service Before Self'

Beginning with the late Charles R. Long, editor and publisher of the Chester Times, and promptly enlarged to include Edwin D. Glauser, Albert R. Granger and George Thompson, this informal committee organized an initial group of about 20 business and professional men, anxious to cooperate in an organization dedicated to the motto: "Service Before Self." The early meetings were held on the porch of the Washington House, in the atmosphere of national tenseness which preceded the commencement of World War I.

The club was organized Saturday night, Feb. 10, 1917, at the Washington House. Dr. Augustus Koenig, president of the Philadelphia club, and E. A. Knobloch, an officer of the same club, were present. Mr. Brown served as chairman.

Officers elected were Edwin D. Glauser, president; William A. Brown, vice-president; George W. Thomson, treasurer; E. Wallace Chadwick, secretary; Albert R. Granger, Henry J. Klaer, Charles R. Long, R. V. Little, and Robert H. McCurdy, directors.

Aided in Organizing

Also aiding in the organizing were John J. Buckley, T. Chalkley Palmer, Capt. Walter M. Wilhelm, J. A. Sim, Harry Matthews, Francis B. Hitchcock, Richard Turner, Walter H. Craig and Frank F. Davis.

The Rotary Club found a congenial place in the life of the community; it grew rapidly to a membership of about 60 carefully selected members, chosen for their individual qualities and as representatives of their respective business and professions, under the policy of the parent organization to avoid business competition among its members.

After 34 years of uninterrupted activity, good fellowship and persistent well-directed contribution to the service of the city, it now numbers over a hundred members meeting weekly for lunch at the Clubhouse Hotel, under the present presidency of Nick Robinson, of American Viscose Corp. Charles E. Batton, of the Crozer Theological Seminary, is the vice-president.



E. WALLACE CHADWICK

logical Seminary, is the vice-president. 600 on Rolls

The roll of its membership, past and present, includes the names of perhaps 600 men whose names have been intimately connected with the business life of the community, and who contributed in full measure to the Rotary conception of business ethics and community welfare summarized by Rotary's other motto, "He Profits Most Who Serves Best." Among

the present members 24 have enjoyed continuous membership, marked by a high standard of regular attendance at meetings, for more than 15 years each.

All Rotary Clubs necessarily depend in great part for their successful interpretation of Rotary's ideals upon the qualities of their presidents, who change each year, and the loyal devotion of their secretaries, whose services are retained for longer periods. Under such leadership, a tradition of service has been built up of which this club is justifiably proud, and a spirit of friendly cooperation has been engendered which all the members prize.

Past Presidents

The Chester Rotary Club has functioned under the following past presidents. E. D. Glauser, T. W. Allison, Frank C. Wallace, J. P. Eyre Price, Frank K. Hyatt, John D. Shattuck, Albert R. Granger, Charles E. Baldwin, E. Wallace Chadwick, John C. Hinkson, T. J. Sproul, William D. Mason, Gerald H. Eifing, Dr. John S. Eynon, Col. James A. G. Campbell, Charles Kurtzthal, Albert H. Knabb, Stanley V. Wilcox, William H. Krell, C. Fred Muser, Charles L. Founders, Richard G. Burn, R. E. Dodd, L. E. MacIntire, F. Herman Fritz, Rittenhouse Neisser, Roger M. Wood, Aelyas Kassar, David M. Paul, B. J. Williams, Richard G. Webster Jr., William shipyard.

H. Jones, Ralph E. Jones, W. Mell.

It has had the following past presidents: E. Wallace Chadwick, George A. L. Reiger, L. E. son, George F. Cullis, E. Nelson, and currently E. Dale, secretary of Chester.

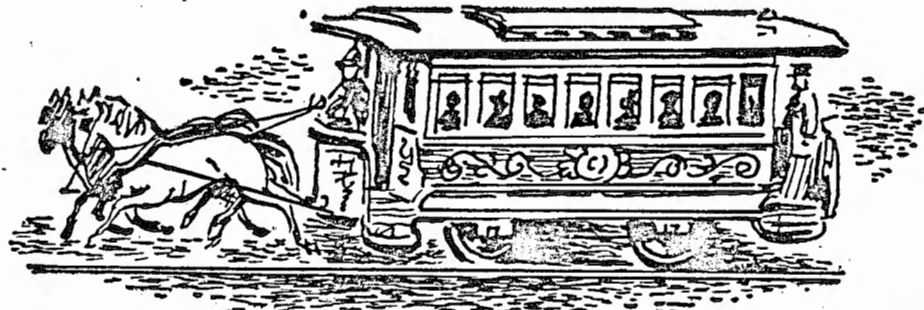
During the past 12 months club cooperated in a community enterprise, the Musical, designed to give recognition to the Chester people in the music. Highly successful purpose, the generous support of the community made available over \$2500, which had dedicated to the significant activities for the of the city.

Throughout its long life, given continuous financial aid within its own membership funds, the one named in an early member of the David Coulter, for student worthy young people seeking higher education; in memory of Dr. Eynon, time member and past president to assist in the treatment of children.

Old Spar Yard

A spar yard was established in 1865 by John Saville at the of Parker street. There were masts, and spars used at the shipyard.

Serving Chester 1882-1951



nearly three-quarters of a century of Progressive Transportation

The Southern Pennsylvania Bus Company and its predecessor companies have been endeavoring to improve the comfort, safety and efficiency of Chester's transportation service since 1882 . . . six years after the Chester Times began its successful operation in Chester.

Then, cars drawn by mules, and later horses, were the principal means of transportation. The strain on these animals proved to be so great that they had to be retired to pasture after four years of service.

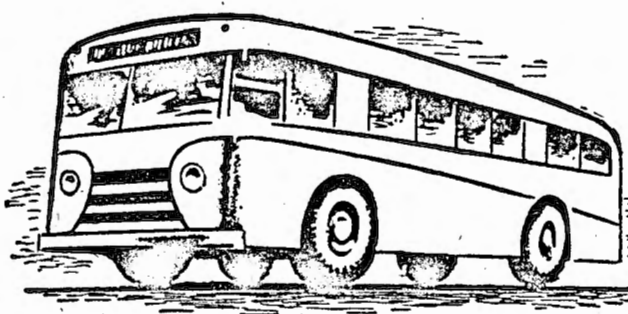
In the "Eighties," another highlight developed in transportation service—the electrification of street railway lines. This improvement was opposed by those who feared the "ravages of electricity"—was sanctioned by those who objected to the hard work the horses had to perform. Progress prevailed! A car barn and power house were built on Penn Street above 3d Street . . . poles and wires began to appear . . . electric street car service came to Chester!

At the turn of the century, transportation service further expanded! Summer cars were introduced. They played an important part in Chester community life . . . were the people's pleasure vehicle, as well as main means of transportation.

In 1918, the most modern street cars then available were put into service. Many residents remember these cars, because they served the Chester area for several years.

In 1934—the street cars of the company disappeared from Chester streets and the transition to bus service was completed. Through the years . . . from the horse car . . . to today's modern, streamlined buses . . . it has been our aim to provide you, our riders, with the finest, most progressive service possible.

Knowing that good transportation contributes to the welfare of our community and its citizens . . . we pledge a continuation of the same progressive policies that have characterized this company for nearly three-quarters of a century!



SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA BUS COMPANY

Serving the Public Since 1882

County Census in 1950

Community	1940	1950	Pct. Change
Aldan	2,642	3,435	+30%
Aston	3,116	5,374	+72%
Bethel	1,089	1,291	+19%
Birmingham	805	833	+ 3%
Brookhaven — (Formed from Chester Twp. in 1945).....		1,045	
Chester	59,285	65,824	+11%
Chester Heights — (Formed from Aston Twp in 1945)....		475	
Chester Twp	1,988	3,404	+42%
Clifton Heights	4,921	7,547	+53%
Collingdale	8,162	8,473	+ 4%
Colwyn	2,202	2,150	- 2%
Concord	2,076	1,941	- 7%
Darby	10,334	13,188	+28%
Darby Twp.	2,899	3,359	+16%
East Lansdowne	3,323	3,523	+ 6%
Eddystone	2,493	3,018	+21%
Edgmont	957	1,047	+ 9%
Folcroft	1,592	1,909	+20%
Glenolden	4,825	6,452	+35%
Haverford	27,594	39,425	+43%
Lansdowne	10,837	12,140	+12%
Lower Chester	3,108	2,952	- 2%
Marcus Hook	4,123	3,796	- 9%
Marple	2,170	4,786	+120%
Media	5,351	5,735	+ 7%
Middletown	5,078	5,917	+17%
Millbourne	393	897	+128%
Morton	1,316	1,349	+ 2%
Nether Providence	3,793	6,075	+60%
Newtown	1,949	3,438	+71%
Norwood	3,921	5,287	+35%
Parkside	1,579	1,640	+ 4%
Prospect Park	5,100	5,551	+15%
Radnor	12,012	14,646	+22%
Ridley Park	3,387	4,916	+27%
Ridley Twp.	8,641	17,186	+99%
Rose Valley	359	496	+38%
Rutledge	796	921	+16%
Sharon Hill	4,467	5,465	+22%
Springfield	5,488	10,795	+97%
Swarthmore	4,061	4,822	+19%
Thornbury	1,466	2,090	+43%
Tinicum	3,792	5,112	+35%
Trainer	1,716	1,995	+14%
Upland	2,431	4,052	+67%
Upper Chester	5,280	7,004	+33%
Upper Darby	56,883	85,078	+50%
Upper Providence	1,932	3,587	+86%
Yeadon	8,524	11,322	+33%
DELAWARE COUNTY	310,756	413,065	33%

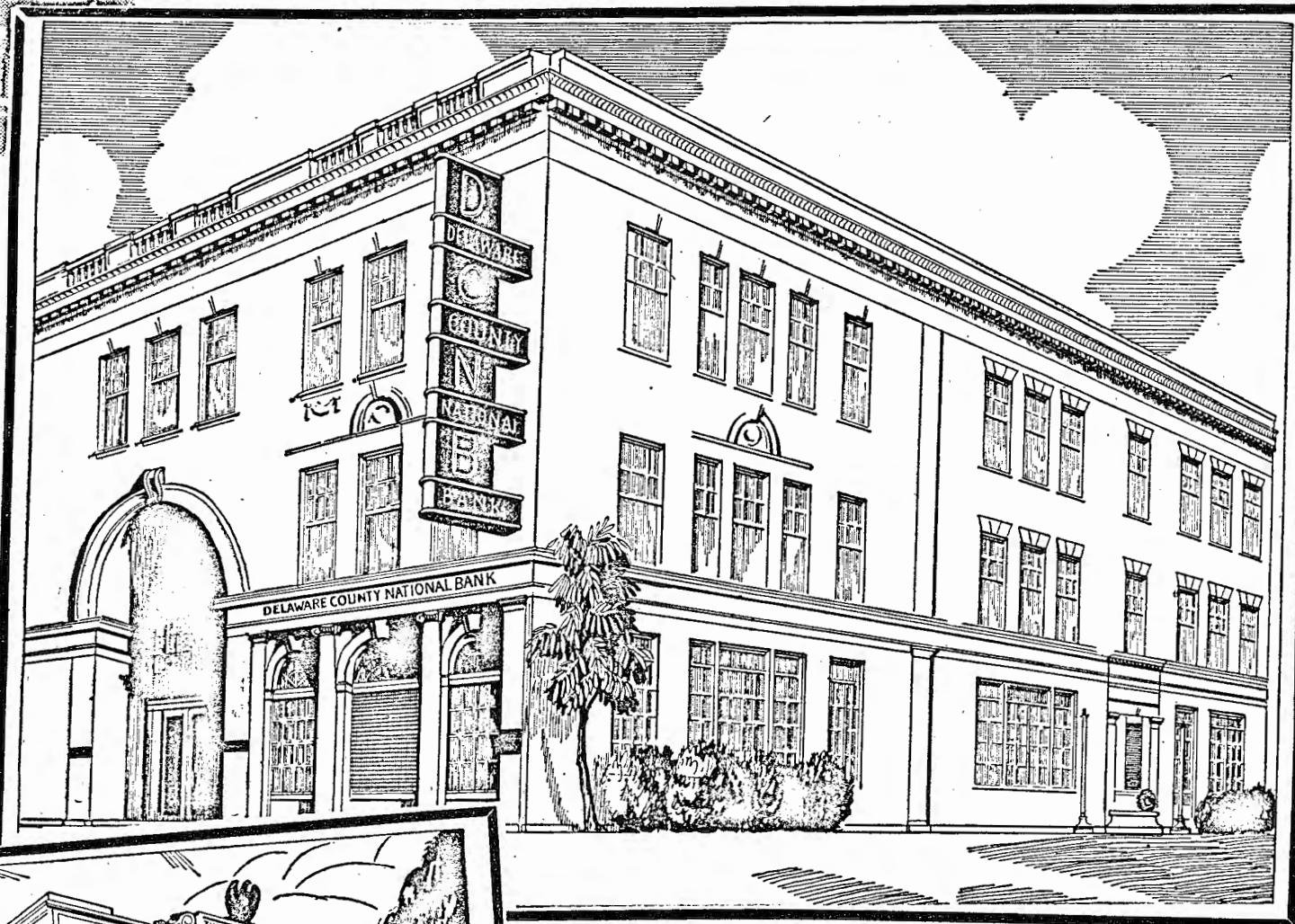
BORN IN THE GLOW OF THE
"STAR SPANGLED BANNER"!

THE YEAR WAS 1814

★ Frances Scott Key wrote the immortal
"Star Spangled Banner"

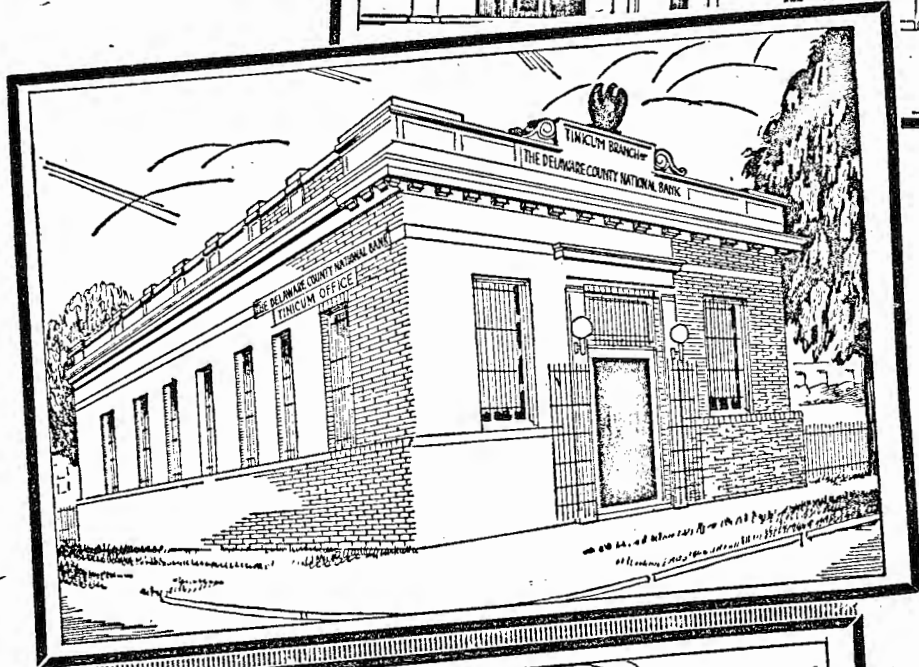
★ And The Delaware County National Bank
first opened its doors.

MAIN OFFICE
406 MARKET ST.
CHESTER, PA.



DELAWARE
COUNTY
NATIONAL
BANK

TINICUM
OFFICE
Essington, Pa.



DARBY
OFFICE
Darby, Pa.



PARKSIDE
OFFICE



*Chester's history and our own
is an old, old blend...*

Like a rare old wine... a priceless painting... a loyal friend; it takes the
test of Time to bring out the true value of an institution to its community.
And Time has built a deserved, enduring Public Faith around D. C. N. B.

This bank's position today — as the largest financial institution in Dela-
ware County—reflects 137 years of faithful banking SERVICE to an in-
dustrious People; a service that has kept constantly apace with the newest
banking methods and facilities — through the changing years.

The original ledger of this Bank, which is on display in the lobby, contains
the names of many families well known in early Chester and Delaware
County History. It is of especial interest to note that Isaac Hendrickson,
who opened his account in 1815, was the great-great-grandfather of Samuel
Hendrixson Newsome, who is now Assistant Vice President and Trust
Officer of the Bank.

In the final analysis a bank is but the product of its Public and reflects the
energy, the foresight, the honesty of those who have dealt with it. That our
methods here, down through the years, have been able to attract citizens
endowed with these qualities — is our greatest source of gratitude. This
bank's achievements only reflect the things it has helped its customers
accomplish.

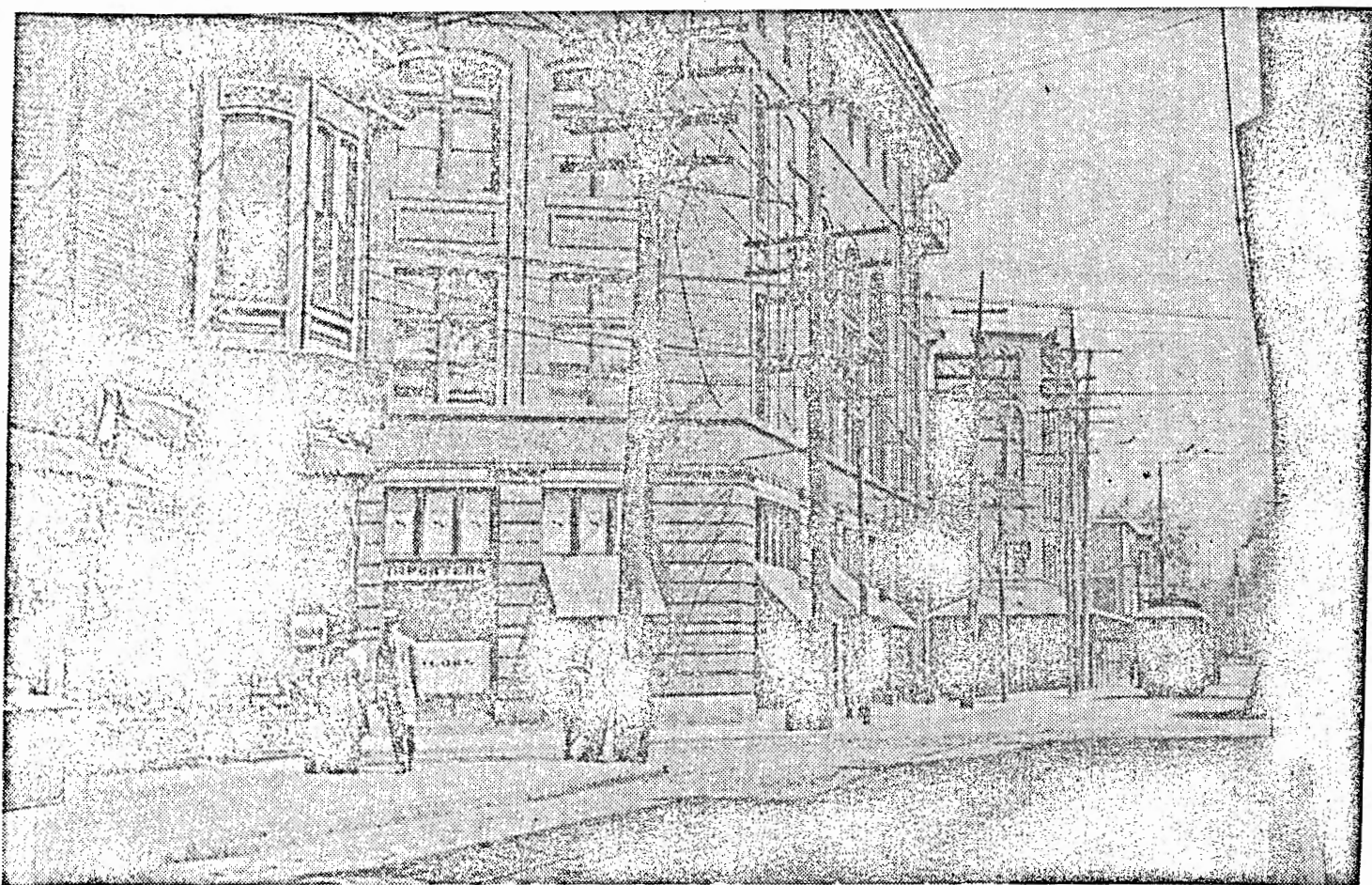
Now — on this 250th Anniversary of our City's founding, we are proud to
join hands today with the 75 year old Chester Times in commemorating
this Special Anniversary Occasion!

THE DELAWARE COUNTY
NATIONAL BANK
CHESTER, PA.

Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

To be opened on corner of
Beechwood Road and Edg-
mont Ave. for convenience
of customers in that sec-
tion (about October 15).

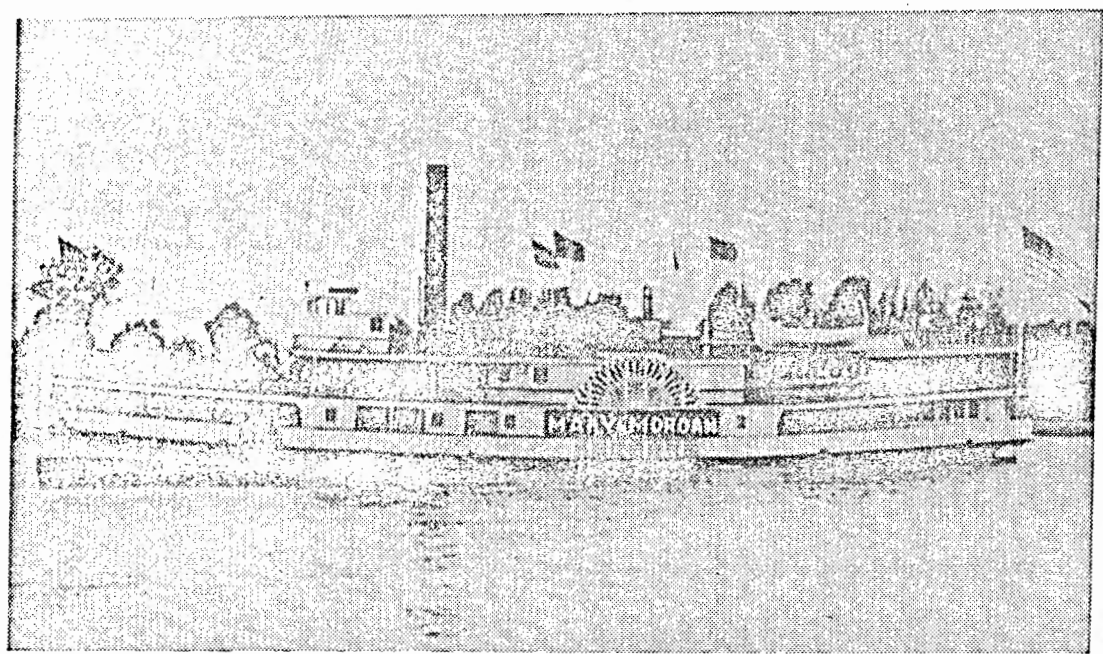
Page of Chester's History As Recorded by the Camera



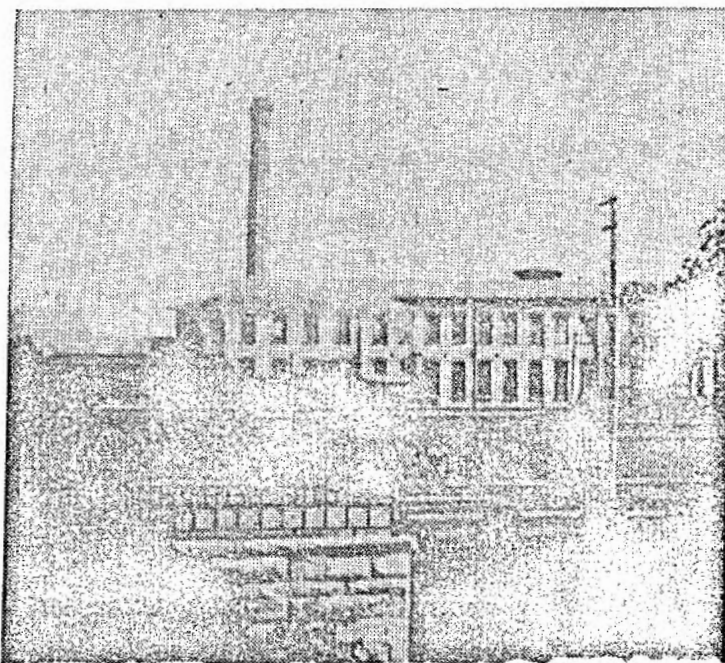
Intersection of 7th Street and Edmont Avenue in 1914



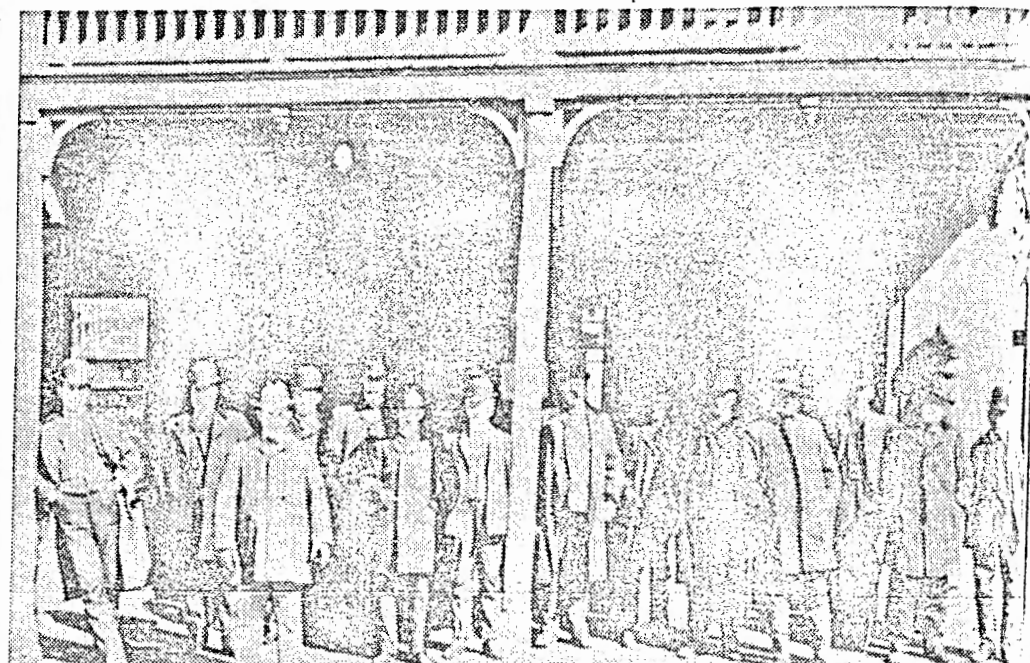
ANCHOR MADE FOR OLD BATTLESHIP MISSOURI years ago at American Steel Foundries, Chester, is pictured on flatcar as it left city. From the left: Billy Brown, now in Australia; Socks Gremmin-ger, M. Hammond, Dutch Kestner, Johnny McNichols, Bill F. Jimmy Lloyd, Dick MacDonald (present city controller), Wes John Bergan, Mike Murtaugh and G. J. Gentry.



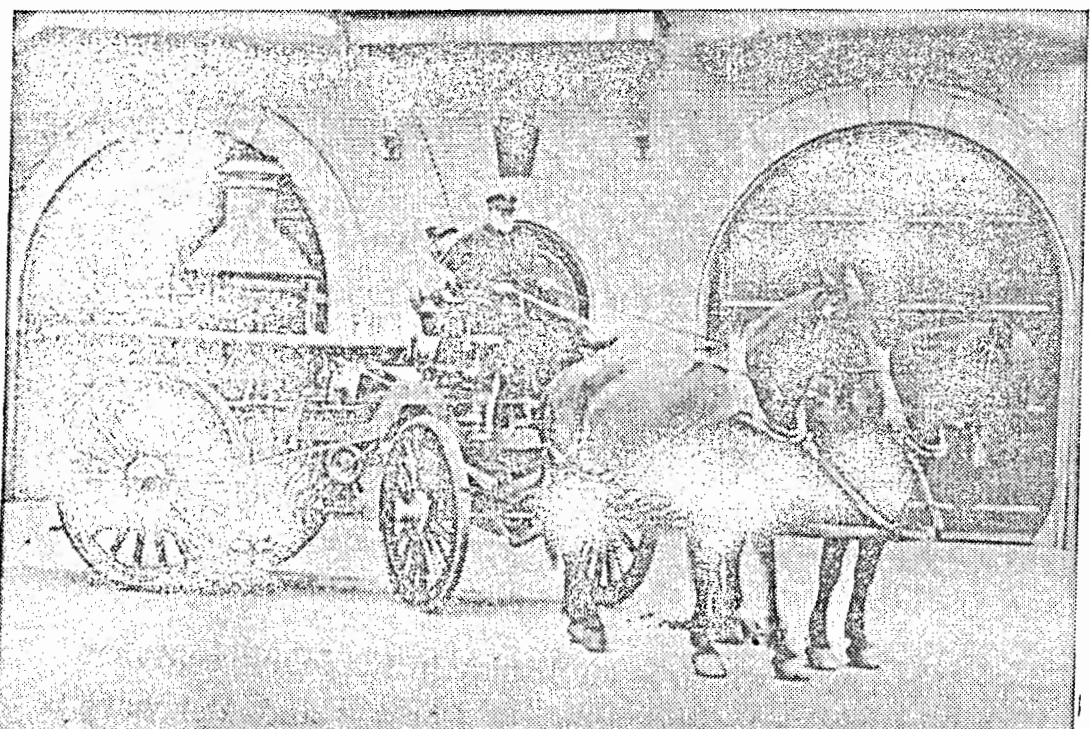
SIDEWHEELER ON THE DELAWARE—Before the modern propeller-driven steamers took over, sidewheeler ships carried passengers on Delaware cruises from Chester and Philadelphia. One of the better-known vessels was the Mary Morgan, pictured above in a photo dated 1917.



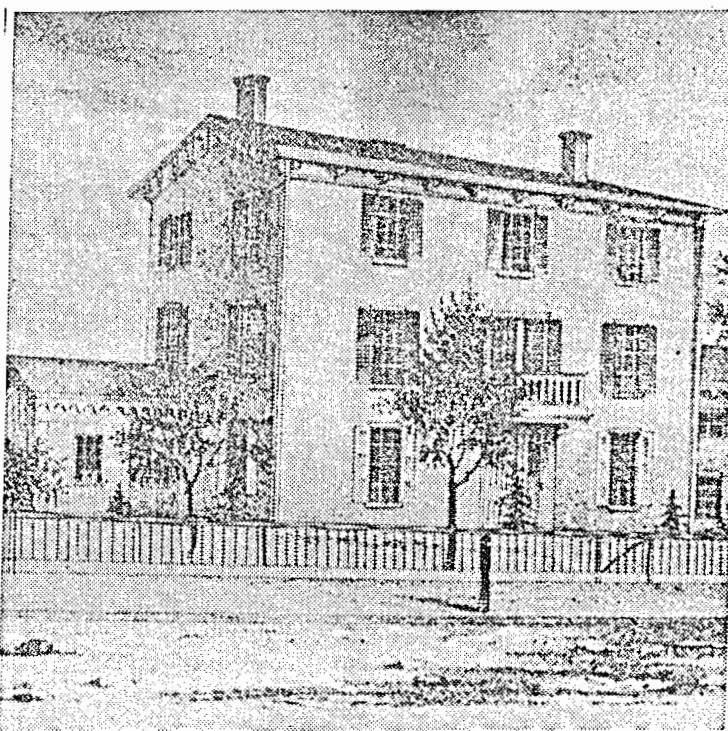
LOOKING SOUTH across 7th street bridge to the PB&W Railroad and the Patterson Mills in the late 1800s. Barn on the right carries an ad for Leary's Book Store.



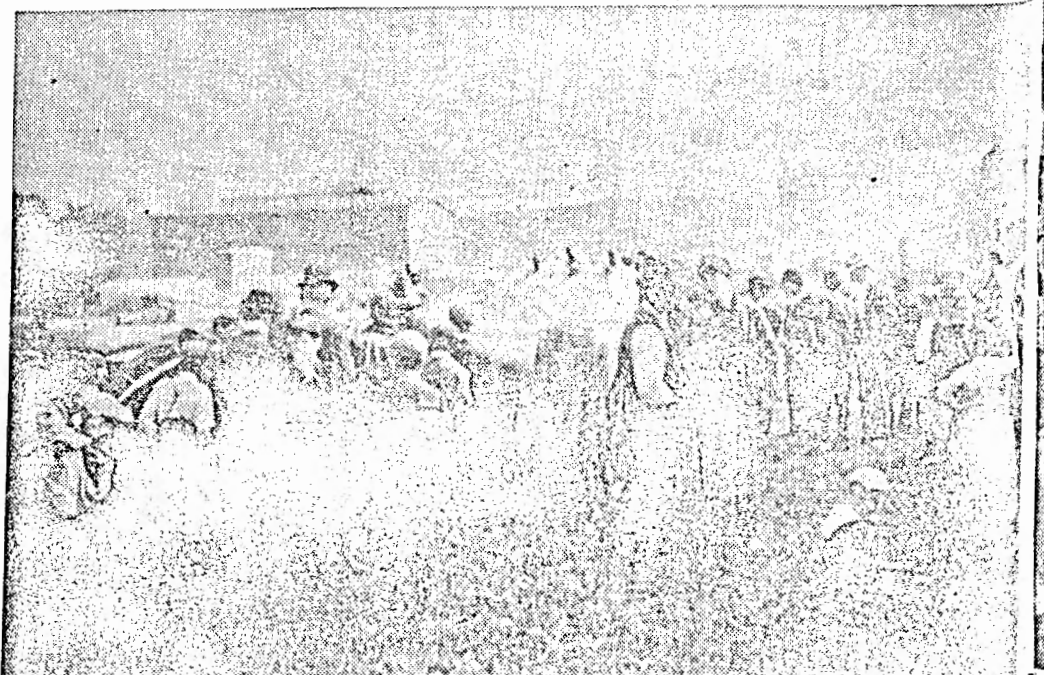
DANDIES OF 1905—This is a group of local residents snapped on a cold day in front of the Washington House, Market street below 5th, the hotel that sheltered Washington and many other greats. From left to right they are: William Cullis, John MacFayden, George Thomas, Alfred E. son, Owen Wood, B. G. Ladomus, Edward Mason, Magistrate Robert Smith, Edward Vandergrift, P. Smith, John Culbertson (or Culbinson), Mayberry Hackett, John Mowry, George Goletz, George A.



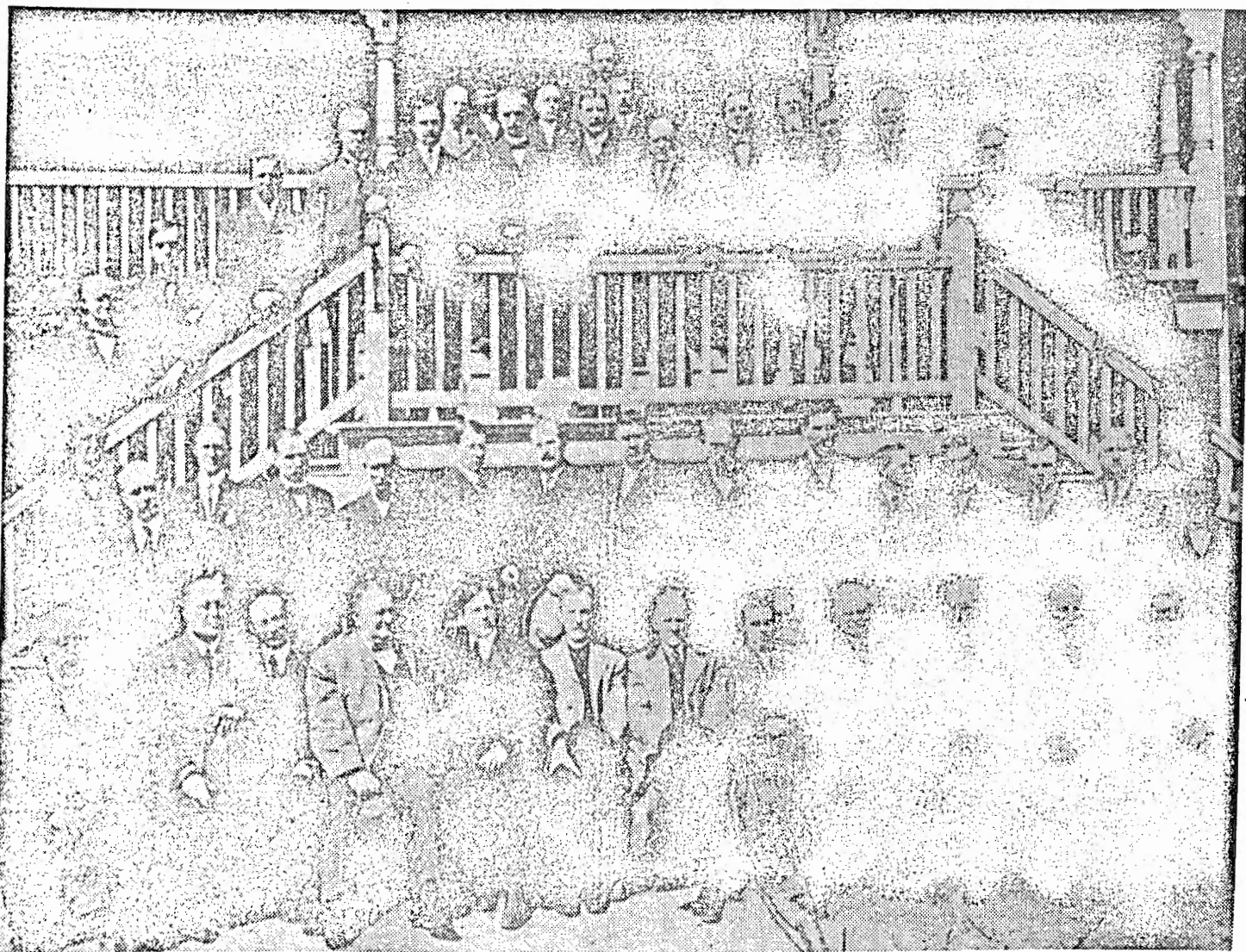
A PAIR OF BLACKS drew this Franklin Fire Co. apparatus, pictured in the year 1917 in front of the firehouse. Holding the reins is William Ewing.



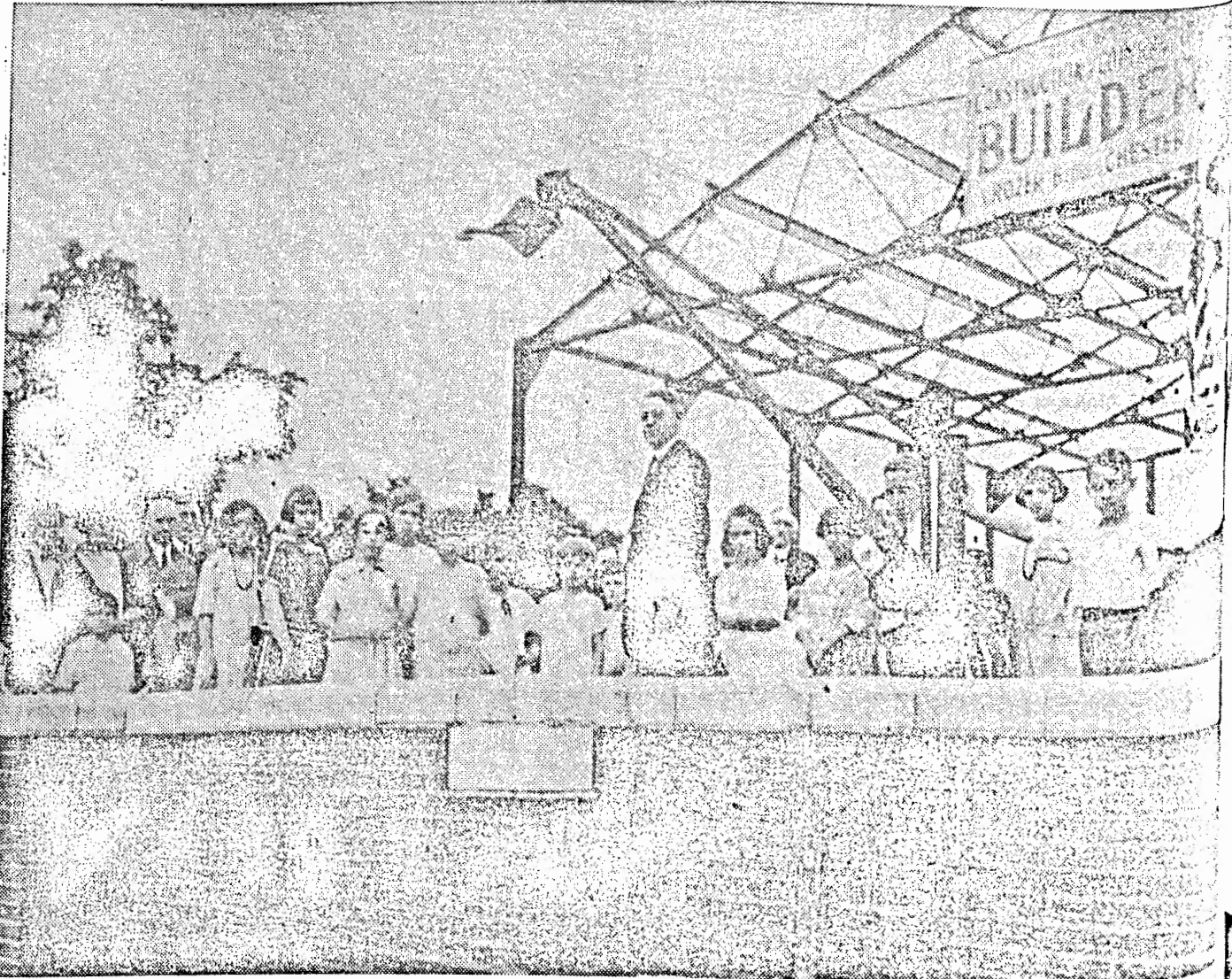
THE LARKIN HOUSE—An artist's conception of the old Larkin House which stood on the southeast corner of Broad (9th) and Madison streets. When St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church moved up-town from its historic site on 3d street, the building was torn down to make way for the church structure in 1904.



WILD WEST SHOW IN TOWN—In the days when Chester had a circus grounds on Bunting, bounded by 7th street, Edmont avenue and Chester River, scenes like the one above were common. "wild west" show had just moved in when this picture was taken, looking northeast toward Eighth Welsh streets.



CHESTER CITY OFFICIALS AROUND 1900 at a dinner in the Idlewild Hotel, Essington, following a reorganization of city council. Bottom Row: Frank Harrison, city clerk; Samuel Turner, former mayor; Bonsall Ladomus, Ed Dickinson, who built the odd wall on E. 24th street near Wetherill School; Dave Johnson, Charles Melville, Matt Hatton, Jeff Cole, superintendent of the old Solid Steel Works at 5th and Broomall; unidentified man; Mr. Kepner, James Kelly, controller, and Archie Cochrane, solicitor. Second Row: Ellis Mc-Clenahan, councilman; Walter Woods, unidentified man; Mr. Deakayne, Ches Williams, John Feeley, Harry Honan, Ed Oliver, Zack Bartleson, Policeman Ned Farmer; Bill Kelly, druggist; Dave McClure, Bill Powell, John Fenton, unidentified man, and Thomas Hudson. Up Stairway, from left: George Armstrong, Elwood Pierce, Times reporter; Albert R. Granger, Chief Sam Pennington; Howard Ives, James R. Bagshaw, unidentified man; Mr. Woodrow, Bob Watson, Bill Leary, Tom Crow, Charles Ross, Bill Dempster, William Mack, unidentified man; Alderman Bob Smith, two unidentified men; Charles Mould, Ben Geare and Eddie Melville.



SMEDLEY CORNERSTONE LAYING—This picture was taken in 1923 when the cornerstone for Smedley Junior High School at 17th and Upland streets, the city's first junior high school, was laid. Mayor William T. Ramsey. Adults standing at the left of the picture include Samuel Ashton, school director; Dr. Samuel Miller, assistant superintendent of schools, and George Mitchell, president of the school board. Standing among the school children in the center of the picture is school board.

With 102 YEARS in Chester IMSCHWEILER is ...

A MONUMENT TO LIVING

Ray F. Imschweiler is more than a dependable NAME in Chester. It is a living, enduring institution of Service ... with a distinguished history 102 years old.

Just as the Chester Times — as an institution — has survived its founders to grow in an air of confidence, so also has the firm of Ray F. Imschweiler grown in a similar atmosphere — created out of the gratitude of those this firm has served.

That confidence began to take root in 1849 when Nathaniel W. Fairlamb formed the company which today stands as a monument to the collective efforts of his successors.

The keynote of our profession is quiet dignity, an atmosphere which is designed to honor you in your bereavement rather than to add to its weight.

Our two chapels, softly decorated, are places for prayerful solace. Attendants are there to assist you in the laboring details during a time of great emotional stress.

OUR FEES ARE SCALED TO SUIT YOUR MEANS

2 CHAPELS

PLENTY OF AVAILABLE
PARKING SPACE

The only Funeral Service in this city that provides ALL of the following features:

2 LICENSED FUNERAL DIRECTORS

- RAY F. IMSCHWEILER
- GEORGE BROWER

AMPLE OFF-THE-STREET
PARKING SPACE

ALL CADILLAC EQUIPMENT

CONVENIENCE TO ALL BUS LINES

LARGE SHOWROOM

with complete line of merchandise priced
to meet every budget



MEMBER OF
"NATIONAL
SELECTED
MORTICIANS"

This membership is by invitation only
—and is extended to but one Mortician in each community.

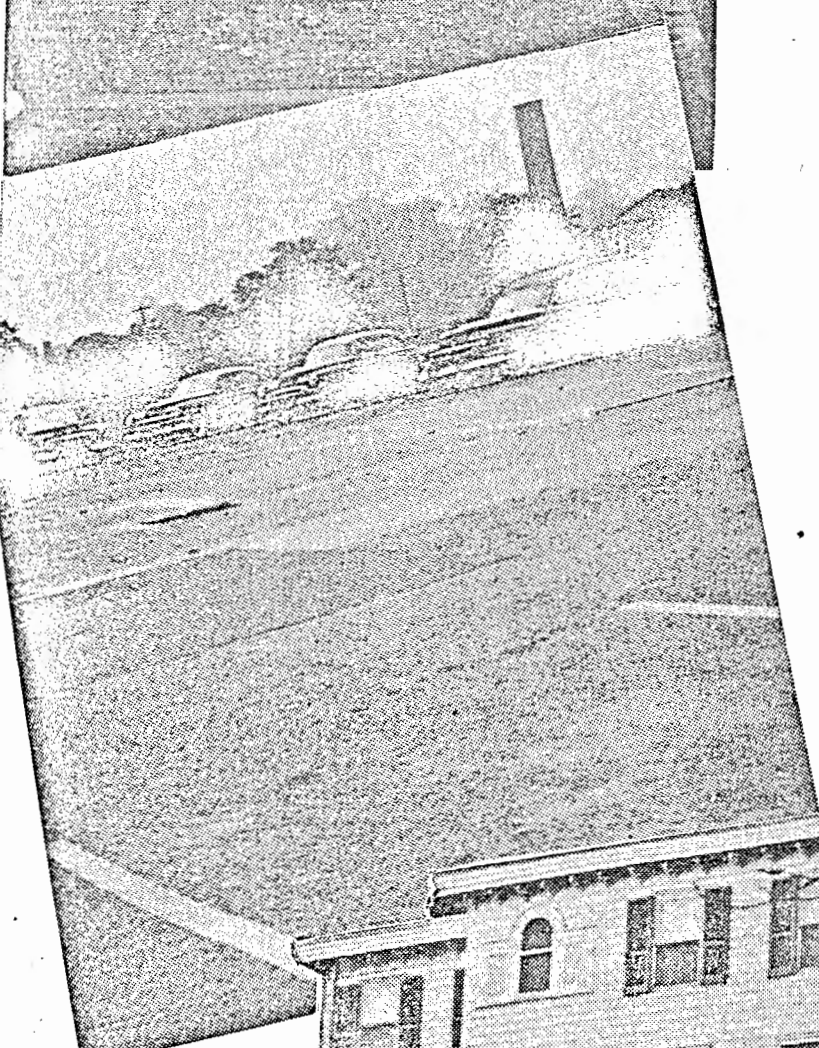
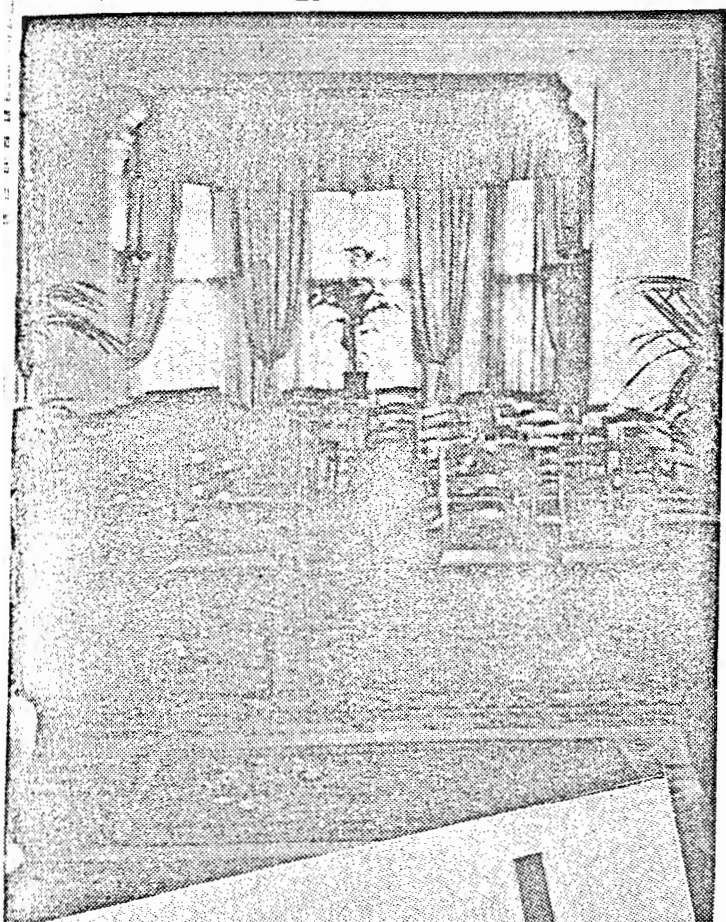
*Felicitations to the Chester Times
On Its 75th Birthday Celebration!*

RAY F. IMSCHWEILER

FUNERAL DIRECTOR

1600 EDMONT AVE.

PHONE CHESTER 2-3314



Old Edgmont Av. Business Men's Group Had Reputation for Getting Things Done

A live-wire, persistent organization that got things done was the reputation the Edgmont Avenue Business Men's Association earned for itself.

In existence from 1910 until it was broken up during World War I years, the association took into membership all business men along Edgmont avenue from 6th street to 12th and on Sprout, Welsh and 7th streets.

The first meeting was held May 11, 1910, and the officers elected were: James R. Bagshaw, president; Edward Creighton, vice-president; Isaac A. Hiorth, secretary, and Frank Schmidt, treasurer. The purpose of the group was to work for better conditions on the streets.

Got Streets Sprinkled

In its first year, the association was successful in getting the traction company to run a sprinkler up and down the streets to keep down the dust raised by the trolleys.

In those days, every store had a wooden or galvanized iron awning over its front. It took the association about five years of working with the merchants, but finally all the awnings and poles were removed.

Another cause bothering the merchants was the network of poles and wires along the business streets, from the trolleys, electric lights and telephones. There were four poles alone on the corner of 9th and Edgmont avenue, and 12 poles in the short block from 9th to 8th streets on Edgmont, Hiorth remembers.

This was another long term project that resulted in Bell Telephone Company's placing its wires underground on Edgmont avenue and Market street.

Edgmont Av. Repaved

The big job started by the association in 1910 was to get Edgmont avenue repaved. The goal was reached about 1915.

The street then was paved with rough Belgian blocks, and the business men wanted Edgmont avenue repaved from 6th to 12th streets. The group held several meetings with city council but didn't get very far.

At one meeting, the association proposed that if the property owners along the avenue paid one-third of the cost, the trolley company and city agree to pay one-third each.

Then the troubles began.

Signatures Needed

First the association appointed a committee to get the signatures of all the property owners along the avenue. This was completed with the exception of the Friends burying ground above 6th street and the property at the corner of 6th and Edgmont. On the latter score, it was agreed to divide the cost between the rest of the property owners from 6th to 9th streets.

On the burying ground, Hiorth conferred with representatives of the Friends and arrangements for payment were made through George Booth.



EDGMONT AVENUE BUSINESS MEN'S ASSOCIATION—This vigorous and campaigning organization was founded in May 1910 and existed until World War I. This picture was taken up Edgmont avenue from 6th street and shows a welcome for a firemen's parade prepared by the association in the days of its greatest activity. The wires forming a web over the street and the awnings in front of most of the stores, shown above, were removed after persistent campaigning by the association.

The city agreed to its share, and that left just the traction company. It took over a year to get them in line, but finally agreement was reached. Among those on the committee headed by Hiorth were James Bagshaw, John McCain, Andrew Palmer and William Chew.

The Edgmont avenue group would meet at times with the Market Street Business Men's Association and the 3d Street BMA and worked with the Board of Trade. Broken up during World War I, the association's members helped form the Chester Business Men's Association.

Got the Mayor in Trouble

In those early 1900s when it became warm in the spring, Edgmont avenue was very dirty. There was much dust raised by the trolleys, and the few automobiles ran through the puddles in the street and splashed the store windows.

One day, Hiorth recalls, five or six of the merchants decided to take action about the situation and sent for Mayor William Ward. He met with them in the office of Hiorth's confectionery and ice cream store at 818 Edgmont av.

The merchants told the mayor they wanted to have the street flushed. He promised it would be. The next day, the street was washed from 9th and Crosby

streets down Edgmont avenue to 6th street.

Hiorth remembers that at the next regular meeting council passed a resolution that no one was authorized to water flush the streets except on order of council.

Railroad 'Firsts' Around Year 1876

Railroad travel in 1876 lacked many of the comforts taken for granted today.

Railroads were still fairly primitive in those days. There were only some 90,000 miles of tracks in the United States, as against some 400,000 miles today.

The following railroad "firsts" appeared about the time the Chester Times was established or afterwards:

Automatic couplers between coaches, 1887.

Gas lighting in 1875 and electric lighting in 1887. Oil lamps were used before.

Parlor cars, 1875.

There wasn't such a thing as standard time until noon, Nov. 18, 1883. Before that there were more than 50 different "times" in the United States.

Old Timester



MRS. RAZELL E. JAMES, 547 E. 13th st., who was born in Chester's old South Ward on Nov. 11, 1864. Her late husband was the son of Levi Garrett James, founder of James Storage Co., in 1871. Mrs. James' daughter, Mrs. Frank Hutton, wife of Chester's assistant city engineer, is carrying on the business. Mrs. James has been a member of the New Century Club for a half century.

William Penn Made 'Second' Landing in '32

William Penn, who first set foot in Chester on Oct. 28, 1682, made a return visit 250 years later—Oct. 28, 1932—in the Penn Landing Commemorative pageant held in Deshong Park. More than 15,000 residents and school children were on hand for the program.

Indians stalked about the shore of the Chester River, known in the days of Penn as the Mocoponaca Creek, in the vicinity of the Great Rock, located along the shore near Deshong Drive. The shore was dotted with gay colored Indian teepees and a signal fire stood ready upon the rock.

There was beating of tom toms by the Indians, who were impersonated by members of the Lamokin and Mocoponaca Councils of the Degree of Pocahontas, and the Tuscarora, Mocoponaca, Lamokin and Wawasset tribes of the Improved Order of Red Men, who were clad in gay Indian dress with faces colored with weird war paints.

Signal Fire Lighted

The drums called the attention of all members of the Indian village and all the settlers to a bend in the river, some distance away, where a boat was approaching. As the settlers and Indians crowded to the banks, the signal fire was lighted by one of the Indians.

Penn's boat, rowed by four Colonial sailors, was followed by a flotilla of canoes occupied by Indians, who were impersonated by boy scouts and members of the Red Men.

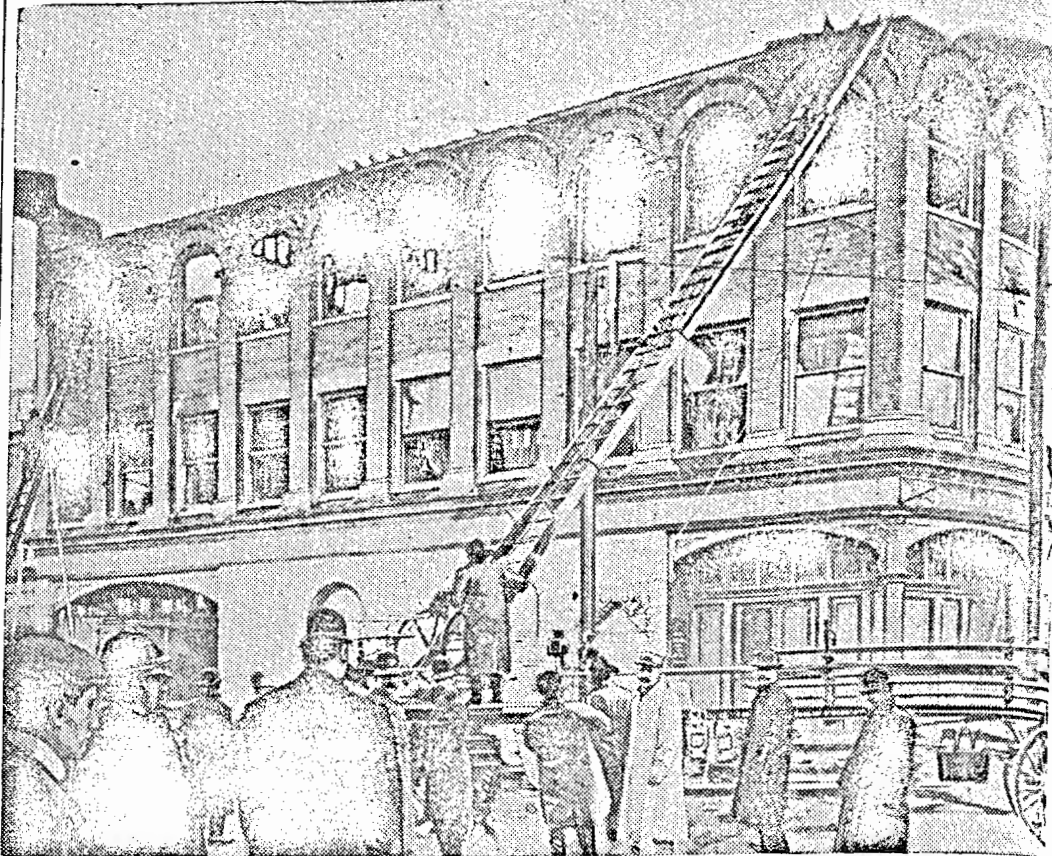
As the boat bearing William Penn, who was impersonated by George W. Pedlow, principal of Chester High School, grated on the shore, a group of settlers rushed forward and assisted Penn from the boat to the top of the bank near the rock.

Upon his arrival on the shore, Penn was surrounded by groups of Indians and settlers, who showed their great pleasure at his arrival—the settlers with words of welcome and handclaps, the Indians with whoops and dances and offers to smoke the great peace pipes which were brought forward.

Penn Welcomed

Markham, impersonated by Crosby M. Black, who is a direct descendant of a Colonial family, welcomed Penn to his new possession and spoke the well wishes of all the settlers, who included impersonators of Dutch, Swedish and Quaker people, who were garbed in their proper historic costumes.

The Indians, who numbered 150 braves with their squaws and papooses, pressed close to the new Colonial governor. Their chief, Naaman, who was impersonated by Harry Mills, a deputy grand sashem of the Improved Order of Red Men, of Pennsylvania District No. 1, offered a pipe of peace to William Penn, after he had conversed with Penn, through an interpreter, Israel Helm, a Swedish settler,



ARCADE HOTEL FIRE—When the Arcade Hotel on the northwest corner of 6th street and Edgmont avenue was blackened by fire in 1907, many members of the stock theatrical company of the old State Theatre had to find another place to live. This building, which is still standing today, was the scene of the tragedy the night it burned. One occupant jumped from the top floor during the blaze and killed himself on the sidewalk.

who was impersonated by David Berlant.

In welcoming Penn, the chief stretched out his arms and indicated all the surrounding country in a sweeping gesture, telling the governor it was for him.

A parchment scroll was brought forth and with an ancient quill pen, Penn's impersonator placed a signature upon the paper with all the Indians and settlers as witnesses to his treaty with the chief.

Tribal Dance

Following the signing of the treaty, the Indians went into one of their tribal dances in the background of the village, where Deshong drive had been strewn with autumn leaves. Following the close of the treaty ceremony, the parade was formed on the drive.

Those who took the parts of the settlers were: Edmond Cantwell, high sheriff, Harvey Jester; John Test, a Colonial merchant, Alfred Barraclough; James Sandelands, an innkeeper, Herman Kotzen; Caleb Pusey, plantation owner, George Siler; Robert Wade, Quaker, J. Kosmena; Lydia Wade, Sarah Holcroft; John Simcock, plantation owner, William Mason; Laurence Carolus, Swedish minister of the gospel, Clifford Fleming; Swedish plantation owners, Neales Laersen, John Thomas, and Neales Mattson, Nicholas Varlan.

Jordan Kyn, original owner of all the land that now comprises Chester, Paul Skillman; Frau Jordan Kyn, Sigrun Bassoe; Quaker settlers portrayed by members of the local association of Friends, ceremonies.

Isaac Wetherill, Mrs. Edith Wetherill, Miss Kathryn M. Stevenson, Mary E. Hinkson, Newlin P. Palmer, Hanna Webster, Dr. George C. Webster and Mrs. Newton Brittain.

The settlers were in charge of State Representative Edward Nottingham, who was in a Swedish settler's costume with white wig. Crowd of 2000

A crowd of more than 2000 had assembled at Front and Penn streets when the participants in the park pageant arrived. The speakers and guests of honor were seated on a large platform erected on the site of the Essex House.

The exercises were under the supervision of the Pennsylvania State Historical Commission and the Delaware County Historical Society, members of these groups unveiling a tablet at the Essex House and one at the First Assembly House on Edgmont avenue. The principal address was made by Dr. James N. Rule, state superintendent of public instruction and chairman of the Pennsylvania State Historical Commission.

Dr. Rule laid stress on the manner in which Penn recognized the Swedes, who had been residents of the district 38 years before his coming, by offering them civil rights. He also emphasized the provisions made by Penn for the education of children in his new settlement.

Dr. Rule was introduced by Clarence W. Brazier, president of the Delaware County Historical Society, who served as master of ceremonies.

Welcomed by Mayor

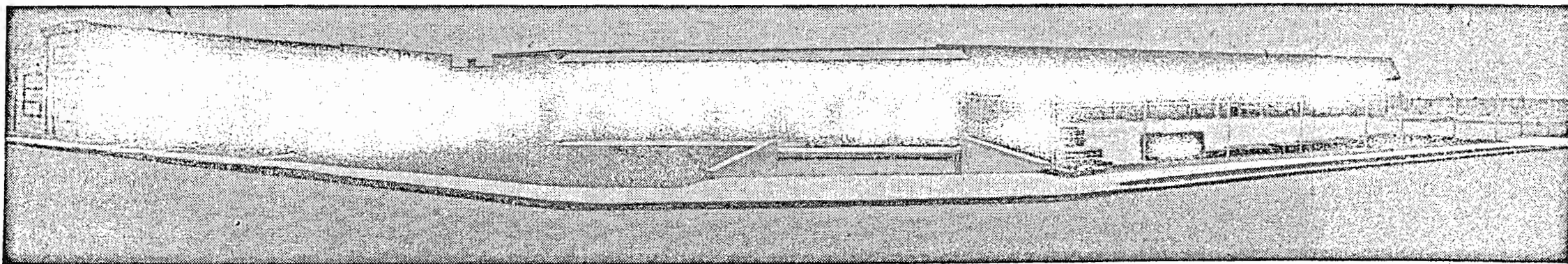
Mayor William Ward Jr. was introduced and welcomed the guests and members of the historical societies. He was accompanied to the exercises by Councilmen William M. Powell, Walter H. Cook Meyers, George Vaux, Alfred L. Hawkins and Harry Sprogel, all of whom drank the life of Penn.

Prior to the Penn street exercises and following the pageant in Deshong Park, a street parade was staged through the section of the city. The march was headed by a platoon of city police, under command of Captain John Vance and Captain Carl Busher.

Others in the procession were city officials, headed by Mayor Ward, Chester High School and members of the various organizations of Red Men in the city.

Among the invited guests were Delaware County Historical Society—Clarence W. Brazier, president; Charles Palmer, Secretary; Henry W. Jones, treasurer; Frank G. Lewis, curator; Charles F. Baker, James C. Baker, Elsie M. Jones, Caroline M. Jones and Frank C. Watson.

Pennsylvania Historical Commission—James N. Rule, chairman; Mrs. Frank B. Black, vice-president; Frances Donahoe, second vice-president; Albert Myers, secretary; Roy Pier Charles Henry Moon and E. Shenk, executive secretary.



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CHESTER BRANCH—SECOND & BROOMALL STREETS

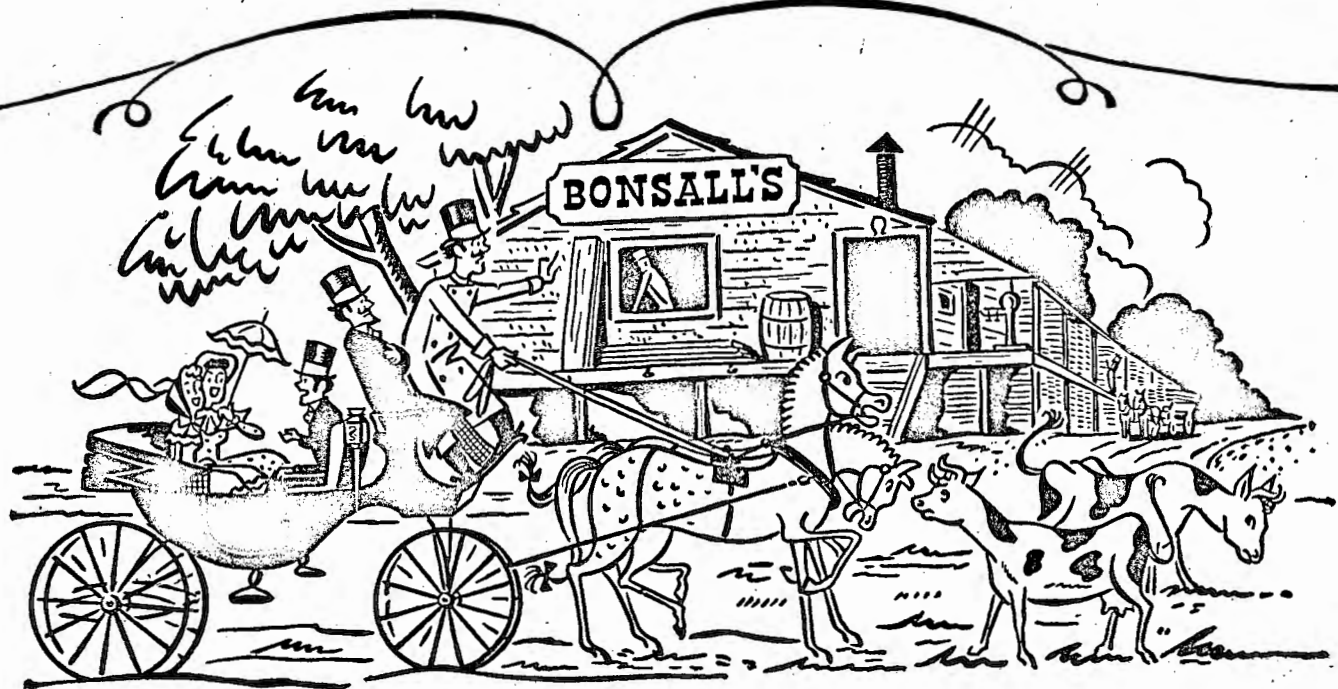
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Long, long ago we learned to like this type of customer and cater to him. The little order that was his big concern of the moment became our big concern EVERY DAY of the year. Today, this so-called "Little Fellow's" orders make up a BIG day's work—requiring a big stock, a big variety, and a big yard to meet such a broad demand!

Years ago we learned, too, that the Selective Buyer, while particular and exacting, is also most appreciative of better quality and helpful service. And it is upon this appreciation, this expanding customer confidence, that Bonsall business has developed — from small beginnings to a scope that now is gigantic in its helpfulness to Home-makers. Thus, on this 26th Anniversary of our own, we are happy to thank all those whose patronage has made possible Bonsall's present position as one of Delaware County's LEADING Lumber Yards!



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**CONGRATULATIONS TO THE CHESTER TIMES ON ITS 75th ANNIVERSARY. THIS
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Board of Commissioners and Local Courts Responsible For Governmental Direction in All Delaware County

A granite rectangle 372 feet long and 145 feet wide is the physical embodiment of the government unit which affects the lives of the almost half-million persons who live in Delaware County.

Located in the center of the county—at Media—the courthouse with its three stories of marble-faced corridors, stylized court-rooms and well-equipped offices is the housing of an operation which has its roots in English tradition.

Media had been the county seat for 28 years when the Times was founded and the county population numbered 56,000.

Pattern Was Set

Seventy-five years ago, the pattern of county government was already fairly well set. Mutations of functions and development in varying directions through the years has brought the county some changes—but basically the character of the county has not changed.

In general, governmental direction in the county comes from two sources: The county commissioners and the county courts.

Through the years the functions of the county government have been shifted back and forth within this framework and although county government has been a constantly expanding process, it remains what it was when it was first created—an agent of the state.

It has no inherent right of self-rule. Its limits are set by state legislation. The expansion of county authority into education, public assistance, health and welfare fields is only with the blessing of the state. In all of these allocations of authority, the county is still only acting as state's agent.

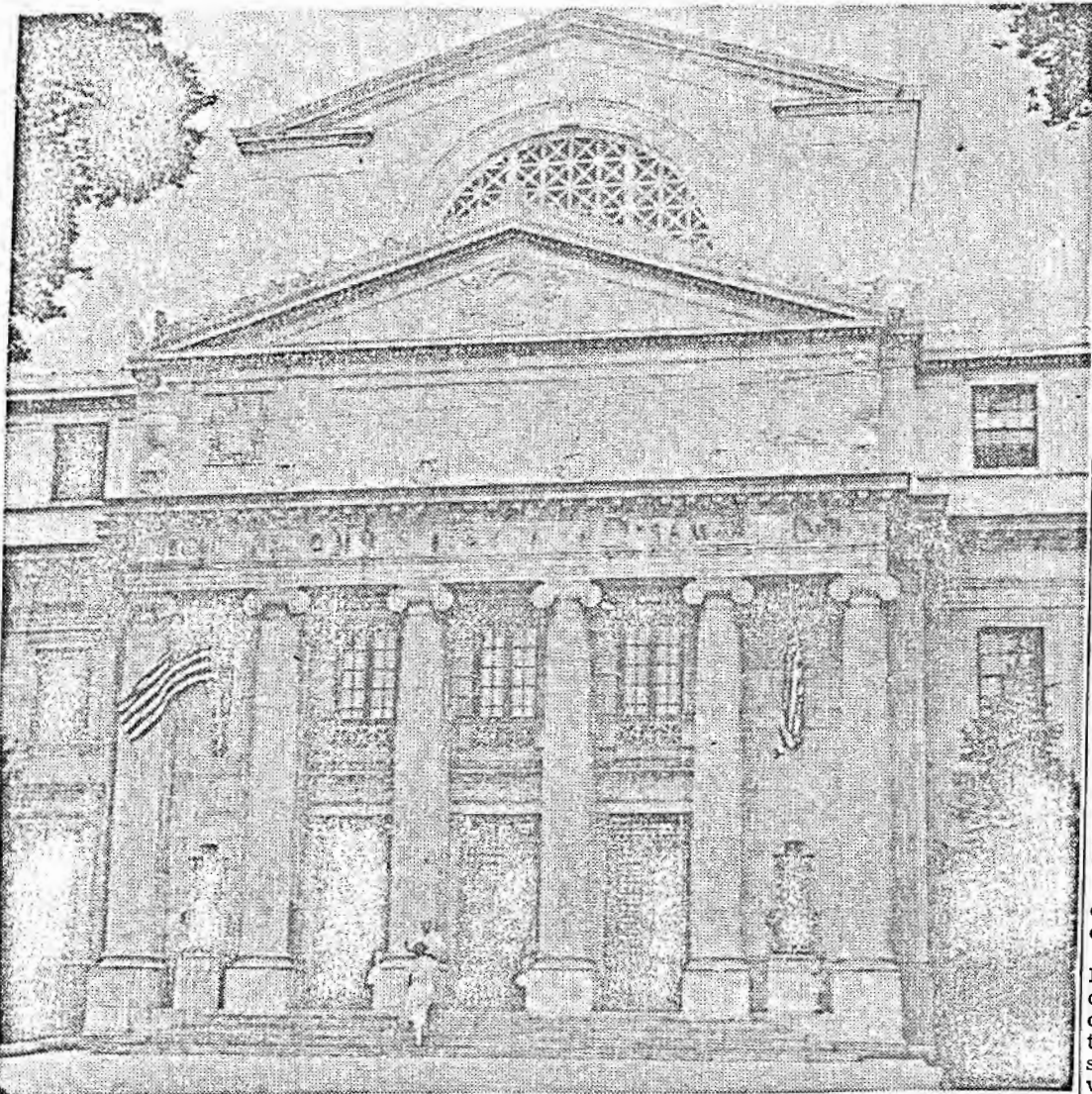
Gains Importance

But the average citizen, who is not concerned with the hierarchy of power, has learned that as a functioning unit, the county is gaining importance. The early English settlers in Pennsylvania carried over their English tradition of local government on which to lay the foundation of the present county government.

Pennsylvania was divided geographically into counties in 1682 and the county character as a "judicial organism, a unit of general civil administration and a fiscal body," was set.

Today the county commissioners run a three-million-dollar business. Through their appointive and supervisory powers they control most of the administrative functions of the county.

The same three men who are the board of commissioners constitute the board of elections, registration commission and county institution district. In recent years they have added two functions—the appointment of the civil defense director and the naming of



Times Staff Photo

Delaware County Courthouse at Media

a county planning commission and redevelopment commission.

Appointive Powers

They appoint two members of the five-member prison board. They appoint the mosquito extermination commission and the sealers of weights and measures. They are part of the salary board (having one vote) along with the county controller and the head of the department.

They appoint the county engineer and his staff, the maintenance staff for county buildings, director of the veteran administration, bureau of elections, chief clerk and staff of the registration commission and other offices.

The assessment of real and personal property is under their direction, through the board for the assessment and revision of taxes (a three-member board which the commissioners appoint). The

county became the sole assessing authority in 1780.

The collection of taxes is in the hands of the local tax collectors, who are required to give bond to the county with sureties approved by the county commissioners.

Can Build Jails

County commissioners are authorized to construct county jails (the supervision of the building is by the commissioners but personnel and administration come under the county court). In the last 25 years enabling legislation has been passed giving the county commissioners power to provide reasonable facilities for the health and welfare of the citizens of the county.

They are given power to build and maintain hospitals for tuberculosis and contagious diseases, sewage disposal plants, parks and recreation centers and county libraries. So far the county has availed itself only of providing parks and recreation areas. It has, however, contributed funds toward the maintenance of isolation units in hospitals. They spend some \$15,000 a year for these.

Fiscal problems have come a long way since 1682 when the objects for which county taxes were raised were: "For the support of the poor, building of prisons or repairing them, paying the salary of members belonging to the assembly, paying for Wolf's Heads, expense of judges, with many other necessary charges."

At that time the county judges with the grand jury estimated the general county expenses. In 1724 this was changed. The county court was relieved of its task of making up the budget and the duty fell to the newly-created board of county commissioners.

Estimates Submitted

Months before they adopt a budget, the commissioners consult with department heads who submit their individual department budgetary needs and figure out what it will cost to run the county for the current year. At the same time they, with the county controller, figure out what the income will be for the year and determine what rate will be necessary to keep the books balanced.

This year, for example, the county is being operated on a \$3,172,554.11 budget. The county expects to receive \$3,180,846.23 in taxes during the year on the basis of six mills on a four hundred million dollar real estate assessment.

New to the budget this year are \$35,000 appropriations each to civil defense and to county planning. For general government (administrative) the county estimates it is spending \$1,196,751.84. For general government (judicial) the county is spending \$629,687.50, with

an additional \$625,800 for corrections.

Sheriff's Office

One of the county offices, whose functions have dwindled with the years, is the sheriff's office. At one time the sheriff was one of the most important officials in the shire in England who was responsible for revenues, military affairs, police, jails, courts, the execution of writs and court orders and the administration of legal processes of all kinds.

Now the sheriff and his deputies are chiefly concerned with the serving of writs and, occasionally, are used to keep order in the county during riots or violent strikes.

Since 1838 sheriffs have been elected by popular vote. Before that time they were appointed by the governor.

In the first floor of the courthouse there is an office which keeps pace with the building growth of Delaware County. It's the recorder of deeds office in which titles to properties in the county are recorded. At the time the county was established, the office of recorder of deeds was combined with the offices of register of wills, clerk of orphans' court, clerk of court of quarter sessions and oyer and terminer and prothonotary.

Offices Separated

The Act of 1860 separated the offices of recorder of deeds and register of wills from the other offices and in 1873 the recorder of deeds became a separate office.

The prothonotary has been a separate office since 1921 and it's the arm of the civil court. Among the important records kept by the prothonotary are official records of the court in trial without a jury, of judgments, written decisions of divorces, tax liens, proceedings in lunacy and habitual drunkards matters, records of partnerships, naturalization proceedings and other matters.

The twin of the prothonotary is the clerk of court of quarter session and oyer and terminer. This office became a separate one in 1921, having previously been part of the prothonotary and before that a combination of clerk of orphans' court, register of wills, recorder of deeds, prothonotary and clerk of court of quarter sessions and oyer and terminer. Primarily the clerk is the clerk of criminal courts. Minutes of the court, oaths of tipstaves, constables' and tax collectors bonds are all filed with the clerk of courts.

Many Records Kept

Applications for detective licenses, bonds for peddlers petitions for parole, appeals from summary convictions, indictments in criminal cases, transcripts of cases and appointment of election officers are

Washington Feted Here On Way to Inauguration

George Washington was feted in Chester on April 20, 1789, while en route to New York for his inauguration as the first president of the United States.

Dr. William Martin, then burgess of the borough of Chester, delivered the address of welcome at a reception for Washington upon his arrival in the town at 7 o'clock in the morning. The affair was held at the Washington House.

Washington's inauguration at New York followed 10 days later on April 30.

all recorded in the clerk of courts office.

The issuance of marriage licenses and the recording of wills are the dual functions of the register of wills' office which is combined with the office of the clerk of orphans' court.

The register's office was provided for under the constitution of 1776. The office was made elective in 1838.

The orphans' court records include minutes of orphans' court, gr 'ians' bond book, inheritance tax information, and other records pertinent to the office.

Coroner's Office

The coroner's office is another one that through the years has diminished in authority and duties.

A carryover from 12th century England, the coroner derived his duties as a special agent of the crown. He was to protect the interests of the king in cases of suicide, deaths of felons, shipwreck, treasure trove and the wrongful taking of royal game and fish.

Now the coroner's chief function is inquiring into accidental or unexplained deaths. To do this he uses a coroner's jury and conducts an inquest. Medical testimony and witnesses are produced to determine who or what is responsible for the death. Actually it is a perfunctory duty which has a minor role in the whole process of investigating criminal deaths.

Although the coroner himself is not necessarily an undertaker, his eight deputies are. When persons die violently or mysteriously or lacking medical attention immediately before their death, the coroner must step in and issue a certificate of death before a burial permit can be obtained.

District Attorney

The chief agent who investigates crime in the county is the district attorney. He may bring action against criminals, put them under arrest, prepare evidence, take statements, make up indictments to be submitted to the grand jury and try the defendants in court.

He supervises a staff of assistant district attorneys, a staff of county detectives and the county's police radio.

A relatively new office is that of the county controller. Delaware County has had a controller only

since 1913. Before that three auditors were charged with the task of auditing the county's accounts. It's still the most important function of this office. The controller must audit and check all county bills and accounts. Another annual function is the preparation of a county budget, along with county commissioners and department heads.

The treasurer's office goes deep into the roots of county history, being established in 1700. Not until 1841 did an act of the general assembly provide for the election of a treasurer. From 1780 to 1841 the county commissioners appointed the treasurer and before that the commissioners and assessors together designated the chief fiscal officer of the county.

From dog licenses to delinquent taxes, the treasurer's duties are of a dual nature as collection agent for the county and the state. As cashier of county funds, the treasurer is required to receive all money which comes into the county and keep the county's books. The treasurer keeps separate records of delinquent school and municipal taxes received and distributes to the various treasurers of each district the money due each month.

Daily reports are made by the treasurer to the county controller and the treasurer's accounts may be inspected and audited from time to time by the controller.

As the county's population continues to grow, the administration of it becomes a bigger job—and it takes more room. Offices have expanded and new offices have been created, so that now the county has almost grown out of its big marble and granite courthouse, and plans are already under way for a courthouse annex.

What Chester Makes...

South Chester Tube

... Makes Chester

Delaware County Commissioners



JOHN H. DOHERTY



FRED F. DUKE



ALBERT J. CRAWFORD

Piasecki Plant Busy On Federal Contracts

From a small group of five engineers in 1940, Piasecki Helicopter Corp. has grown to approximately 3000 employees today — one of the fastest growing industries in the county.

The company is in Springfield Township on the edge of Morton. At first it was called the P-V Engineering Forum, and changed to the present name in 1946.

The initial plant of 70,000 square feet was opened with 400 employees. Expanding now, the Morton plant will have more than 400,000 square feet by next year. Three other plants are located at Philadelphia International Airport, Lester and Eddystone.

The plant is turning out copters for all branches of the armed services. It is a pioneer in the transport helicopter field and a leader in the industry.

Frank N. Piasecki, founder, is

First Illuminating Gas Used in 1853

It is believed that gas was used for illuminating purposes in Delaware County for the first time on Dec. 28, 1853.

Gas manufactured at a private works on the estate was used to light the mansion of Christopher Fallon on Garrettford road, Upper Darby, on that date.

From Times, Aug. 22, 1901

The indications were for a time that there would be no series of games between the Chester and Athletics teams. Everything is now arranged. A meeting was held yesterday afternoon between President Weiland, of the Athletic club and William M. Powell and A. V. Lees of the Chester Club in the room at the Penn Club on 5th street and the agreement was read as laid out for a series of five games to be played on Saturdays. The rates of admission were to be 25 and 35 cents.

chairman of the board while C. E. Miller is president.

The company at present has a backlog of military orders worth more than \$100,000,000 and is building different types of "flying windows" for the navy, army and air force.

Presently, Piasecki is building what will be the world's largest copter, the XH-16. Developed for the air force, it will contain a detachable pack that will greatly increase its utility, the pack being adapted for use as a field hospital, communications center or staff headquarters, besides being a "flying tank".

The company expects to be about 4000 on its payroll by the end of 1952, and has been adding the rate of 200 to 300 new persons each month.

Old Timester



MRS. SARA T. GRIFFIN, 211 7th st., who has lived in Chester since her birth on Dec. 1873. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Cullin and has four children and 14 grandchildren.

Congratulations

to the

CHESTER TIMES

on its

75th ANNIVERSARY

And To

Chester and Marcus Hook

on their

250th Anniversary

BLUE LINE

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The Store That Gives You The



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703 Edgmont Ave., Chester, Pa.

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Old Timester



HERMAN DICKERSON, 300 E. 22d st., who was born Feb. 26, 1874, in Chester and has lived here ever since. He is only surviving charter member of Chester Firemen's Relief Association. Dickerson had held every office in the Good Will Fire Co. except treasurer and chief. His son and grandson also are members of Good Will, the son, Herman, being one of the drivers. He formerly operated the Dickerson Paving Co., established by his father, a former councilman.

ANCHORED TO A SOUND PAST

Congratulations

To The Entire

CHESTER TIMES FAMILY

BALDIT
ANCHOR, CHAIN & FORGE DIVISION

CHESTER, PA.



PIONEERS IN LARGE STEEL CASTINGS

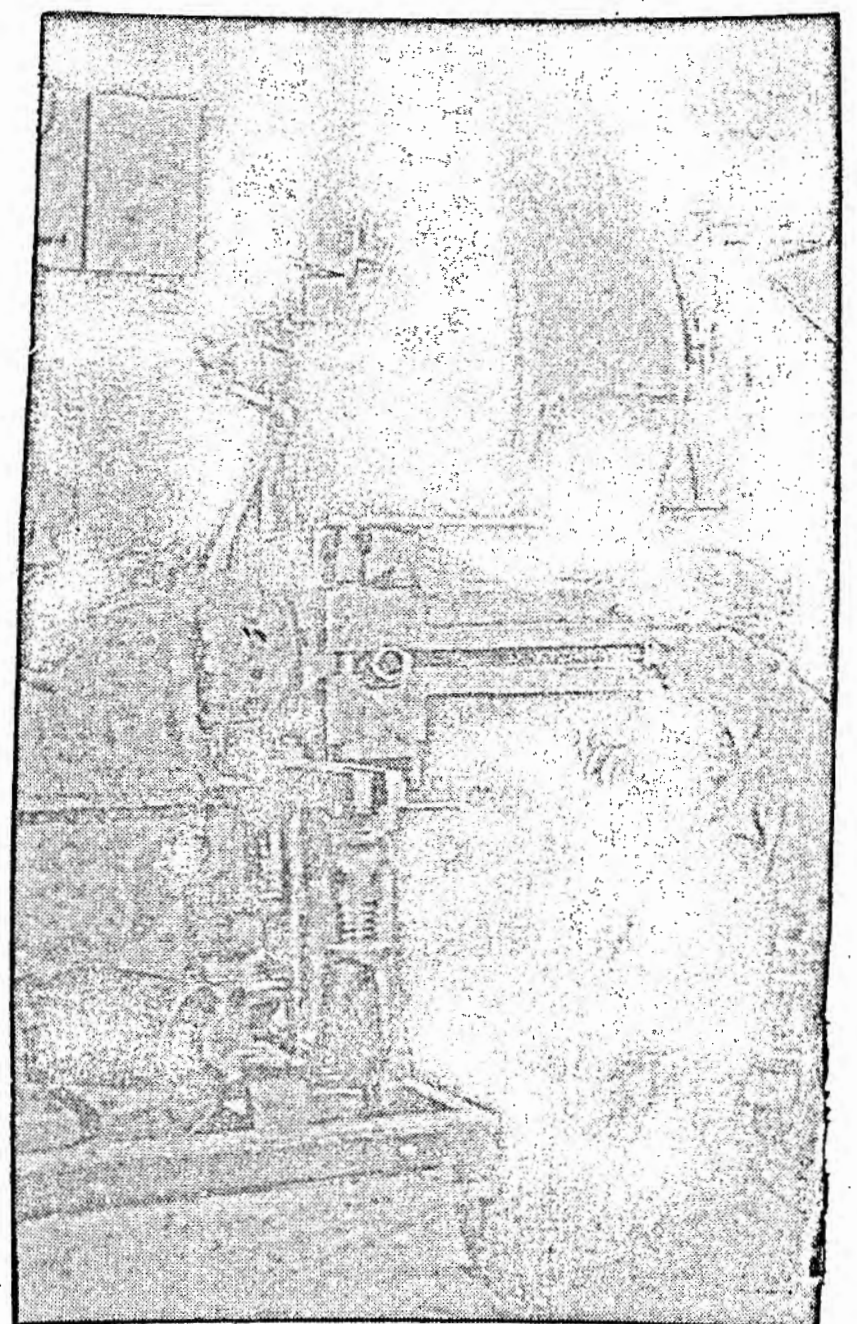
General Steel Castings Corporation was established in 1929 to fill the need in America and foreign countries for quality cast steel devices especially designed to meet the rugged requirements of railroad equipment.

The corporation's Eddystone plant covers 112 acres along the Industrial Highway, just one mile east of Chester. This plant was built in 1930 and after a few months of production it was employing approximately 1500 people. Today there are over 2000 workers: 800 from Chester, 750 from Delaware County, about 450 from Philadelphia, and 25 from out of state.

General Steel is a pioneer in the development of one-piece cast steel railroad devices and furnishes specially de-

signed "Commonwealth" trucks for railroad passenger cars and all types of deisel, steam and electric locomotives.

In addition, General Steel produces large intricate alloy steel castings for steam turbines built by Westinghouse and General Electric Company. General Steel also makes castings for Hydraulic Turbines and generators for use at Grand Coulee, Boulder Dam and similar installations. The company also produces parts for large power shovels, rubber and sugar machinery, extrusion presses, dredging equipment, ships and other products. General Steel specializes in large castings, and can cast from 1000 pounds to 300,000 pounds pouring weight.



*The General Steel Castings Corporation and its
employees extend Hearty Congratulations
to the Chester Times on its
75th Anniversary*

GENERAL STEEL CASTINGS CORPORATION
EDDYSTONE, PENNA.

Wreck of S. M. Felton Recalls River Racing

Steamboat racing from Philadelphia to Chester and Wilmington was quite the thing late in the last century, and for the following description which includes the destruction of the steamer Samuel M. Felton we are indebted to "Tidals of the Old South Ward," by John E. McDonough, one of the county's best known judges. This is taken from the second edition of Judge McDonough's book, which was printed by the Chester Times in 1932.

One of the most amusing books written by an American is Max Adler's "Out of the Hurly Burly." From out of the riot of humor with which that book fairly teems, we learn the interesting fact that steamboat transportation from Salem and New Castle to Philadelphia preceded 1860. Captain B. F. Miller, for many years a river captain, and an attaché of the Lazaretto during the tragic epidemic of yellow fever, later oil inspector of Delaware County, used to tell of sporadic trips from Philadelphia to Chester and New Castle before that time.

Boats Were Slow

This transportation was unsatisfactory for passenger service because it started from Philadelphia in the morning and returned to that city in the early evening. The boats were slow, and only those desiring to spend the night in the big city would prefer them to the railroad facilities which, while not cheap, afforded frequent and convenient transportation. As soon as any of these pioneers of steamboat travel acquired a vogue sufficiently large to affect the railroad traffic, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company would introduce opposition, swifter, heavier, more modern, swifter, cheaper, and more sumptuous, in the service of the palatial Samuel M. Felton, under which the local enterprise would crumble and drift away.

In 1881, however, there appeared upon the river a new factor in river travel. Unlike the other river boats, the Jersey Blue, the Major Reynolds, the Mary Morgan, Thomas Clyde, John A. Warner, Republic, and later the Columbia, the newcomer was not a side-wheeler. She was the pioneer of screw propulsion—the Wilmington—a swift, narrow beam steamer.

Two-Hour Run

She could make the run against the tide from Wilmington, Delaware, to Philadelphia in less than two hours and find sufficient time to make a stop at Chester. The fare on the railroad was fifty-four

cents round trip; that on the boat was twenty-five, and in pleasant weather the trip on the boat was not only a refreshing experience but landed the traveler in a part of Philadelphia which at that time was convenient to all shopping and whereas the train landed passengers down at Broad and Prime streets.

At first the Wilmington did not venture out in the winter time, but the experiment was so promising that after a year another ship made its appearance, the Brandywine—starting in opposite directions these two boats established a schedule frequent, convenient and cheap.

In this situation the railroad company again confronted the boat company with competition in kind, and very soon the Samuel M. Felton made its reappearance on the river. A rate war immediately ensued, and in 1885 transportation on the river was as cheap as it has ever been before or since.

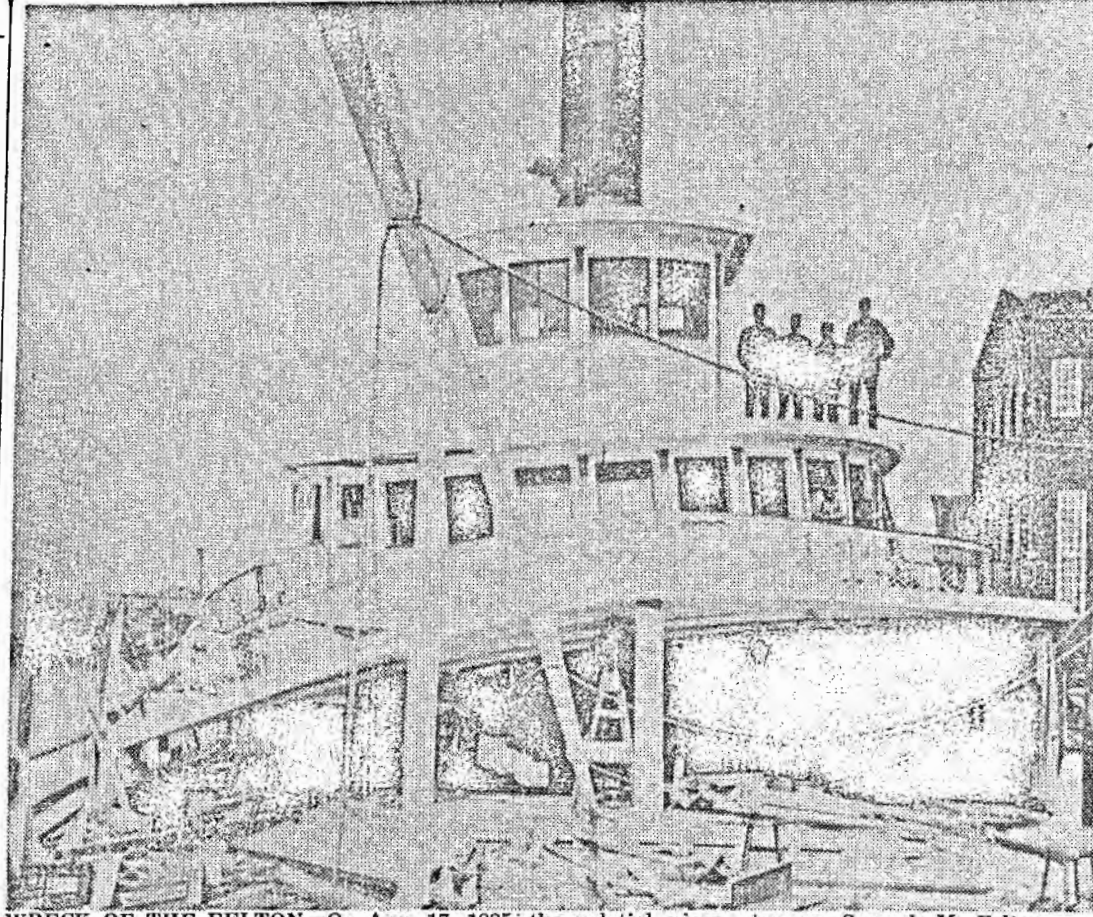
Named for Local Man

As before, the community at once took sides upon the contest. The controlling factor of support and patronage was the relative speed of the boats. The Felton was named for a president of the railroad company, who had been a resident of the Criverton, or Feltonville, as it is now styled. The mansion still stands embowered in a cluster of glorious old shade trees out about the intersection of Concord road and Highland avenue.

Among the Old South Warders this circumstance brought to the Felton a sympathetic inclination to support and patronize her and to attest to her superiority over the Brandywine.

It was more than a coincidence that the schedule of the Felton was exactly that of the Brandywine. The Brandywine was newer, faster and wider of beam than the Wilmington, and of course it was the strategy of the railroad company, like that of the football council of war, to "get" the best boat. Felton Usually Won

Daily at the front of Chestnut street, in Philadelphia, the contest was on; the Felton invariably distancing the Brandywine to Market Street Wharf, Chester, although when tide was down stream the first corner, if obliged to turn and stem tide for the landing, lost the contest by that close margin; this circumstance was of most frequent advantage to the sidewheeler, which would generally be docked head-on, regardless of tide, whereas the screw propeller, going at top speed with tide, was likely to



WRECK OF THE FELTON—On Aug. 17, 1885, the palatial river steamer Samuel M. Felton was wrecked when her boiler exploded as she was leaving Chestnut Street Wharf, Philadelphia, to race the Brandywine down to Chester. There were numerous casualties from Delaware County when the boiler went up, hurling most of the front super-structure out on the bow or over into the Delaware. John E. McDonough was badly hurt and nearly lost one of his legs but recovered after a long fight and lived to become one of the county's most prominent judges.

overshoot the mark unless turned to breast the current.

The power plant of the Brandywine, built by Harlan and Hollingsworth, was the most modern of the day and probably capable of greater speed than that of the Felton, if it could be extended to the limit, but the "life" of the boat was such that when so extended both the bow and stern bounced upward so convulsively as to make it impossible to sit on a chair at the extreme ends of the ship and retain your most recent meal. The prediction that the ship might split in two was given such wide credence that its crew had to suffer many a defeat rather than extend its engine to capacity.

Masts Installed

The Brandywine was overhauled. Two large masts were installed at proportioned points between the bow and stern and a giant hawser was stretched over these two masts, the ends of the hawser anchored to the reinforced sub-structure of the boat. This had the effect of "stiffening" her and eliminating in large degree the convulsive jumping which handicapped her at first.

Her return to the arena was watched with considerable interest. At first she was nursed along feeling out the Felton, which still retained supremacy. When this experiment disclosed that the Felton "belonged" to the Brandywine, as Pres. Cain put it, she was turned loose. The result was that the Felton was distanced, not much but none the less sufficiently. Day after day this was repeated until a day about the middle of August, 1885, when by some sort of magic the Felton again became the victor. It took some tall stoking and engineering to do it. The black smoke was belching from both stacks not unmixed with sparks as these two boats neck and neck came around Tinicum Island, the waves curling from their prows and leaving a swell calculated to make trouble for any of the smaller craft in their wake.

Felton Blows Up

Capt. James Dougherty, who lived in West Third street below Market, a captain for a great many years on one of the Chester Freight Line steamers, saw some of these races and predicted something was going to happen.

He was a true prophet. On August 17, 1885, both boats were starting from Chestnut Street Wharf, Philadelphia, the day after the Felton had won its isolated victory. The Brandywine was next the wharf, having won the up-trip contest and berth place the preceding evening. Next to the Brandywine and tied to her was the Columbia, then in the Trenton service, and on the outside was the Felton, tied to the Columbia. The hawsers and ropes of the Brandywine and Felton were cast off, leaving the Columbia to shift for herself. The side wheels of the Felton had made two revolutions when her boiler exploded, throwing most of the superstructure in front of the boiler out on the bow or over into the Delaware River.

John Van Time Hurt

Of course, the Old South Ward had its representatives among the

Old Timer



BARRY D. LANE, 732 E. 20th st., who was born in Chester 84 years ago and has lived here ever since. He served the Chester Times and Chester News as a boy. He is well known for the harness and leather business he conducted at 514 Market st., for 46 years and later on Spruce street near 6th street. He is secretary and treasurer of Lincoln Republic Life Insurance Co., headquartered at 805 Welsh st.

casualties. John Van Time was a merchant whose place of business was on Third street between Dock and Penn, where he sold organs, pianos and sewing machines. . . . Mr. Van Time had a badly crushed leg. He survived his injuries, thanks to another neighbor, but carried with him a deformed leg the rest of his days.

At the time of the explosion John Dixon kept an oyster restaurant on Market at Third street, next to the Wunderlick butcher shop. He was a passenger on the boat and was on the main deck just in front of the cabin when the shock came. The first disturbance knocked him forward on his face, and before he could right himself the wreckage passed over the place where he had stood a second before. It cleared him and he set about at once to rescue the three persons who were under the debris.

Hunching his shoulders under the tilted wreckage immersed in thick dust, he made his way to the writer (McDonough), who suffered badly fractured right leg, and pulling him from the wreckage, carried him to a place of safety. He also dragged and carried Adrian Spear from the wreckage and deposited him alongside the writer.

It was more troublesome to get Mr. Van Time, but Dixon led the rescue party under the deeper wreckage, from which he was at length extricated more dead than alive. Spear died in the ambulance which carried the injured to Pennsylvania Hospital. This was fatal for the Felton, the fastest and most sumptuous side-wheeler in the history of Delaware River steamboat enterprises. . . .

City Treasurer Is Chester's Tax Collector

The city treasurer's office has become big business. It now collects annually upwards of \$4 million.

The office has a dual function. It serves as the collector of taxes for the city, school district and county, and as treasurer for the city.

It functions exclusively as a tax collecting agency for the school district and county, turning over to these units all receipts from local taxpayers. At the end of each year the office prepares a lien sheet for these two taxing units which contains the list of properties on which taxes weren't paid.

For the city, the office collects all revenue. Included are real estate, amusement and mercantile taxes, and funds from permits and miscellaneous sources.

Enforces Other Taxes

It is obligated to enforce the amusement and mercantile taxes. When payments aren't made voluntarily, the treasurer must start proceedings against recalcitrant taxpayers.

It is under similar obligation to the school district for collection of the per capita tax. When the levy



MICHAEL A. HONAN
City Treasurer

is unpaid the treasurer must seek an attachment of wages and make every effort available under the law to obtain the money.

Another duty is to determine the authenticity of "out of business sales." The treasurer must make certain such sales are bonafide before issuing a permit. This is required by state law.

One of the principal tasks of the treasurer is the operation of the sinking fund. This is the account in which funds are kept to pay off bonds falling due and to meet interest payments.

It is the treasurer's duty to make certain at all times that sufficient funds are available to meet these obligations.

Voluminous Records Maintained
Voluminous records must be maintained. The treasurer has the job of keeping track of all monies received by the city and all expenditures. At the same time, the office keeps a similar record for the police pension fund.

With revenue increasing and new taxes in effect, the treasurer's office recently was equipped with remittance control machines. The devices, nullifying the need for additional personnel, keep a permanent, running account of all across-the-counter transactions and give the treasurer constant "fingertip" information about office business.

Michael A. Honan is the current city treasurer.

Remember Harford?

Haverford Township formerly was known locally by the name Harford, a corruption of the original name which was brought over by settlers from Haverford-West, in South Wales.

What Chester Makes...

STAUFFER CHEMICAL

... Makes Chester

County Industrial Club Founded in 1935

The Delaware County Industrial Club, an affiliate of the National Council of Industrial Management Clubs and the Eastern Pennsylvania Foremen's Association, had its origin in 1935.

A few years before a foremen-managers club had been organized at the YMCA, but lasted only a few years. While the present club is not a continuation of that earlier group, its purpose is approximately the same.

The local Industrial Club was a pioneer in that it is one of the first such clubs in the country to admit women to membership. Membership in the club is open to any person in a supervisory capacity, from foremen to top management. The club currently has 365 members representing 23 county companies.

Dinner Meetings

Dinner meetings are held the third Thursday of each month, September through May, in the local YMCA. The program consists of the meal, fellowship and talks by many outstanding speakers, usually followed by discussion.

Officers for this year are H. Hayes Pennington Jr., president; Ralph L. Wood, first vice-president; Robert L. Lewis, second vice-president, and Robert L. Williams, secretary-treasurer.

Members of the executive committee are Stanton Bonsall, Henry Darlington Jr., E. L. M. Ebell, Edwin Hilditch, John J. Lawson, Sherman F. Liddell, Oliver R. Long, George S. Parsons, Herbert H. Peckham, Charles C. Pilchard, H. B. Preble, Ray Prutsman, Joseph J. Seman, John M. MacIntyre, Dr. Sager Tryon, Daniel Vaughan, Robert G. Waite, Ralph W. Wheeler Jr., B. J. Williams, Frank Wolfe and Harold Yevak.

Charles G. Cramer was first president. Other past presidents have been C. F. Frederick, 1936; L. C. Hagan, 1937; Raymond E. Prutsman, 1938; Harrison F. Dunning, 1939; William G. Elliott, 1940; John Paul Jones, 1941; Ivor R. Jones, 1942; Elmer W. Griscom, 1943;



H. H. PENNINGTON JR.
Club President

Claire L. Lyon, 1944; Earle M. Layman, 1945; C. Stanton Bonsall, 1946; George S. Parsons, 1947; Herbert H. Peckham, 1948; Charles C. Pilchard, 1949, and Irwin C. Meyer, 1950.

Claire Lyon, former president, is vice-president of the National Council of Industrial Management Clubs; Earle Layman, another past president, is president of the Eastern Pennsylvania Foremen's Club Association.

sociation, and Robert Williams, secretary-treasurer of the Industrial section of the Association of Secretaries of the YMCAs of America.

The by-laws state the purpose of the club as "to develop and maintain a program of activities as will develop its members personally and be of definite help to them in the discharge of their responsibilities as supervisors, leaders and citizens, with particular emphasis upon those things which directly affect human relations within industry and better understanding of industry in the community."

The by-laws also state that group shall be non-commercial, non-political and shall not be conducted for profit.

Wild Celebration

Held Here for Penn's

The only son of William Penn, born in Pennsylvania was buried in Chester on Sept. 20, 1733, a celebration was staged.

Because the town was given to a "high old time" and the hilarity prevailed, the occasion was declared by some to be an offense to the Deity and the judgment would be passed on the part of the iniquitous town who part in the orgies.

Congratulations

JOSEPH A. CONTE

REALTOR

1218 West 3rd Street
CHESTER 2-5147

BRIGHTON'S APPLIANCES

"Let Brighton's Brighten Your Home"

Let us "Brighton" up your anniversary celebration with our congratulations and a cheery wish for a long and successful future

ALL NAME BRANDS FEATURED

TELEVISION

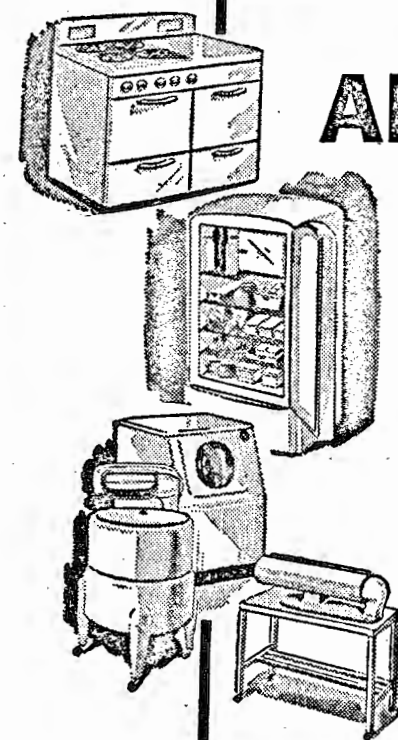
R-C-A

GENERAL ELECTRIC
ADMIRAL



FULL LINE OF APPLIANCES

- HOT POINT
- BENDIX
- ADMIRAL
- YOUNGSTOWN
- EASY



LARGEST SELECTION OF

45 RPM RECORDS IN

DELAWARE COUNTY

RECORDS

TV Service by our own Technicians

G-E SMALL APPLIANCES & DuPONT PAINTS

AMOSLAND ROAD & CHESTER PIKE

NORWOOD, PA.

WAshburn 8-1670

OPEN EVENINGS

Congratulations to the

Chester Times

On Its 75th Anniversary

Fisher Tank & Welding Co.

3rd & BOOTH STS

CHESTER, PA.

STEEL TANKS

PLATE CONSTRUCTION

HATS OFF TO THE CHESTER TIMES

FOR 75 YEARS OF PUBLIC SERVICE

We look upon your success as a great milestone in the history of Chester and Delaware County.

We feel honored in having served the plumbing and heating maintenance need of Chester and Delaware County for the past 17 years.

Originally this business was established back in 1934 by the late G. Passmore Taylor and his sound business policies are still in existence today.

WILLIAM J. McBRIDE

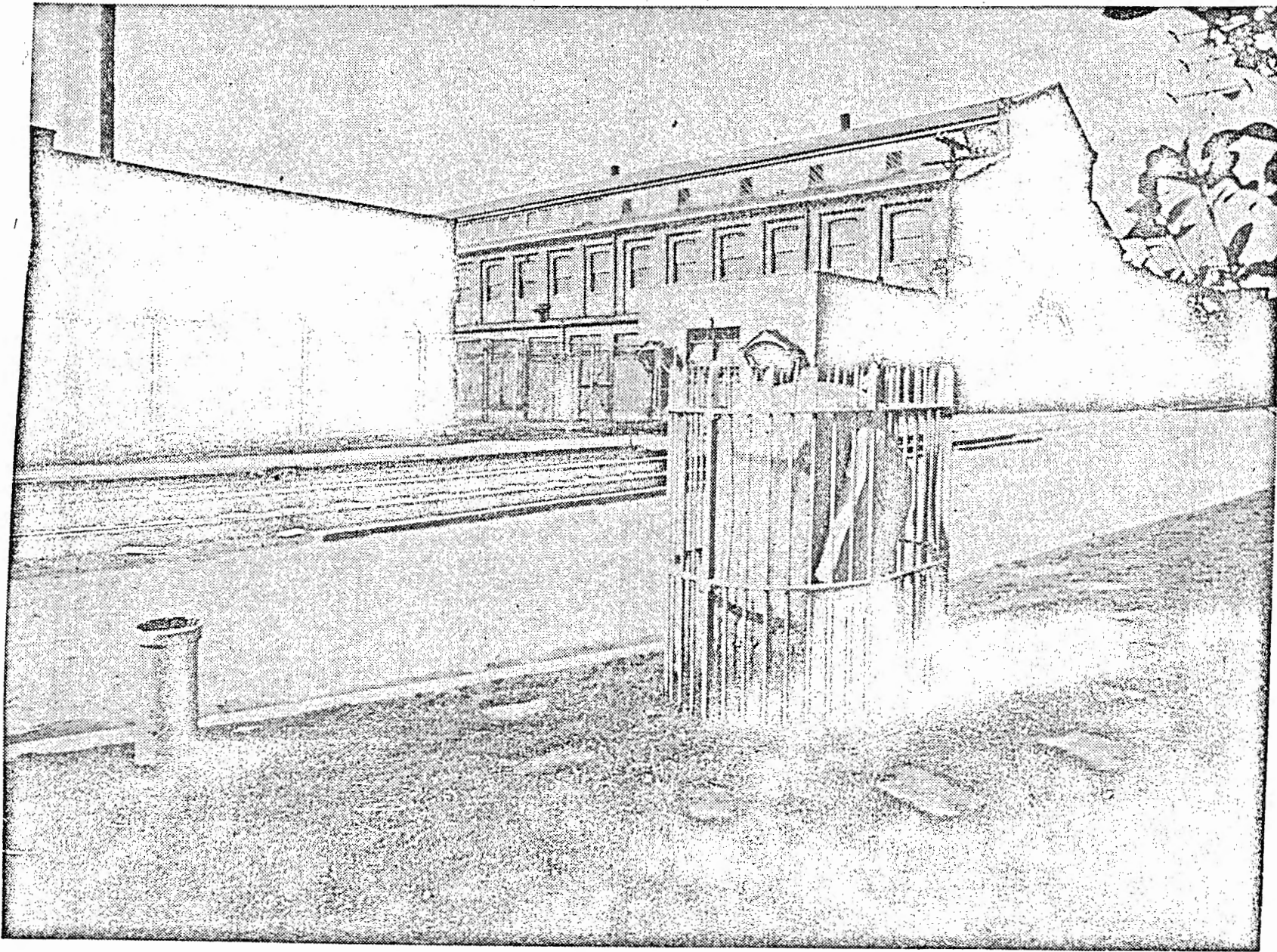
Plumbing and Heating

Electric Water Systems Installed

Middletown Road

Media R 16, Pa.

Phone Media 6-0573 or Chester 3-8081



MAKING HISTORY . . . ON AN HISTORIC SITE

Ⓟ The Penn Steel Castings Company at Front and Penn Streets occupies the original site of William Penn's landing in America in 1682. Penn had great dreams for the Commonwealth but he never envisioned the large steel foundry that extends over two and one half city blocks along Front Street to the present high water mark of the Delaware River. This plant started production in 1892. It is not only the oldest steel foundry in Delaware County, but is also one of the oldest in the Nation.

The company was incorporated on January 26, 1892. The original organizers were Samuel A. Crozer, George K. Crozer, Hugh Shaw, M. H. Bickley, H. B. Black, Fred K. Baldt, I. E. Cochran, Jr., P. P. Derickson, Sarah C. Morton and W. B. Broomall. In 1908 the company operated three 30-gross ton open hearth steel furnaces, two 2-gross ton Tropenas converters and one cupola.

Penn Steel Castings Company, during its approximate 60 years of continuous operation has produced large tonnages of steel castings used by Shipbuilders, Machine Builders of all kinds, and the Transportation Industry.

During this span of years, as there have been many changes in the Nation and in the City of Chester, also there have been many changes in the methods and production requirements of steel castings.

Penn Steel Castings Company has always kept pace with these changes and has been a pioneer in many advancements in the steel foundry industry.

Penn Steel's castings have been shipped to practically all parts of the United States, and many foreign countries.

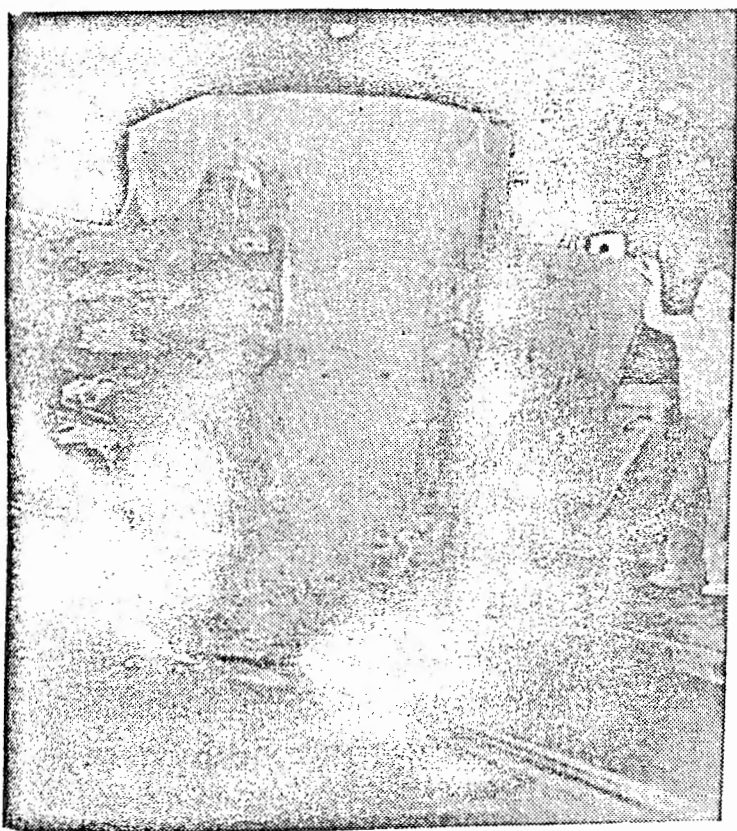
Only recently a 16,000 pound Lower Stern Frame Casting was shipped via truck to the Newark Airport, loaded on an airplane for delivery to the Suez Canal.

Ⓟ Whenever this familiar trade mark appears on a steel casting it is the assurance of over a half century of history making progress in the development of the product.

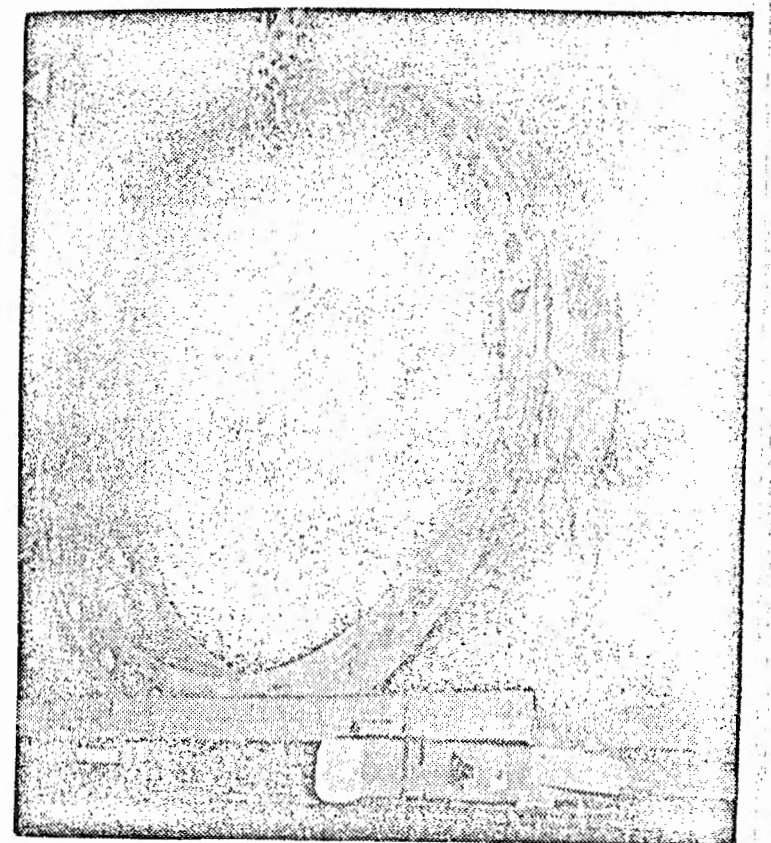
"STEEL CASTINGS BY PENN-INDUSTRY RECOMMENDS"

PENN STEEL CASTINGS CO.

Front & Penn Streets, Chester, Pa.



Middle Section Stern Frame for new "Mariner" class dry cargo ships.
Weight 55,540 lbs.



Tire for Cement Mill
Wgt. 44,350 lbs.

Life in Marcus Hook Was Leisurely in '76

By JASPER R. PHILLIPS

Marcus Hook 75 years ago was a lovely old village whose inhabitants enjoyed life in a very leisurely manner. In 1876 it had a population of about 750, having increased slowly from 1850 when the census gave the number of residents as 492.

Like other places of that period, the activities centered largely along the river front where the men of the village would congregate principally near the foot of Market street to sit under the trees on the "Congress Log" to discuss the affairs of the day and it has been said that more debates and arguments occurred here than in congress, hence the name Congress Log.

The homes on Front street were known as being on the "beach" for a fine, clean sandy beach extended along the riverfront from opposite the old stone mansion at the Sun Oil Co. to the sluice below the site of the present quarantine station near the Delaware state line.

From this sandy beach up river were mud flats with a luxuriant growth of reeds, the habitat of hundreds of reed and rail birds. Gunners would shoot dozens of these birds in a very short time when the law governing these birds allowed them to be killed after Sept. 1.

Fishing was one of the principal sources of revenue for the men of the place. With their nets, 300 to 400 fathoms in length, they would drift in their boats with the tide to or beyond Pennsboro, N. J. and return. This was before motor power boats were in existence and oars or sail were the methods of propulsion. The nets were knitted by hand during the winter months. Fishing was prohibited on Sunday. Midnight Sunday, when the New Jersey game warden fired his gun announcing the beginning of fishing for the week, there was great activity among the fishermen many of whom were in their boats ready to start fishing.

At the height of the shad season about the middle of May it was a common occurrence for a boat with its two occupants to catch 300 or more shad. Shad were often sold wholesale by the fishermen to farmers from Chester and Lancaster counties and others for as low as \$5 or less per hundred. About 25 boats from this place were thus engaged.

Not all men of the place followed fishing, quite a number were employed by Samuel J. Burton who operated a shipyard along the river near Blue Ball avenue. Here many wooden sailing vessels, including large schooners over 100 feet in length were built. He also operated a marine railway and repair yard.

In 1870 Baker and Barton built a sugar mill on the riverfront adjoining the Upper Wharf at the foot of Church street. This building was destroyed by fire in February 1872. It was rebuilt and various businesses were conducted here for short periods of time. Hyde and Glover operated a machine shop here, known as the Pioneer Iron Works in the two story brick building.

Later about 1890, Houston & Woodbridge of Chester had a shipyard here which employed quite a large number of workmen, many coming

from Chester. Fred Taylor, Mr. Arment and others transported these workmen in large two and four horse stages to and from Chester. A number of iron vessels were built. Among the number being the steam boat Sarah Jenks which later ran from New York to Sing Sing. The palatial steam yacht Restless was built for Col. Wm. M. Singler, owner of the Philadelphia Record, the Nearia for Mr. Betz of brewery fame, a number of lightships for the government and other vessels. In later years the plant was idle and finally torn down. Sinclair Refining Co. now occupies the land.

Mr. Glover later operated the Fidelity Machine Works then located on Market street between 4th and 5th streets.

Shoe Factory Built

John Larkin of Chester, being interested in Marcus Hook where he had erected a number of dwellings, also erected in 1873 a large three story brick building 48x80 for a shoe factory. This building stood at 5th and Market streets. The shoe business not proving successful it was turned into a hosiery mill and was operated by Mr. Larkin's son Rev. Clarence Larkin. He was succeeded by John Wrightson and Sons of Philadelphia who conducted the hosiery for several years giving employment to quite a number of women and girls as well as men. The building was later torn down and the site is now occupied by Baker, the contractor.

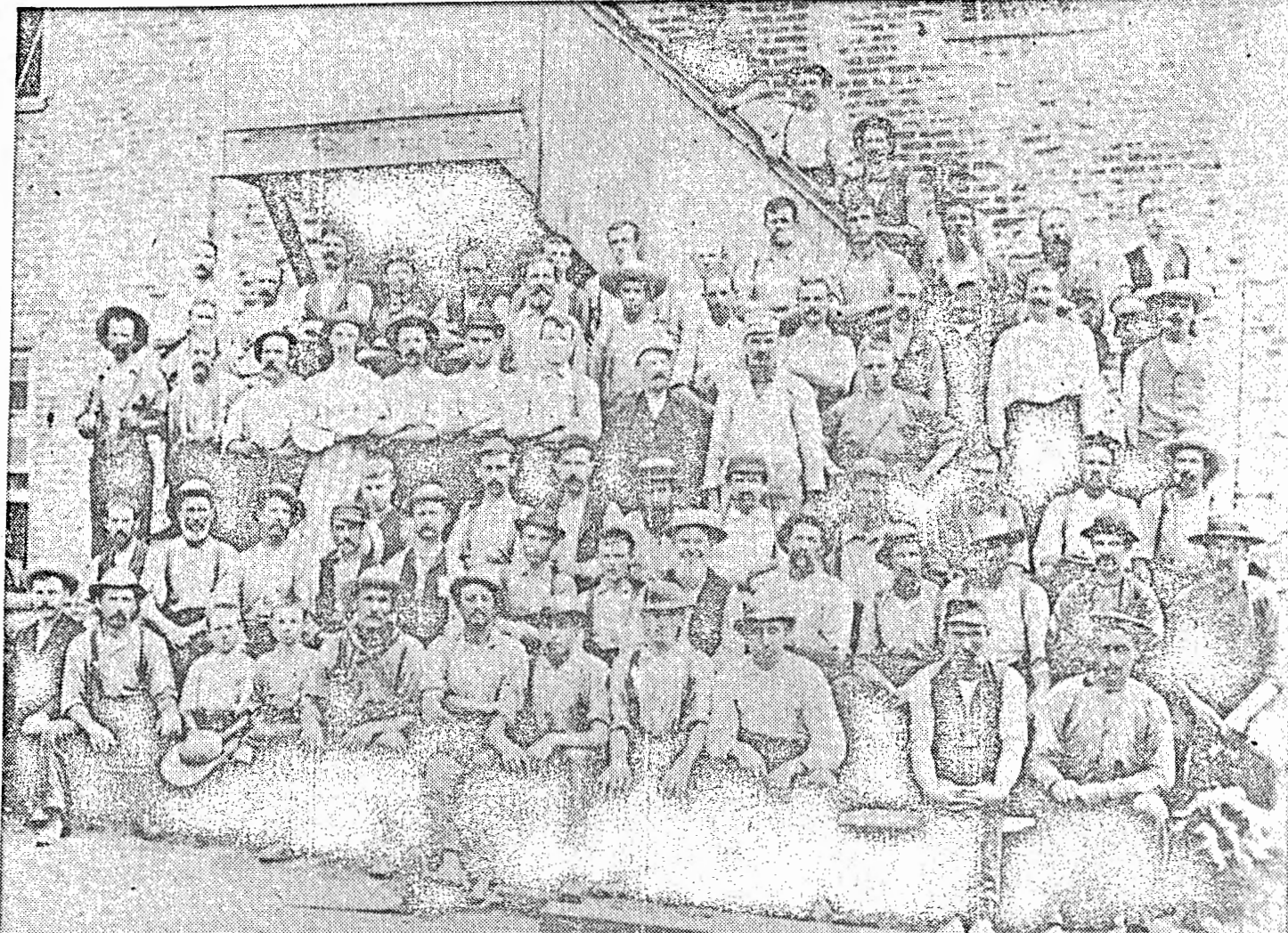
William Laws and sons, respected colored residents of the village, conducted a prosperous business in building fishing skiffs. Their boats were in demand all along the Atlantic coast. For a while their shop was on Hook Creek.

Some of the mechanics of this place found employment at Roach's Shipyard, Chester which had received a contract in 1876 to build several monitors for the government. As no other means of transportation was available, these workmen walked to and from their work daily.

The coming of the various oil works made a decided change in almost everything concerning the lives of the people of Hook. The Crescent Pipe Line Co. was the first to come, having purchased a large farm on the river front extending to the Delaware state line. They received their crude oil from a pipe line extending to the oil fields in western Pennsylvania. Other companies locating here were the Bear Creek Refinery, Atlantic Refining Co., Pure Oil Co. and United States Pipe Line Co., Sun Oil Co., Union Petroleum Co. and Sinclair Refining Co.

Marcus Hook, which had been chartered as a borough by William Penn, Sept. 12, 1701, later dropped this form of government and resumed its place as a part of Lower Chichester Township. The late James Phillips was the last member of the old borough council. He died at the age of 98 years.

In 1876 the township had two school buildings, one a two-story, two-room brick building called Cedar Grove, located on Penn avenue adjoining the Baptist Cemetery, now a part of American Viscose



MARCUS HOOK SHIPBUILDERS OF 1888—Workmen of the Houston & Woodbridge Shipyard pose for photograph taken 63 years ago when Marcus Hook was famous for its ships and fishing industry. In front row, third from left, is Jasper R. Phillips, who later became tax collector of Marcus Hook and held this office for many years. Phillips,

11 years old at the time of the picture, earned 30 cents a day carrying drinking water from a well to the workmen. He has since run the Chester Times presses for more than a half century. Sitting next to him (right) is James Casey, who still lives in Marcus Hook.

Time's Head Pressman Has 75th Birthday, Too

As the Chester Times marks its 75th anniversary, Jasper R. (Jerry) Phillips, head pressman at the Times, is observing his 75th birthday.

Phillips, who has been with the Times since early 1893, started as an office boy. At that time the paper was printed direct from type forms. Later, a stereotype press was installed and after several months spent as office boy and helper to the foreman in the pressroom, Phillips, then 18, became the regular pressman.

During his 56 years with the Times he has seen many changes take place in the printing business and in Marcus Hook where he formerly served as tax collector and a member of borough council.

He was educated in Marcus Hook and completed his school work at the age of 14, one year before he started his job at the Times.

Today, Phillips writes about Marcus Hook Borough in the old days. His home is at 10 W. Delaware av., Marcus Hook.

Voting Was Close

The elections were held in the Rockland School building where all the male electors of the township cast their ballots. The Republicans and Democrats were in almost equal numbers as most of the above persons were dyed-in-the wool Democrats.

At the presidential election held Nov. 7, 1876, at which election Rutherford B. Hayes was the Republican candidate and Samuel J. Tilden was the Democratic standard bearer, a big vote was cast. Hayes carried the township receiving 138 votes while Tilden had 116 votes. This presidential election went down in history as the most hotly contested one in the history of the country.

The result was in doubt with both parties claiming the election and there were threats of force heard. The winner was not known until February, 1877 when a committee appointed to decide the contest voted in favor of Hayes by a partisan vote of eight to seven. In those days the election ballot consisted of a slip of white paper with the names of your choice of the candidates written or printed thereon. This ballot was carried to the polls in your pocket and was passed through an open window of the building to the judge of election.

This vest pocket balloting was later changed when the Baker secret ballot system was adopted in Pennsylvania. At a special election

when Marcus Hook returned to the borough form of government, it had the distinction together with one other borough of being the first place in Pennsylvania to vote with the new secret ballot.

There were no traffic problems in 1876 as the most popular means of transportation was by boats on the Delaware River. Steamboats made daily trips between Wilmington and Philadelphia, stopping at Marcus Hook and Chester. The palatial sidewheel steamboat Samuel L. Felton was the most popular boat and made two trips daily to Philadelphia. The fare was 30 cents for a round trip. Later when stiff opposition developed especially when the Wilson Line started with their steamboat Wilmington, a return trip to Philadelphia cost only 15 cents.

Numerous trains on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad afforded good service. The station in Philadelphia was located at Broad street and Washington avenue. Linwood station ranked next to Chester and Wilmington in importance.

A trip to Chester for business or pleasure simply meant for a person to walk back and forth or go in fishing skiffs. Trolley cars made their first trips here in December, 1892.

Freight service was available on the steamboats as well as the railroad. Farmers from Upper Chichester and Bethel townships brought their farm produce to the station here for shipment to the Philadelphia markets. The morning passenger train with a milk car attached carried about 60 40-quart cans of milk daily and on Tuesdays and Fridays live calves were shipped to the butchers in the city. During the cherry season a car load or more of cherries would be shipped each day to the Dock street produce dealers.

Each weekend county dealers would receive one or more cars of cattle, sheep or hogs as there were no refrigerator cars and butchers killed their own cattle. Occasionally a carload of western horses would arrive at the station. A car load of live turkeys before Christmas was an attraction. The

station was a two-story frame building located on the north side of the tracks. The postoffice occupied a part of the building and the station agent with his family lived in another part. There was also a very large freight house with a large covered horse shed for the accommodation of the patrons of the railroad. The telegraph office was also located in the station and 24-hour service was available.

Mostly Wooden Vessels

Most of the commerce on the river, both domestic and foreign was carried in wooden sailing vessels and during the winter months ice would greatly interfere with the passage of these boats.

For their safety, the government erected several stone piers in the harbor at Marcus Hook where these ships would find safety from the drifting ice floes. The vessels would anchor behind the piers which would break the ice into small parts as the tide carried the ice floes against the piers.

The first stone pier was a small one near the shoreline. The large ones were built in 1871 at a cost of \$100,000. In 1883 one of these piers disappeared and divers were six months locating and recovering the massive stones from the mud of the river bed.

In 1876, William H. Gibson conducted the Spread Eagle Hotel on the river front at Church Street. This place was the headquarters for sportsmen who enjoyed gumming for ducks, reed and rail birds, quail etc. or those interested in hook and line fishing for white perch, rock between Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

In 1878 John H. Kerlin conducted the Spread Eagle and in 1883 he opened a drug store in the one story frame building known as the Band Room located where the Hilo brick store building at Post road and Market street. K. T. W. Pechmann succeeded Mr. Kerlin in December, 1889, and later erected the present building on the opposite corner.

The corner of Market street and Post road in 1876 was just a country crossroad and there were few buildings in the vicinity. On one

Old Timester



MRS. FANNIE LONG, 914 Crosby st., who was born in Chester Aug. 3, 1862 and has lived here ever since. She was 14 years old when the Chester Times was born 75 years ago.

JOHN BRIDGE SONS

Established 1880

Belting — Hose — Power Transmission Appliances

Congratulates

the
CHESTER TIMES

on their

75th Anniversary

Civil Defense

Is Reorganized In County Area

stream of water from a low marshy tract known as the Four Acres.

Oyster Shell Road

In winter the young folks and elders as well enjoyed skating here. In the late 1880's, Market street was covered with about eight inches of oyster shells and owners of fast stepping horses found this roadway an excellent place to test their speed.

The community was well served by churches in 1876. St. Martins Protestant Episcopal Church located on Church street at Church lane was the oldest denomination and was served by Rev. G. C. Bird.

The Baptist denomination organized their church May 3, 1879, with their place of worship located at Cedar Grove on Penn avenue. Their cemetery adjoined the church building. On Thursday, Sept. 1, 1883 the cornerstone of a large brick building was laid. This church was located on Market street above Discord lane and opposite the two-story market house which stood in the middle of Market street.

William Penn had authorized the building of this market house and decreed that weekly markets should be held and two fairs a year should also be held. One was to be held June 21, 22 and 23 and the other September 22, 23 and 24. The present Market street was called Broad street at that time. Rev. H. B. Harper was the Baptist pastor in 1876.

Cokesbury Methodist Episcopal Church started in a private home in 1833 and their first meeting house was erected on Discord lane in 1837 and their cemetery was also located there. The present brick edifice on Market street was dedicated Dec. 31, 1871. Rev. George Wolfe was the pastor. Rev. Matthew Sorin succeeded Rev. Thomas Maclure as minister in 1876. Mr. Sorin had preached the gospel since 1823 and came to Marcus Hook from the St. Louis Conference where he was at one time a presiding elder.

The few families of Catholic faith in the community were members of St. Michael's, Chester, then later worshiped at Immaculate Heart which was dedicated Oct. 1, 1876.

During this period a portion of the shoe factory on Market street was given over to the colored families for their place of worship.

Dyewood Co. Blast Killed Man in 1908

One man was killed and 17 injured in an explosion at an American Dyewood Co. plant April 28, 1908.

The blast, which wrecked the main building and caused damage estimated at \$200,000, was caused by spontaneous combustion.

How Edmont Got Nam

Edmont Township was named from the ancient royal manor of Edmont, in Shropshire, England of Joseph Baker, one of the earliest settlers in the town.

For the Best Lubrication Job
Your Car Ever Had
SUNOCO SERVICE

Oak Lane & MacDade Blvd.
Glenolden, Pa.

Dupont Spray Glaze a Specialty
HARRY R. OSMAN, Proprietor

A
ROSE
TO YOU
ON YOUR
75th ANNIVERSARY

One perfect rose is worth a thousand words. Accept this rose from us with heartiest wishes for a bright and successful future.

Roses, in fact all flowers, make appropriate gifts for all occasions, for birthdays, anniversaries, graduations or for just an evening occasion.

Here at Boulevard we specialize in charming corsages, bouquets, etc. Whatever your need we can furnish suitable floral pieces to suit.

Boulevard Florists, Inc.

MacDade Boulevard
Ruth Shisler

Milmont Park
Anne Worrell

OPEN EVENINGS . . . WE TELEGRAPH FLOWERS

Phone Chester 3-5447, Ridley Park 0166

Congratulations and Best Wishes
to the
CHESTER TIMES
on its
75th Birthday



10th Street between Upland and Madison

FOR THE REST OF YOUR LIFE

Fisher Products Company

Makers of Convertible Living Room Furniture

and

The Sealy Mattress Co. of Philadelphia

Manufacturers of the Sealy Firm-O-Rest Posturepedic, the Sealy Tuftless, and a complete line of Popularly-Priced Sealy Mattresses

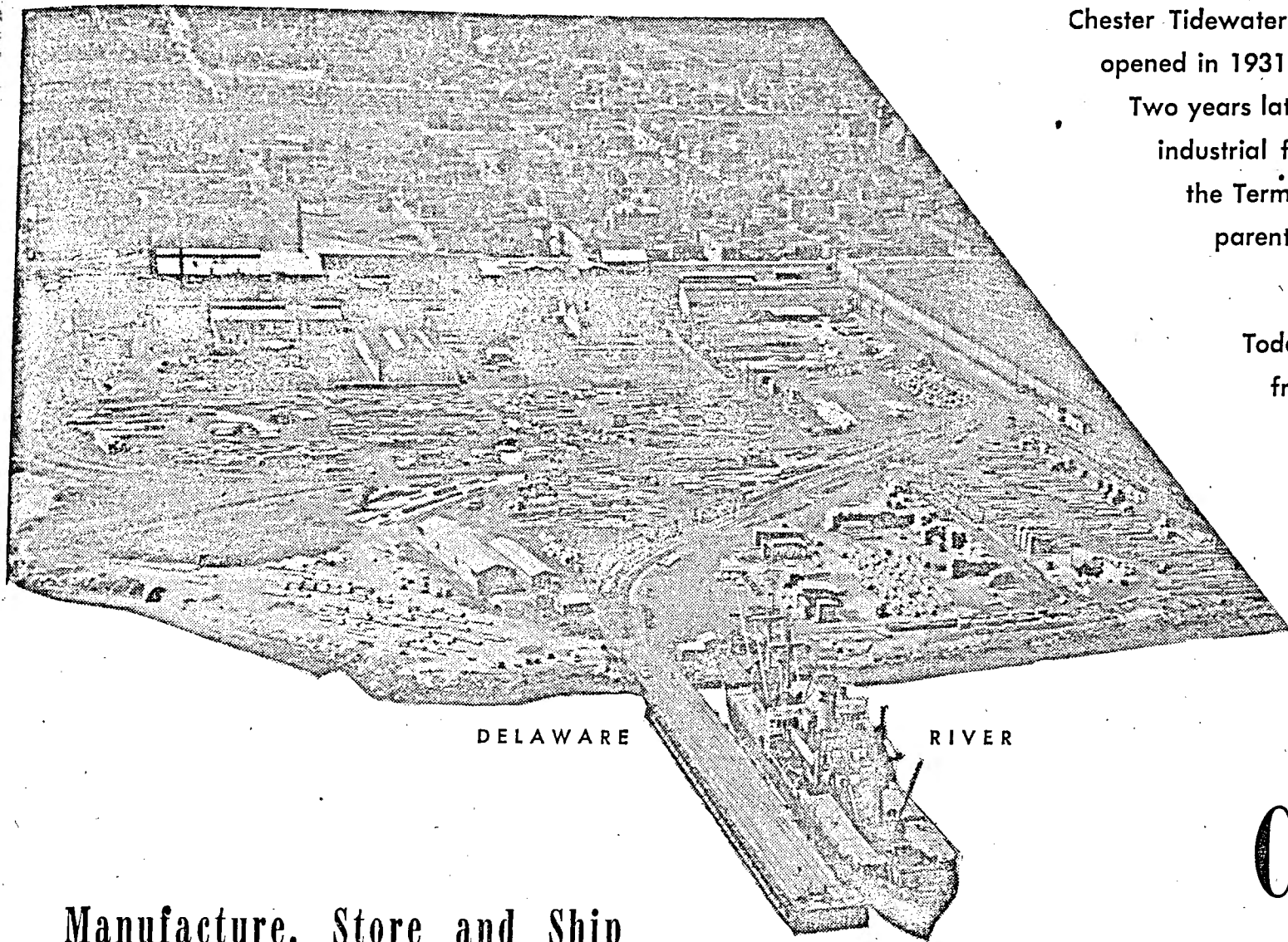
Salute the Chester Times

on its 75th Anniversary

FISHER PRODUCTS COMPANY

316 PRICE STREET, CHESTER, PA.

Industrial Doorstep to Chester



Manufacture, Store and Ship

Chester Tidewater Terminal, now in its eighteenth year of service as Chester's public port, was opened in 1931 as a private shipping facility for the products of South Chester Tube Company. Two years later it was converted to the status of a public port at the request of other Chester industrial firms. The issuance of a Public Utilities Commission Certificate in 1933 enabled the Terminal to make low cost water shipment available to all industry as well as to its parent company.

Today, regularly scheduled steamships keep a vital flow of goods moving to and from Chester over the Terminal's pier. Miles of private trackage on the Terminal property are served by the Reading Company and Pennsylvania Railroads; truck shipments move rapidly over nearby highways free from traffic congestion. These features in addition to low overall utility rates and the availability of complete maintenance facilities not only have served Chester industries for eighteen years, but also have attracted out-of-town businesses to set up manufacturing and storage operations in Chester Tidewater Terminal's spacious buildings.

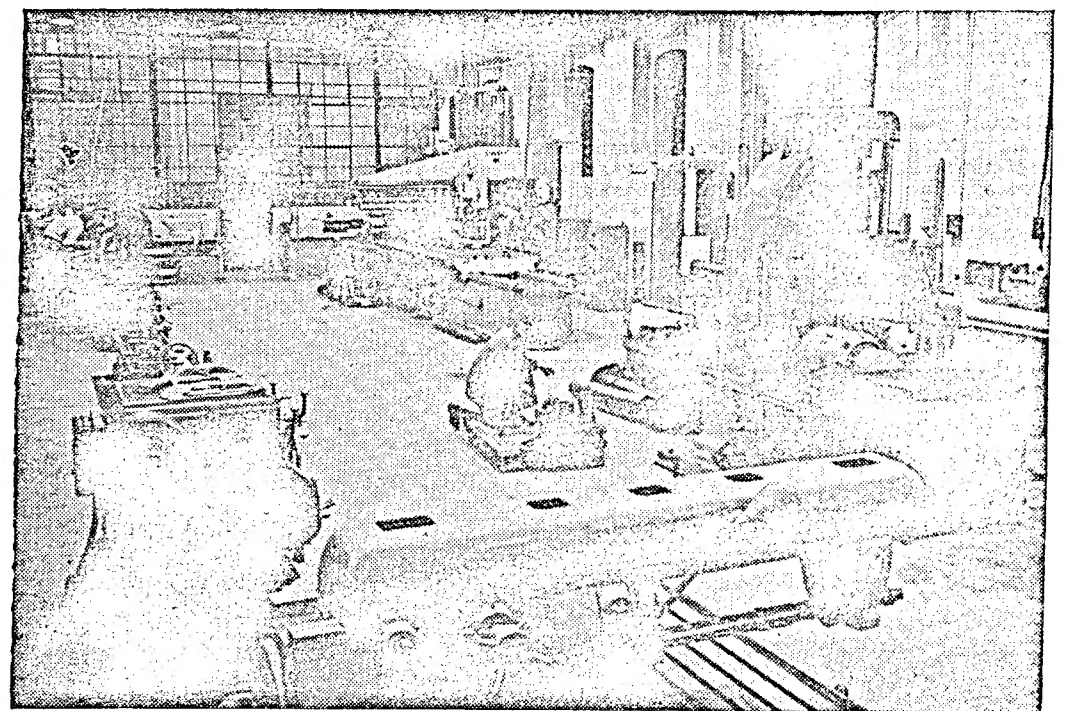
Chester Tidewater Terminal

FRONT AND THURLOW STREETS, CHESTER, PENNSYLVANIA

in the heart of the Pennsylvania — Delaware — New Jersey market area

Complete Machine Shop Facilities

An equally important public service of South Chester Tube Company is performed by its well equipped and staffed machine shops. Machine tools of unusual size and capacity are placed at the disposal of industry both within and outside the Chester area. Many manufacturers have found it advantageous to turn over to Chester's machinists the metal-working operation to which their own equipment is not suited.



Interior view of a section of South Chester Tube Company's machine shops.



A shipment of "Chester" Pipe awaiting pick-up at Houston, Texas, railhead.

Over a half-century of service

Since 1899, steel pipe made by the South Chester Tube Company has been in use all over the world. Throughout these years, hundreds of men and women, most of whom support families and own homes in the Chester area, have contributed their efforts to the manufacture of Chester Pipe.

The company takes great pride in the fact that the pipe mill has always been considered "a good place to work."

SOUTH CHESTER TUBE COMPANY

FRONT AND THURLOW STREETS, CHESTER, PENNSYLVANIA

Chester's Old County Courthouse Was Erected in 1724

Phones Born In 1876, Too

William C. Sproul Only Governor From Del. County

The old courthouse on Market street near 5th was erected in 1724. It is eight years older than Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

The building was constructed in the reign of George I of England. It stands as a monument to colonial days, and has a record of historical value unequalled by any other building in the country.

For more than two centuries it has been used as a public building. No other structure in the United States owns this distinction.

The old courthouse was imperiled often by the vicissitudes of time, but somehow always managed to survive. Today, due to the patriotism of the late former Governor William C. Sproul, it is in its original form.

A-aa Has Changed

The area itself has changed, but the building hasn't.

When erected, the building was in a square. It fronted on Market street. The tract extended from 4th to 5th street. In depth it went to the alley at the rear of the present city hall.

The jail and sheriff's house were at 4th and Market streets. To the south was a building used by the prothonotary of the county to store official records.

Beauty and shade were added to the locality by the stately linden trees that lined Market street.

The old courthouse has been the scene of many great moments of history, especially in the colonial era.

Lloyd, Wayne Spoke

David Lloyd often mounted the rostrum to voice his views on the principles of freedom for the governed.

The walls echoed the voice of Anthony Wayne as he mobilized public opinion prior to the Declaration of Independence. He used the building as a headquarters in recruiting a regiment to take part in the revolution.

The old bell in the steeple rang out in 1776 to echo the pealing of the Liberty Bell. It was to the building that John Morton returned to face the anger of former friends for voting in favor of the Declaration of Independence.

When General Lafayette returned for a triumphal tour of the U. S. in 1824, he was received in the old courthouse as the guest of the nation.

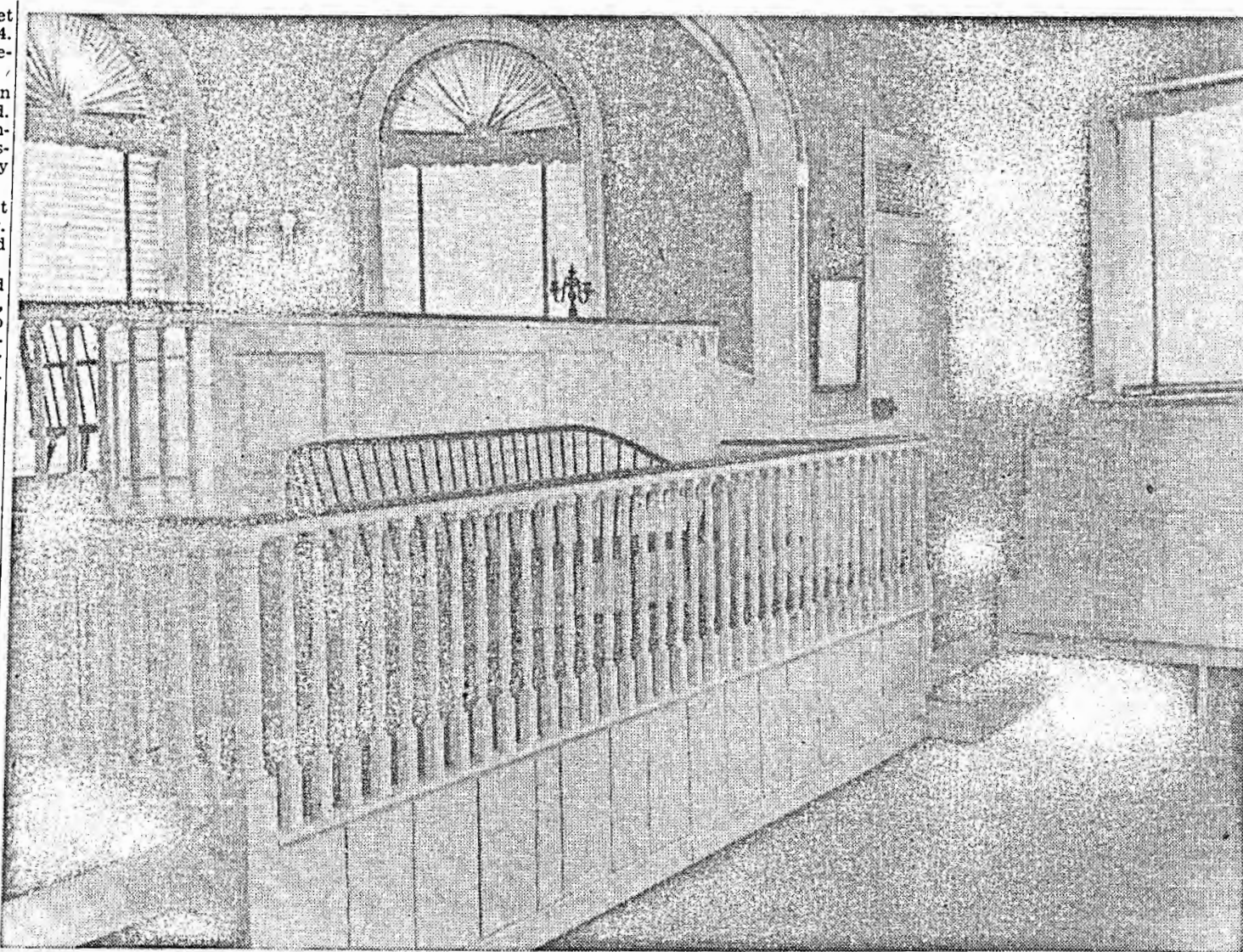
Many Public Purposes

The building has served many public purposes.

From 1724 to 1786 it was the courthouse of Chester County. From 1789 to 1851 it was the courthouse of Delaware County.

It was the municipal hall of old Chester borough between 1851 and 1886. In the latter year Chester became a city, and the building was renamed city hall.

It was jeopardized in 1916 when city council planned to remove it to make way for a new city hall. But Mr. Sproul enlisted the aid of public spirited citizens to save it.



Interior View of Chester's Old Courthouse, as Restored Recently

Times Staff Photo

Sufficient money was raised to purchase land west of the old courthouse for the city hall.

Rededicated in 1920

As the fund was insufficient for further work, Mr. Sproul himself financed restoration of the old courthouse to its original form. A rededication was held Dec. 4, 1920, with the governors of 20 states in attendance. The work had cost more than \$40,000.

As a condition of the restoration, Mr. Sproul obtained from the city an agreement that the building would not be used for any purpose except the display of historical exhibits and meetings of a historical nature.

Space was set aside for Delaware County Historical Society and Delaware County Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

In the ensuing years the society held at least two meetings annually. Both floors contained exhibits obtained by the society, and DAR patriotic services were held there on July 4.

The historical use of the building was maintained.

A temporary occupancy until more suitable quarters could be found.

But it wasn't until early 1951 that the city relinquished the space and the building was converted fully to the use intended by Mr. Sproul.

Once again the interior sparkles with fresh paint and varnish. The framework has been strengthened and colonial simplicity and charm restored to the first floor.

Once more the ancient judge's bench stands in austere splendor in the high alcove. The original floor boards are visible again, and the walnut jury wheel has been returned, ready for use as it was in 1768 when John Morton was high sheriff.

The upper floor was undisturbed by police occupancy, although the woodwork and walls are freshly painted.

Colonial Theme Maintained

Throughout the years only minor concessions have been made to

modern trends. The colonial motif has been retained.

For safety and convenience fluorescent lights have been placed in the reading room, museum and curator's office; new chairs and steel bookshelves appear in the reading room; the library table has been recovered, and steel filing cases provided for the invaluable collections of prints and manuscripts.

In the museum, large display cases which once stood in Independence Hall have been repainted and the wall cases have been refinished and some of the contents rearranged.

Overhead lighting completes a fresh, attractive setting for the display of relics.

Williamson School Founded in 1888

Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades on Middletown road, near Media, was founded and endowed Dec. 1, 1888, by Isiah V. Williamson, a Philadelphia merchant.

The school property consists of 40 buildings on 223 acres of ground with a post office and railroad station named Williamson School located on the grounds. Benefits of the school, including board and academic and shop instruction, are free.

From Times Nov. 13, 1876

The measles are raging in our city. Nearly every family with children in the North Ward have this epidemic. At its first appearance the parents are, as a rule, much alarmed and call in a physician, which is right, but after learning the nature of the disease, feel less fear.

From Times Nov. 20, 1876

"If there's no moonlight, will you meet me by gaslight, dearest Katie?"

"No, Augustus, I won't; I am no gas meter."

Take The Time To Read Why We of The Chester Rescue Mission ARE NOT ASHAMED OF THE GOSPEL OF CHRIST

In pausing to observe the Birthday of the Mission and the 75th Birthday of the Chester Times, the Mission gives wholehearted testimony of the goodness of the Lord in guiding the work of the Mission.

THE TESTIMONIES

For Thou art my rock and my fortress, therefore, for Thy name's sake lead and guide me. Psalm 31:3.

EDWIN G. COON

My attitude toward the claims of Jesus Christ upon "wasn't" always conducive to spiritual blessings. For John 3:18 reminds that "He that believeth on Him is not condemned but he that believeth not is condemned already for he hath not believed in the name of the only begotten Son of God."

On December 9, 1934, in the Marcus Hook Baptist Church evidence relative to the gospel of Jesus Christ was presented for consideration. Being convinced of the gospel's veracity and realizing that its truth was fully commensurate to my need, I exercised personal faith in the Saviour.

This decision wrought an amazing change in my life compatible to the promise in Ezekiel 36:27 "For I will put my Spirit within man and cause him to walk in my statutes."

JAMES L. DOWNS

On March 1, 1913, at 8 p. m. I came face to face with my Saviour. Jesus said, "You will come in the church now." "I know my redeemer liveth and I have eternal life." For it is said John 17:3 "And this is life eternal that we might know thee, O true God and Jesus Christ whom thou hast sent." Jesus is my life, my hope, my all.

RAYMOND YARNALL, Supt.

Praise God from whom all blessings flow. After 47 years of living in sin and earthly pleasures, through His great love He redeemed my soul on nothing less than Jesus' love and righteousness. Glory to His Name.

If you do not know Jesus as your Saviour, and that He died for you, come to Him now. You may not know what He has done for others. He can do for you.

LENNARD E. SCHRIEVER, Asst. Supt.

I know whom I have believed and am fully persuaded that He is able to finish the work He has begun in my soul. Won't you if you are not sure of your Salvation ask Him to come into your heart. He stands at the door and knocks. God bless you.

MRS. LENNARD SCHRIEVER

I was saved at the Chester Baptist Temple, March 4, 1931. I thank God for my salvation. My only regret is that I wasn't taught this wonderful plan of redemption earlier in life.

MRS. WILLIAM SUTTERS

I have peace in my heart since I have permitted the Lord Jesus to come into my heart. When the Lord Jesus Christ spoke to me I was so wretched and lost in sin. I am so glad He saw my condition and saved me. I have many times tried to break evil habits, however it took Christ to cleanse my heart. It will never be possible for me to repay the Lord for his salvation.

MRS. JOHN WATSON

I accepted Jesus Christ as my Saviour, April 27, 1951, since then my life has been richer and fuller. Filled with the love of Jesus. Oh what a joy it will be to meet Him face to face in that great day when He returns.

MR. LEON EVANS

On April 27, of this year, Rev. Merle Winters and his dear wife came to our home. We had a long discussion about Jesus Christ. Realizing my need I accepted Him as my Saviour. Since then I have been scripturally baptized and am teaching a Sunday school class at the Chester Baptist Temple. Oh, what a joy it is to know that I am saved and will meet Him on that great day when He returns.

MRS. MARGARET EVANS

I beseech you, therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonableness. Romans 12:1

MR. ROBERT PARRAMORE

The Lord is my Shepherd I shall not want. Psalm 23:1.

ARTHUR H. YOUNG

I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ for it is the power of God unto Salvation to every one that believeth to the Jew first and also the Greek. Romans 1:16

FREEMAN MOORE

O praise the Lord, all ye nations. Praise Him, all ye people. For His merciful kindness is great toward us. Psalm 117.

JOHN HEWITT

Accept Christ as your Saviour and you will know that He satisfies.

FRANCIS L. CHRISTENSEN

Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your father which is in heaven. Matthew 5:16

DAVID S. SEABOLT

Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and lean not unto thine own understanding. In all thy ways acknowledge Him, and He shall direct thy paths. Proverbs 3:5-6

PARKER KILVINGTON

There is nothing like being on the Lord's side. I certainly am glad I accepted Him.

MISS DIANE LAMBERT

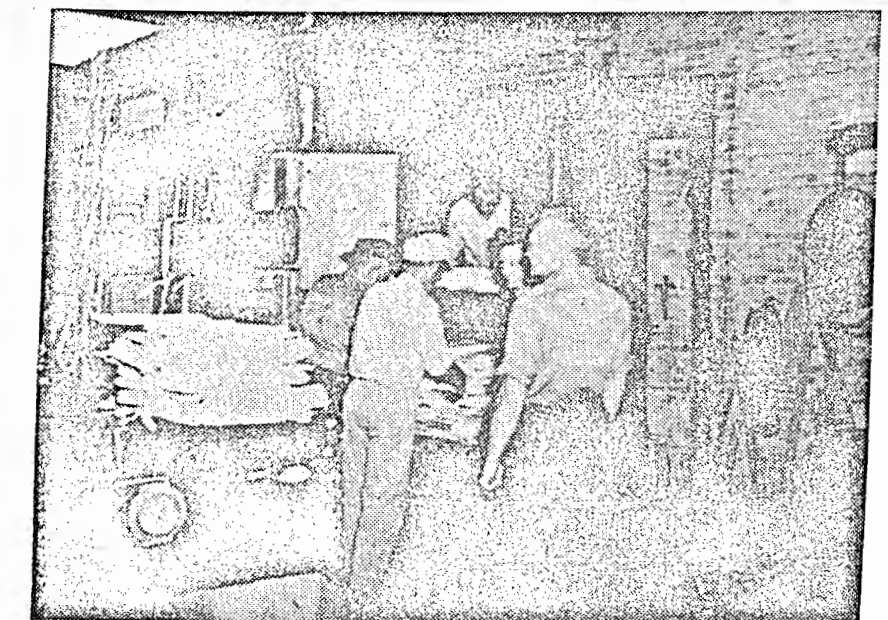
I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ for it is the power of God unto Salvation to every one that believeth to the Jew first and also the Greek.

REV. L. RICHARDSON

I am so glad that I accepted Christ as my Saviour on April 25, 1948 at the age of 12 for I know if he wanted me to be a worker for Him, I have my whole life to give Him. I am glad I know Him as my Saviour for I can say I never learned to smoke, dance or drink.

All you need to do to be saved is to call on the Lord Jesus Christ. Anyone may be saved. God is no respecter of persons. We read in Romans 10:9, 10. "That if thou shalt confess with thy mouth the Lord Jesus and shalt believe in thine heart that God hath raised him from the dead thou shalt be saved."

PATRICIA ERNESTINE DOVER



BAILING PAPER IN THE MISSION GARAGE

God has spared me for a service to Man, that the word may be preached to unsaved souls and the golden rule be the motto.

H. G. MALIN, Pres., Board of Directors Chester Rescue Mission.

Hebrews 13:3 Jesus the same yesterday, today and forever.

WILLIAM KURTZ, Mission Resident.

The Lord is righteous and full of compassion. It is a pleasure to say a word for my Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ who keeps me from day to day. Praise His Holy name.

CHARLES E. BRIGHT, Mission Garage Employee

I was saved January 1, 1930 at the Chester Rescue Mission. I walk with the Lord and Jesus never fails.

JAMES PHILLIPS, Mission Store Employee

The grass withereth, the flower fadeth, but the word of our God shall stand forever. Isaiah 40:8 Praise ye the Lord for saving my soul.

OLE F. HOTTLE

When the Lord said "whosoever" I believed Him and accepted Him as my Saviour and now I know "in whom I have believed and am persuaded that He is able to keep that which I have committed unto Him against that day."

THOMAS J. MCINTYRE

In thee, O Lord, do I put my trust, let me not be put to confusion.

ARTHUR R. COOPER

I praised the Lord for my Salvation in Christ Jesus. For we read in Ephesians 1:7 "In whom we have redemption through His blood, the forgiveness of sins according to the richness of His Grace."

HENRY G. DAMERON

TRUCK UNLOADING AT MISSION



HAPPY HOUR IN THE DINING ROOM

We are glad of the opportunity of witnessing for our Lord Jesus Christ at the Chester Rescue Mission. If only the world would listen to the gospel of Christ and accept Him.

LESTER STOFFER

"Tis so sweet to trust in Jesus. Just to take Him at His Word, just to lean upon His promise, just to know, thus saith the Lord."

MR. & MRS. CHARLES FREER

I am glad to know Christ as my Saviour and He is wonderful to me.

WILLIAM R. BOSSOM

No one but a Christian knows the peace that God gives. I praise Him I know this peace. "Praise His name."

JOSEPHINE BOSSOM

Ten years ago in the Presbyterian Hospital, the deaconess read for my consideration the 53rd chapter of Isaiah, and I, a Jewish person, put my trust in the Lord Jesus as my Messiah and Saviour.

ROSE SEGAL

There is one God and one mediator between God and man, the man Christ Jesus. II Timothy 2:5

HELEN GOODLEY

Therefore if any man be in Christ he is a new creature, old things are past away, behold all things are become new. 2 Corinthians 5:17

EDWIN E. MARVEL

I praise God for saving my soul at an early age in order that I might have the joy of serving Him. He is a wonderful Saviour, one who will never leave you nor forsake you. His presence within gives us an assurance that we will one day be with Him forever.

MRS. MERLE WINTERS

Verily, verily, I say unto you, he that heareth my word and believeth on Him that sent Me hath everlasting life and shall not come into condemnation but is past from death into life.

R. C. EASTWOOD

If we confess our sins, He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness. If we say that we have not sinned, we make Him a liar, and His word is not in us. I John 1:9, 10. I thank God that over 20 years ago I confessed my sins to God through His Son Christ Jesus and from that moment I was freed from the burden of sin. I am happy today resting in His peace and comfort. The same peace and comfort can be yours if you will humbly confess your sins before the Father through His Only begotten Son, Christ Jesus.

JOHN A. ROBERTS

I am happy to say I have taken Christ as my Saviour on Feb. 28, 1931 while Rev. Merle Winters visited my home. My desire is to serve Him.

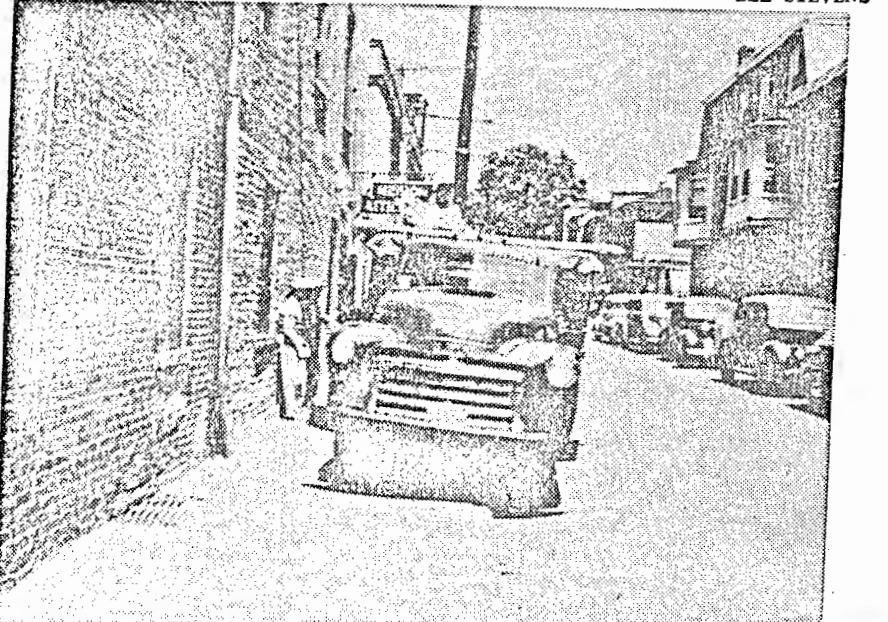
MRS. WILLIAM FLETCHER

I am only a sinner saved by Grace and I say with the Apostle that "This is a faithful saying and worthy of all acceptance that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners of whom I am Chief. I Timothy 1:15. I am happy in my Christian experience in knowing that when I pass out of this life my sins have been forgiven and I have eternal life.

ALBERT STEVENS

Study to show thyself approved unto God a workman that needeth not to be ashamed rightly dividing the word of truth. But shun profane and vain babblings for they increase unto more ungodliness.

WILLIAM J. RICHARDS



HAPPY HOUR

CHESTER RESCUE MISSION

614 Crosby Street - Chester 2-5420

MISSION PERSONNEL

GARAGE		KITCHEN		TRUCKS	
T. Burk	L. Gosselin	L. Jones	T. Shunk	W. Underhoffer	S. Egan
T. Doyle	J. Schatz	J. Fitten	P. King	M. Smith	S. Bradley
A. Johnson	R. Mears	C. Groves	C. Groves	F. Haywood	
J. Gaskill	F. Vreeland	R. Whalen	BOARDERS	B. Devlin	
			J. Mace	H. Achrayd	



From 51 Members in 1906... to 115,000 in 1951

That's the Keystone Automobile Club story in one sentence.

A story of all-out service to a motoring membership once centered in Delaware County and now spread through Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and the District of Columbia.

This great growth of the original Automobile Club of Delaware County into the enormously expanded Keystone Automobile Club didn't just happen. It was planned, carefully and in complete detail. Its foundation was service and its superstructure a friendly helpfulness.

With its own Fiftieth Anniversary only five years away, Keystone takes great pleasure in extending sincere congratulations to another real servant of the public, The Chester Times, upon the occasion of its Seventy-Fifth Anniversary.

We are confident that an even bigger and brighter era of service lies ahead — for both organizations!

KEYSTONE AUTOMOBILE CLUB

THE MOTORIST'S FRIEND SINCE 1906

HEADQUARTERS: 220 SOUTH BROAD STREET, PHILADELPHIA 2, PA.

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69th and Locust Sts., Upper Darby, Pa.
Phone: Flanders 2-3700

5th St. and Edgmont Ave., Chester, Pa.
Phone: Chester 4-2506

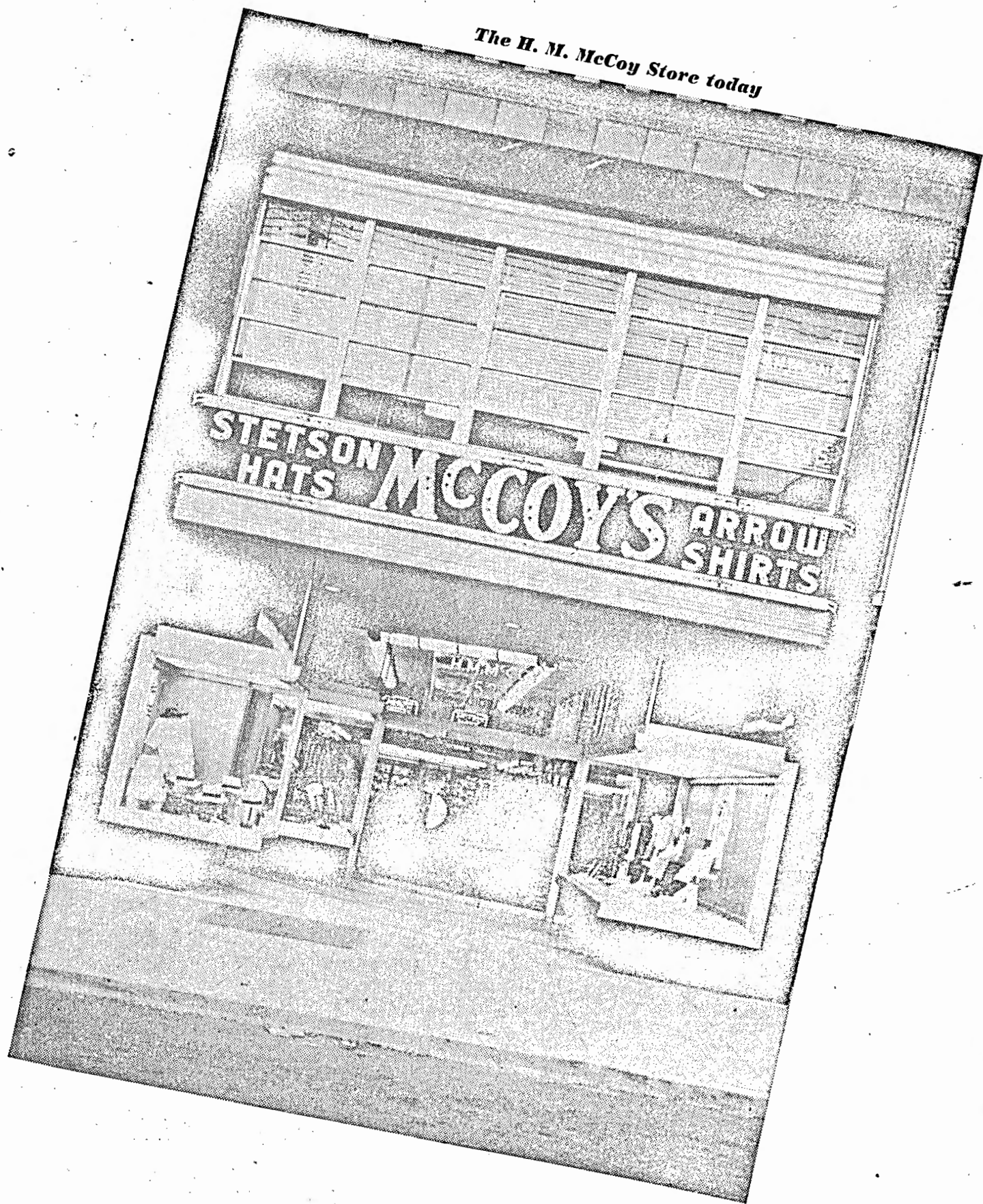
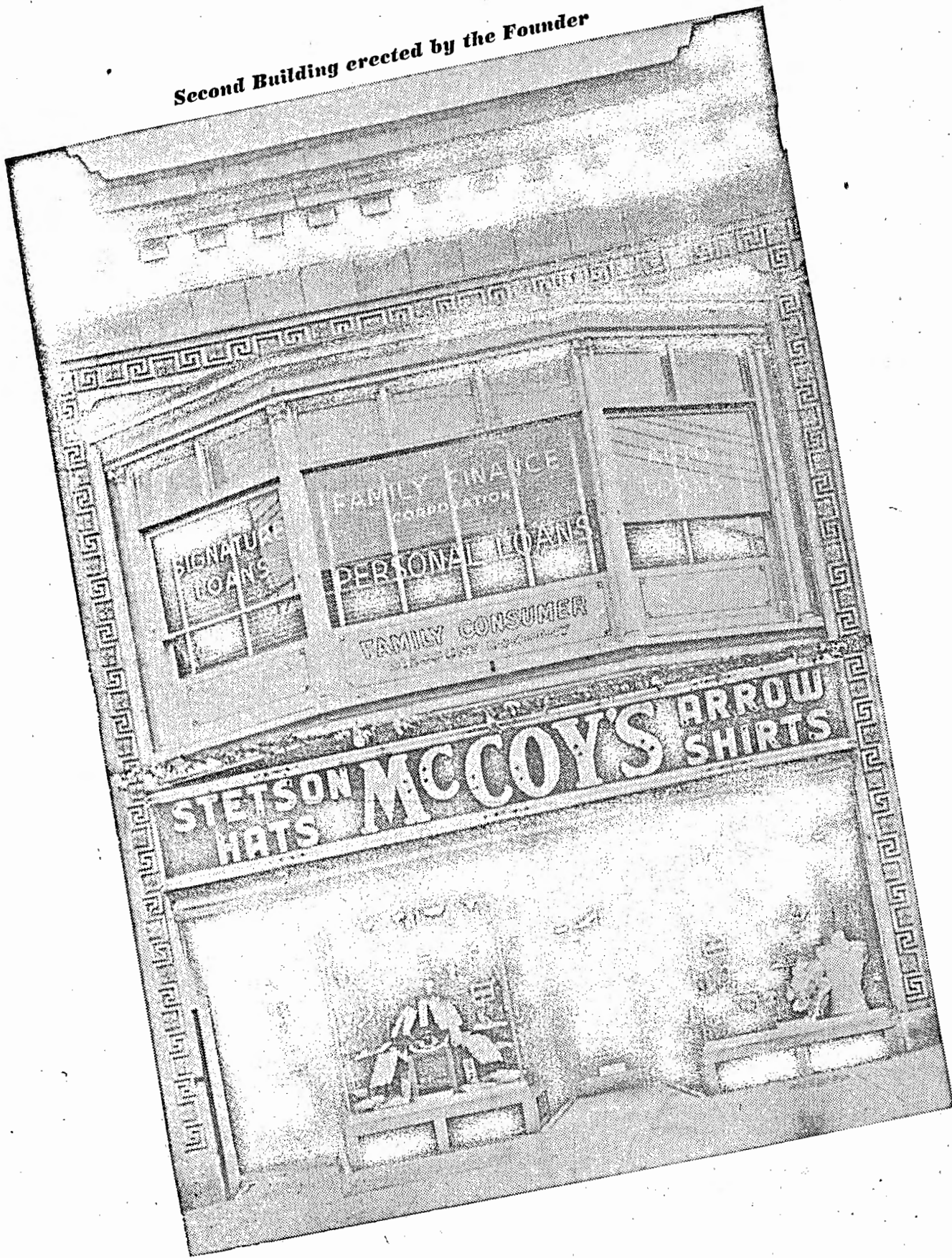


"LONG AGO . . . AND FAR AWAY"

. . . That's Yesterday's Hat Styles . . .
And The Old McCoy Store



TODAY'S STETSON AND LEE HATS ARE THE "REAL McCOY" . . .
SNAPPY AND CRISP LOOKING FOR THE WELL-DRESSED MAN ALL YEAR 'ROUND



Nearly 60 YEARS IN CHESTER

STETSON HATS *
INTERWOVEN STOCKINGS
HUT NECKWEAR *
JANTZEN WEAR *
(FOR MEN)

CONGRATULATIONS

McCoy's entire staff takes pleasure in applauding the Chester Times on its notable accomplishment in serving the Chester area for 75 years.

ARROW SHIRTS
LEE HATS *
DUOFOLD PRODUCTS *
WILSON BROS. WEAR *



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H. M. McCOY

CHESTER, PA.

Industrial Chester—City of Many Diversified Products

Strategic Location Important in Growth

The late playwright and novelist, Gertrude Anderson, once said of Chester, "It's a grim city, but it's also a vital, interesting city."

Anderson once confessed in an interview with a Chester Times reporter, that he loved nothing better, on his many visits to the county, to spend hour after hour in Chester, standing on street corners, sitting in restaurants, on stools at soda fountains, mixing at its many bars, watching the crowds in its honky-tonks.

"Many times I've used Chester scenes in my plays and stories," Anderson admitted.

There have been others who have been impressed by this oldest city in Pennsylvania, the throbbing heart of great, industrial Delaware County.

City of Many Facets

This is a city of many facets. It does have its grim side. There are places where grime and squalor abound. On the other hand, it has many lovely spots. Primarily it is a hard-working community of average Americans, thousands of whom depend upon its varied industries for a livelihood.

One might say that its location on the Delaware River, that great outlet to the sea, foreordained Chester's industrial destiny.

But it has been its men and women with their genius and enterprise that have made Chester great industrially. And great it is. History tells us that Chester and Delaware County had a slow awakening. For many years only minor business and industries flourished here. Basically, this was an agricultural community for many decades.

But about the middle of the last century, manufacturing got a foothold, and then mushroomed until we find local industry all-important to the nation during the trying years of World War I.

Arsenal of America

The industrial riverfront has been called the Arsenal of America. That is not far wrong. The thousands of men and women toiling in the hundreds of plants and factories lining the banks of the once-sleepy and peaceful Delaware, turned out material that was vital to America's war effort from 1941 until 1945.

Today, Chester and the county can look back on a decade of almost amazing growth and development. When the result of the 1940 census was announced, local residents were surprised to learn that Delaware County was the home of 310,756 men, women and children. At that time, it seemed rather unlikely that the county would increase greatly during the next 10 years. But with the war years giving impetus to the rapid growth, the county continued to expand until, by 1950, the U. S. census disclosed 413,065 persons living within its boundaries. That was a growth of 33 per cent, and it made Delaware County the third largest county in the state.

With houses blossoming forth in almost every section, with established industries flourishing and expanding, and with new industries coming to the county, it appears almost a certainty that by 1960, Delaware County again will show evidence of remarkable growth.

Strategic Location

It is impossible to dissociate the growth in population from industrial growth. It is true that Delaware County, with all its natural beauty, is an attraction for families wishing to live outside the busy turmoil of our cities. But the opportunities presented in this area are what really lure people to the county.

On the other hand, what attracts industry to our city and county? Location. That is of prime importance. Here is a city and surrounding area which has a mighty river with a deep-channel outlet to the sea. It is served by three major railroads. Its criss-crossing network of highways gives easy access to every community within its boundaries and to nearby cities, counties and states.

Geographically, Chester is in the heart of one of the greatest marketing areas in all America. It is close to the source of raw materials in many cases, and likewise is close to approximately one-third the retail markets of the country.

All-Time High in 1943

The rising crescendo of Chester's vast industrial chorus reached a

high note in 1943, during World War II. It was then that employment and production in Chester and the county reached its all-time high.

Following the war years, it leveled off a bit, then rose again in 1948. The lowest point in postwar employment in the city and county was in 1950. However, with the nation again beginning to arm and local industries starting to get new and sizable contracts, there was another upswing.

Since January of 1950, the busy hum of the waterfront has increased in tempo at first gradually, then with more rapidity. And that tempo is still increasing. Where will it stop? That cannot be answered. Unless there is all-out war, it seems unlikely, at present, that it will reach the peak of 1943; but that is mere speculation. But it seems almost a foregone conclusion that by the end of the present year, employment in Delaware County will have surpassed the postwar high of 1948.

Fewer Employed in Textiles

According to Aloysius T. O'Donnell, manager of the Chester office of Pennsylvania State Employment Service, "PSES figures show that the textile industry is the weak spot in the county at present."

At the end of the war, about 6000 persons were employed in the industry in the county. Now, only about 3000 are employed in textiles, once a major industry here.

The present upswing in employment has been caused largely by the number of contracts obtained by Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton Corp., O'Donnell says. For a number of years, Sun Ship's record of employment had the greatest effect on the county picture, and, O'Donnell points out, a few big orders for S. L. would change the picture again.

The peak employment in the county for industry was in September of 1943, when there were 100,042 on industry's payrolls here. At that time, Sun Ship had some 35,000 working there alone. In September of 1943, there were 117,459 persons employed at some kind of work in the county.

Post-War Peak

After tapering off after the war, industrial employment in the county reached a post-war peak of 66,956 in 1948. There were 95,274 employed in the county then.

January of 1950 marks the low spot in employment since 1943. County plants then were employing only 63,430 and there were 89,960 persons earning a living in the county in business and industry.

By July of this year, the upward trend was quite noticeable as 64,885 were on the payrolls of local industrial plants while 93,267 were earning a living in the county.

PSES expects hundreds more in city and county to be employed within the next few weeks and fully expects local industrial employment to surpass the post-war peak year of 1948 by the end of '51.

Heavy Industry

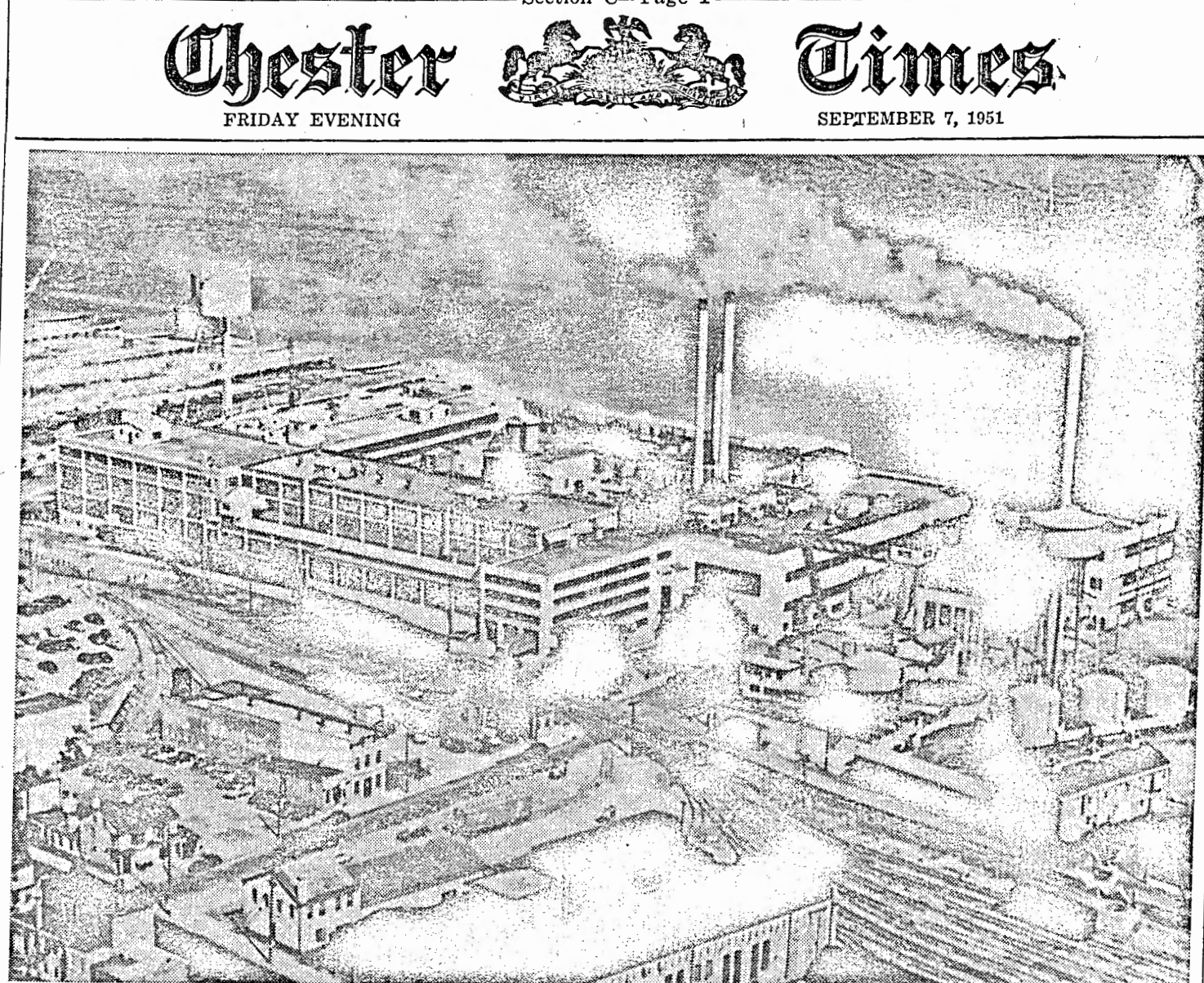
It must be explained that, of the 64,885 included on industry's payroll, 12,000 are employed in heavy industry.

Continued on Following Page

Old Timester



DR. RAYMOND B. LOUGHEAD, who was born in Chester on Oct. 18, 1864, and is now living at 2216 W. 3d st. He has lived in Chester all his life. After graduating from pharmacy school in 1886 he opened a drug store at 3d and Wilson sts. He began the practice of medicine after graduating from medical school in 1904.



SCOTT'S FAMOUS TRADE-MARK TANK—In this aerial view of the sprawling Scott Paper Co. plant along the Delaware River, at the foot of Market and Welsh streets, the huge water tower, a replica of the famous Scott product, can be seen. At night, the tank

is well-lighted and can be seen for miles. More than 2000 workers turn out Scott products in this home plant of Scott, the biggest manufacturer of its line of products in America.

City's Vast Scott Paper Company Enterprise Started as Pushcart Business in Phila.

Almost 75 years ago, two brothers were seen daily on the streets of Philadelphia, delivering by pushcart orders which were solicited from their general paper jobbing establishment at 27 N. 6th st. Their dollar capital in this enterprise was small, but their greatest asset by far was the spirit which kept them doggedly at their new venture.

Shortly after this new company had been established, the Scott brothers recognized many significant developments in the social habits of people—most noticeable the trend toward sanitary plumbing.

Despite the many obstacles, they decided to confine their efforts solely to the manufacture of toilet tissue. This endeavor, at the time, merely meant the converting of "parent rolls," purchased from paper mills, into consumer-size products for private label customers.

Arthur Enters Business

Just before the turn of the century, Arthur, the only son of E. Irvin Scott, one of the brothers mentioned above, entered the business and brought with him the vision and courage which were destined to change its entire course.

His three fundamental objectives were (1) To make just a few products of the highest possible quality, (2) To make them at the lowest possible cost and (3) To tell the public about them through advertising. These three principles provided the keystone upon which has been built the largest business of its kind in America.

In keeping his new philosophy, the first objective was to discountinue some 2000 private-label brands in favor of a few of the company's own. With the acquisition of the brand name "Waldorf" these few Scott products soon formed what came to be known as "The Sanitary Line."

Towels Introduced

In a short time, this group of favored products was further strengthened when the first paper towel was developed. The Scott-Towel came into being largely by chance. The ingenuity of a Philadelphia school teacher who had cut sheets of paper into convenient squares to replace common cloth towel presented a use for a carload of paper which was so heavy



THOMAS B. McCABE
Scott President

and thick that it could not be converted into rolls of tissue. The superior quality of Scott-Towels soon commanded an increasing consumer preference which contributed materially to the rapid growth of the company.

The panic of 1907, despite the hardships imposed upon the growing business, only served to intensify the belief which the young management had in Arthur Scott's three simple business fundamentals. Up to this time, manufacturing was still confined to converting activities, but the need for better quality control and increased production prompted the company to take its first major step into the future.

In an old soap mill, at our present site in Chester, two cylinder-type machines were installed—antique in design and operation as we regard paper machinery today. These served, nevertheless, as the backbone for today's nine modern producing giants in the Chester plant, including the largest paper towel machine in the world and a myriad of complex converting and allied equipment.

New Management

Arthur Scott possessed unusual ability to develop young men and instill in them his own abiding faith in the future of the company. After his death in 1927, he left behind a group of young associates inspired with memories of his distinguished leadership and fully qualified to accept the responsibility they had inherited. Among them was Thomas B. McCabe, then assistant sales manager, who was immediately singled out to assume the task of guiding the company to



RAYMOND C. MATEER
Executive Vice-President

even greater horizons. That these obligations have been more than discharged is reflected in the ensuing expansion which immediately began taking place.

Tremendous strides had been made at Chester in developing and manufacturing products which have become leaders in their fields. Consumer demand, born out of strict adherence to the "three principles," soon taxed operations to the utmost. In seeking sources of raw materials, management in 1936 joined with the Mead Corp. in organizing the Brunswick Pulp & Paper Co. which owns and operates a pulp mill at Brunswick, Ga. Additional pulp mills at Anacortes, Wash. and Coos Bay, Ore., as well as pulp making machinery located at Murray Bay, Canada, were subsequently acquired through wholly owned subsidiaries.

Production facilities were also enlarged through similar acquisition of a pulp and paper mill located at Marinette, Wis., and paper mills at Fort Edward and Glen Falls, N. Y. Expansion continued and in 1945 another major step was taken in the acquisition of the well-known wax paper product—"Cut-Rite"—and all equipment incident to its manufacture at Hockens and Milford, N. J. and Sandusky, Ohio.

Early this year, Scott purchased the Falls Paper & Power Co., Oconto Falls, Wis.

A Growing Family

These additional facilities, acquired during the past 10 years, have enabled Scott Paper Co. to produce more and better products for its consumers. They have also

enabled the company to provide more and better jobs for its men and women who constitute one of the finest industrial families in America. The members of this family, working together through the years, have earned the excellent working conditions, the high level of earnings and all the benefits and privileges which are part and parcel of a "job at Scott's."

Scott Paper Co. has been successful. It has built a business—the largest of its kind in the world. A business that can look back at its first million dollar year in 1913 and be proud of its current sales of more than \$100,000,000. The goals of Scott are but temporarily achieved—new objectives beckon it onward.

The company manufactures six retail brands and three industrial brands. In the first category are Waldorf, Scott-Tissue, Soft-Weave toilet tissues; Scott-Towels, Cut-Rite wax paper and Scotties facial tissues. In the industrial group are Scott-Tissue service roll, Scott-Tissue folded towels and Scott-Windshield Wiping Tissues.

Six Made Here

Six of these products, Waldorf, Scott-Tissue, Soft-Weave, Scott-Tissue service roll, Scott-Towels and Scott-Tissue folded towels are finished in the Chester plant.

The Chester plant has about 2000 employees. Another 2500 are employed in Scott's other plants. The local plant has 10 giant Four-drummer-type paper machines and a quantity of finishing equipment sufficient to convert the production from these 10 paper machines.

The Chester plant uses enough pure water every day to supply the needs of a city of more than 85,000; the daily production of the four tissues here is sufficient to form a ribbon that would stretch around the world five times, and the rolls for them, piled on end, would reach 168 miles.

History of Industry Here Dates to 1647

Huge castings, giant locomotives, modern automobiles moving off the assembly line, the latest in helicopters, a variety of woolen and cotton textile products, sprawling oil refineries, paper products known the world over, food stuffs—all part of the rich industrial scene in Chester and surrounding communities today.

The thriving industrial center that is Chester and Delaware County today just didn't happen. It's been a growing thing for decades—yes, for centuries.

What was the beginning, and when?

Battered Ships Arrive

In the spring of 1643, two vessels slowly moved up the Delaware on an incoming tide. They were the worse for wear. Yards of canvas were in tatters, much of the rigging was gone, masts had been splintered. And from the masts, remnants of Swedish flags fluttered in the breeze.

For almost eight months the Fama and the Swan had been tossed and battered by the winter storms of the North Atlantic.

The two tiny ships dropped anchor off Tinicum Island, which Queen Christina of Sweden had granted to the group under the leadership of John Printz. Soon Fort Gottenburg was built, forming the foundation of the first permanent European settlement in Pennsylvania.

Land was cleared for farming; homes were built; trade relations with the Indians began. Then, in 1647, just four years later, one of the greatest industries of Delaware County—shipbuilding—had its beginning.

Governor Orders Boat

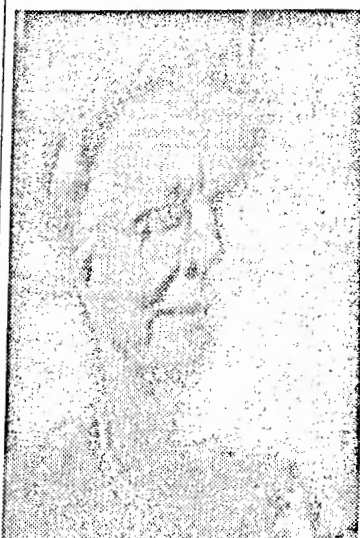
It all began when Governor Printz ordered a boat built for his personal use at Tinicum. Now the area is famous world-wide for its shipbuilding industry.

We also know from history that the manufacture of salt was carried on by those early pioneers, and the cutting and exporting of lumber. Fisheries were established and minerals were sought.

Here, then, industrial Delaware County had its humble beginning. The foundations of today's great industries were in the ambitious and industrious people who set up Pennsylvania's first settlement on the banks of the Delaware in a virtual wilderness.

America's natural resources have been, perhaps, the greatest single factor in the country's amazing growth and development. That is particularly true here in Delaware County, with its abundant waterways and the potential power of numerous creeks and

Old Timester



MRS. SALLY A. SMITH, 1239 12th st., Eddystone, who was born Sept. 16, 1875, in Chester where she lived until 13 years ago when her husband "Captain" George B. Smith died. He was a commercial fisherman, selling his catches at the wharf. She is a member of the Golden Age Club, Chester YWCA, and honorary member of Franklin Fire Co. Ladies' Auxiliary.

Saw and Grist Mills

For nearly a century and a half, the saw mill and the grist mill were the predominant "industries" of the city and county. Assessment lists in various townships in 1799 showed that the local artisans still cared for the needs of the people and that few workmen were imported.

The following tradesmen were listed at that time: Tavern keepers, shopkeepers, cordwainers, tanners, carpenters, millers, weavers, justices of the peace, blacksmiths, coopers, millwrights, joiners, haters, innkeepers, papermakers, stonemasons, masons, shoemakers and snuffmakers.

All in all, it seems quite an impressive list for the times, when it is remembered that many things required by early colonists came by boat from England.

Then came the war of 1812, bringing to Chester and the county a wave of prosperity. Farming remained the main occupation, with the farmers making their own clothing to a great extent. However, fulling mills were introduced throughout the county about this time to aid in domestic operations.

Home Industry

Also, the war brought difficulties in trade, causing the colonists to turn their attention to the development and support of home industry and manufacturing. This resulted in a more rapid development of textile manufacturing than the area had ever known.

An English family by the name of Bottomly converted an old sawmill that stood on a small stream in Concord into a woolen mill in 1810. This was one of the earliest textile plants in the county. Other mills soon followed. Then, after the war, the resumption of foreign trade was a severe blow to these new industries, causing many to go out of business.

Continued on Following Page

Railroads Sired General Steel

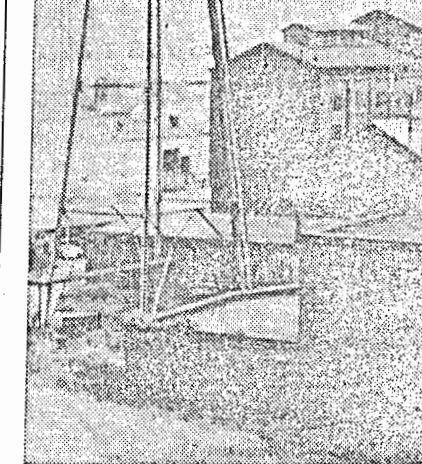
General Steel Castings Corp. is the natural development of the great American railroad industry.

Its establishment in 1929 was the direct result of the increasing need in American and foreign countries for quality cast steel devices especially designed to meet the rugged requirements of railroad equipment.

Constantly alert to the demands of railroad progress, General Steel's product engineering and research, along with the continued modernization of its plants and equipment, have contributed immeasurably to the improvement in design, operating efficiency, and lowered upkeep costs of locomotives and cars in every type of railroad service throughout the world.

Covers 112 Acres

The corporation's Eddystone Plant, as shown in the aerial view, covers 112 acres of ground along



CHESTER'S BIGGEST SMOKESTACK—American Dyewood Company's plant, at Delaware avenue and Lamokin street, has two important distinctions. One, it is the oldest company in continuous operation in Delaware County. Built of brick, the huge stack is a towering hexagon, with its six edges giving it a slender, graceful appearance.

Times Staff Photo

Strategic Location Important in Growth

Continued From Preceding Page

rolls in July of this year, only 52,334 were in "heavy" industry. Employment such as quarries and construction and greenhouses, included in industry as far as PSES is concerned, were employing 5534, while trucking, railroads, telephone and electric companies were hiring another 6917. However, for simplification, they are being included in industry.

According to the Industrial Directory of Pennsylvania, published by the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs, there were 293 manufacturing concerns in the county in 1945 with a capital investment of \$197,984,900. The value of the products turned out in that year amounted to \$774,656,600 and county industry had a total payroll of \$215,146,200.

By the close of 1948, there were 364 manufacturing concerns in the county with a capital investment of \$241,054,700. Value of products manufactured in the county that year amounted to \$915,675,300. Salaries, however, had gone down to \$180,658,500. This is explained, largely by the fact that during the war years there were more shifts working and workers were making more overtime.

Capital, Value Up

Although more recent, accurate figures are not available, it is known that capital investment, value of products and the amount of county payrolls have increased significantly since 1948.

Since 1946, Aberfoyle Manufacturing Co., Prestige Hosiery and Chester Lace Mills have either moved from the county or have gone out of business. The three companies employed approximately 425 men and women.

To offset that, the following industries have come into the county: Modern Maid Blouse, Susquehanna Waist Co., Charles Ahrens & Sons, Reynold Spring, Linde Air Products Co. (second plant), Chester Blast Furnace, Vanadium Corp., South Chester Corp., Ludwig Honold Mfg. Co. and De-Haan Co. These 10 companies employ about 1155, so that employment through new industry more than offsets the loss of employment by industries which have moved or gone out of business.

The firms coming in or leaving since 1946 do not include those which employ less than 50.

Last to Feel Effect

PSES points out that for some years it has been a fact that when a slight slump comes, this particular area is the last to feel it. Similarly, when employment picks up across the nation, the Chester area is one of the last to feel the impetus.

O'Donnell says this is explained by the fact that this is, primarily, a heavy industry area.

The principal classes of manufacturing in the area and the value of products are as follows (1948 figures): Metals and metal products, \$356,421,400; chemicals and allied products, \$341,516,200; textiles and textile products, \$244,426,600; paper and printing industries, \$66,466,900.

The chief products in the area are gasoline, lubricating oils and greases, fuel oils, locomotives, motor vehicles, machinery and parts, steel castings, oilcloth and linoleum, ship and boat building, rayon yarn, cotton yarns and thread, toilet and tissue paper.

669 Farms in County

The residents of a busy industrial area don't think too much about agriculture. But it is rather amazing to learn that in the midst of all the humming of wheels and in the very glare of open hearth furnaces, there are 669 farms in Delaware County, with a total of 20,327 acres under cultivation. The value of the farm lands and buildings is \$14,653,600 (1945) and the value of the crops produced is \$1,009,430. In 1949, the value of livestock of all types in the county was \$1,713,180—and this in the third smallest county area in the state, given mostly to heavy industry!

The prosperity of Chester and environs is reflected in the fact that there are 15 banks in the county with a total capital of \$5,810,000; a surplus of \$6,237,374; deposits of \$168,504,748; total resources of \$69,845,497, as of 1950. There are 28 building and loan associations flourishing here with resources amounting to \$18,790,343.

Key Defense Area

Recently, the U. S. Army has

designated the Greater Philadelphia area, extending from Trenton to Wilmington, as the second most important defense area. Chester is right in the heart of that region.

Residents of Chester and Delaware County can well be proud of what is theirs. Nature endowed us with many blessings. Our forefathers developed slowly, perhaps, but wisely. Today, no section of this great nation offers more opportunities than our own city and county.

Has anyone ever asked you "What does Delaware County make?" The answer cannot help but amaze anyone. Here is a list of products being turned out by Chester and surrounding communities: Steam locomotives, diesel-electrics, automobiles, ships, tanks, helicopters for all the armed services, cottons, woolens, huge castings, medicines, foodstuffs, paper products, oil, gasoline, aviation gasoline and countless other by-products of petroleum chemicals, industrial machinery, aircraft products, rugs, leather goods, dyestuffs, rayon, plastics, hydraulic presses, foundry products, testing machines, finished garments, structural steel, sheet metal products, rubber goods, household equipment, dairy machinery, ceramics, wood patterns, newspapers and periodicals, floor and wall coverings, metal stampings, electro-plating, non-ferrous castings and cemetery memorials.

Other Products

In city and county are plants, factories and foundries producing electric furnaces, lamp shades, industrial plumbing supplies, crushed stone, building stone, textile machinery, valves, pumps, compressors, ornamental iron work, synthetic textiles; tools and dies, mercerized cotton yarns, bedding, hosiery, heating equipment, abrasives, non-ferrous and special alloys, asbestos, switches, aircraft switches, roofing materials, small boats, barrels, metal drums, cartons, wooden and cardboard boxes, ice, carpet looms, hollow forgings, hydraulic cranes, synthetic detergents, pianos, welding and burning equipment, toys, building materials, soap products, dredging machinery, cellulose products, solvents, resin products, bricks and chewing gum.

Electricity and gas are manufactured locally, along with soluble silicates, wooden boxes, cabinets, wooden tanks, belts, suspenders, ingot steel, electrical instruments, pharmaceuticals, biologicals, steel pipe, collapsible tubes, water coolers, oil refining equipment and wood-cutting hand saws.

Fibre Drums

There are plants which produce fibre and plywood drums, alpaca fabrics, portable and permanent steel grandstands, metal fences, welded tubes, turbines, marine reduction gears, blowers, stokers, aviation gas turbines, and laundry products.

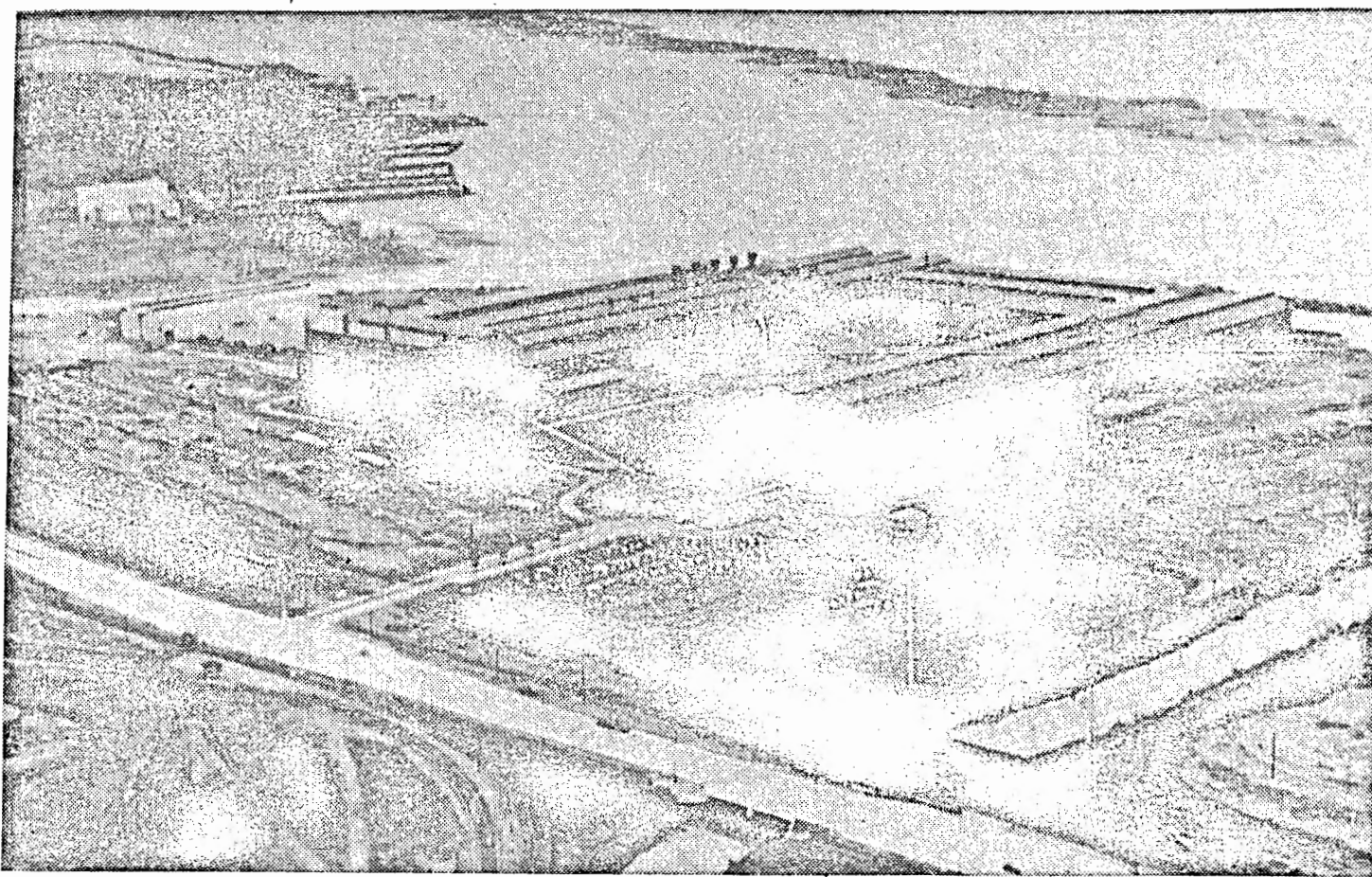
What a variety of products to be produced in an area so small!

The very number of industries and the variety of their products attest to the importance of Delaware County's geographical location. Here is evidence as to why Chester and its sister communities have grown so extensively since those early manufacturing days a century ago. Here, also, is evidence that the area will continue to grow industrially and in population.

Old Timester



MRS. MARY S. BLAIR, 107 E. 22d st., who is 77 years old, born in Chester on Aug. 19, 1874. She has lived in the city her entire life and is a member of St. Paul's Church. Her late husband, Samuel, worked as a machinist in the old Wetherill plant.



GENERAL STEEL CASTINGS CORP.—This is an aerial view of the Eddystone plant of General Steel Castings Corp., with the new Industrial highway in the foreground. Back of the water tower in the lower right is the main office, while the one-story building in the center is the dispensary, guards' office and employment office. To the left of

that is the powerhouse, with the big building housing the three open hearth furnaces next, its three tall stacks showing. From the furnaces, extending toward the river, is the foundry. On the right side extending toward the river is the machine shop.

History of Industry Here Dates to 1647

Continued From Preceding Page

The industrial revolution that rocked England had its effects here, too. Such innovations as the spinning jenny, cotton gin, steamboat and steam engine gave impetus to mass production of consumer goods.

As the need for more diversity in products was felt, attention turned toward the old mills and the streams locally. They were to furnish the power for the making of goods which previously had been imported.

Survey Made

It became necessary to determine the extent of these improvements and to get more information in respect to unimproved water power. For this purpose a committee was set up of George G. Leiper, John Wilcox and William Martin. They hired Benjamin Pearson to tour the county and make a survey of the needs.

Pearson evidently did a very complete job, and as we read his report today, it is nothing short of astonishing to learn the extent of industry in the county at so early a date.

Pearson's report is as follows: "38 flour mills, 16 of which ground 203,600 bushels of grain per annum. 53 sawmills, 16 of which cut 1,717,000 feet of lumber per annum. Five rolling and slitting mills which rolled 700 tons of sheet iron, valued at \$105,000 per annum. Thirty hands were employed, their wages totaling \$7200.

"Fourteen woolen factories employing 228 hands. Twelve cotton factories, manufacturing 704,800 pounds of yarn, valued at \$232,445 per annum, employing 415 hands, wages totaling \$51,380.

Eleven paper mills, manufacturing 31,296 reams of paper, valued at \$114,712 per annum employing 215 hands whose wages totaled \$29,120.

Two powder mills, manufacturing 11,900 quarter casks, valued at \$47,600 per annum, and employing 40 hands whose wages totaled \$12,000.

One nail factory, manufacturing 150 tons of nails, valued at \$20,000 per annum, employing eight hands whose wages totaled \$2400.

Four tilt blade and edge-tool manufactories, two of which manufactured, per annum, 2000 axes, 200 cleavers, 1200 dozen shovels, 200 dozen scythes and 500 drawing knives.

One power loom weaving 30,000 yards, valued at \$3000, per week. This mill, equipped with 220 looms, employed 120 hands whose weekly wages totaled \$500.

Two oil mills, manufacturing 7000 gallons of linseed oil valued at \$7000 per annum.

One machine factory, five snuff mills, two plaster or gypsum mills, three clover mills, three bark mills and one mill for sawing stone, making in the aggregate 158 improved mill seats and 42 unimproved on the principal streams, the total mill seats being 200.

The survey shows that the industries of those early 19th century days were small when compared with some of our giants of today. But it is almost incredible when one realizes that at the time, steam had been little employed in propelling machinery, and that the whole extent of the county was 170 square miles.

In the early days of our history, Chester seemed to lag behind most of the county in general industrial progress. We know that in 1850—just 101 years ago—it was only a rural village of 1667 inhabitants.

Not Predestined

So it cannot be said of Chester that its flourishing industrial success of today was predestined. Rather it was a result of the increase of mass production brought about by revolutionary manufacturing processes which became so outstanding about the middle of the last century.

It was with the founding of the first factory in the city in that year—1850—that the entire character of the community began to change, gradually at first, then with increased momentum.

The quiet, Quaker shire town on the banks of the Delaware which had remained somnolent for nearly 200 years was soon to boom into a roaring, thriving industrial city that was to become known 100 years later as the Arsenal of America.

Settled in Rockdale

He learned the trade of cotton weaving as a youth on the looms of English factories. We aren't told by historians why, but Campbell came to Delaware County as a young man and settled in Rockdale. He soon became manager of the Houghton Mills in Penns Grove (Glen Riddle) and in 1837 left to establish his own mill on the north side of 4th street between Market street and Edgmont avenue.

Again history is vague, but we are told his looms began operating in 1850. There is no explanation as to what happened in the 13 years between. However, it can be said that this was the first manufacturing plant within the city limits.

In the Feb. 1, 1850, edition of the Delaware County Republican, Campbell was called the "Columbus of Manufacturing in Chester."

But the financial panic of 1857 brought disaster to many local plants. Campbell could not keep going, and in 1858 his mill was bought by Gen. Robert E. Patterson.

Lincoln Hall Built

The mills operated until 1863 by James Stevens and then by Roberts, Wilson & Wiley. The section of the plant facing Market street was sold in 1865 to James Chadwick who tore it down and built Lincoln Hall on the site.

James Campbell is said to have died in 1862 of a broken heart over

his financial difficulties. Until that time he was associated with the Broad Street Mills on the present site of the Larkin School, 9th and Crosby streets.

Despite the panic of 1857, despite the long, lean years of the Civil War, and despite the next great panic in 1873, which carried many more industries to ruin, Chester continued to grow industrially.

Out of the ashes of those failures and the despair which accompanied them, a stronger industrial community developed.

Great Changes Made

The second half of the 19th century and the early days of the present century saw great changes. This was the period of the Wetherills, the Rhodes, Samuel A. Crozer, the Irvings, the Roaches, father and son, the Gartides, Blakeleys, Shaws and Esseys.

During this time we have record of the Rockbourne Mills under the Kents, the Trainer Mills, the cotton mills of the Crozers, Glen Mills under the Wilcox family—these mills being an offshoot of the old Ivy Mills which up to 1846 manufactured paper for colonial and continental currency—the Chester Chemical Works, the Centennial Mills and scores of others now forgotten.

With the beginning of the 20th century, still further progress was seen. Many advantages were offered to industrialists by way of an abundant labor supply, good shipping and rail facilities, the close proximity of the great eastern markets, the easy access to sea and the availability of many raw materials.

Outside Industries

Chester and its metropolitan area began to lure outside industries. From upstate, from other cities, from across the nation, industries—big and small—came to the banks of the Delaware.

In addition to those industries which moved in, scores of others had their beginnings here.

Now, Chester and the surrounding area is one of the most important industrial centers in the nation. To the early settlers belongs credit for recognizing the value of available water power from the river and many streams. The industries begun by them were the basic industries of our county.

But the men who have followed down through the years, during times of stress as well as during times of prosperity, have displayed strength, courage, ability and foresight.

General Steel Plant Result of RR Needs

Continued From Preceding Page

modernization program of American railroads, as well as in the rebuilding of railroads in other countries.

General Steel, being a pioneer of one-piece cast steel railroad devices, has furnished specially designed "Commonwealth" alloy steel passenger car trucks as standard equipment for the well-known streamlined trains now in operation.

Many of the cars in these trains are equipped also with "Commonwealth" underframe and castings, which contribute greatly to their strength and safety.

During World War II, General Steel made a very definite contribution toward the war effort in the production of armor steel hulls and turrets for medium and large tanks.

The company's ability to produce armor steel castings of extreme hardness was reflected in the exceptionally high ballistic rating they obtained in army ordnance tests. Again, in the current national defense program, General Steel has been called upon to produce armor steel castings for army tanks.

A considerable portion of the company's facilities are now being directed toward production of armor steel castings, and they are installing additional heat-treating and other equipment to produce larger castings of this type.

Large Castings Speciality

In addition to these two phases of their work, General Steel produces other types of castings which play important parts in our everyday lives.

Large, intricate alloy steel castings for steam turbine plants, produced at the Eddystone Plant for Westinghouse Electric Corp. and General Electric form part of the generating equipment used by many of the electric utility companies in the country.

General Steel produces castings used in the construction of power equipment such as the use at Grand Coulee and Bonneville dams, parts for large power plants, rubber and sugar machine extrusion presses, dredging equipment, ships and many other products. General Steel specializes in large castings, and can pour 1000 to 300,000 pound pour weight.

Products of General Steel are not of a nature to be used by individual's daily life, but to form an important part of railroads and industrial equipment which provides services and convenience for all of us, and military equipment which provides protection and fighting power for those who defend our nation and its allies.

From Times, Aug. 28, 1950

Sometime today or tomorrow Moyamensing Hook & Ladder will try a handsome new pair of gray horses sent to this city by the firm of Jester & Daniels, of Wilmington, the firm which furnished the company with the pair of blacks. The pair will cost \$600 and the firm will accept them if they prove satisfactory. There is some question as to the price to be paid; the blacks will partly cover price in trade.

Old Timesters

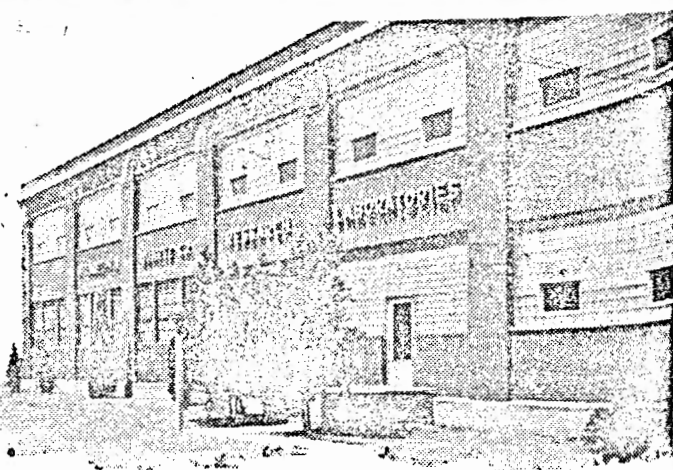


CHARLES DEITMAN, 11 Marshall av., Marcus Hook, who celebrated his 95th birthday on Aug. 15, and has always lived in that borough. In his younger years he farmed land where oil companies are now located. He retired 20 years ago from American Viscose Corp.



ISAAC A. HIORTH, 216 W. 1st st., former postmaster, who was born in Chester Nov. 19, 1856, and has lived here ever since. He operated a confectionery, ice cream store at 818 Edgmont av. until 1924. He became postmaster on Jan. 30, 1935. He retired Feb. 1, 1950.

1831 - 1951



120 years of growth
... from soap to silicates

Now in its 120th year, Philadelphia Quartz written communications still bear the quaint salutation "Respected Friends", reflecting the courtesy and sincerity with which the founder conducted his business. In keeping with this friendly tradition, Philadelphia Quartz extends congratulations to the Chester Times on its 75th anniversary and to the city of Chester on its 250th anniversary.

On July 21, 1831, a young man, member of the Society of Friends, shortly returned from service among the Tunessassa Indians of New York, opened the doors of his soap and candle shop in Philadelphia. Today, Joseph Elkinton's business is a national enterprise, manufacturing silicates of soda, with one of its major plants located in Chester.

As the business grew, the founder's sons came into the firm. Their attention was directed to a chemical, silicate of soda, mentioned in a scientific journal. In 1858, the first experiments to make silicate were begun. Silicate of soda used in the Elkinton soaps did increase their washing efficiency. When the Civil War brought an embargo on southern rosin, other soap makers replaced rosin with silicate bought from the Elkintons.

Full scale production of the chemical started in 1864 at a larger factory in Philadelphia,

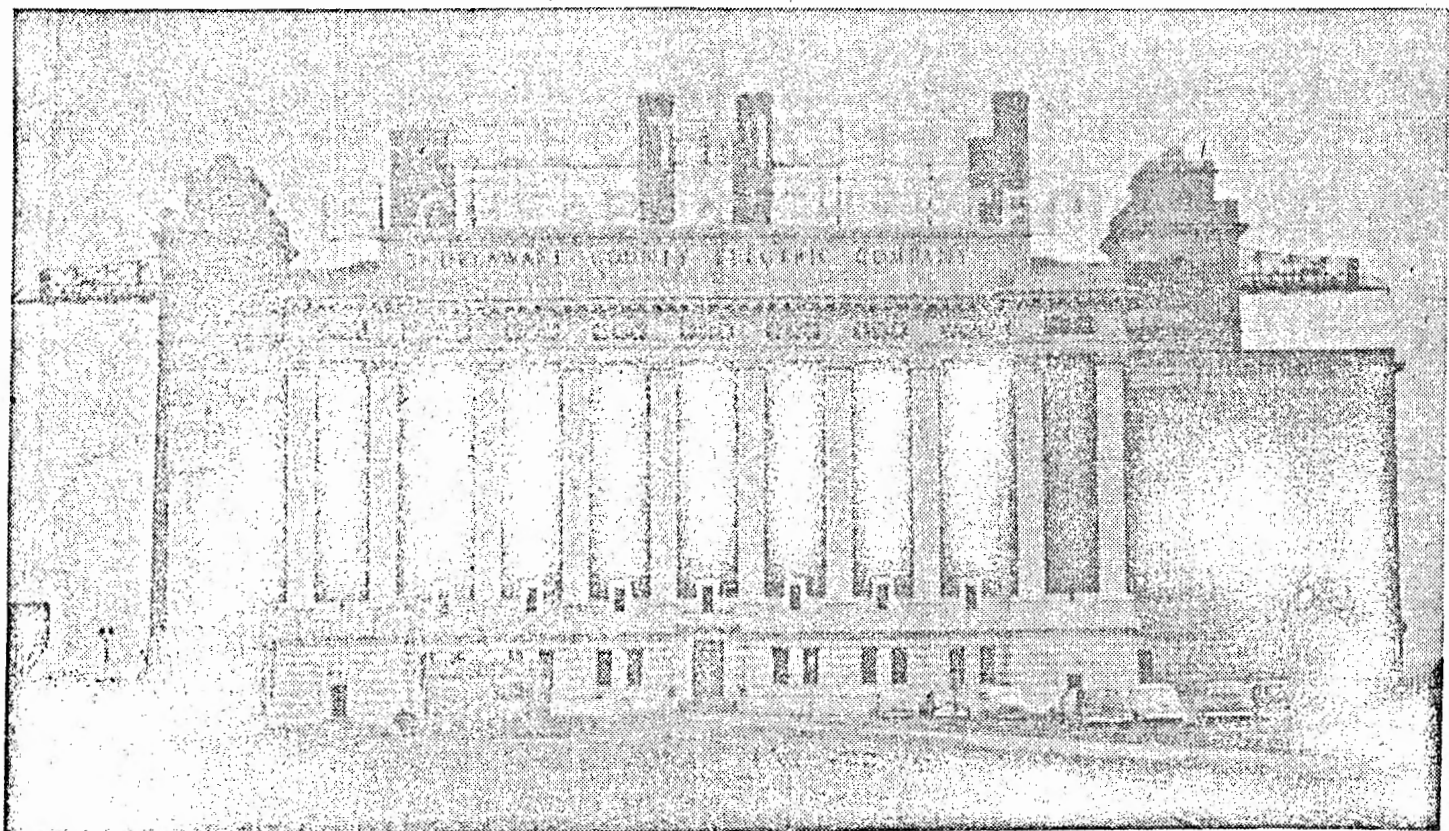
and the present company name adopted. Expansion came in 1889 when a second silicate factory was built in Anderson, Indiana. Again in 1905, a new plant was opened in Chester. The Philadelphia factory was closed and soap making discontinued.

The company's research over a long period of years developed a series of chemicals by varying the proportions of ingredients of silicate. These are useful in numerous ways. From the original use in soap, the list of industries now using silicate of soda include paper, paperboard, rubber, oil, textile, laundry, mining, ceramic, catalytic gels. Other applications that have been developed are the coating of granules for asphalt shingles, washing and skinning fruits and vegetables, the solidification of porous earth, prevention of corrosion in hot and cold water lines, coagulating aids for purifying raw water supplies and waste waters.

PHILADELPHIA QUARTZ COMPANY

General Offices: Public Ledger Building, Philadelphia 6, Pa.

Chester Works:
Lamokin Street & Delaware Ave.



IN CHESTER
IT'S BEEN
FARLEY'S
FOR
FURNITURE
SINCE
1889

The Farley Story is the story of "Home Sweet Home" and customer gratitude—multiplied many MANY times through three increasing generations of Smart Shopping Home Makers!



**CHARLES
MILLER**

Present proprietor and one of Chester's progressive merchants, who assumed the management of this firm when Wm. J. Farley retired from active business in 1918. Under Mr. Miller's capable guidance, Farley's reputation for better furniture values, year after year, has become even more happily established!

WE TAKE THIS ANNIVERSARY
OPPORTUNITY TO SAY
THANK YOU!
to all our customers and friends — for
your excellent patronage thru the 62
years we have been WITH YOU!



PROUD OF OUR YESTERDAY'S —

OUR STAGE IS SET FOR TOMORROW!

Yes, for 62 years Farley's has had a major part in the changing furniture styles of Chester. We've seen the frilly furniture trend of the late nineteenth century, with its lavish tastes, dissolve into today's modern practical designs . . . combining simplicity and beauty.

So the stage is set for tomorrow at Farley's — and there's an accent on youthful living in the new scene . . . with furniture

of that old reliable Farley quality, designed to keep the home apace with modern beauty and ageless comfort.

Here's' furniture that has borrowed the warmth of a past age, pleasantly molding it into the NEW lines of our own day. Today's furniture underscores the forward tendency of the life about us . . . Farley's is right in step with the parade of progress — and, as ever, LEADING the way in lower PRICES!

We congratulate The Chester Times—And Pay Humble Homage
to Our City Fathers—On This Special Anniversary Occasion!

JUST OFF THE
HIGH RENT WAY
WHAT WE SAVE IN
LOWER RENTS—YOU
SAVE IN LOWER PRICES

Wm J. Farley & Co
19-21-23-25 W. 4TH ST., CHESTER, PA.

DON'T HESITATE TO
ASK FOR CREDIT!
OPEN FRIDAY
NIGHTS 'TIL 9:00

Sun Oil Refinery Operating 50 Years

Sun Oil Company's Marcus Hook refinery, eighth largest in the United States, marks its 50th anniversary this year. From a modest beginning of a handful of employees and 82 acres of land, the refinery has grown at a steady pace. It now covers more than 1900 acres, employs 5000 men and women, and turns out more than 400 different products. Its capacity is 140,000 barrels of crude oil through-put a day.

The organization now known as Sun Oil Co. was 15 years old and was operating a refinery at Toledo, O. when it made its debut at Marcus Hook in 1901. The fabulous oil discovery at Spindletop in Texas had just taken place when Joseph Newton Pew—fourth of five sons—purchased the Littleton Park property bordering on the Delaware River.

That particular location was selected because it offered advantages of water transportation both in delivery of crude oil from the Gulf and in shipment of products to eastern cities. "Till in use today is the marine service building, built in 1923 and utilized originally by refinery personnel as a drafting room and office.

Work on the Marcus Hook site began on Nov. 5, 1901, when stakes were driven for a railroad spur to the dock. In the same month, foundations were built for the first stills. On March 21, 1902, the SS "Paw" delivered its first cargo—19,231 barrels of crude oil from the Spindletop field—to the new refinery. Sun's facilities during that year grew to eight stills, three receiving tanks, two crude storage tanks, a boiler-house with three boilers, and a barge house.

Barrel Firm Formed

The Hardwood Packaging Co. was formed in 1912 to manufacture wooden barrels required for oil shipments from Marcus Hook, but its operations were discontinued 15 years later when steel drums came into use.

Chiefly a manufacturer of lubricating oils during its early period, the company quickly won the acceptance of its products which were sold in many parts of the world. By 1911, Sun was making 25 different grades of oils.

Sunoco motor oil was introduced to the public in 1919 and a year later gasoline was offered for sale through Sunoco service stations. Sales of this motor fuel were limited at the start, but they grew in volume as Sun established service stations throughout the east. With the introduction of Blue Sunoco gasoline in 1927, the company practice of offering only one grade of motor fuel, of premium quality and at regular prices, was established.

Marcus Hook office personnel, in 1919, moved to a new structure currently known as the service building. That year also marked the start of grease manufacture at the refinery. Construction of plant No. 7, consisting of six thermal cracking units for gasoline production, in 1923 represented a notable advance in refining technology.

By 1925 there were 55 crude and re-run stills in operation. These included five steam stills for making gasoline and spirits, 16 small stills for kerosene substitutes and special lubricating oils, two cracking stills, 24 lubricating oil agitators and seven light oil agitators. The refinery tankage capacity was 150,000 barrels and its crude oil capacity was 20,000 barrels daily.

Pioneered Vapor Process

With the building of a plant in 1926, Sun pioneered the mercury vapor process for production of high grade automotive lubricating and industrial oils. Continuous pipe still fractionating units were also added to keep pace with new refining techniques. By then, the original 82 acres were crowded and two new cracking units were built in 1929 on additional acreage to the north.

In 1933, Sun began its work with Eugene J. Houdry, the French authority on catalysis. Their efforts led to successful development of the catalytic principle of cracking on a commercial scale. After four years of experimentation and an \$11,000,000 expenditure, Sun completed the first large-scale commercial catalytic cracking unit in the world. With this process and with the use of a non-petroleum additive, Sun could match or exceed the quality of any premium gasoline then marketed.

Additional catalytic units were added in the next few years, which enabled the refinery to gear its facilities quickly to the tempo of war production when hostilities broke out in Europe. A new refinery laboratory and a main office were built in 1937 to house a growing staff.

With the outbreak of World War II, Sun spent \$31,500,000 of its own money for new facilities at Marcus Hook. This included a complete aviation gasoline plant, one of the largest and most modern of its kind at the time. It increased Sun's production of 100-octane aviation gasoline to 12 times its prewar figure. Thus, during the last six months of the conflict, the refinery shipped more of this fuel to the armed forces than any other refinery in the world.

Other Units Added

Also added during the war years were a vacuum distillation unit, solvent dewaxing, solvent extraction and filter filtration unit for manufacture of high viscosity index lubricating oils, and a catalytic cracking and gas stabilization plant.

Its war job done, the Marcus Hook refinery swung quickly to civilian production. But it soon became apparent that even the vast expansion was inadequate



Over-All Air View of Sun Oil Refinery and Twin Oaks Tank Farm

to meet the demand that was shaping up. Thus, a postwar construction program was launched. It was featured by a new wax plant, a blending, packaging and warehousing plant, and a furfural extraction plant to increase production of high viscosity index lubricating oils. This expansion will continue as the company prepares to meet new commitments to the armed forces and a continuing rise in demand for oil products for civilian use.

These new facilities and an increased tempo of research work resulted in the appearance of a number of new refinery products, highlighted by a new motor fuel

especially tailored for today's high compression engines, and a new motor oil.

The tanker fleet, which suffered losses while performing a vital war job, was restored to full strength. Used to transport crude oil from the south east to the refinery, it now includes 17 ocean-going vessels and eight coastal tankers. Charles L. Boyle is manager of the marine department whose headquarters are located at the refinery.

Guiding Sun's manufacturing operations are Clarence H. Thayer, vice-president in charge of manufacturing; Louis B. Wells, manager of Sun refineries; Charles E.

Maschal, Marcus Hook refinery manager, and W. T. Askew, refinery superintendent. Dr. J. Bennett Hill, director of chemical and engineering division of research and development department, also has his offices at Marcus Hook.

From Times, Aug. 3, 1936

Three slight shocks which shook the county area last night were revealed as possibly earthquakes today by the Franklin Institute seismograph. Residents of Haverford, Upper Darby and other sections reported three distinct shocks and scores of calls inquiring about "explosions" were received by borough police.

From Times, Aug. 6, 1901

The patent upon which Manager Baldt of Penn Steel Castings & Machine Co. has been working on for some time for the casting of chains to replace the moulding process has been given a successful trial. As a result, Mr. Baldt is receiving congratulations from his fellow men in the steel business.

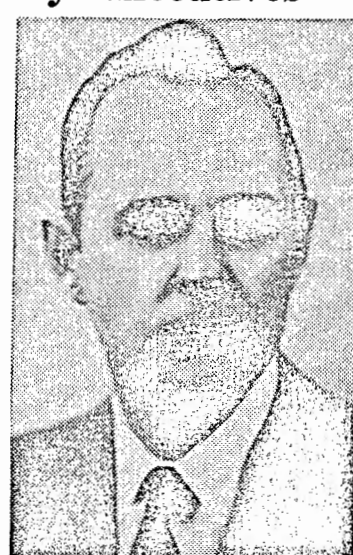
Sun Oil Company Executives



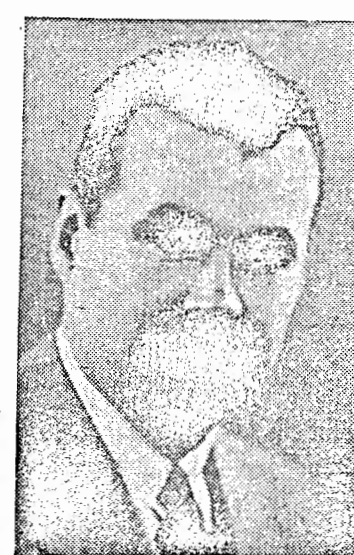
ROBERT G. DUNLOP
Sun Oil President



CHARLES E. MASCHAL
Hook Manager



W. T. ASKEW
Hook Superintendent



LOUIS B. WELLS
Manager of Refineries

Philadelphia Quartz Co. Marks 120th Anniversary

Philadelphia Quartz Co., which has operated a plant at the foot of Lamokin street since 1905, is celebrating its 120th birthday this year.

On July 21, 1831, Joseph Elkinton opened his soap and candle business in Philadelphia. He had recently returned from service for the Society of Friends as a teacher in the Tunessassa Indian School in New York.

Although he had trained as a silversmith, he didn't care for that work; the production of soaps appealed to him. The business grew steadily, and by the time his sons, Joseph S. and Thomas, finished school, they were able to be employed in the enterprise.

Elkinton's leaning toward technology directed his attention to a chemical silicate of soda, mentioned in a scientific journal. Consequently early in 1858, he bought equipment to experiment with that product. The use of silicate of soda in his soaps showed a distinct advantage for increasing washing action.

Makes Silicates of Soda

So the Chester plant was opened in 1905, devoted exclusively to the manufacture of silicates of soda. At the same time, the Philadelphia factory was closed and soap making was discontinued.

Through the company's research over a long period, series of chemicals were produced by varying proportion of the ingredients of silicate of soda which led to a variety of useful applications. From the original use of the product in soaps, the list of industries now using silicate of soda is a long one.

Some of the industries using it are paper, paperboard, oil, rubber, textile laundry, mining, ceramics, zeolites catalytic gels. Other uses have been developed such as the coating of gravels for asphalt shingles washing and skinning of fruits and vegetables, the solidification of porous earth, prevention of corrosion in hot and cold water lines, coagulating aids for raw water supplies and waste waters.

But silicate sales to other soap makers were scant until the Civil War brought an embargo on southern resin to the north, which caused soap makers to become interested in silicate as a substitute. Immediately these new soaps found favor with consumers, so that the use of soda became an established product. Soaps and candles were made at Elkinton factory, although with the introduction of the kerosene lamp, candle making had

waned. Soon greater production was required, and in 1864 a bigger factory was built at 9th and Mifflin streets and the present firm name came into use. Again in 1889, business growth made it necessary to expand to the west, and a plant in Anderson, Ind., was built.

The acceptance of the corrugated paper box as a shipping container at the beginning of the 20th century resulted in using another of the properties—adhesiveness—which had been discovered early.

Other Plants

Besides the Anderson and Chester plants, the company has plants in Baltimore, Md., Jefferson, Ind., Buffalo, N. Y., Kansas City, Mo., Rahway, N. J., St. Louis, Mo., and Utica, N. Y. A subsidiary Philadelphia Quartz Co. California operates three plants at Berkeley, Los Angeles and Tacoma, Wash. Another subsidiary is National Silicates Ltd., Toronto, Canada.

Thomas W. Elkinton, great-grandson of the founder, is president of the eastern and Canadian companies and a director of the California company. The directors are J. P. Elkinton, J. G. Wall, T. W. Elkinton, W. Martin, J. A. Noveck, C. L. Baker, A. W. Elkinton, E. Russell and J. C. Russell.

John W. Walker is superintendent of the Chester plant with Stephen D. Brown and Russell S. Lee as assistants.

General offices are in the Philadelphia Ledger building on Independence Square, Philadelphia.

As can be seen by the list of officers and directors, a number of the Elkinton family are in the company. And the old Quaker influence is still felt.

Philadelphia Quartz letters often bear the quaint salutation of the Quakers, "Respected Friends." The present company owners feel that this simple phrase reflects the dignified courtesy and sincerity with which the founder conducted his business.



DANIEL BELL
Founder



WILLIAM BELL
Present Owner

UNIFORMS MUST BE PRECISE

... And that is "precisely" the standard we must meet in our tailoring assignments for the Corps of Cadets of the Pennsylvania Military College and Preparatory School.

In effect, PMC has literally FORCED us to fall into the pattern of PRECISE tailoring for ALL CIVILIAN GARMENTS as well.

Our flexibility in designing has kept us abreast of the latest men's fashions, tailored to give you the well-groomed appearance which is guaranteed to "suit" you.

"Not the clothes makes the man—
It is the man who makes the clothes"

William Bell, Tailor
4 East 7th St. Chester, Pa.

Clothes of Distinction Since 1887

THE IRON WORKERS' BUILDING ASSN.

**SINCE 1879...A CONSTRUCTIVE
SERVICE TO DELAWARE COUNTY
HOME OWNERS**

HOMES have increased in number enormously within the area served by this Association since its founding. In those days home ownership was a privilege enjoyed only by "people of means."

We feel a humble pride in the fact that, locally, this Association was one of the early pioneers in providing industrious residents with Building and Loan facilities that enabled them to buy a home the easy way and use their rent money to pay for it.

For 72 years—up through several generations; through panics, wars, booms, and depressions—The Iron Workers' Building Association has remained as strong as the name implies—and today is helping Delaware County residents enjoy home ownership on a greater scale than ever.

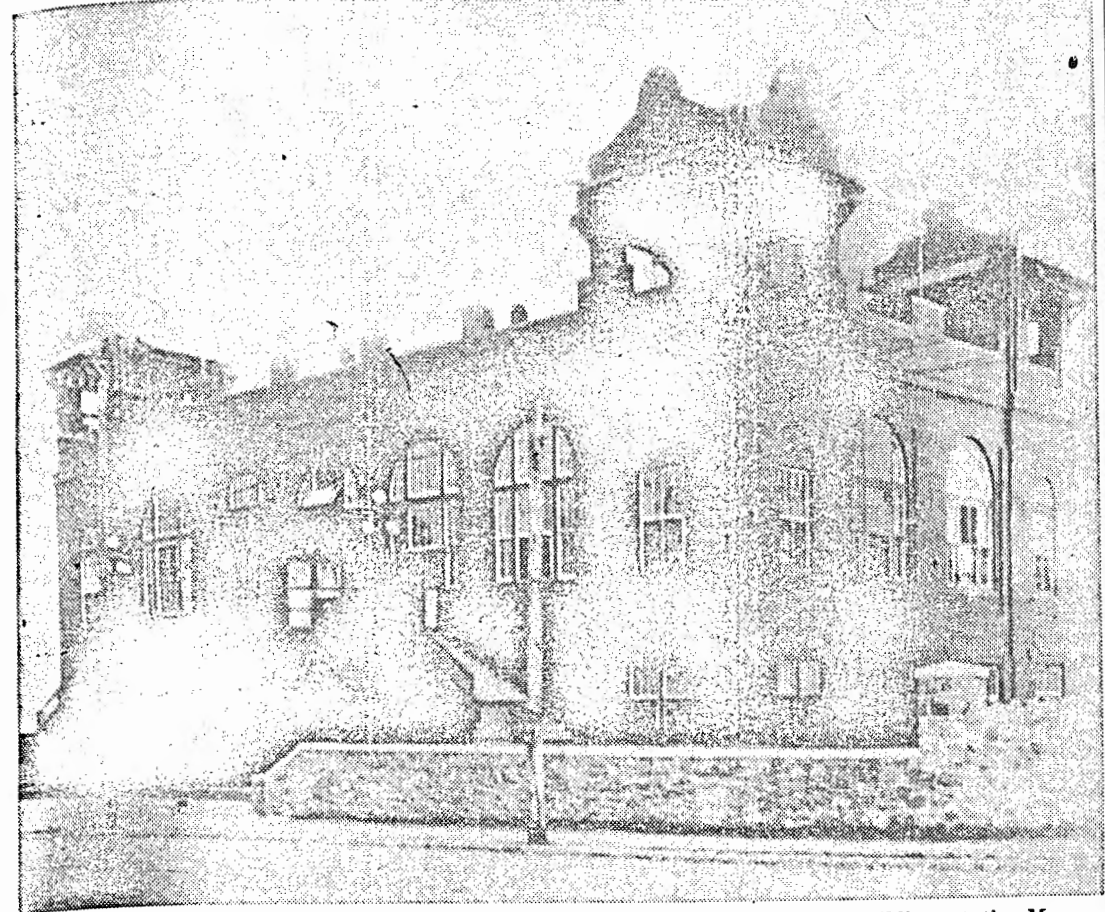
**HOME
IS THE HOUSE
THAT BELONGS TO YOU!**

Your own HOME is Today's only real security. If you need money to buy a home or repair one, why not let us help you?

**THE IRON WORKERS'
BUILDING ASSOCIATION**

520-522 CROZER BUILDING — CHESTER 2-2318

American Rayon Industry Born at Marcus Hook in 1910



THIS WAS THE BEGINNING—Here is the first section of the administration building at the Marcus Hook plant of American Viscose Corp. Since this picture was taken early in the century, it has been greatly altered, with the top structure shown here removed, and additions and expansions. From this small beginning, the present far-flung Viscose empire grew.

Samuel Agar Salvage, the founder of the American rayon industry, was born in London in 1875, the same year the Chester Times was started. That was also the year that Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone and Louis Pasteur developed the theory of germs. There were, of course, no radios, no automobiles, no airplanes, and the man-made fiber called rayon was yet to be produced.

Seventeen years later young Samuel Salvage sailed for the United States to seek his fortune—one of 400,000 men and women who immigrated to this country in 1893. Another 17 years passed before Salvage came to Marcus Hook.

Here, at his suggestion, the English textile firm of Samuel Courtauld & Co. built the first commercially successful rayon plant in this country. Spinning "artificial silk," as it was called then, started at Marcus Hook on a Sunday night, just seven days before Christmas in 1910.

Production Then and Now

Total United States Production in 1911, the first full year, was 382,000 pounds of yarn. All of it was made at the Marcus Hook plant of what is now the American Viscose Corp.

Forty years later, in 1950, total United States production was 1,260,000,000 pounds. In 1950 American Viscose Corp. alone in its seven rayon plants made 416,000,000 pounds, or more than 1000 times as much as it turned out in 1911. Production this year, both by the industry as a whole and by the Avisco, is expected to be even greater.

The growth of rayon to its present outstanding place among the world's outstanding textile fibers is one of the phenomena of this industrial age. Its success in this country is credited largely to the perseverance and confidence displayed by Samuel Salvage.

After landing in New York in 1893, young Salvage went first to Cincinnati, O., where he worked for a company of wholesale china and glass merchants for a year. According to his own story, he "broke too much glassware," and left in 1896 to go to New York.

Hired by Linen Firm

Business conditions were poor that year and young Salvage rang many a door bell before he was hired by J. B. Locke & Potts, a linen firm. He worked there several months, then became associated with William M. Crowe, a yarn merchant and—in 1897—started his own small business as an importer and salesman of cotton yarns. Under the name of S. A. Salvage Co., he gradually built up an excellent trade, particularly for fine-count English yarns.

Among the goods he imported was some "artificial silk" from Germany. He found a market for it in the braid and trimming trade,

but no one else wanted it. Deliveries from Germany were poor, Salvage recalled years later. "But I believed in the product," he said. "When Samuel Courtauld & Co. started to make artificial silk, I got hold of some and sampled the trade with it. It was entirely satisfactory and I finally got their agency here in 1908."

It was the next year that Salvage wrote Courtauld's to suggest that they buy the viscose patents for the United States and build a plant here. The proposition, said to have been sent on a postcard, was accepted; the American Viscose Co., now American Viscose Corp., was formed, and Marcus Hook was chosen as the site for a plant.

Industry Began in 1910

Building soon started, but was not completed, when on that fateful Sunday night, just seven days before Christmas in 1910, a little group of Englishmen and Americans gathered anxiously to watch the first yarn form as the Viscose solution was pumped through a spinning jet. As the yarn formed the Americans grew excited, but the Englishmen, true to their tradition, did not change expression. After all, they had seen the same kind of machines spinning rayon at Courtauld's plant in Coventry, England.

The next morning at seven o'clock, without ceremony, the first five machines were started. Soon rayon was all over the floor, stuck to the walls, the benches and the ceiling, for only a few men who had come over from England knew how to handle the sticky, wet yarn. Most, if not all the rayon made on that Monday and for some time to come went into the waste basket.

In 1916, Salvage went to London to tell the directors that a second plant was needed to satisfy the growing demand for yarn. With some trepidation, he reported that eight million dollars were required. "They told me," he said in later years, "to go right ahead—what was I waiting for? They were—and are—very far-sighted people, and have encouraged and stimulated me to an extraordinary degree. The confidence they placed in me has been priceless." They further demonstrated their confidence in him that year by electing him vice-president of Viscose Co.

The second plant was built at Roanoke, Va., and started operating in October, 1917. It was followed, as the years went on, by plants at Lewistown, Pa.; Parkersburg, West Va.; Meadville, Pa.; Nitro, West Va.; and Front Royal, Va.

Name "Rayon" is Adopted

As other producers entered the field pioneered by The Viscose Co., the need was felt for a name of its own for the fiber known as "artificial silk." Salvage presided at a conference in 1924 to choose a name. Many were suggested,

among them "glos," "filatex," "klis" (silk spelled backwards), "glitra," and "filacel." Kenneth Lord, of the textile firm of Gale & Lord, Inc., suggested "rayon." The name met with wide approval and the new fiber at last achieved its own identity. Samuel Salvage, who had always advocated that the man-made fiber should stand on its own merits, was well pleased.

In May, 1925, Salvage was elected president of The Viscose Co., a post he held until 1937, when he became chairman of the board. Two years later he retired as chairman, but remained as a director and consultant until his death in 1946. During his active tenure, the company was the leading producer of rayon in the United States—a position it still firmly maintains.

Growth Credited to Research

Born in the laboratory, rayon owes its success, it is generally agreed, to continuing research. It is a search for new and better products, at lower prices, which together make for a better life for everyone.

The fact that rayon is man-made means that, like the automobile and the airplane, it can be engineered to meet the requirements of an intended use. For this reason, American Viscose Corp. has long recognized that the rayon industry requires an extensive and well-planned research program covering all phases of the business from raw materials to the production of finished products by its customers.

This research program is centered largely at Marcus Hook. Here, 12 years ago, American Viscose Corp. established its unique textile research department, which contains the elements of six or more full-size textile mills. There is one for cotton spinning, one for the woolen system of spinning, one for the worsted system, one for warping and weaving, one for knitting, and one for dyeing and finishing. Here, under one roof, may be seen and studied the methods used throughout the textile industry in that infinitely complex process by which textile fibers are converted into finished goods.

The department's work is primarily research on new developments—new techniques, new machinery, new fabrics, new fibers for new uses, and new uses for existing fibers. At the same time, it constantly checks the company's products to make sure they perform as its customers want them to.

At Marcus Hook also are the company's chemical research and mechanical development departments. At Nitro, West Va., is a rayon staple development plant, in addition to the commercial rayon plant there, and in New York, is the fabric development department.

Rayon Suits and Carpets

New kinds of rayon, new products of rayon and new markets for rayon are continually being devel-

oped. In 1950, for the first time, rayon was used in more than half of all men's summer suits and in heavier-weight suits it passed from the experimental stage to volume production. This fall and winter the stores will feature all-rayon and rayon blend suits and top coats in a wide range of colors and tailoring.

Avisco "15," a new carpet staple, was introduced only a year ago. Yet seven out of ten of the carpet lines on sale today contain rayon.

Rayon is also playing a much bigger part in the current mobilization for defense than it did in 1940 and '41, and it played a big part then. So far the bulk of the rayon covered by defense orders is going into tires, linings for uniforms, aerial delivery and cargo parachutes. The army, services, however, are evidencing greater and greater interest in rayon for use in uniforms.

Thus the company which Samuel Salvage founded 41 years ago continues to expand. Built originally by the English firm of Courtauld's, Ltd., the corporation is now largely owned and managed by Americans. There are 16,000 shareholders, many of whom are among the corporation's 22,000 employees.

The corporation is managed by a board of directors elected by those shareholders. Seven corporation executives are members of the board. Chairman of the board and president is Dr. Frank H. Reichel, who joined the company in 1946, when it acquired the assets and business of Sylvania Industrial Corp., now the Sylvania Division, which makes cellophane.

Hook Plant Managers

Harry Johnston Grant was Hook plant manager until 1911 and Dr. Charles A. Ernst took over and served in the post until 1916 when Charles E. Baldwin became manager.

Baldwin was followed by J. Arthur Hayes in 1925 and he was in the post until 1939 when Frederick F. Long became manager. Long was transferred to the firm's Lewistown plant in 1949 and was succeeded by Harold J. Michel, present plant manager.

Seven local workers who started with the Hook plant when it opened still are associated there. In this group are Samuel W. Cas-

person, 48 Maple st., Marcus Hook; Edward V. Bettner, Cheyney and Glen Mills roads, Thornton; Joseph H. Scott, 1125 Highland av.; Michael J. Mortimer, 1033 Yates av., Marcus Hook; Harold J. Oaks, 426 Cornford av., Ridley Park; Ernest D. Copson, 14 Seminole av., Claymont and Jacq C. Elliott, 410 Yarnall st.

Owned by Indians

The Indian tribe which once owned the land on which Chester stands was the Okehockings. In 1702 William Penn ordered the Indians removed to the Griffy Jones tract.

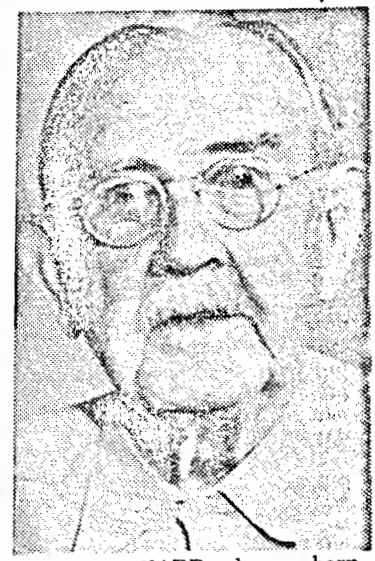
SUN SHIP

.... Makes Chester

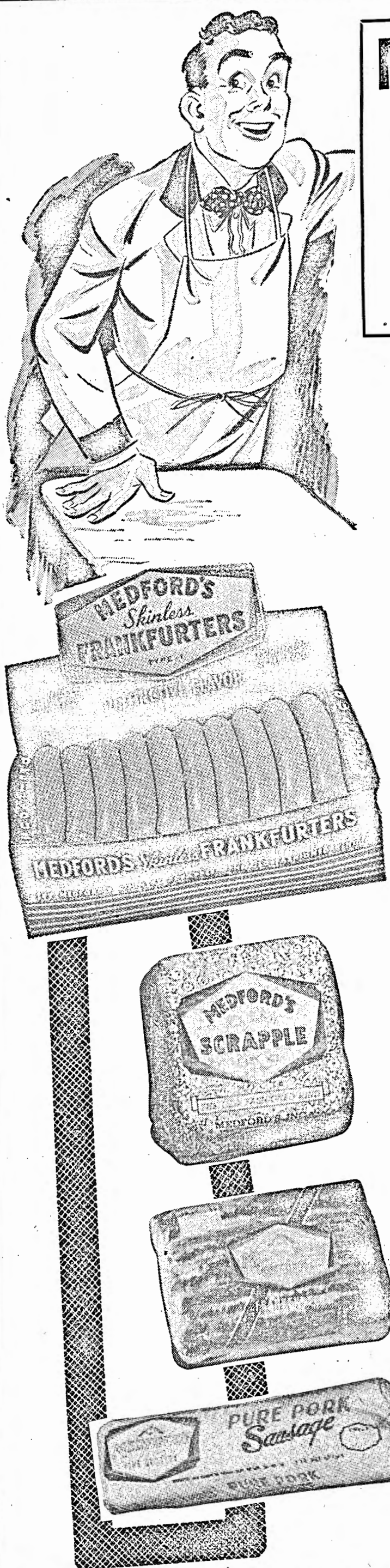
Old Timers



MRS. CLARA LEWIS RILEY, 627 E. 13th st., who has lived in Chester since 1875. She will be 82 on Oct. 14. She is the mother of Robert R. Riley, whose gallant efforts to rescue Sgt. Alfred Stevenson at Fismettes, France, during the first World War, earned him U. S. and French decorations.



WILLIAM WARD, who was born in Chester on Sept. 4, 1866, and is now living at 302 E. 22d st. He is said to be oldest Democrat in the county. During his active years he conducted a contracting and building business. He ran for mayor on the Democratic ticket in 1939 and lost to Clifford H. Peoples.



MEDFORD'S Quality MEATS

FOR DISTINCTIVE FLAVOR

The Medford name has stood for the very highest quality in meat products since about 1860 when C. B. Medford pioneered the first slaughtering and manufacturing business in Philadelphia. Ever since that time, the family has continuously been engaged in the slaughtering and meat packing business, and has earned a reputation for highest quality, both in the meat trade and with an ever expanding number of consumers of its product.

Raw material, in the form of live cattle, hogs, and lambs, is purchased from the finest producing areas of this country and transported to Chester by either rail or motor carrier. After the usual rest period of at least 24 hours, they are slaughtered and made ready for the market. In the slaughtering and manufacturing of its product, Medford's maintain the highest standards of sanitation and cleanliness, and the work is all done under the continuous and exacting supervision of government inspectors.

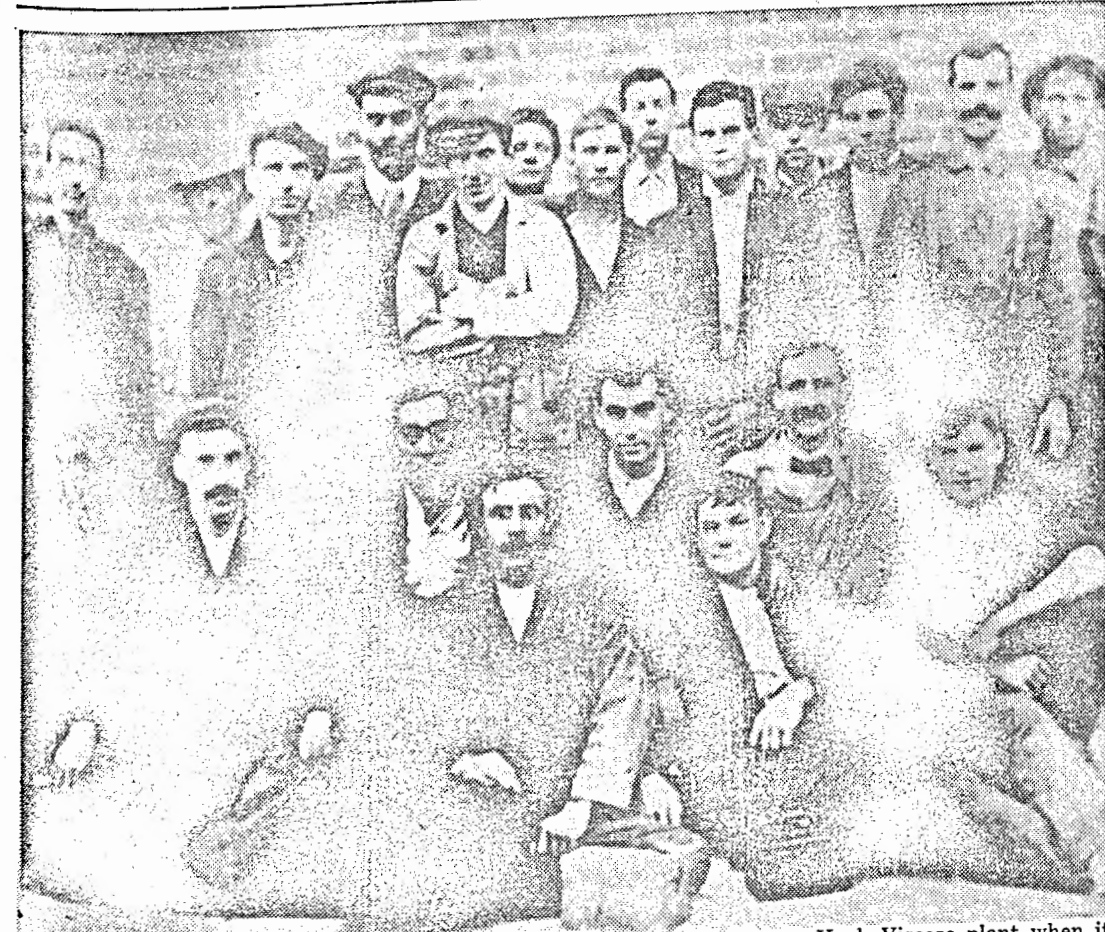
'MEDFORD'S MEAT PRODUCTS... are sold to retailers and institutions in a 75 mile radius of Chester. Motor trucks used for this distribution, are all refrigerated to assure the perfect condition of the product in all seasons of the year. Along with excellent consumer acceptance of its product, the company is also justly proud of its labor relations, employing 250 skilled artificers, and there has never been any labor difficulties. Team work, pride in the work they do, and the knowledge that each makes a contribution to the maintenance of highest quality, all tend to make Medford employees a happy family.

When you want the finest in quality and distinctive flavor, insist on getting Medford's frankfurters, luncheon meats, pork sausage, scrapple, ham, bacon, and smoked butts.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY,
CHESTER TIMES

MEDFORD'S, Inc.

18 to 40 WEST 2nd ST., CHESTER



RAYON PIONEERS—Here are some of the early workers at the Marcus Hook Viscose plant when it opened in 1910. Some of these men came here from England to lend their know-how to the infant industry. Back row, left to right, Frank Walker, unknown man, Bill Hamilton, Ed Sewel, George Downdustry. Second row, left to right, Ernest Copson, next three unknown. Front row, left to right, Walter Fisher, Jim Oaks, William Scott, Harry Crewdson, Jack McIsaac, Harry Lawrence, Howard Casey and Alfred Langford.

Ford Motor Co. Opened Chester Plant 23 Years Ago

Twenty-three years ago when Charles Lindbergh was still the hero of the world, Connie Mack's A's were only a year away from the world championship, and the Model T had gained international fame, Ford Motor Co. pulled stakes from downtown Philadelphia and joined Chester's industrial family along the Delaware River. Today, approximately 1,250,000 Ford cars and trucks—ranging from the box-like Model A's to sleek shiny new 1931 models—have rolled off the Chester plant's assembly line and taken their place among the nation's automobile population.

Since those days in 1928 when Model A's roared into life at the end of the assembly line, Ford has kept pace with growth of Chester until today the plant covers 60 acres of ground along the Delaware River and Front Street. The plant is the only complete automobile assembly operation in Pennsylvania and is one of 15 assembly points operated by the Ford Division throughout the United States.

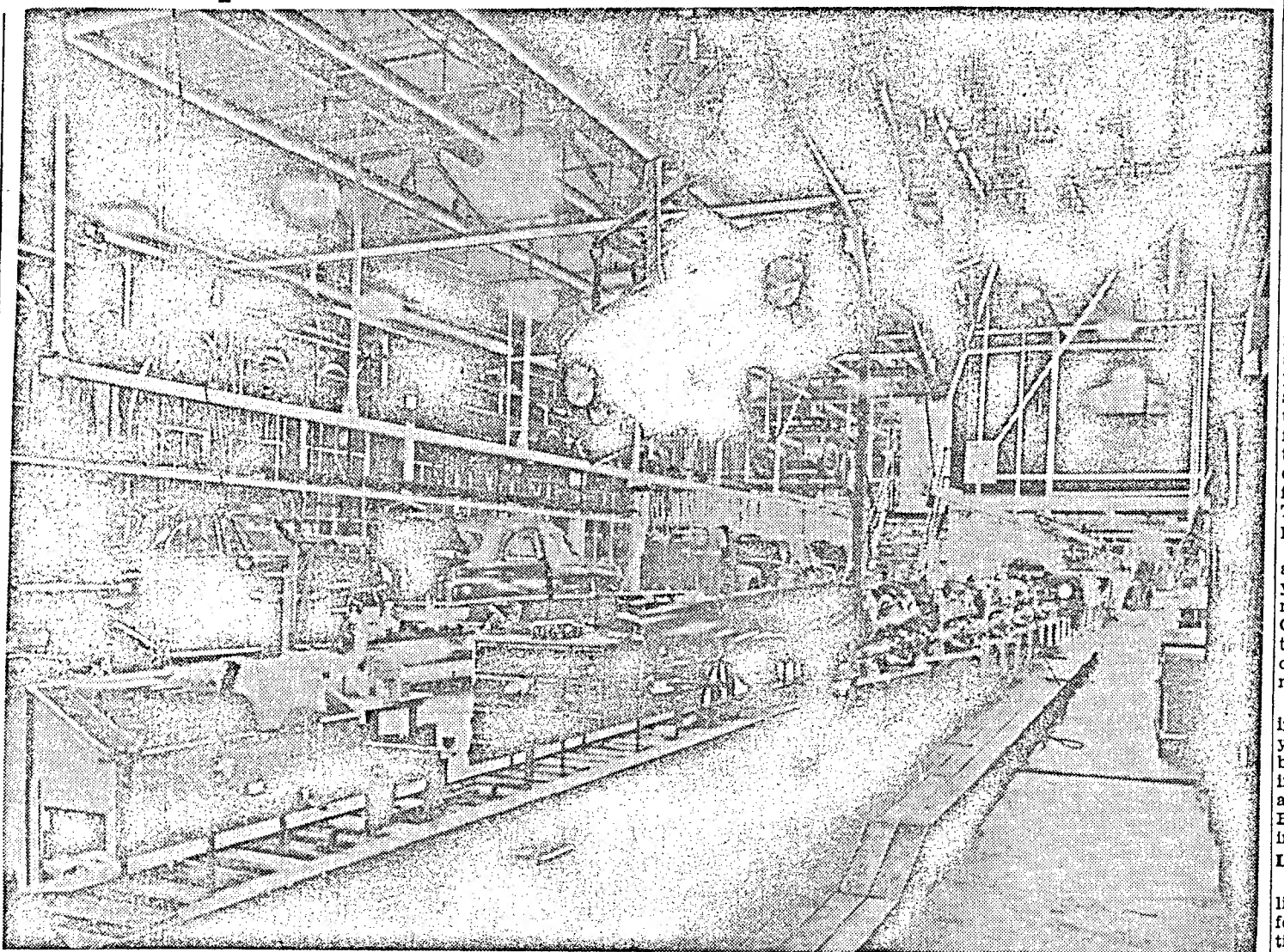
The plant is one reason why Chester is known throughout the world as a seaport and manufacturing center. Through the Chester export division, Ford trucks, tractors, cars, engines and spare parts are sent to overseas assembly plants and sales offices around the world. Ford's Delaware River piers can berth three seagoing freighters at once.

Visitors who tour the plant are amazed at the precision timing which brings together parts of an automobile at the exact spot they are needed on the assembly lines. This timing is the key to mass car and truck assembly, and it is dependent on the "know-how" of highly-skilled employees.

Approximately 2300 people, including hourly and salaried employees, work for Ford in Chester. Each person in the manufacturing operation has a definite assignment in transforming millions of parts into completely assembled cars and trucks, ready to be driven by Ford customers.

Many of the parts are manufactured in the Chester-Philadelphia area. Other parts are shipped in from Ford's huge sprawling River Rouge manufacturing units at Dearborn, Mich., and from hundreds of independent companies scattered throughout the country.

Approximately 50 freight car loads of parts arrive daily in the Chester plant and are unpacked into stockbins for feeding into the assembly lines. This material is shunted to various locations within the plant yards over approximately 3½ miles of standard gauge railroad track. The trackage ties in with both the Pennsylvania and Reading railroads. In addition the



HOOD AND FENDER ASSEMBLY LINE—This is a picture inside the Ford Motor Co. assembly plant in Chester as cars and trucks move down the line. Various parts are added until a complete automobile or truck has been made. Here, on the hood and fender assembly line, a line of fenders can be seen. The final assembly line is 675 feet long.

plant has facilities for handling 36 boxcars inside the buildings and 169 on the outside.

In keeping with the Ford Motor Company's system of decentralized purchasing, the Chester plant buys supplies from its own locality whenever possible to help feed its assembly lines and conveyor network. But major chassis and body parts for Ford cars and trucks come from the Rouge plant, the world's largest single privately-owned industrial unit.

Many Factory Units
The Rouge spreads over 1196 acres of the Detroit suburb and is composed of many factory units. These include blast furnaces, coke ovens, docks, assembly lines, machine and repair shops, a foundry, paper mill, glass plant and other units employing 70,000 men and women. Since the Chester plant has been

in operation the Ford car has changed drastically—the Model A bore little resemblance to the shortening Model T, the first V-8 produced in 1932 was a complete change from the Model A, and the 1949 Ford, introduced with nationwide fanfare, was excitingly new from the ground up as compared with the 1948 and earlier models.

Although the Chester plant's exterior has changed little since it was built in 1927, a number of improvements have been made as model changes called for new machinery and better assembly methods. Stock and storage facilities have been constantly modernized.

Within the sprawling, busy building, car and truck assembly goes on in several specialized departments. Bodies, chassis, engines, instrument panels, and other body sections are assembled on smaller

lines before they are brought together on the 675-foot final assembly line.

This system requires nearly eight miles of conveyor belts, moving ceaselessly throughout the plant. It embodies an inspection method called "quality control" which assures high standards of quality workmanship in every phase of assembly.

Vincent Plant Manager
George T. Vincent, who joined Ford in Chester 17 years ago, is plant manager and in charge of all manufacturing operations. Vincent, like other members of top management at the Chester plant, literally learned the business from the ground up and worked his way up into his present position.

Shortly after cars and trucks roll off the assembly line they are delivered to Ford dealers by motor

truck convoy. The Chester plant supplies units to about 215 Ford dealers in parts of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia.

In keeping with the firm's dual assignment during the national emergency—producing both civilian products to keep the national economy strong and military goods for national defense—the Chester plant is now building as many cars and trucks as allocated materials permit.

During World War II, when civilian production was entirely suspended, the Ford plant became a tank modification center for the ordnance department of the U. S. Army. Light and heavy tanks were modified according to needs of various fighting fronts and were shipped both to Europe and the Pacific.

The plant won five Army-Navy

From Times Aug. 4, 1880

A few days ago Mr. Joseph Ladomus purchased an old clock which has every appearance of being a very old timepiece. It is one of the tall, old-fashioned clocks of walnut wood and keeps excellent time. It had on it a slip of paper bearing date of 1794, and it was supposed the clock was in use at that time.

"E" awards, the greatest number presented to any single unit of Ford Motor Co. In 1945, the plant was reconverted to civilian production at a cost of approximately \$1,250,000.

The logistic miracle that converts hundreds of separate parts into a sleek, new automobile is a routine operation at the Chester plant. In actual time on the assembly line, plant engineers say that it takes five hours from the first weld in the body shop to the touch on the starter button which enables the vehicle to run off the final line under its own power. Teamwork and skill combine to perform this mechanical magic.

Many Ford employees have been at the Chester plant for all 23 years of its existence. Skilled workmen, most of whom live in the Chester area, together with a team, give the Chester plant a consistently good rating in the Ford manufacturing division.

Ford had assembled its products in the Philadelphia area for 14 years before the Chester plant was built. A sales branch was opened in Philadelphia in 1906, and an assembly plant began operation at Broad Street and Lehigh Avenue in November, 1914.

Largest Overseas Shipping Point

The Chester plant was established in 1928 to meet the need for expanded facilities. The location, on the Delaware River is the company's largest overseas shipping point and cargoes of Ford products go from there to every major seaport in the world.

In addition to assembly and export operations, the Ford plant site includes a large service stock location for distributing parts and accessories to both Ford and Lincoln-Mercury dealers in this area. The plant building houses headquarters offices for the southeast sales region of the Ford division, which covers all or parts of 12 southeastern states; the Chester Ford District offices, and the Chester Lincoln-Mercury District offices.

C. R. Beacham is sales manager of the southeastern region and G. Gordon Johnston is sales manager of the Chester Ford District. William B. Grete is sales manager of the Chester Lincoln-Mercury District. Beacham joined the company in 1926, Johnston in 1929 and Grete in 1933.

Over the years, Ford has earned a valuable place in the economy of Chester, Delaware County and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Ford Motor Co. Officials



GEORGE T. VINCENT
Chester Plant Manager



C. R. BEACHAM
Regional Sales Manager

van's. The company has a yearly payroll of approximately \$9,000,000 in Chester.

Ford does business with more than 100 Pennsylvania manufacturing concerns in order to get some of the parts and materials which go into cars and trucks. The company is contributing approximately \$160,500,000 a year to Pennsylvania's economic structure.

Direct expenditures by Ford Motor Co. for raw materials, finished products and services in Pennsylvania total an estimated \$150,000,000 annually.

Ford's multi-million dollar purchasing program here benefits almost every manufacturing city and industrial town in the state, with approximately 500 vendors supplying items on the \$150,000,000 shopping list.

As varied as it is long, the list includes steel, textiles, springs, forgings, glass, wheels, body parts, batteries, lamps, electrical parts, gray iron castings tires and mol-

ded rubber parts. All of these parts are furnished into the plant's vast assembly line and come out in the form of sleek shiny new Ford cars and trucks that soon take their place among the nation's ever-growing automobile population.

BELL TAXI

Radio Controlled Fleet

Chester 4-2525

NOLAN BROS.

CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS

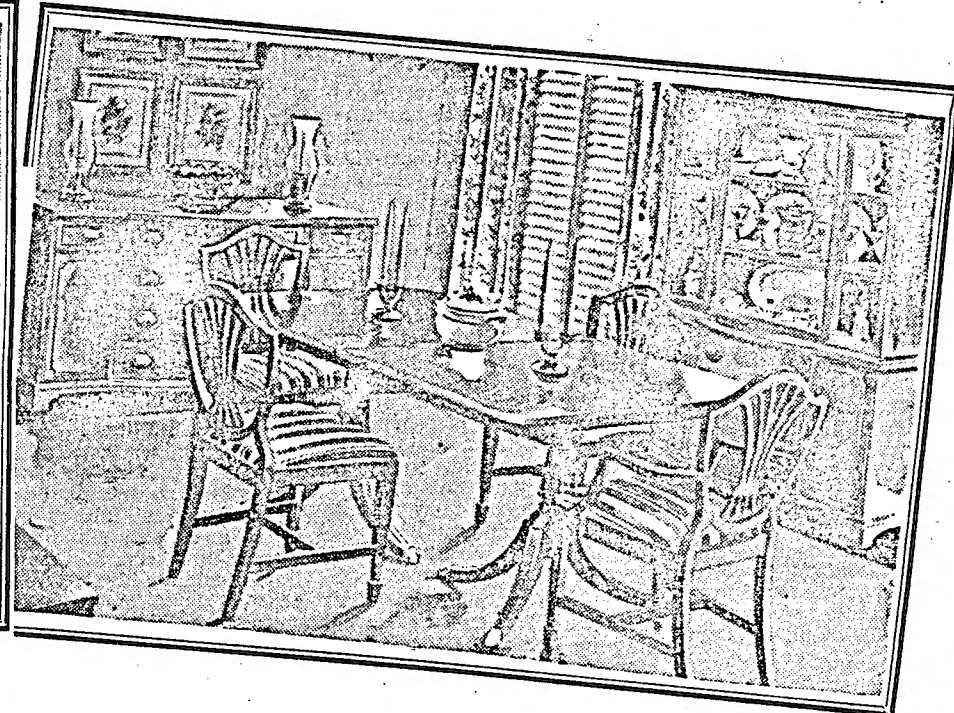
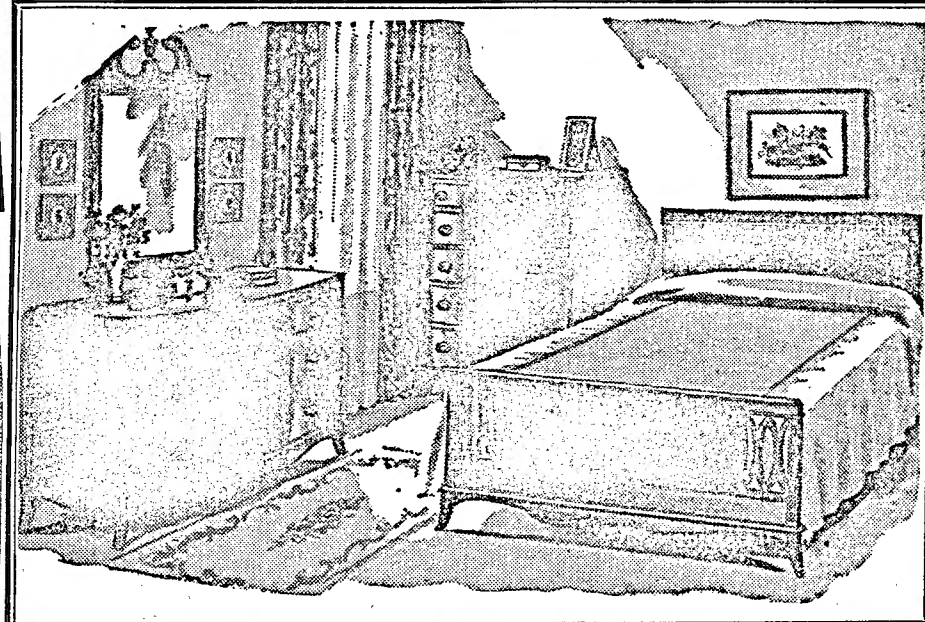
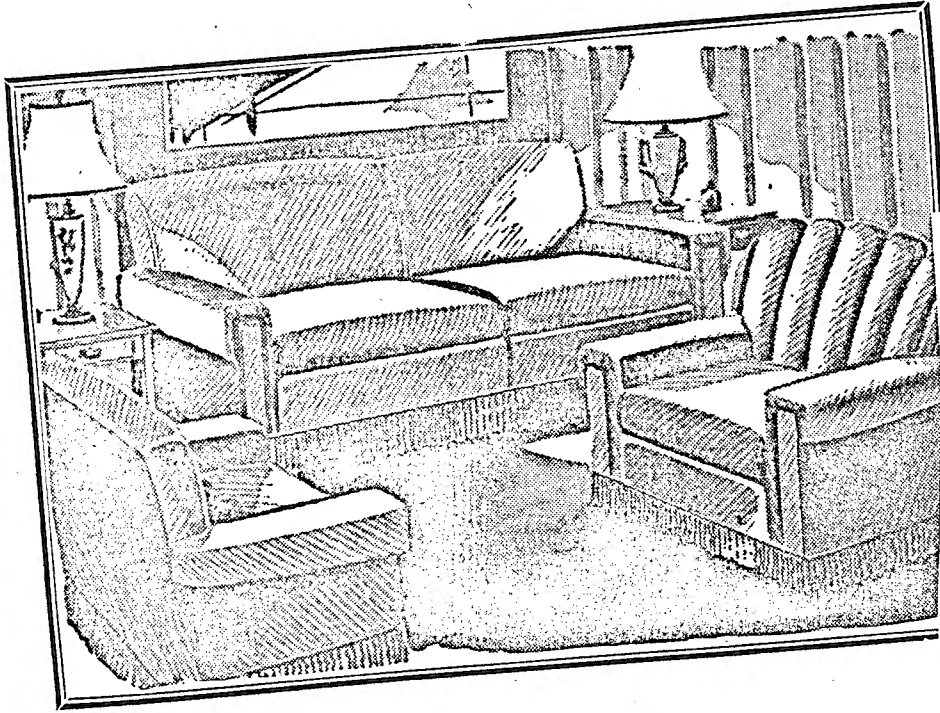
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524 MARKET ST.

CHESTER 3-7714

CHESTER, PA.

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Have won the happy acclaim and appreciation of hundreds of Delaware County Homemakers—in just two short ACTIVE years! . . . by our method of selection, customers are privileged to choose from a composite widespread Furniture Warehouse—embracing the finest nationally known Brands—without local

showroom and warehouse. costs being added to the price. No wonder our FACTORY-TO-YOU-PLAN is becoming so popular—in these days of mounting costs—the savings here are often terrific! If you want the better quality at a lower price—see us before you buy. You'll get what you want!

ON THIS—OUR OWN 2ND ANNIVERSARY

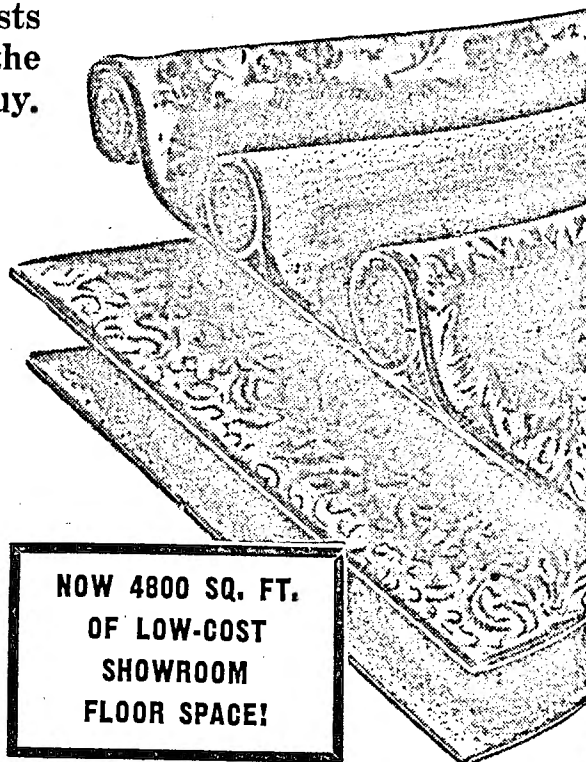
We want to thank our many customers for their prompt and obvious approval of our sales methods . . . The way you are showing your appreciation enables us constantly to do bigger and better things for YOU—day after day!

Congratulations to the 75 year old Chester Times!

JERRY HAMPTON

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- GREATER VALUES IN**
- EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME
 - LIVING ROOM SUITES
 - BEDROOM SUITES
 - DINING ROOM SUITES
 - BREAKFAST SETS
 - RUGS AND CARPETS
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- EASY TERMS!**



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FLOOR SPACE!

BLH Plant is Largest Industry in District

By far the largest manufacturing plant in the Chester industrial area is Baldwin Locomotive Works, a component of the new Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton Corp. at nearby Eddystone.

Spreading over 488 acres, from Chester pike to the Delaware River bank, the 120-year-old Baldwin business was built on steam locomotives, but now produces diesels and a host of industrial products ranging from three-million-pound hydraulic presses to metal strain gauges the size of a razor blade.

And in the recent corporate associations, Baldwin has combined with Lima Locomotive, Niles Tool Works, Hamilton Press and Machinery Co., and Austin-Western Co. to form the Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton Corp. with as diversified a line of heavy metal manufactured products as is produced by any one corporation in the nation.

While the principal plant and headquarters office of the BLH Corp. are at Eddystone, the firm has manufacturing plants in Burnham, Pa., Hamilton, Lima and Middletown, O., Aurora, Ill., and San Francisco, California. It maintains sales offices in 13 major cities of the United States, and sales agents throughout the world.

45 Years Old in 1876

Baldwin Locomotive Works was only 45 years old when the Chester Times was founded in 1876. It was

located at Broad and Spring Garden streets, in Philadelphia.

It wasn't until 1906 when Baldwin purchased land at Eddystone and established what was to become, in 1923, location of its main plant and office. The central Philadelphia plant and offices were abandoned for the roomier location in Delaware County.

Matthias W. Baldwin was a jeweler turned machinist. He built a steam engine to power his little Philadelphia factory and in 1931 accepted an order to build a steam-powered locomotive. This was "Old Ironsides," which proved itself on the six-mile run from Philadelphia to Germantown.

Although Baldwin is said to have hoped there would be no more locomotive orders after completion of "Old Ironsides," that first iron horse launched him into a business that led to the construction of more than 70,000 locomotives for the railroads of the world, between 1832 and 1950.

And from a handful of machinists and craftsmen in the first Philadelphia shops, the Baldwin Locomotive Works Division now employs 7600 workers.

Acres Under One Roof

One of the buildings at Eddystone has 26 acres of usable space under one roof. There are more than 26 miles of railroad track at the Eddystone plant.

During both World Wars, Baldwin was a major producer of ordnance. Along with locomotives, the company produced railway gun mounts, rifles, shells and miscellaneous armament for World War I. During the peak of War I, locomotives were being turned out at Eddystone at the rate of ten a day.

In addition to hundreds of locomotives, World War II saw medium and heavy tanks turned out at Baldwin's, along with heavy press equipment for other war plants; castings and forgings, bronze propellers and diesels.

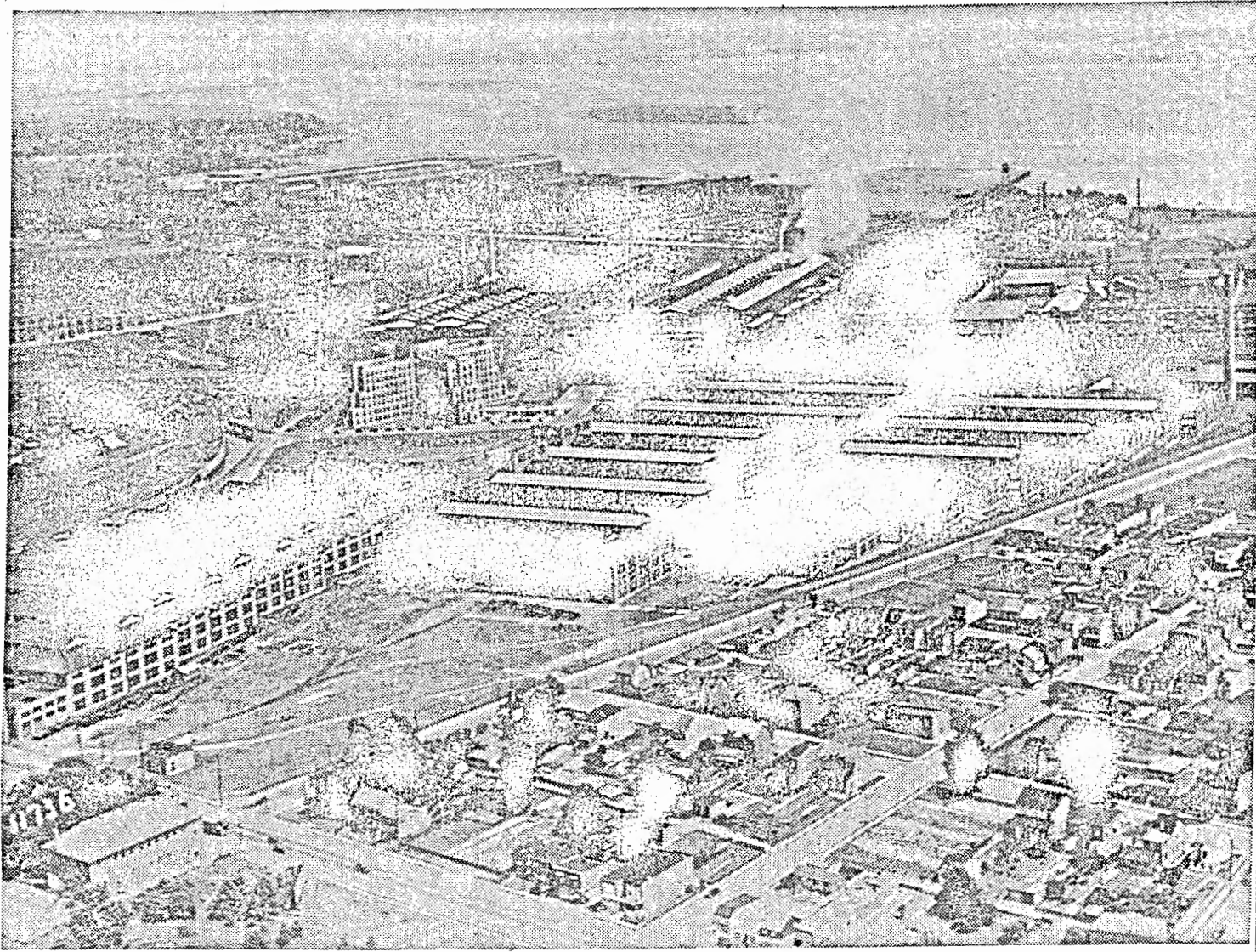
In 1950 the company went into tank production for the U. S. Department of Defense, and its orders for fabrication and machining of tank hulls are now valued at \$60,000,000.

Following World War II, Baldwin converted its Eddystone locomotive shops from production of steam units to the more popular diesel-powered locomotives.

Westinghouse Electric Corp. with a big turbine plant at nearby Lester, acquired a controlling interest in Baldwin Locomotive Works shortly after the war, and within the past two years corporate associations have been made with the several other firms to form Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton Corp.

The Baldwin Family

Most of Baldwin's locomotives



Air View of Baldwin Locomotive Works

Old Timester



CHARLES MORTON HALL, 743 Jeffrey st., who was born Jan. 1, 1873, next door to the Robert Hall & Son yarn mill, which was established by his grandfather. He worked there for a time and then entered the employ of American Viscose Corp., from which he retired in 1939.

for industrial and mining service are produced by the subsidiary Whitcomb Locomotive Co., at Rochelle, Ill. This division employs 275 workers.

Standard Steel Works, a Baldwin division, at Burnham, Pa., has five open hearth furnaces and produces castings up to 100,000 pounds in weight. Forgings, welded rings, shafts and cylindrical shapes are produced at this plant largely for the railroad trade.

Baldwin's San Francisco subsidiary, Pelton Water Wheel Co., employs 215 persons in the manufacture of water power turbines and other heavy equipment for use in irrigation, power generation, petroleum production and marine industries.

Other Baldwin companies and brand names are I. P. Morris, well-known in the turbine field; Cramp Foundry, producers of the largest bronze castings in the U. S. A.; De La Vergne Engine, one of the first to produce U. S.-made diesel engines, and Southwark, leading manufacturers of testing machines and hydraulic presses.

Recent Associations

The Lima-Hamilton Corp., which joined up with Baldwin's more than

a year ago, has plants at Lima and Hamilton, O. producing locomotives, diesel engines, power shovels, draglines, cranes, mechanical presses and other heavy industrial equipment.

Lima-Hamilton also has a wholly-owned subsidiary, United Welding Co., at Middletown, O.

Most recent firm to become associated with Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton is Austin-Western Co., of Aurora, Ill., builders of road graders, scrapers, rollers, sweepers and dump cars.

Assets of this huge, multiple industrial empire headed up at nearby Eddystone exceed \$130,000,000. Its production facilities cover 900 acres of land in daily use in ten U. S. cities. Its personnel numbers 15,000.

Chief Officers

Chief officers of the Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton Corp. are Marvin W. Smith, president, and George A. Rentschler, chairman of the board. Charles E. Acker is vice-president, corporate and financial secretary; H. F. Barnhart, A. A. Byerlein, Raymond B. Crean, Robert F. Doolittle, John S. Newton, Walter A. Rentschler, John D. Tyson, R.

Nevin Watt, James R. Weaver and C. T. Ziegler are vice-presidents.

Charles A. Campbell is assistant vice-president in charge of export sales; Howard D. Humphreys is treasurer and assistant secretary, and W. Raymond Parshall is general controller.

In explaining the evolution of Baldwin Locomotive Works into the Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton Corp., the company states:

"In strict fact, the creation of the name Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton Corp. represents the acquiring by the Baldwin Locomotive Works of the physical assets and the good will of the Lima-Hamilton Corp. and of the Austin-Western Co.

"In a broader, truer sense, however, the creation of this new name represents the rebirth of an aggressive, pioneering spirit which has for decades characterized all the enterprises now joined into one.

"The corporation's stake in railroading will be matched by its stake in the fast-growing earthmoving and road-building industries. And so diversified are its products that, now, no basic industry will be without equipment from the shops of Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton Corp."

Old Timester



SYLVESTER CANAVAN, 219 Lamokin st., who has lived in Chester 83 years, since his birth. He was a blacksmith and worked for various local foundries until he retired some years ago. He also was an expert "tool dresser."

People of Many Nations Make Up Modern Chester

Modern Chester is a polyglot. Its citizens represent many nationalities. Irish, Italian, Negro, Polish, Ukranian, Russian.

Its people speak many tongues. Despite the diverse origin of its citizens and their demonstrably fervent nationalism, Chester is an orderly city. Its people live in peace and contentment.

Chester has become a melting pot.

It has a large share of immigrants or first generation Americans.

Added to these are the thousands who migrated here for employment in the First and Second World Wars.

They have become the backbone of the community. It is their skill that makes Chester industry so productive. It is their purchasing power that makes Chester business so prosperous.

The children of these comparative newcomers have given much to community progress.

They are well represented in the sciences, professions and all endeavors. Many occupy positions of esteem.

With advancement has come the dissolution of the nationalistic pattern that was so characteristic of Chester. In years past groups of similar origin settled in a particular section until the city was composed of several communities.

This is no longer true; integration has become a definite trend. National groups that once remained in the same neighborhood are now represented in all areas.

These are the human elements that compose modern Chester.

The city was gifted with rare natural resources and developed by men of daring and genius into a truly great industrial center. The production of Chester plants had a profound effect on the successful culmination of both World Wars.

Its 250-odd industries poured forth millions of tons of material for the war effort, and production was maintained at a high level afterwards as the nation's economy swung back to peacetime.

Industry along the Delaware river waterfront has become legendary in both peace and war, providing thousands of jobs and millions of dollars in annual payrolls.

It produces everything from a small bolt to a 16,000 ton tanker.

Chester's government has been a resurgent factor since the end of World War II. The lethargy and inertia that characterized it for a quarter century have given way to advancement.

In fairness to the officeholders of that era, it must be pointed out that Chester was gripped by a sharp business recession after World War I, then plunged deeply into the depression of the 30s.

The present city administration has attacked growing municipal problems on several fronts. To ease traffic congestion, especially in the downtown shopping district, a municipal parking area was opened on 7th street near Chester River.

Streets that had long been neglected were repaired, and others given paved surfaces for the first time. Improvements were made to parks, and work started on the West End Memorial Park.

Plans have been drawn for extension of the sewage system to areas now unserved, and improvements made to existing facilities.

When the present city hall proved inadequate for the volume of business, the first floor of the old postoffice, 5th and Welsh streets, was converted into modern offices to provide more space.

Plans are now in process to convert the upper floors of the building. When this is accomplished, remaining personnel will be moved from city hall to make way for the police department.

An important phase of this project is the replacement of the old, dilapidated police station with a modern building.

Despite its highly industrial nature, Chester remains essentially a city of homes, ranging from the small, aging row dwellings near the waterfront to the larger, more modern houses in the first ward.

Homes mean children, and children make modern educational facilities imperative.

The school district two years started out to meet its problems by employing the Government Consulting Service, University of Pennsylvania, to make a survey.


It resulted in the recommendation of a 25-year building program that would cost between \$5,000,000 and \$6,500,000. The survey alarmingly disclosed that public school attendance would increase 25 per cent to a peak of 10,000 in 1955, and that present facilities were woefully inadequate to handle this load.

Initial action by the school district consisted of a six-room addition to Jefferis School, which was placed in use last year, closing of the Huber annex at Larkin School, sale of the McCay School, unused for 30 years, and the Jones building, closed in 1946.

Contemplated for immediate work is a junior high school adjoining the athletic field. About 23 acres of ground, costing \$50,000, have been purchased for this purpose.

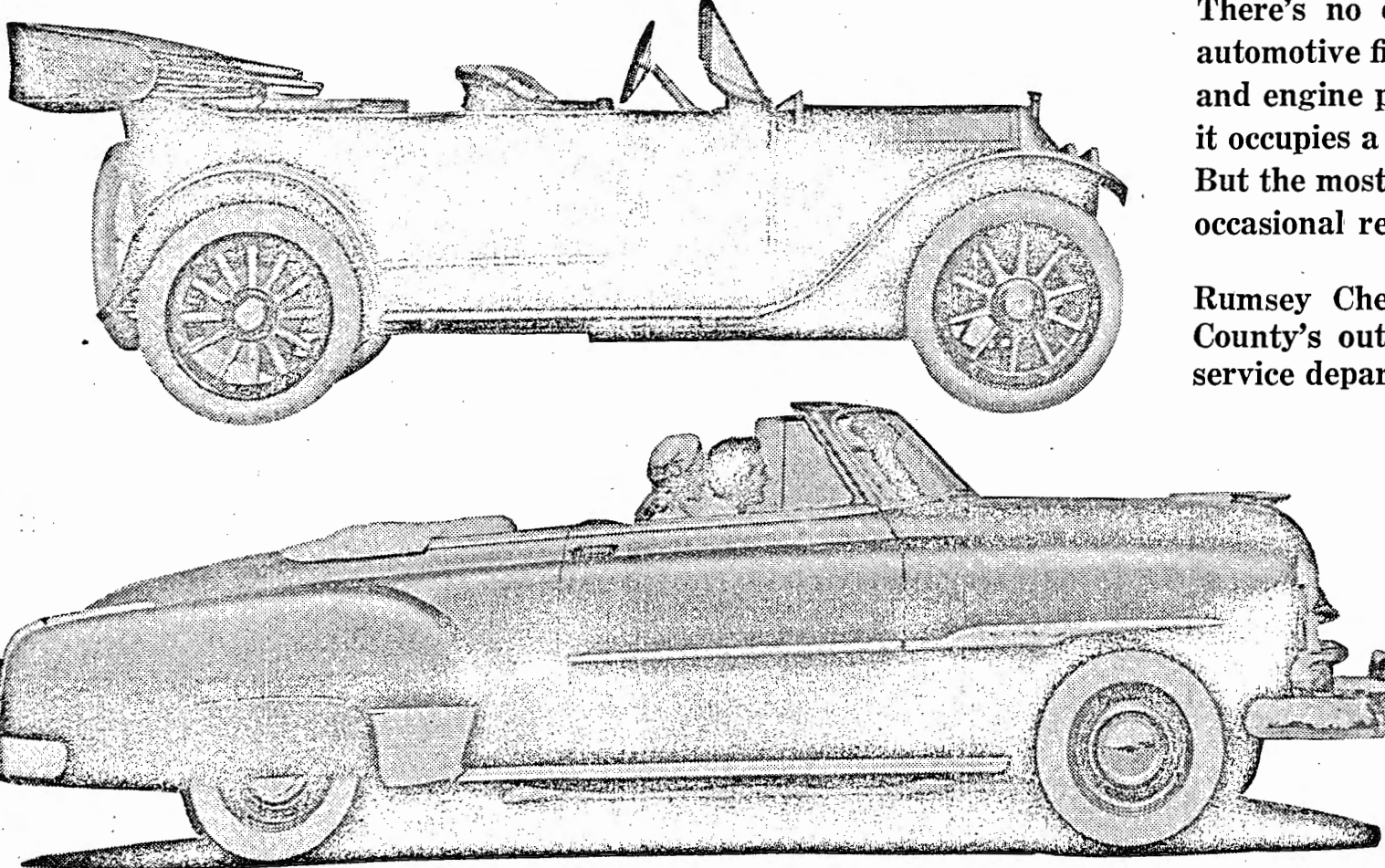
Already completed are the stadium and fieldhouse at the athletic field, with dedication to take place at the opening football game this month.

The prospect of these additional assets, plus the arrival of a new water supply, opens up unlimited vistas to modern Chester.



CHEVROLET GETS BETTER EVERY YEAR!

AND RUMSEY CHEVROLET KEEPS THEM BETTER!

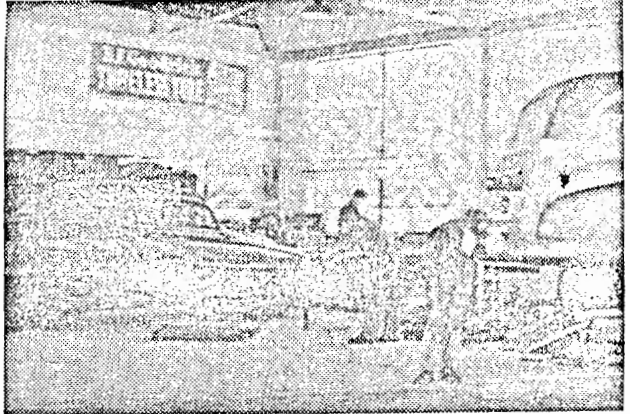


There's no doubt of Chevrolet's progress in the automotive field. Chevrolet has advanced in design and engine performance over the years, and today it occupies a formidable position of leadership. But the most perfect automobile needs tune-up and occasional repair.

Rumsey Chevrolet, not only is one of Delaware County's outstanding Chevrolet Agencies, but its service department is a vital adjunct to the reputation of Rumsey Chevrolet. The best equipment is available in assisting us to put our finger on your car's trouble. The Allen Motor Analyser, for example, is a sensitive seeing-eye which locates improper timing, electrical malfunctioning, and many other difficulties. The Front End Visual Liner saves your tires by correcting poor wheel alignment and assures correct steering geometry and balance.

The paint and body shop at Rumsey Chevrolet is operated by highly efficient craftsmen who can take the pleats out of your crushed fender and match the original color precisely.

Whether you are in the market for a new Chevrolet, or simply want your old car in tip-top shape, be sure to see Rumsey Chevrolet first.

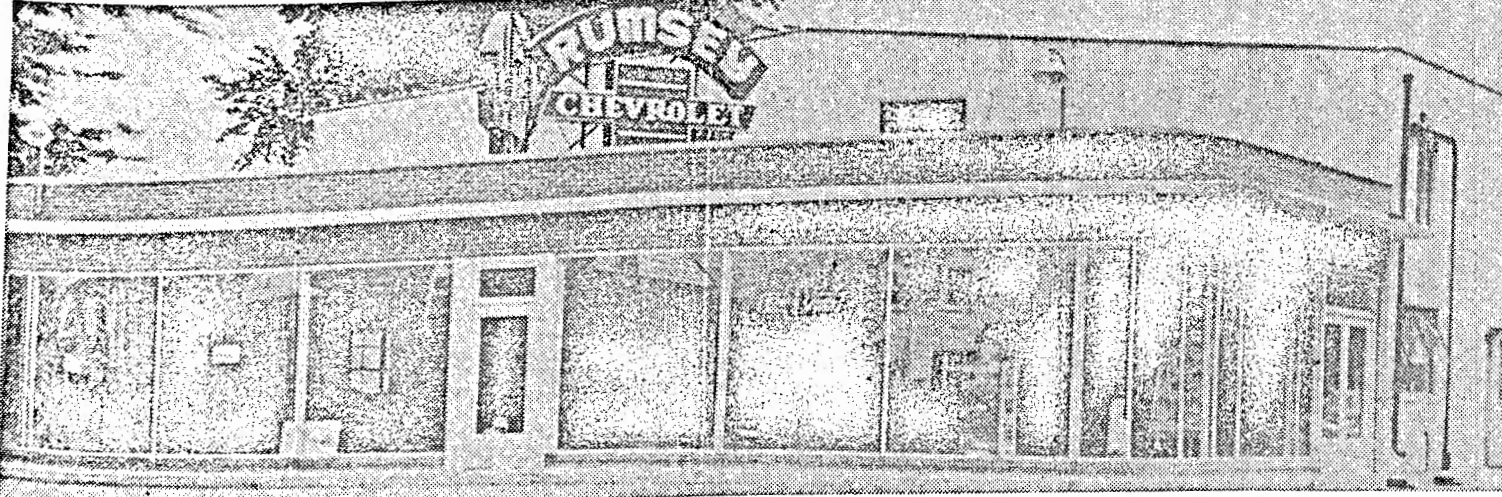


RUMSEY CHEVROLET

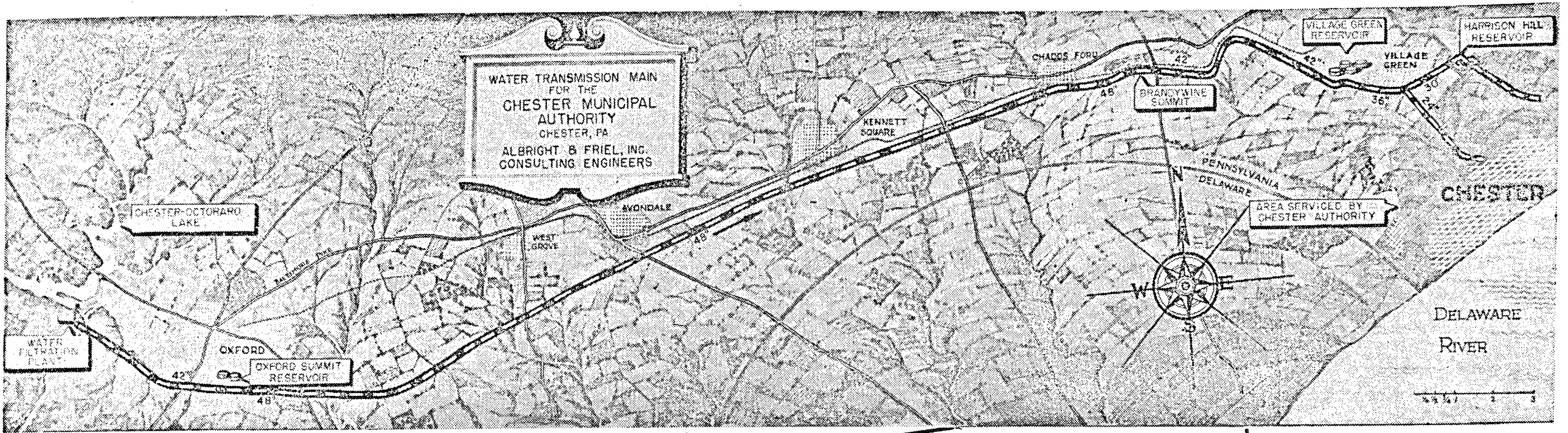
Theatre Square, Chester Road

SWARTHMORE, PA.

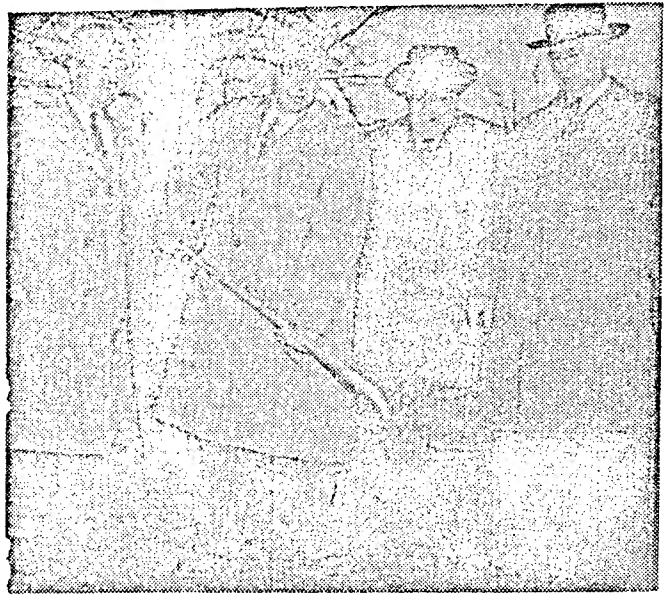
Phone Swarthmore, 6-6130



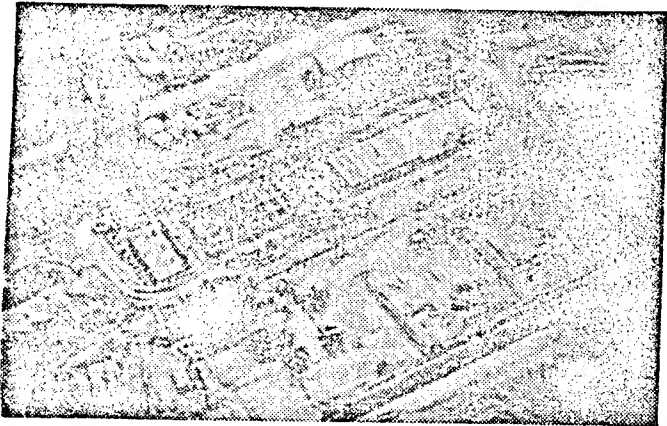
AN OPEN LETTER TO CHESTER



Engineering showing Filter Plant, Lake, Pipe and storage tanks New Water Supply



Ground Breaking Ceremony



Airplane view of Filtration Plant during construction



Tainter Gate Structure and Bridge Work for New Dam during construction

Chester Municipal Authority

Fifth and Welsh Streets
Chester, Pa.

Water Service

Clarence L. Conner
Executive Manager

TO OUR CUSTOMERS:

You have been most kind, patient and understanding during the past five years while we have been laboring with the problem of bringing a new water supply to you. The Board of the Authority appreciates your splendid cooperation, and we are still of the firm opinion that the new water will be delivered prior to Christmas of this year.

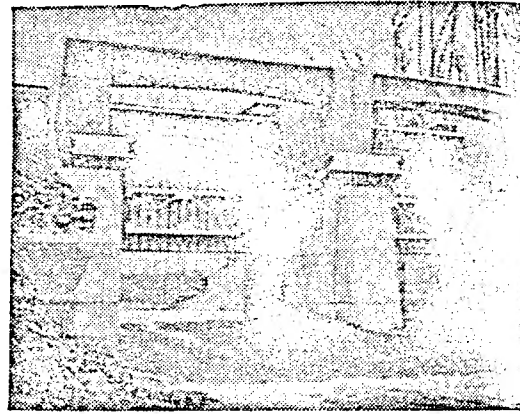
When the main improvements in our system are completed all districts will have approximately the same pressure. It seems important, therefore, to call attention at this time to the desirability of your having an inspection made of all pipes and fixtures in your house to discover leaks which, if not promptly corrected, will entail serious loss of water, with attendant inconvenience and expense to you, when the new supply reaches here.

Incidental extensions of mains referred to above will not be completed before March 1952, but this will in no way delay the new water supply. The function of such extensions is merely to furnish a better pressure where now needed and to insure a more adequate supply of water to our great industries along the river front.

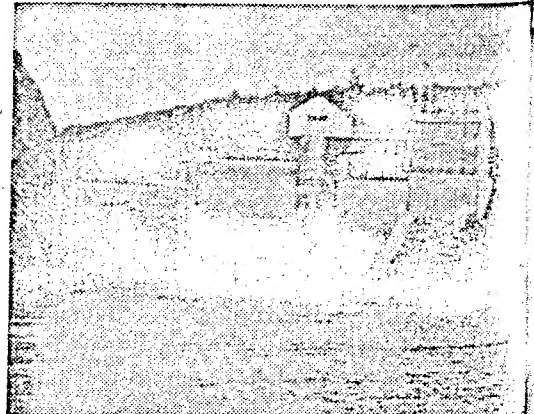
Again let me thank you for your past fine cooperation and to close this letter with the hope that you will bear with us just a few months longer.

Yours very truly,

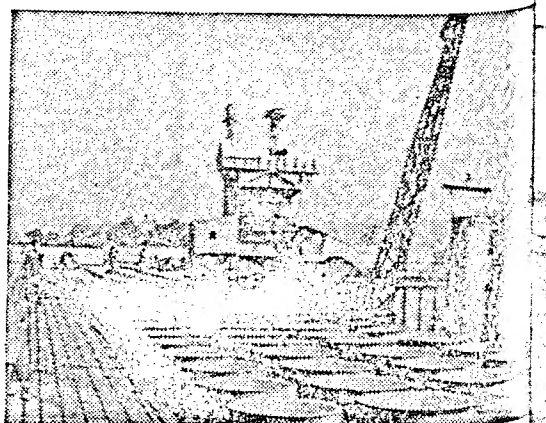
C. L. CONNER
Executive Manager



Tainter Gates—down stream side complete



Tainter Gate structure and Dam up stream side



Pipe Manufacturing Plant

In Memoriam
Rennie I. Dodd
Former Executive Manager



Dr. S. P. Gray
Chairman



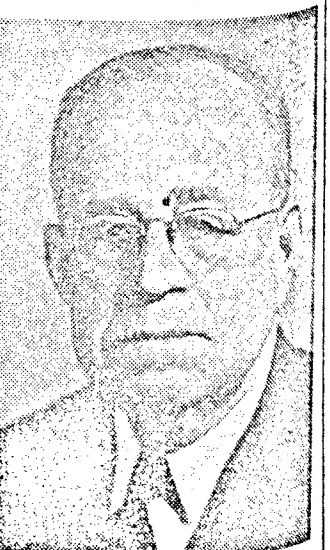
Geo. F. Dougherty
Vice Chairman



Frank G. Andrews
Secretary



Clarence T. Starr
Treasurer



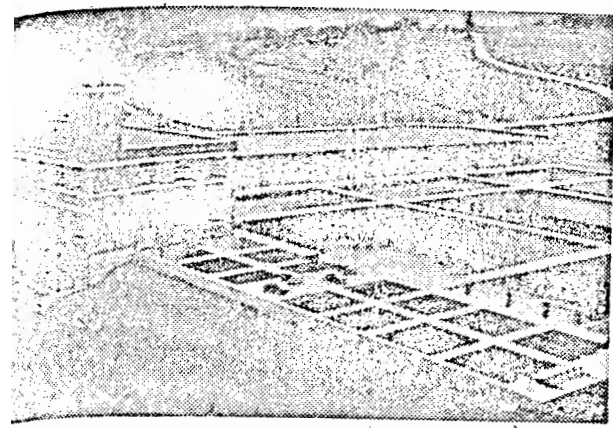
CHESTER MUNICIPAL

AND A PLEDGE—BETTER WATER

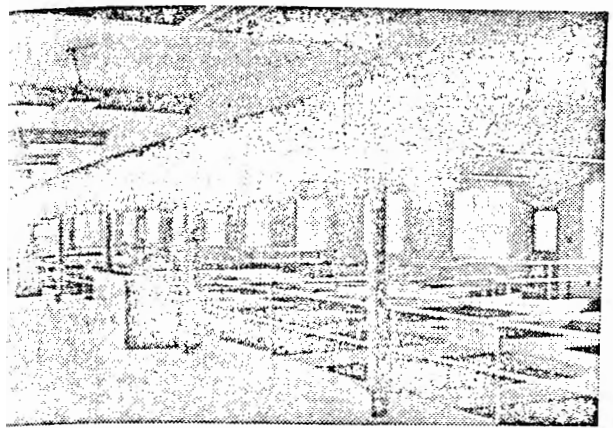
BY DECEMBER 25, 1951

A Proud Report Of PROGRESS

1. July 6, 1939 the Chester Municipal Authority was created.
2. December 8, 1939 issued \$5,910,000 Water Revenue Bonds and acquired the Chester Water Service Company.
3. December 3, 1943 the first announcement was made public that the Authority was taking steps to abandon the Delaware River Supply with a new water supply.
4. April 10, 1945 the engineering firm of Albright & Friel, Inc. was engaged to study new source of New Water Supply.
5. September 17, 1945 Albright & Friel, Inc., recommended the Octoraro Creek for the New Water Supply.
6. June 20, 1946 first acreage was purchased for flooded area.
7. December 12, 1946 issued \$100,000 Water Revenue Bonds.
8. June 12, 1947 issued \$2,400,000 Water Revenue Bonds.
9. September 3, 1947 Octoraro Water Company was purchased.
10. March 30, 1948 Contracts for construction of Dam and Purification Building were awarded.
11. March 30, 1948 issued \$1,170,000 Water Revenue Bonds.
12. April 29, 1948 Ground Breaking Ceremony of Filtration Plant.
13. November 3, 1949 issued \$5,680,000 Water Revenue Bonds.
14. December 22, 1949 Contracts for furnishing and laying of 40 miles of pipe line from Pine Grove to the City of Chester were awarded.
15. November 16, 1950 Contracts for construction of tanks at Oxford Summit and Village Green were awarded.
16. November 22, 1950 Contract for Reinforcement to Water Distribution System in the City of Chester was awarded.
17. February 15, 1951 issued \$5,600,000 Water Revenue Bonds.
18. February 15, 1951 Contract for Construction of 12 Homes at Pine Grove for Employees was awarded.
19. February 22, 1951 Tainter Gates at the impounding dam were closed.
20. March 15, 1951 Lake filled with 2½ billion gallons of water.
21. June 28, 1951 Contract for installation of pipe for Reinforcement to Water Distribution System in Chester, Trainer and Marcus Hook was awarded.
22. December 25, 1951 You will have the New Water for Christmas Dinner.



Water Filtration Plant completed



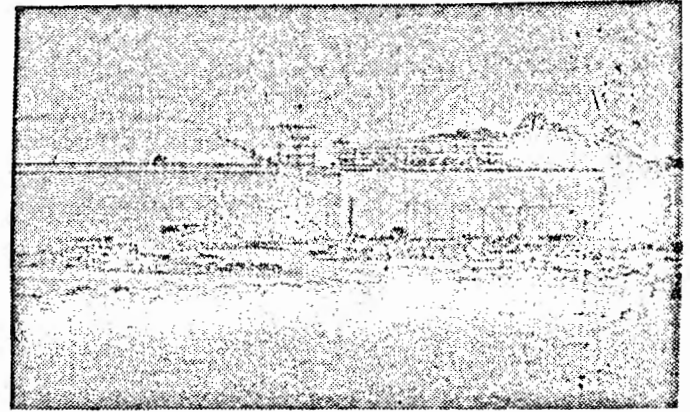
Operating floor—Filtration Plant



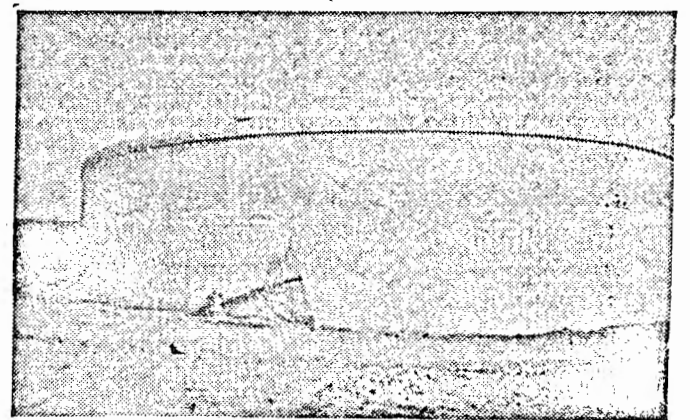
High Duty Pumps—Filtration Plant



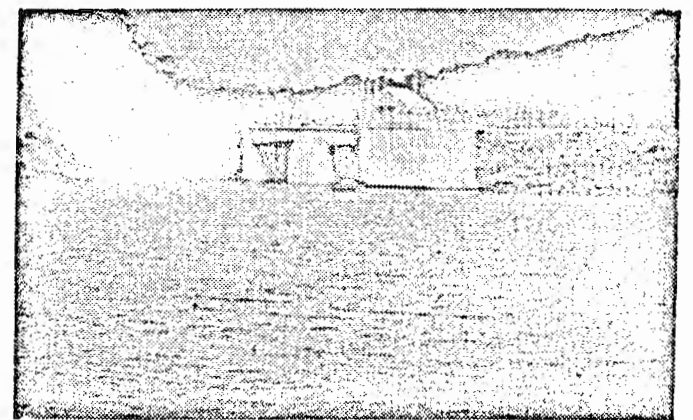
Vernon Bridge—showing part of lake with 2½ Billion gallons of water



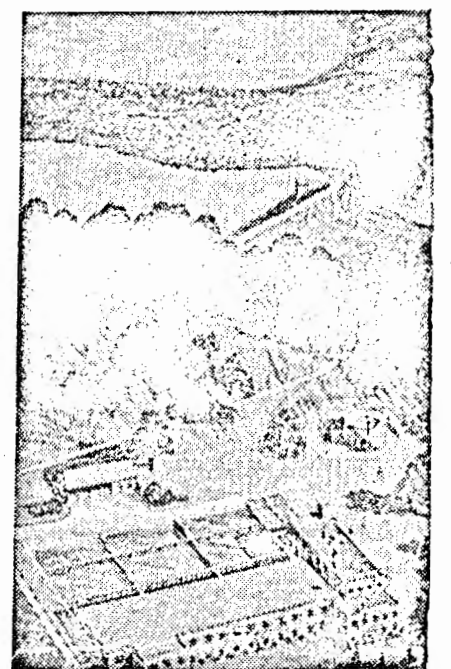
Tanks at Village Green during construction



Tanks at Oxford Summit during construction



Water Flowing Over Spillway

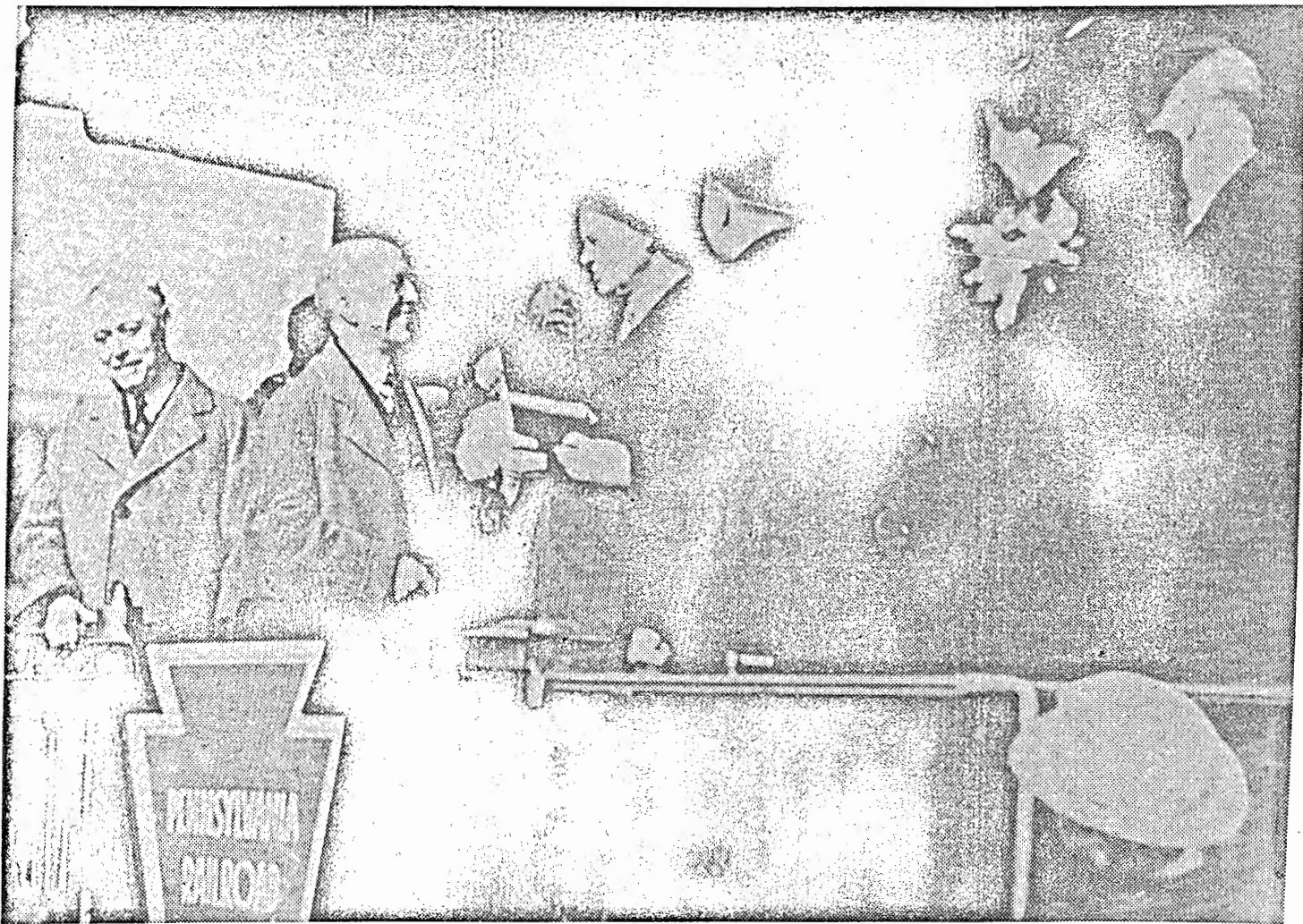


Artist's drawing of completed Filtration Plant and Lake

MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY

J. Harold Hughes
MemberEdward D. McLaughlin
Former MemberClarence L. Conner
Executive ManagerJ. H. Ward Hinkson
SolicitorIn Memoriam
Ellwood J. Turner
Former Solicitor

Pictorial Memories Recalled From Chester's Past



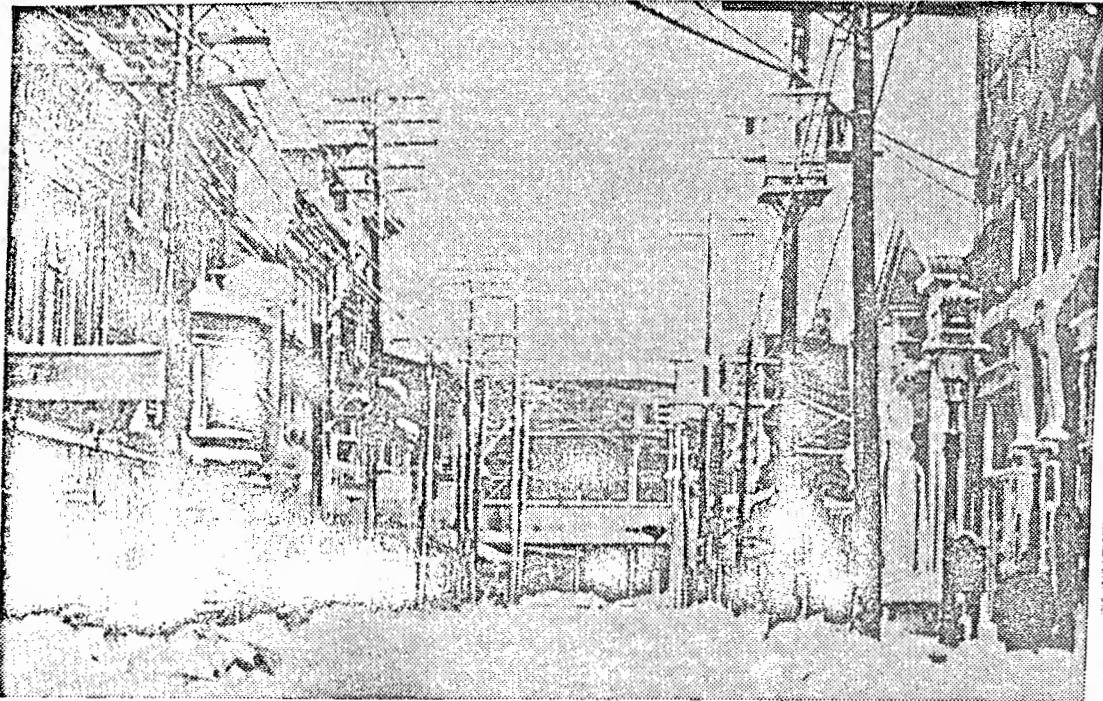
HOOVER'S 1932 VISIT TO CHESTER—Campaigning for reelection to the White House, President Herbert Hoover made a brief stop in Chester on Oct. 31, 1932, and spoke to crowd at the 6th Street Station. Photograph above includes former Mayor William Ward Jr., on the extreme left, and the then State Sen. John J. McClure on the extreme right. C. Edwin Hunter, who was chairman of the Delaware

County Republican Committee, has just presented the president with a leather portfolio containing "Twelve Reasons for Hoover's Re-election." The reasons weren't enough; Hoover was defeated by Roosevelt, although city gave him 10,805 votes to 4369 for FDR. County vote in that election was 75,291 for Hoover and Curtis, 12,413 for Roosevelt and Garner.

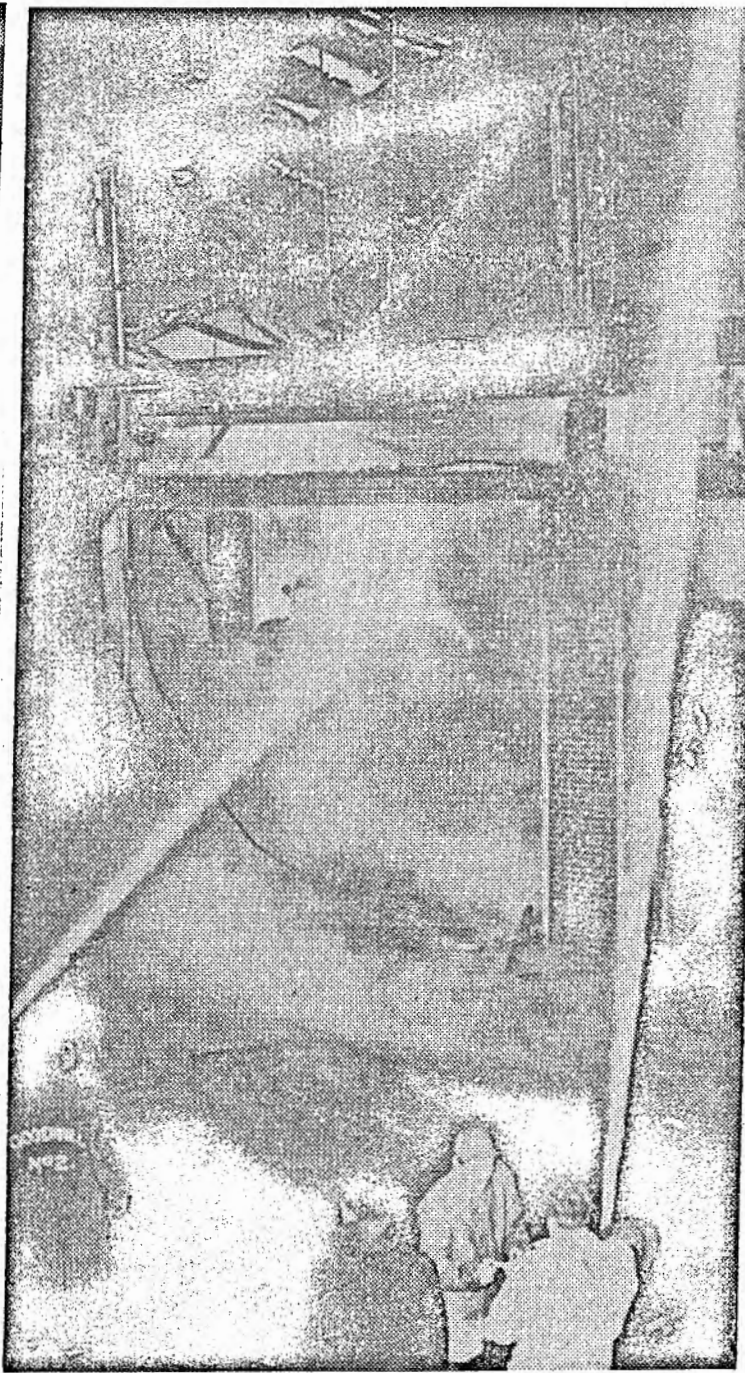


DEAN-HUNTER-MACADAM HOUSE—This house on 15th street east of Melrose avenue formerly was the home for superintendents of Eddystone Manufacturing Co., the print works located at 2d street and Eddystone avenue, Eddystone. This picture is believed to have been taken during the occupancy by a Dean family. Later residents

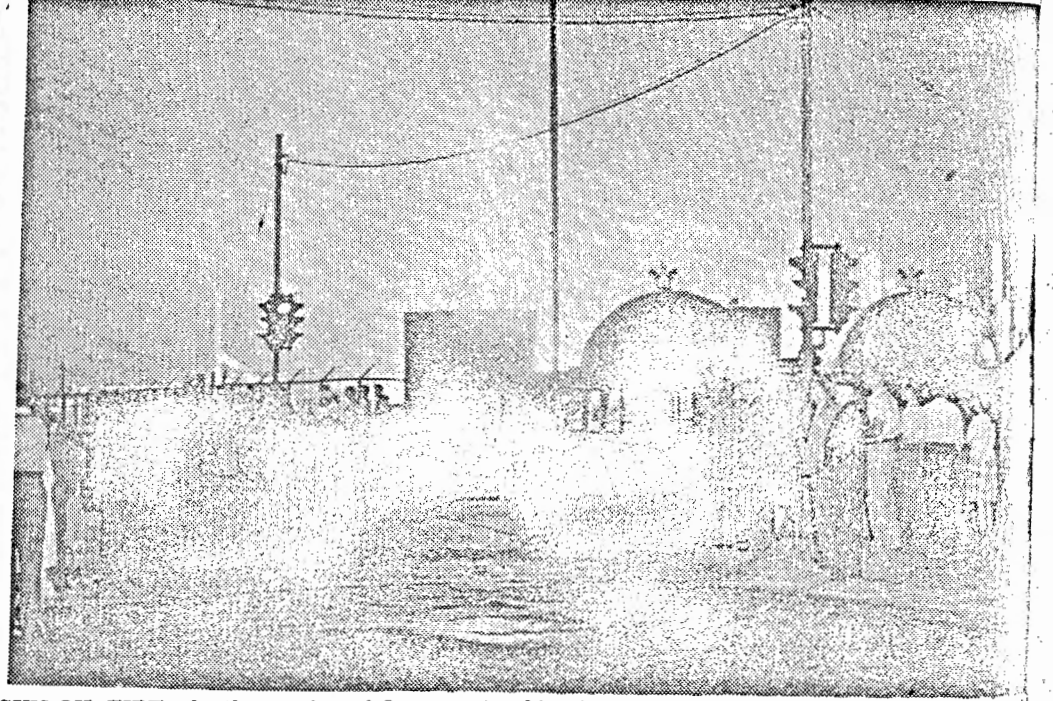
were the families of Peter Hunter and John MacAdam. The house still stands but is devoid of the porch and surrounding trees and drive. It has been occupied by a series of tenants in more recent years and is known as the old farmhouse. The grounds surrounding it have been used by residents of the community for victory gardens.



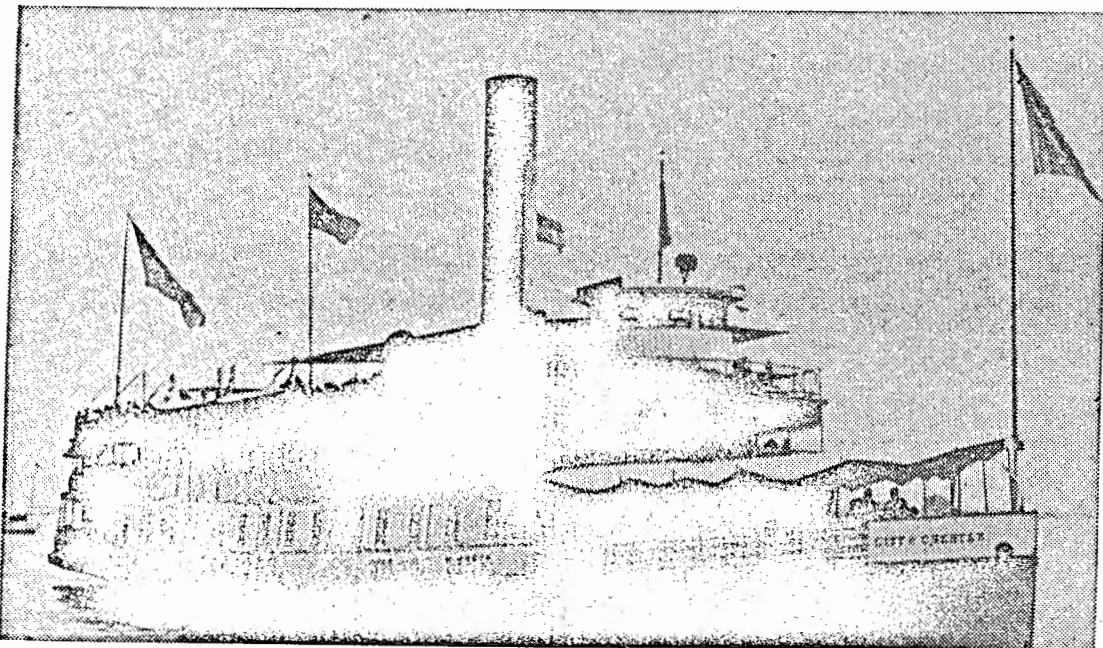
WHITE CHRISTMAS IN 1909—Heavy snowfall left downtown Market street in this condition for Fred Havercamp's photo taken on Dec. 26. Picture later was made into a postcard. Chester's "White Way" has changed considerably in the intervening 42 years.



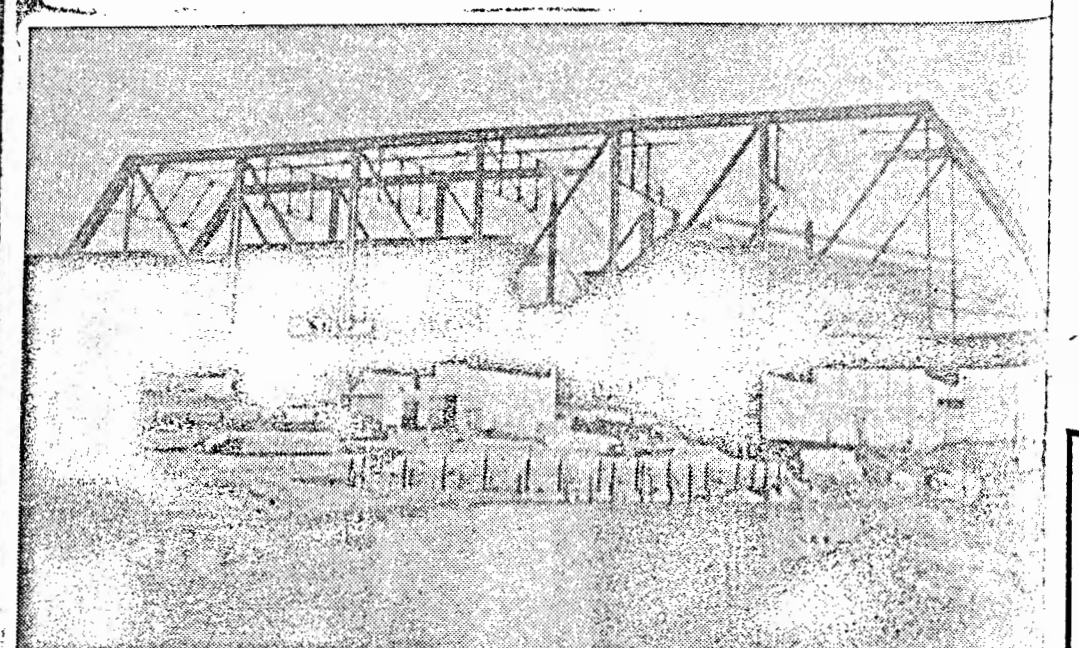
SOUTHERN PENN FIRE—The Southern Pennsylvania Bus Company's garage and offices on Edgmont avenue between 13th and 14th streets were wiped out in an 11-hour blaze, one of the worst in the city's history, on Jan. 22, 1948. The nearly \$1,000,000 fire destroyed 31 buses and other costly equipment. Flames fed by gasoline in the tanks of the buses aided in spreading the early morning blaze.



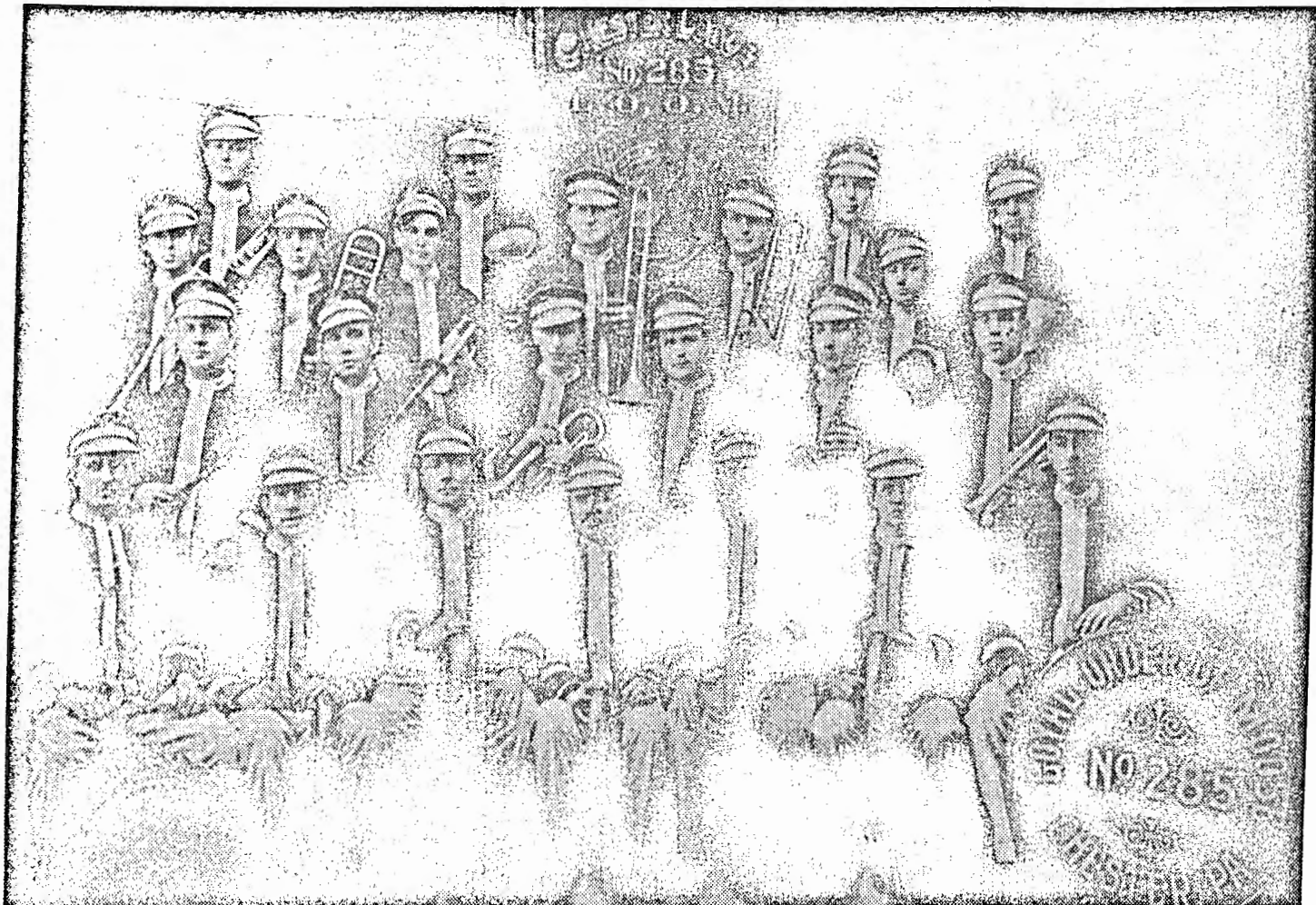
SUN OIL FIRE—On the evening of Oct. 3, 1946, this picture was taken during the height of the fire at Sun Oil Company's aviation gas cracking plant at Marcus Hook. Nine explosions ripped through the plant in the \$300,000 blaze, one explosion sending a mushroom-shaped ball of flame skyward several hundred feet. Eleven lives were lost and nearly 100 workers and firemen were injured.



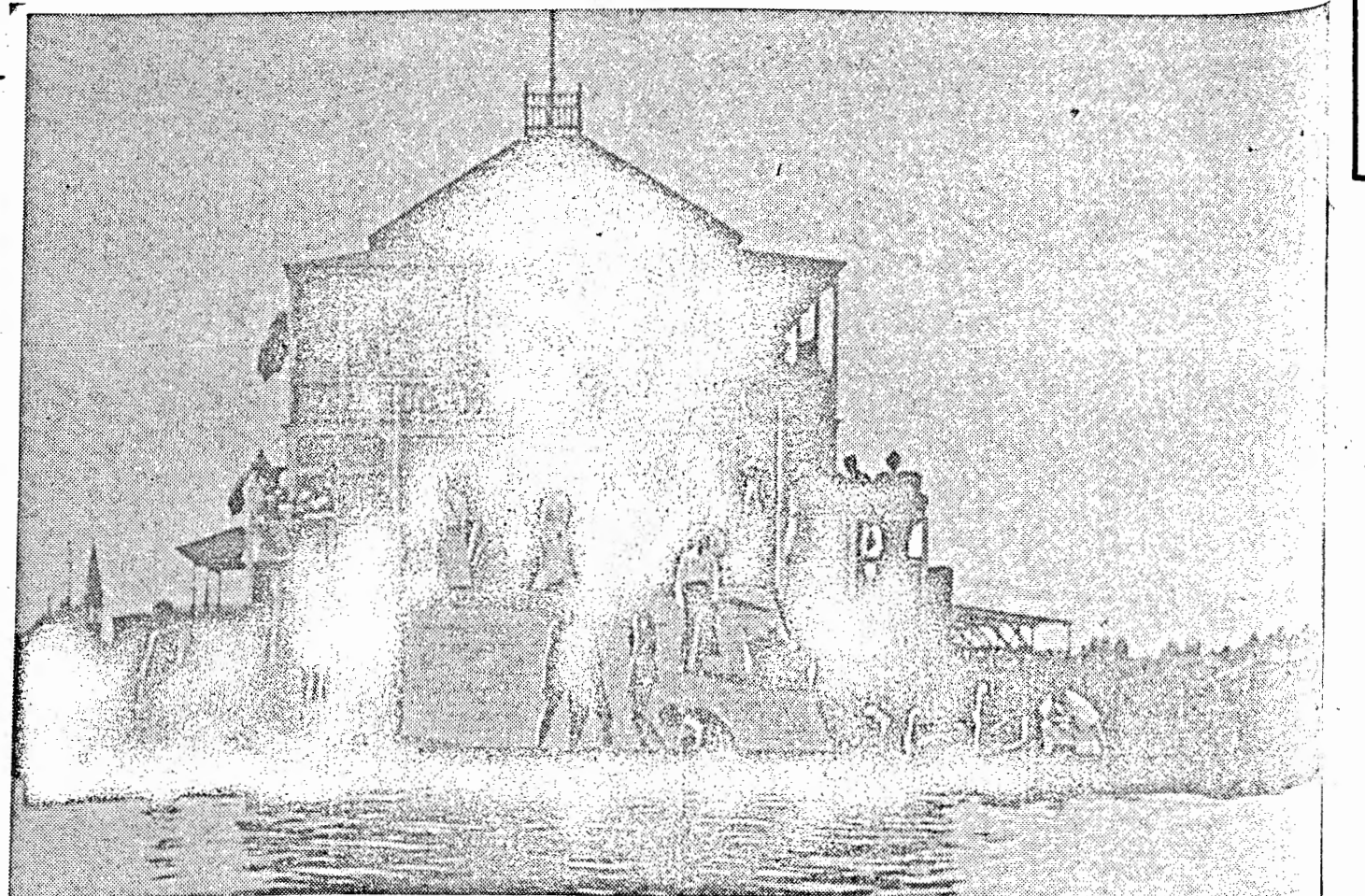
WILSON LINER of by-gone era comes in to dock at foot of Market street early in the century. This was the City of Chester and was propeller-driven, in comparison with earlier Delaware River sidewheeler types of ships.



LUNKHEAD BRIDGE—This BW&B Railroad span over Chester River was known in past days as Lunkhead Bridge. View is looking south toward the Bunting Lumber Yard and Crozer Mill.



MOOSE BAND GIVES A CONCERT—The band of Chester Lodge No. 285, Loyal Order of Moose, was a well-known musical organization in its day. It is pictured here when it gave a concert sometime around the end of the last century in the old Family Theatre on W. 7th street.



ALPHA BOAT CLUB IN THE GAY 90s—A gay summer's day shortly before the turn of the century found this scene at the Alpha Boat Club at the foot of Welsh street. Clubmen in foreground are wearing latest bathing suits of the period, while spectators on the

dock and upper veranda are attired in appropriate costume of the day. It is not known whether umbrellas were to guard against threatening weather or merely served in lieu of parasols for the ladies, though the latter seems likely.

IT'S SHORTER TO

THE SHORE

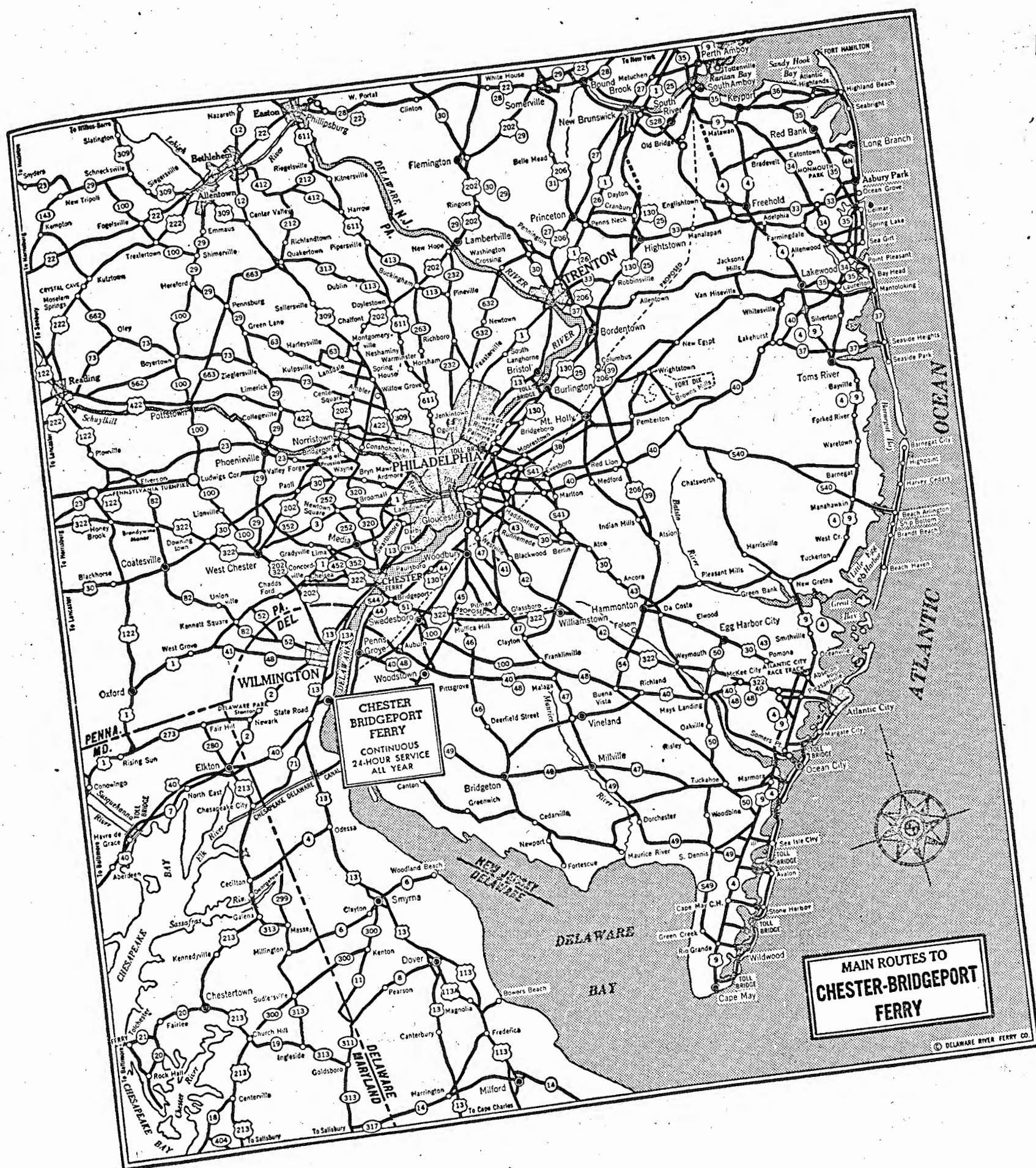
JUST AS
THE CHESTER TIMES
HAS BEEN SERVING
THE COMMUNITY

For 75 Years

So Has The
CHESTER-BRIDGEPORT FERRY
BEEN SERVING THE
TRAVELING PUBLIC
SINCE 1930

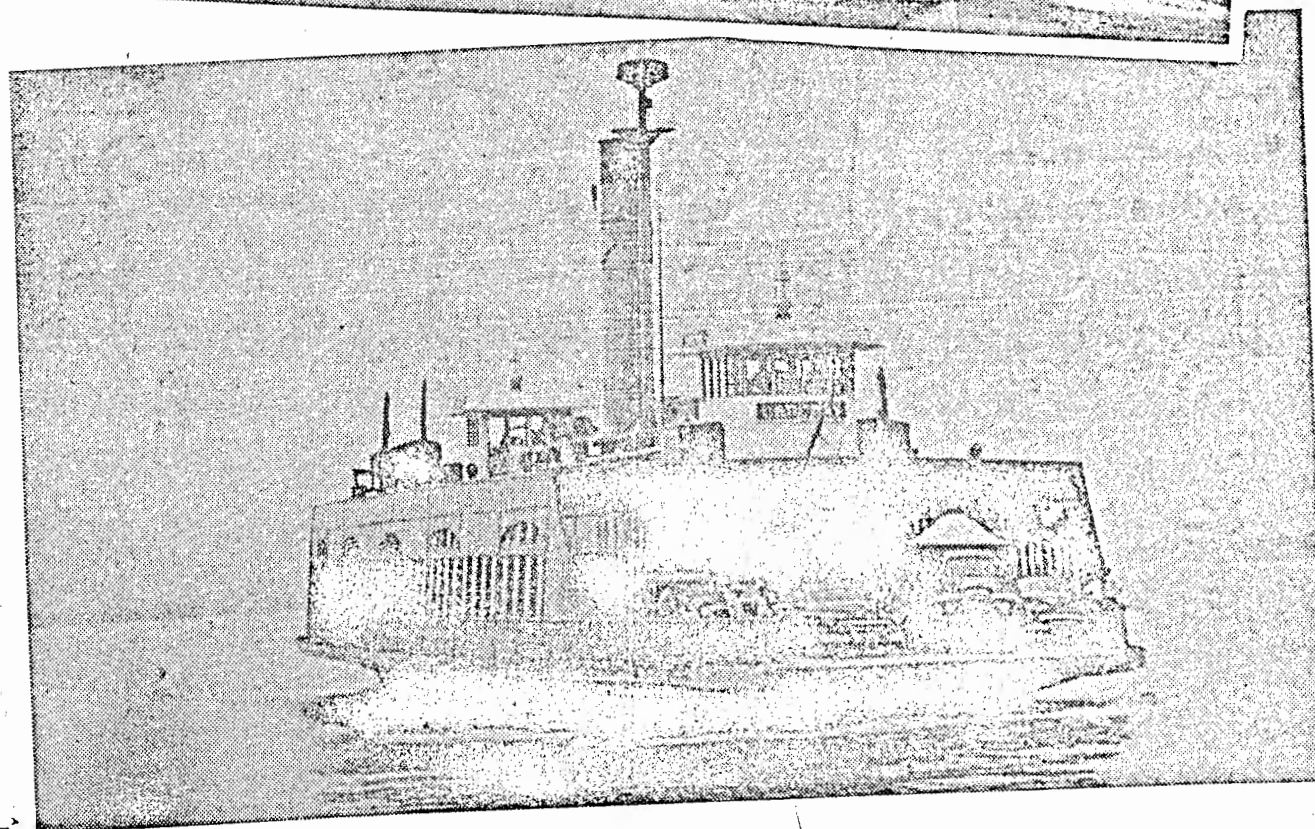
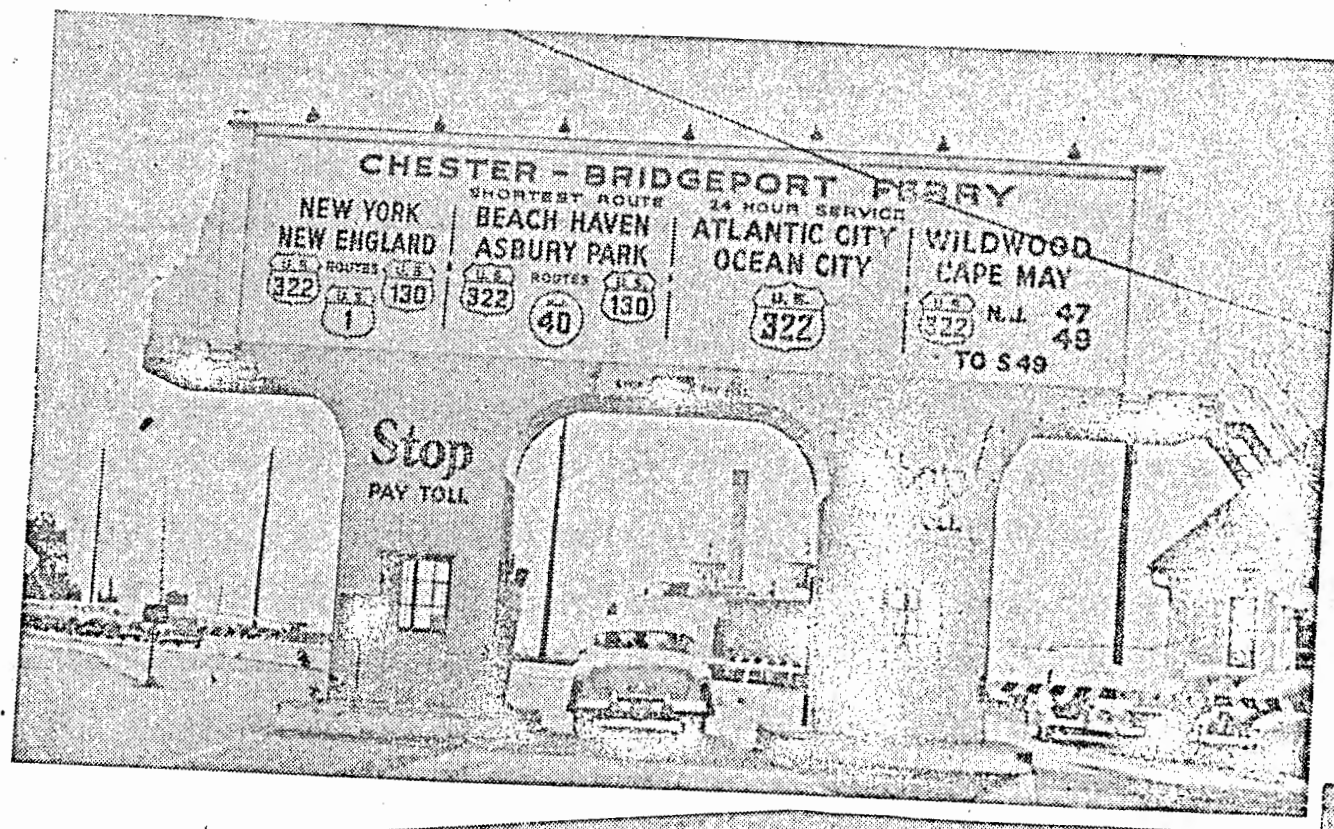
North - East - South or West Bound

CHESTER-BRIDGEPORT FERRY
SPEEDS You on Your Way



CONGRATULATIONS, CHESTER TIMES

FOR 75 YEARS OF FORTWRIGHT NEWS
PRESENTATION TO DELAWARE COUNTY



CHESTER-BRIDGEPORT FERRY CO.

CHESTER, PA.

Thousands Employed In Smaller Industries

Although the Chester area is known primarily for its heavy industry, especially along the riverfront, there are hundreds of smaller industries giving employment to thousands of Delaware County residents making products of vital importance to big industry and spreading the name of Chester and Delaware County throughout the nation.

All one has to do to realize the importance of small industry and its widespread effects is to visit the Pennsylvania State Employment Service statistics show that this area is one of the last to feel a slump and one of the last to feel boom times. Heavy industry is given as one of the main reasons for this. And undoubtedly that is true. But it probably also is true that the very fact that Chester and its neighboring communities have so many industries making so many types and kinds of goods, is one reason why changing economic trends are felt here less severely than in many other sections.

We have attempted to list local small industries in their proper categories, according to the types of products they make. These categories are general rather than specific. In addition the list includes the location of the firms and, in most cases, an officer or executive is named.

We have not included in this listing companies which have been the subject of individual stories or which are dealt with elsewhere in the edition.

First, let's consider chemicals and chemical products. Surely in the modern industrial world, chemicals are of the greatest importance.

Chemicals

Aldan Chemical Enterprises, Inc., insecticides, glass polish, disinfectants, synthetic detergents, flea killer; 15th and Crosby streets; James W. Hudson, president.

Baker & Adamson, General Chemical Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., laboratory reagents, pharmaceutical chemicals, insecticides fungicides; Marcus Hook; Frank J. French, general superintendent.

Lehigh Chemical Products Co., synthetic detergents; 3510 Post road, Trainer; Robert L. Anderson, owner.

Pennsylvania Industrial Chemical Corp., chemicals, resins, solvents; Delaware avenue and Jeffrey street; P. F. Schwalm, vice-president.

Stauffer Chemical Co., Inc., carbon bisulphide; 2d and Price streets; Trainer; A. F. Richter, superintendent.

Metal and Metal Products
Not only Chester and Delaware County, but the entire Philadelphia metropolitan area is a vast steel center. Products of iron, steel and other metals mean much to our local economy. And there are a number of local industries dealing with metal and metal products.

Baldt Anchor Chain & Forge Co., division of Boston Metals Co., anchors, anchor chains and commercial drop forgings; 6th and Butler streets; E. J. McGuinness, vice-president.

AS A REAL OLD-TIMER, I SURE APPRECIATE PROGRESS-- AND THAT'S WHAT THE CHESTER TIMES HAS HAD PLENTY OF OVER THE PAST 75 YEARS! HERE'S A SALUTE TO A GREAT NEWSPAPER!



Chamberlin Co. of America, aluminum windows, metal weather strips and screens; Crum Lynne; Herbert A. Parnell, superintendent.

Chester Blast Furnace, division of Barium Steel Corp., one of three blast furnaces on the Atlantic seaboard, turns out pig iron, foot of Hayes street.

Belmont Iron Works, Eddystone, engineers, fabricators and erectors. Biedling and Oldberg Metal Works, sheet metal specialties; 922 Morton av., H. M. Biedling, owner.

Bowersox Precision Castings, Inc., precision castings, zinc alloy, aluminum, die castings, welding, small machine work; 3523 W. 9th st., Clarence W. Bowersox, president.

Chester-Jensen Co., dairy machinery; 5th and Tilghman streets; Harry L. Miller, president.

Chester Fabricators, brass, bronze, aluminum castings, miscellaneous floor and machine molding; 8th and Lamokin streets; John E. Cullin, president.

Crown Non-Ferrous Foundry, Inc., non-ferrous castings; Concord avenue and Patterson street; Claude H. Fryburg, president.

Economy Engineers & Machine works, special machines, light and heavy machine parts, steel fabrication, plant maintenance and repairs; 2425 W. 2d st., J. Edward Buckley, manager.

Eddystone Machinery Co., machinery; 1308 W. 3d st., W. J. Clark, president.

Fibre-Metal Products Co., welding accessories, industrial safety equipment; 5th and Tilghman streets; Charles E. Bowers, president.

General Machine Works, Machinery parts, machinery building, medium spraying, welding, grinding; Delaware avenue and Jeffrey street; Leon L. Steinberg, owner.

Kil-Roy Steel Fabricators, structural and ornamental steel products; 2d and Crosby streets; John F. Joyce, owner.

Reynolds Spring Co., automobile springs; Front and Thurlow streets; Julius Tomanski, general manager.

South Chester Tube Co., steel pipe; Front and Thurlow streets; L. A. Estes, president.

Uff Machine Co., machine shop, metal products; Castle avenue and

From Times Dec. 26, 1899

The Beacon Light Co. has been making extensive repairs to the arc system on the streets of the city and the illumination of the highways has already shown an improvement. The circuit has been improved by using a different grade of wires and in a short time all of the difficulty will be removed.

Church streets, Upland; Robert S. McClure Jr., owner.

Upland Industries, wood cutting hand saws; 6th street, Upland; Anthony Kuc, president.

H. H. Ward Co., sheet metal fabricators; 4th and Engle streets.

A. H. Wirz Co., collapsible metal tubes and molded plastics; 4th and Townsend streets; H. S. Darlington, president.

A. J. Schmidt & Co., sheet metal products; 418 W. Front street; A. U. Schmidt and William Schmidt, owners.

Clothing

Most of the clothing firms in the Chester area are fairly recent additions to the industrial community, but have grown steadily since coming here.

Barbara Garment Co., women's dresses; 1117 Walnut st.; Lou Grant, Manager.

Miriam May, Inc., women's blouses; 15th and Crosby streets; Harry Rosenberg, president.

Jacob Schmel, dresses; 12th and Chestnut streets; Jacob Schmel, owner.

Susquehanna Waist Co., blouses and sportswear for women; 7th street and Upland avenue, Upland; William Netzkay, manager.

L. Wexler, shirts; 15th and Crosby streets; L. Wexler, president.

Food Products

Delaware County, with its rapidly growing population, must import the great majority of what it eats; but aside from farm products, there are a number of plants in Chester and vicinity turning out foodstuffs and beverages.

Aetna Bottling Works, soft drinks; 11th and Simpson streets, Eddystone. Irwin Gassell, owner.

Chester Brewery, Inc., beer and malt beverages; 2400 W. 2d st. Delaware County Bottling Works, soft drinks; Ridge road and Yates avenue, Linwood.

Franklin Bottling Works, soft drinks; 1430 E. 9th st., Eddystone. Medford's Inc., fresh and smoked sausage, hams, bacon, lard and other meat products; 18 W. 2d st.; W. L. Medford, president.

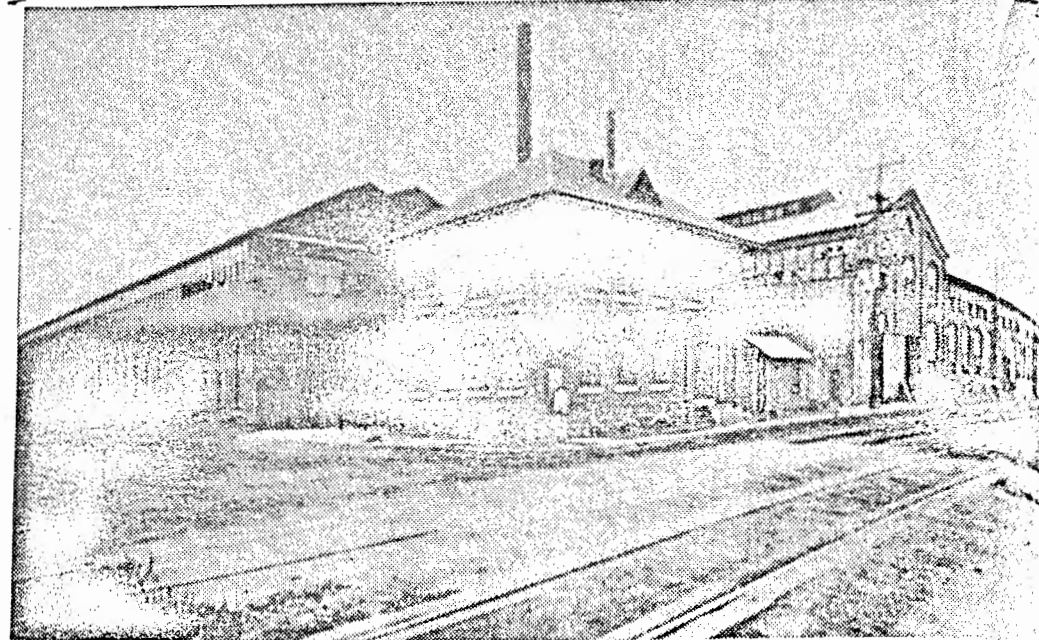
Pophitt Cereal Co., puffed wheat and puffed rice; 4th and Townsend streets; W. E. Gallagher, manager.

Ranger Joe, Inc., cereals; 2622 W. 4th st.; M. H. Berger, president.

Rockhill Beverages, soft drinks; Upland avenue and Parker street, Upland; Curtis A. McCray, owner.

Wood Products

The manufacture of wood products is probably one of the oldest industries in the county. We know that in the early days of our local history, there were numerous saw-



AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE CO. plant at Jeffrey street and Delaware avenue as it appeared in 1922.

mills throughout the county; later there were millwrights, carriage builders and wheelwrights; shipbuilders in the days of wooden vessels.

Today, there are merely a handful of local plants carrying on in the tradition.

Chester Pattern Co., wood patterns; Crum Lynne; H. F. Kreig, manager.

Nichols Millwork, woodwork, wood products; 1036 Woodside av., Upland; George V. and John D. Nichols, owners.

Phillips Box Co., wooden boxes, crates, shooks, cabinets, wood specialties; 418 Jeffrey st.; James B. Wilson, president.

Paper and Printing

Paper, of course, comes from wood, and has many uses in our modern civilization. It makes such an edition as this possible, and hundreds of thousands of tons of paper are used each year in the publishing of the thousands of books, magazines, newspapers and other periodicals in the United States.

Chester Times, daily newspaper and commercial printing; 18-26 E. 8th st.; Alfred G. Hill, publisher.

E. H. Garrett, processed paper products; 15th and Crosby streets; Elwood H. Garrett, owner.

John Spencer, Inc., printing, book-binding, publishing, lithographing; 8th and Sprout streets; R. Chester Spencer, president.

Textile Firms

And now we come to textiles. When the industrial revolution changed the world's history, the textile industry was the first industry to start Chester on the pathway that led to international recognition as one of the world's great industrial centers. Mills began springing up in the city and surrounding communities about the middle of the 19th century. By the early days of the present century,

there were many mills in this vicinity and Chester was a real textile center.

In recent years, however, with heavy industry moving in and flourishing, a great many mills have disappeared from the local scene.

But despite that, textiles is still a major industry in city and county.

Ewing-Thomas Corp., mercerized cotton yarns; Rose and Walnut streets; James L. Rankin, president.

Irving Worsted Co., worsted yarns; 9th and McIlvaine streets; L. H. Schoff, president.

Textile Bag & Specialties Co., textile bags, wiping rags, polishing cloths; 4th and Caldwell streets; William H. Jefferies, manager.

Yorkshire Worsted Mills, textiles, men's wear worsted fabrics; Front and Broomall streets and Lenni Mills; Herbert Fleet, president.

Barrels, Containers

The making of barrels, drums and containers must be an old industry in Delaware County. With the cutting of the virgin forests, the setting up of sawmills and the beginning of early commerce here, there must have been many uses for containers—and there was no metal available then, nor plastic, nor glass, in those very early days. Most things had to be packed and transported in wooden containers.

Today, while the wooden barrel still has many uses, many are made of steel, fibre and plywood.

Knabb Barrel, division Continental Distilling Corp., tight cooperage; Marcus Hook; A. L. Nelson Jr., general manager.

Virginia Barrel Co., barrels, steel, fibre and plywood drums; Chester pike, Eddystone; R. P. Bradford, manager.

Greif Bros. Cooperage Co., barrels and kegs; Eddystone.

Miscellaneous

Air Reduction Sales Co., division of Air Reduction Co., air products; 131 W. Front st.

Bloomington Rubber Co., claimed rubber; Delaware avenue and Flower street; Clark W. Harrison, president, treasurer.

John Bridge Sons, leather bagging, V-belt drives, industrial machinery; 9th and Yarnall streets; J. Frank Bridge, owner.

DeHaan & Co., lampshades; 2d street and Morton avenue; DeHaan.

Chester Pottery Co., ceramic pottery, clay, glaze and colors; 2520 W. 3d st.; Mrs. Stephen L. Wicki and Mrs. J. S. Price.

L&L Manufacturing Co., ceramic pottery, clay, glaze and colors; 804 Mulberry st., Upland.

Diamond Ice & Fuel Co., ice, 2d and Tilghman streets; Lawrence E. MacIntire, vice-president.

Eddystone Pad & Novelty Co., comforts and pads; 2d street and Eddystone avenue; Sam Bronstein, owner.

Fisher Products Co., upholstered sofa beds; 316 Price st., Trainer; I. L. Fisher, president, treasurer.

Add it all together—small industry and large; then mix it with transportation and retail and wholesale business; stir in the many nationalities that have gone to make up our population and you have its livelihood through Chester and Delaware County produce.

That is the recipe of success for our city and our neighboring communities are concerned.

A Delaware County that has grown rapidly in the past 75 years is growing today and will continue to grow. And much of its growth depends on its industries—industries of all types and sizes. They are the very lifeblood of the city and county.

CONGRATULATIONS

On the 75th ANNIVERSARY of the CHESTER TIMES

AND

The City of Chester on its 250th year of progress

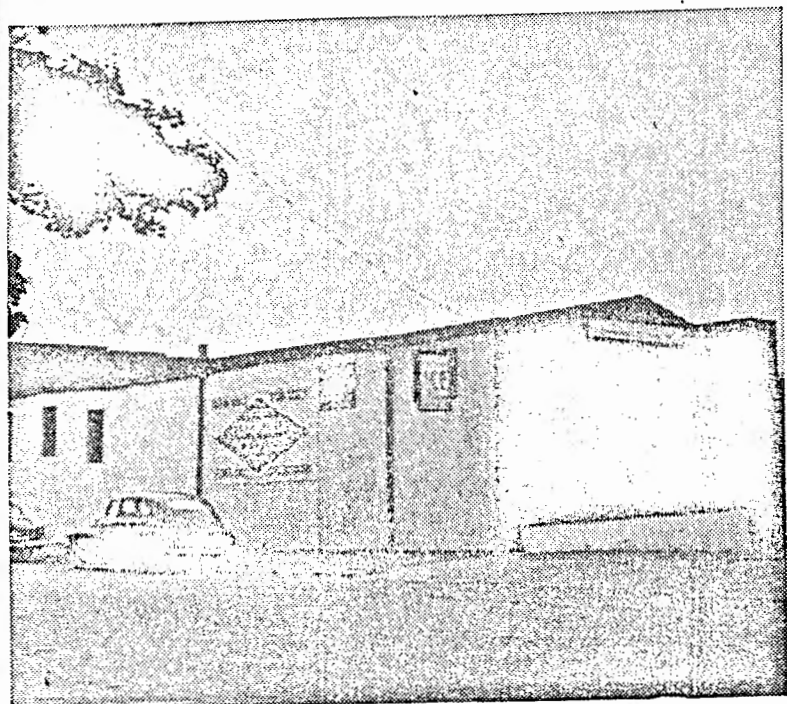
DIAMOND ICE & FUEL CO.

2nd and Tilghman Sts.

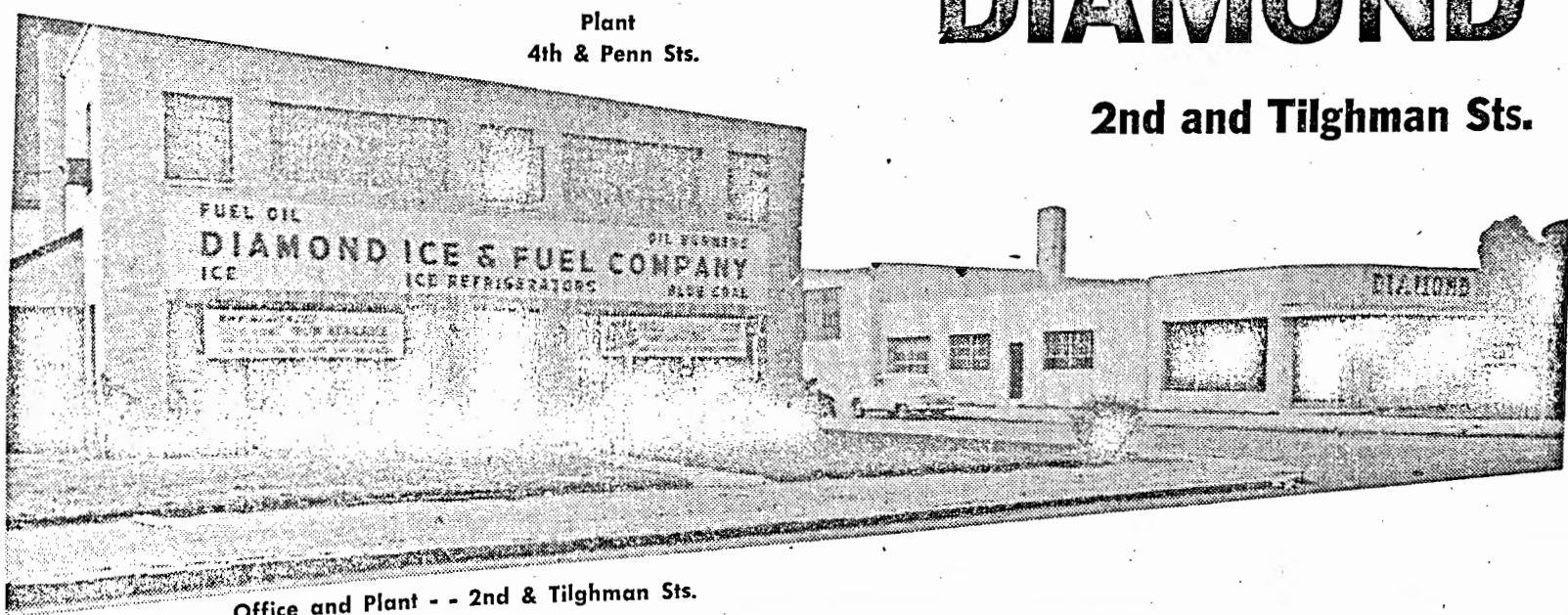
4th and Penn Sts.

'Blue coal'—Diamond Ice—Fuel Oil—

General Electric & General Motors Oil Burners



Plant
4th & Penn Sts.



Office and Plant -- 2nd & Tilghman Sts.

35-Year-Old Sun Shipyard Reached Peak In World War II With 350 Vessels Built

When Sun Oil Co. established Sun Shipbuilding Co. at Chester in 1916, it added to the restoration of an old local heritage that had its roots among the earliest Swedish and Finnish settlers, back in 1643.

That heritage was nurtured by William Penn, founder of the commonwealth in 1682, when he required the men who settled in the colony to make an agreement with him to save all good oak trees for shipbuilding when they cleared the land.

Sun Ship carried on that tradition so successfully that during World War II it was the largest privately-owned and operated shipyard in the world.

All-Welded Ships
And to its credit is the pioneering work on development and construction of the first all-welded ships, and design and construction of the T-3 Cimarron Type, then the fastest tankers afloat, and of the T-2 tankers, the streamlined, simplified ships which Sun and other yards turned out almost on a production line basis in order to help win World War II.

From Sun's research into shipbuilding on the Delaware, John G. Pew Jr., vice-president of the firm, quotes Gabriel Thomas, a visiting Englishman, as writing home in 1689 that "ships of two or three hundred tons have been built here." "Even in the 17th century, the people of the Delaware River Valley were bent on outstripping the world with the size and speed of ships," states Pew.

Back in those pre-colonial days, small coasting ships were built at Chester. And during the Revolutionary War, in 1778, gunboats for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania were built here by local workmen.

75 Tankers a Year
Just 100 years after Archibald McArthur, a Chester shipwright, built the schooner Richard Powell of Delaware County oak in 1844, Sun Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co. was building and launching welded steel tankers at the rate of 75 a year, in order to transport fuel to American and Allied forces fighting around the world.

In pioneering the faster all-welded steel vessels, Sun Ship was living up to the traditions of enterprise established by earlier shipbuilders in Chester. It was here that the first forged propeller shaft was made and installed in a steamboat. It was turned out by Chester A. Weidner & Co., and installed in a vessel built by William R. Fortner in 1859.

Chester has long been known as the "Cradle of the American Iron Shipbuilding Trade." The old Reaney, Son & Archbold yard, at the foot of Kerlin street, built ironclad warships for the Union forces in the Civil War. John Roach carried on that yard under his own name and built iron and steel vessels in the late 1800s and early 1900s.

About the time the German Kaiser's troops were riding roughshod over Europe, Sun Oil officials were considering the idea of establishing a shipyard to build their own tankers for transporting crude from Texas oil fields.

Sent to Texas
When the famous Spindletop Fields gushed oil in Texas, at the turn of the century, Joseph Newton Pew, the founder, sent his young nephew, J. Edgar Pew, twin brother to Chester's John G. Pew, down to the new field to buy up crude for the Sun refinery at Toledo.

After buying up a goodly supply, the firm couldn't get what it considered an economical transportation rate across the heart of the nation, so land was bought at Marcus Hook for establishment of the tidewater refinery. Ships were chartered to carry the crude to the "Hook."

As business at the local refinery grew, Sun decided to control its costs further by building its own tankers.

So in 1916, with J. Howard Pew

as president of Sun Oil, and Joseph N. Pew as vice-president, Sun Shipbuilding Co. was established in an office at 3d and Market streets, and river frontage was acquired at the foot of Morton avenue.

Started in 'Cabbage Patch'
As Sun Ship officials like to describe it: "Sun Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co. got its start in a Chester cabbage patch on the banks of the Delaware."

The shipyard was taking shape early in the summer of 1916 when the Pews acquired the large Wetherill machine shop and foundry. This became an important unit in the new shipbuilding concern. It is here that Sun-Doxford diesel engines are built.

It was in 1921 that the first dry dock was installed at Sun Ship. Name of the firm then was changed to Sun Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co. The second dry dock was added in 1926.

In February, 1941, piles were driven for the four shipways that comprised Sun Ship's South Yard, adjoining the Scott Paper Co. plant, at the foot of Welsh street.

In April of that year, the eight shipways of the North Yard were begun, above Ridley Creek.

No. 4 Yard Built
Shipbuilding demands increased with the tempo of war, and in March, 1942, the eight shipways and fabricating shop for the No. 4 Yard were begun at the foot of Saville av., Eddystone. It was this yard that was staffed almost completely by Negro workers who were trained in the various shipbuilding crafts by Sun experts.

J. Howard Pew was president of the infant shipbuilding concern. One of his first actions was to employ Robert Haig, U. S. representative of the world-renowned Lloyd's Register of Shipping, as vice-president and general manager.

It is Robert Haig, the towering Scotsman who had learned shipbuilding on Scotland's River Clyde, who is credited with recruiting marine engineers and draftsmen for the new enterprise. Among these early Sun Shipbuilders was Richard L. Burke, who later was to succeed John G. Pew as president.

In 1918, John G. Pew left Peoples Gas Co., Pittsburgh, where he had worked up from a 17-year-old gas-fitter's helper to presidency of the firm, to become a vice-president of Sun Oil Co., with offices at Philadelphia. By that time, J. Howard Pew had relinquished the presidency of the new shipyard to his brother, J. N. Pew.

Trade Jobs
John Pew decided he would like shipbuilding better than oil refining, so he and "JN" traded jobs. John took over the Sun Ship presidency in March of 1919.

Shortly after John G. Pew took charge of the local yard, the number of shipways was increased from five to eight. Later, dry docks and ship repair facilities were added. Realizing that ship construction fluctuated, Pew extended the activities of the local yard until it became an important factor in the production of refinery, chemical, hydraulic and other heavy industrial equipment.

During World War II, Sun Ship became the largest single shipyard in the world, with a peak employment of 35,653 workers.

There were 250 ships, mostly tankers, and 35 large car floats built and launched from Sun's shipways during World War II. And from Pearl Harbor Day until the close of hostilities Sun repaired more than 1500 ships, many of them damaged by submarines, mines or shellfire in battle.

Following the war, Sun gained new production honors in constructing the largest hopper dredge in the world for the U. S. Army Engineers. It also turned out the first supertanker, a huge new type vessel capable of carrying almost 10,000,000 gallons of oil.

Ten of these supertankers were

built and delivered during 1948, 1949 and 1950. Also following the war, Sun Ship built and delivered ten passenger-cargo vessels for the Netherlands Government.

On Tuesday, March 23, 1943, Sun Ship and its workers were recipients of the U. S. Maritime "M" Award for their performance in building tankers to serve the armed

Old Timester



MRS. WILLIAM E. WHITE-SIDE, 73, who has lived in Chester since her birth, June 29, 1872, until recently. She now lives at the Manor, Chichester road, Boothwyn. Mrs. Whiteside was principal of the 7th Street School, Marcus Hook, for 10 years from 1906, and later taught classes in the Dewey and Larkin schools, Chester. She is an aunt of Mary V. Carroll, Chester High School English teacher.

forces. On that day, three T-2 tankers were launched in the presence of Gov. Edward Martin, U. S. Senators James J. Davis and Joseph F. Guffey, and Rear Adm. Emory S. Land, chief of the U. S. Maritime Commission. The affair was broadcast over a national radio network by Lowell Thomas.

Total Output—526 Ships

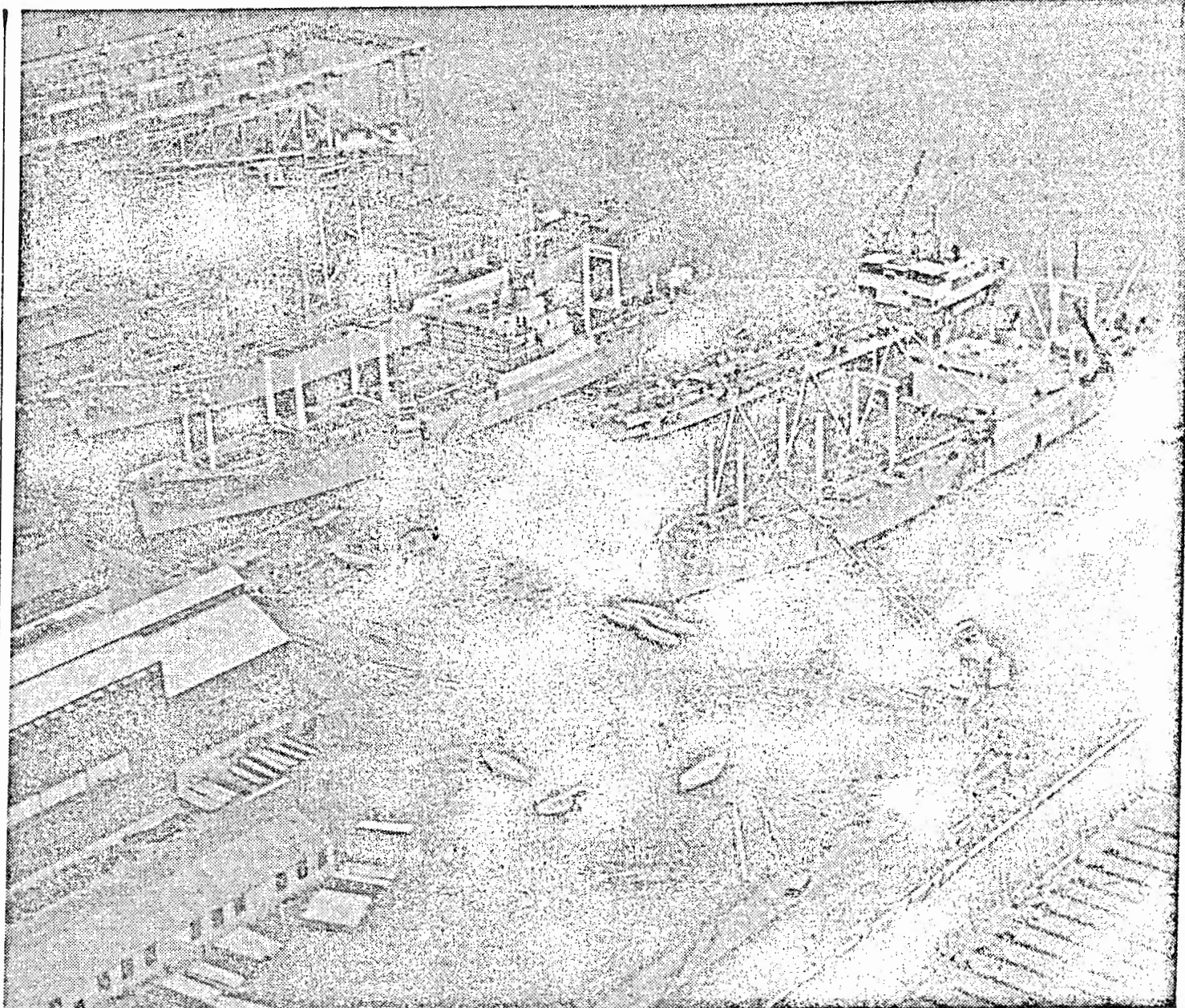
In the 35 years of its existence, Sun Ship has turned out 526 vessels, from the launching of the first, the Chester Sun, Oct. 30, 1917, to the launching of the S. S. Seatrain Georgia, on Aug. 14, 1951.

Approximately 12,500 ships have been repaired in the Sun dry docks and wet basins.

A postwar lull in American shipbuilding was broken in 1950 when Richard L. Burke, who had succeeded John G. Pew as president when the latter retired in May of that year after more than 31 years as head of the firm, announced receipt of contracts to build the Seatrain Georgia and Louisiana. This contract was followed by an order for five fast cargo ships from the Maritime Administration. Keel for the first of these cargo ships was laid June 15, 1951.

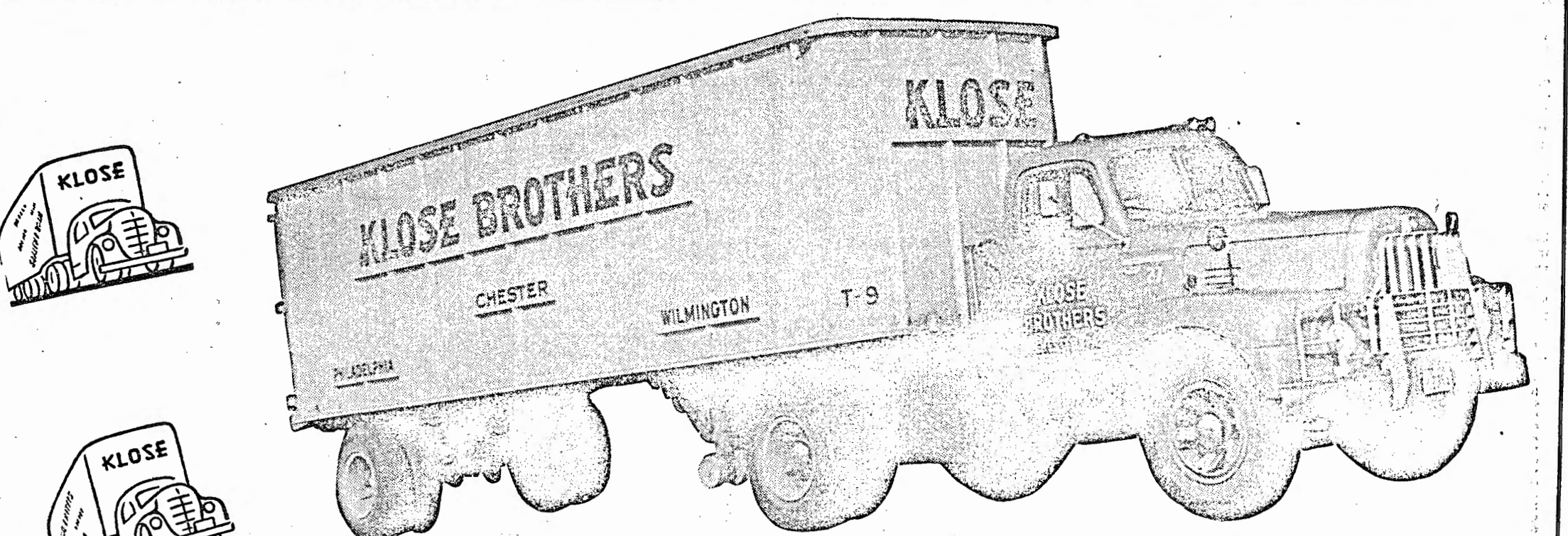
During World War II, 242 Sun Ship employees who had joined the armed forces died in the service of their country. A total of 18,500 men who had been employed in the Sun yards were called into the armed services during the war.

Present administrative officers of Sun Ship are Joseph N. Pew Jr., chairman of the board of directors; Richard L. Burke, president; John G. Pew Jr., vice-president in charge of personnel; Alton A. Norton, vice-president and director of operations; William Craemer, secretary and treasurer; Charles H. Doyle, controller and assistant treasurer, and Granville D. Landing, assistant secretary.



SUN SHIP FROM THE AIR—Here is a view of four ships in the wet basin at Sun Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co. At the upper left, several of the ways can be seen. Sun Ship is the largest privately owned shipyard in the world, and during World War II employed

approximately 36,000 men and women. Sun Ship was famous for its Liberty ships. The yard today is busy turning out fast, big super-tankers. Its output during two world wars has been vital to the country's welfare.



Everything From Cartons to Truckloads

FOR 20 YEARS

Twenty years ago the Klose Brothers began with one truck and went in search of hauling business wherever they could find it.

Today leading shippers depend on Klose Brothers for their careful handling of merchandise from a carton to a truckload. And this reliance upon Klose Brothers has meant an increase in the facilities necessary to meet the greater volume in business. From one truck 20 years ago, Klose has grown to an enterprise which maintains 27 pieces of equipment of the newest and largest types available.

Klose Brothers offer daily service between Philadelphia, Chester, Wilmington and intermediate points. Remember... for a carton or a truckload... call Klose.

Sun Ship Officials



RICHARD L. BURKE
Sun Ship President



JOHN G. PEW JR.
Sun Personnel Head



ALTON A. NORTON
Director of Operations



WILLIAM CRAEMER
Secretary and Treasurer

KLOSE BROTHERS, Inc.
126 EAST THIRD STREET • CHESTER, PA.

Sinclair Refinery at Trainer Dates Back to Year 1900

Sinclair is another of the great point, it soon became necessary to replace the coal firing system with fuel oil facilities and the changeover was made in a few months.

At one time, the entire tract of land which now is the site of Sinclair's modern refinery at Trainer was owned by Reading Railroad. The original site consisted of slightly less than 17 acres, and was leased to Union Petroleum Co. by Reading in 1900, and what then was considered a modern refinery was built there.

A serious fire in 1912 almost destroyed the plant. Immediately after the blaze, construction was started on new facilities which consisted of a lubricating oil compounding plant, storage and barrel house, cooperage facilities, washing house and drying house, boiler house, office buildings with a garage, and a long wharf extending into the Delaware River.

Additional Land Bought

Union Petroleum Co. bought the original tract from Reading Co. in 1916, and five years later, an additional 242 acres were bought by Union, which then was a wholly-owned subsidiary of Sinclair Refining Co. This area was mostly farmland, marshland and mud flats, with a frontage on the river of approximately one mile.

When Sinclair decided to expand its marketing operations on the eastern seaboard (prior to that sale of its products was confined largely to the Midwest), the decision was made to build a modern refinery at Trainer. In the latter part of 1922, construction began.

The winter of 1922-23 was severe, and work was interrupted and not resumed until spring. Much of the work during 1923 consisted of earth moving, land grading for tank sites, filling in marshlands and excavating for foundations of refinery units. A large part of this work was accomplished by manual labor and horse-drawn equipment.

Tank Farm Location

Part of the marshland was chosen as the site of the river tank farm, and thousands of concrete pilings were driven and capped with concrete slabs for the tank foundations. Railroad trackage was laid to facilitate the arrival of badly-needed equipment.

Then, by late 1924, the "skyline" of the new Sinclair refinery became visible. Construction was completed and the new plant "put on steam" April 1, 1925.

Industrial Delaware County had a new addition. It is interesting to note that the original installation provided for local firing with mechanical stokers and other items are accumulated prior to shipping. Following World War II, Sinclair launched a company-wide expansion.

Constant Changes

Thus, shortly after the refinery opened, began the revisions and additions to it which continued for more than 25 years. Constant changes have meant improvement in product, working conditions, capacity and economy.

The new Trainer refinery was equipped at the outset with most modern appliances in refinery practice, including two batteries of high pressure stills using the Ison system of cracking. It had a rated capacity of 10,000 barrels daily, but under certain conditions could handle approximately 30% more crude without difficulty.

Equipped to manufacture gasoline, kerosene, furnace oil and bunker fuel oil, it produced about 6000 barrels of gasoline daily, which, during heavy seasonal demand, could be increased by running the crude down to coke.

In 1931 four new units of thermal cracking stills were installed to replace the original stills, which by this time were obsolete. At the same time, a new gas recovery system was built providing greater recovery of the light gasoline fractions which formerly were released in vapor state.

28,000 Barrels Daily

These, with various other improvements and additions, increased the crude oil run to stills to 28,000 barrels daily. With further modifications and additions, the capacity of the refinery was enlarged and, by 1937, had reached an average of 40,000 barrels a day.

This necessitated a much larger and more completely-equipped dock on the river over which the increased crude oil needs could be received and shipment of refined products could be made.

This structure, also completed in 1937, was actually two docks joined by a center section, making an integrated and continuous facility 1000 feet long, paralleling the river. Two ocean-going tankers can be tied up at the face of the dock. Pipe manifolds are so arranged that loading or unloading can be accomplished simultaneously.

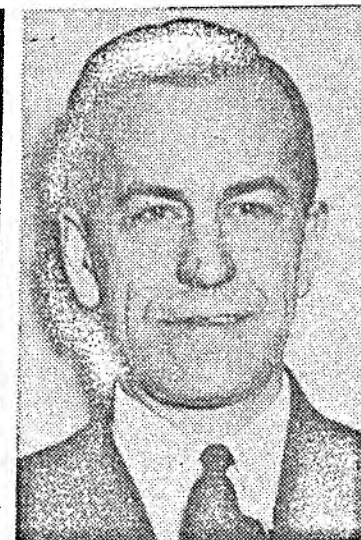
Reversible Conveyor

Dry cargo is handled by a reversible conveyor which connects the barrelhouse and the dock, and package goods of all kinds are moved in either direction. There is a warehouse on the dock in which packaged cargo, stores and other items are accumulated prior to shipping.

Following World War II, Sinclair launched a company-wide expansion.



WILLIAM R. ARGYLE
Executive Vice-President



REX J. SELF
Refinery Superintendent

Flood of 1843 Carried Away 3d St. Bridge

The 3d Street Bridge collapse in 1843 is familiar history to most Chester residents but not many know that an earlier bridge there was wrecked 78 years earlier.

During a big flood on Aug. 5, 1843, the span was swept off its abutments and carried against Eyre's Wharf, where it hung, held fast by one of its chains which didn't break under the strain.

For two months until the county commissioners restored the superstructure to its former position an impromptu ferry was run by Isaiah H. Mirkil and Jerry Stevenson, who carried pedestrians, horses, cattle, wagons and carriages across the stream in a scow.

Built in 1708

It is believed that the first bridge across the river at 3d street was completed late in 1708. Records show that the span was still under construction in the fall of that year.

Before the building of the bridge, travelers had to by-pass Chester, as there was no convenient method of crossing the river here.

In 1700 the roundabout route of the King's highway became such an annoyance to travelers and to Chester residents that the first successful effort was made to change the route of the road so it would pass through the town and nearer the river.

To avoid interrupting navigation on the stream, it was determined that the span to be built should be a draw-bridge. In that year an act of the colonial assembly authorized the erection of a bridge at Chester and ordered the justices of the county court "to lay out a road from the King's road that leads to New Castle and Maryland to the intended place for a bridge over Chester Creek."

Poorly Made Bridge

First record of repairs to the bridge shows that it must have been poorly-made, for on Jan. 7, 1709, several changes were ordered. The span eventually went to pieces and in 1778 a new bridge was ordered built. This was a wooden bridge, not of the draw type, supported by heavy wrought-iron chains passing over iron columns mounted on the abutments. Each link of the chain was about two feet long.

There was a wooden arch on each side of the span, warning: "Walk your horses and drive not more than 15 head of cattle over this bridge, under a penalty of no less than \$30."

This was the bridge carried away by the flood of 1843 and restored at a cost of \$2150 late the same year. In 1853 a demand arose for a new bridge, the old one being deemed inadequate. Although some disputed the need, an iron span was built in that year. Walks were added in 1868.

In 1886 was built the bridge that figured in the 1921 tragedy when one of the footwalks collapsed.

Steel Castings Industry Here Began in 1880

For most of the first century of the steel castings industry, Chester was the hub and center.

It was exactly 100 years ago that "the art of making steel castings is supposed to have been discovered by one Jacob Mayer, technical director of the Bochum Steel Works in Westphalia, Germany," it is stated by the Handbook of the Steel Foundry Society of America.

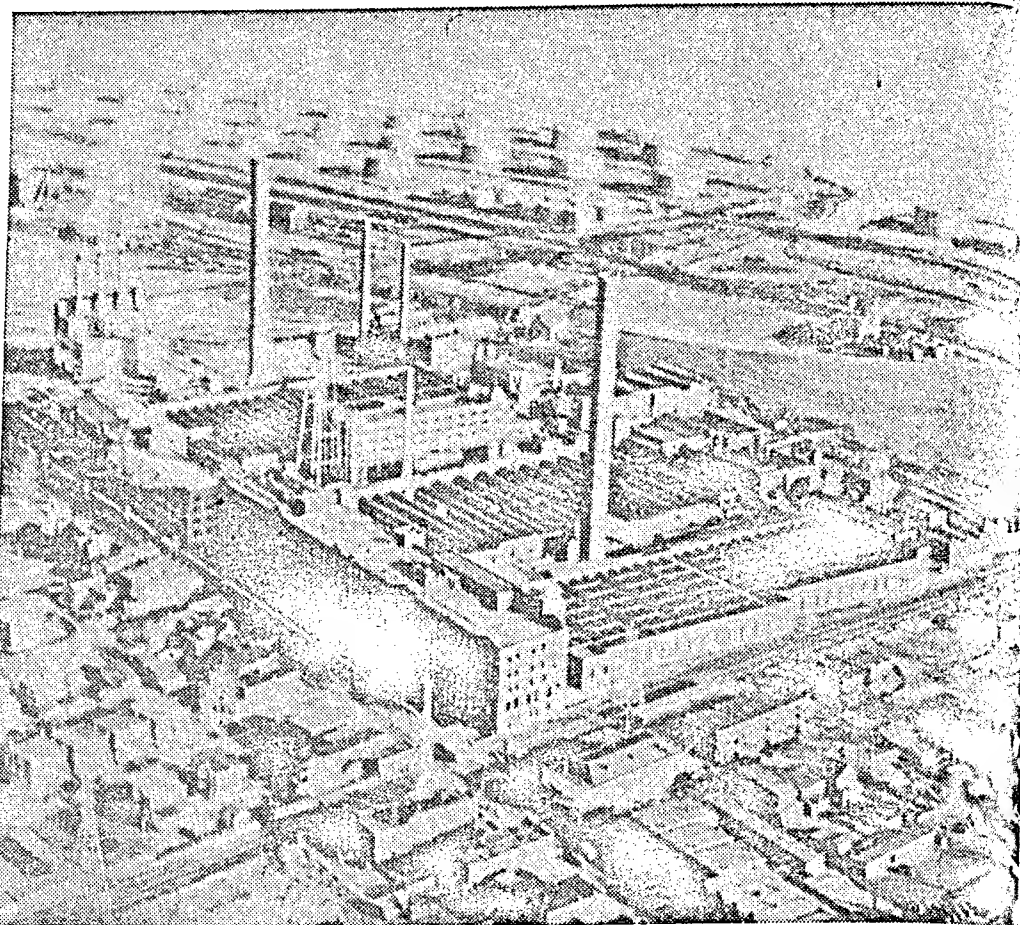
The beginning of steel-making in Chester was in 1880, according to the recent "History of Steel Casting," prepared under direction of William H. Worrlow, a Chester native now president of Lebanon Steel Foundry, at Lebanon, Pa.

Began in Chester

"In consulting the memoirs of many persons connected with the steel casting industry, the writer is impressed to note that, although these men are now scattered throughout the nation, many of them state that they began their foundry experience in one or other of the Chester plants" it is recorded in the history.

Steel casting in Chester from the first was tied up with shipbuilding. It was John Roach, the shipbuilder, who brought Charles M. Ryder from Cleveland to Chester to design and build the first foundry. Roach was one of the organizers of the Thurlow Works, which later became part of American Steel Foundries.

Today, Chester's only foundries are Penn Steel Castings Co. and Atlantic Steel Castings Co. In the county, in addition, are General Steel Castings Co., Crucible Steel Casting Co., Lansdowne, and the Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton foundries, Cochran Jr., P. P. Derrickson,



AIR VIEW OF AMERICAN VISCOSE PLANT—From a small beginning in 1910, when an English company established the Marcus Hook plant, this vast, far-flung operation has developed. It is one of eight plants operated by Viscose, makers of Avisco products. In the background, toward the river, can be seen tanks of Sinclair Refining Co.

a part of the BLH Corp., at Eddy-stone.

Penn Steel, on the site of William Penn's landing place at Chester, was incorporated Jan. 26, 1892, by Samuel A. Crozer, George K. Haney, vice-president, and R. W. Davis, secretary and assistant treasurer.

Atlantic Steel Castings Co. is an outgrowth of the Keystone Castings Co., incorporated March 11, 1907. Its first president was Albert G. Lorenz, with John J. Buckley as vice-president and David Coulter as secretary-treasurer.

Present officers of Atlantic Steel are William A. Faison, president; Raymond S. Munson, vice-president; T. Jay Sproul, treasurer; John J. Devine, secretary and assistant treasurer.

Other steel casting plants operated in Chester over the years have been Chester Steel Castings Co., Eureka Cast Steel Co., Felt Steel Foundry Co., the McMillan Direct Steel Castings Co., Seaboard Steel Castings Co., Standard Steel Castings Co., and Solid Steel Castings Co.

From Times May 27, 1946

The next person visiting the yard of Francis Williams, Broad street and Morton avenue, and repeating the deprecations of Tuesday night is promised a warm reception in the shape of a shotgun. Some malicious person broke down the shrubbery and flowers in the yard.

Steel Company Heads



WILLIAM A. FAISON
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CONGRATULATIONS
TO THE CHESTER TIMES
ON ITS 75TH ANNIVERSARY



KERR'S
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Serving the Public
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Just one year ago
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LEONARD P. MAYFAIR
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HOME—AUTO—COMMERCIAL—ALL RISKS

Establishing a Policy of Honest Service with a
Sincere Desire to Be of Help And Safeguard Your
Welfare.

Thanks for the Words of Encouragement from Our
Friends and an Extra "Thank You" to Those Who
Have Placed Their Business and Confidence in
This Office—L. P. M.

P.S. Remember—We're Still Here!

Spy Executed Here

James Fitzpatrick, outlaw and British spy, was hanged at Edgmont and Providence avenues Sept. 26, 1778.

"Third Generation Builders"

HORACE A.
REEVES
17½ South Chester Road
Swarthmore, Pa.

A Complete Building Service

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.... Makes Chester



"Slanthe!"
and
Best Wishes to
a Great Paper

CHESTER TIMES

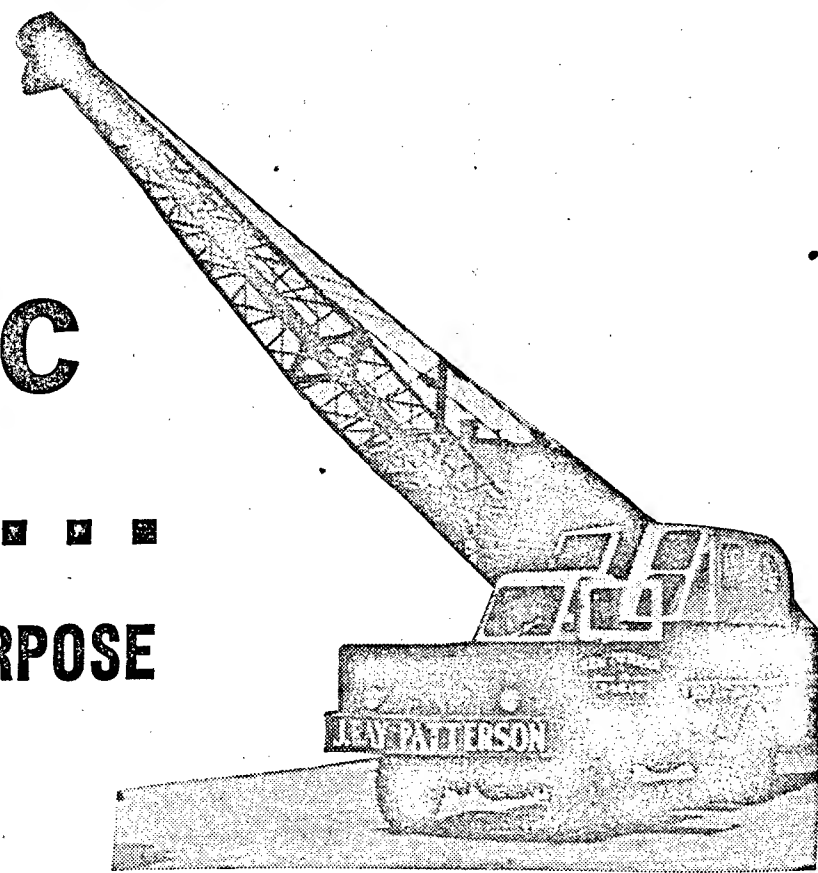
on its

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ASSOCIATION**
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535 Market St., Chester

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ENERGY...**
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The J. Ray Patterson Company own enormous machines of progress... machines which have been busy in the construction of some of Delaware County's finest roads and buildings. We have energy with a purpose... and the purpose is a greater Delaware County.

We are happy to salute the Chester Times, a fine community newspaper, which tells the story of Chester every day.

**Excavating • Amisite and Concrete Paving
Truck Cranes • Dozers • Graders • Rollers**

"All Types of Industrial Construction and Maintenance"

J. RAY PATTERSON

2019 W. 2nd St.

Chester, Pa.

American Dyewood Company Oldest Industry in Chester

Oldest industry in historic Chester is American Dyewood Co., at Delaware avenue and Lamokin street.

Marked by the tallest smokestack in the local industrial area, the old "Logwood Mill" is a direct descendant of a dyewood manufacturing business established at Waterville, where Chestnut street crosses Ridley Creek, sometime after 1816.

John M. Sharpless inherited the water-powered dyewood mill at Waterville from his father, Enos, and in 1835 joined Gideon Smith and Lawrence Hartshorne in a partnership to manufacture and sell dyes extracted from wood.

About 1879, the Waterville plant was transferred to the site at the foot of Howell street, now called Lamokin street.

During the years the dyewood mill operated at Waterville, the logs imported from the West Indies were hauled by long teams which traveled from the riverfront out Welsh street, Edgmont and Providence avenues to Chestnut street and storage yards on the south bank of the creek.

The property of E. A. Howell,

well-known Chester attorney, was once a part of the logwood storage yards, and stains from the dye which leached out of the logs can still be found in the garden soil along the west side of Chestnut street.

The natural wood dyes produced by the dyewood firm were extracted from tropical dyewoods, logwood, fustic and hyperic logs shipped to Chester from Haiti, Jamaica and Central America. The big logs were chipped into small pieces and the dyes were extracted by boiling the chips in hot water.

Over the years, sailing vessels with logs stored in their holds and on their decks were a familiar sight on the Delaware Riverfront.

Now Dye Corporation

Just recently, with a change in the corporate management of the firm, the American Dyewood Co. has become the United Dye and Chemical Corp., and instead of shipping logs to Chester, the firm is now extracting the basic dye products in the islands and importing the materials for refining at Chester, thus saving the large transportation costs.

Following the death of John M. Sharpless, the firm was headed by Thomas Scattergood, another Quaker. It was under his direction that the "Riverside Mill" was built, at the foot of Lamokin street, Chester.

Rising 208 feet into the sky, American Dyewood's smokestack contains 285,000 bricks. It is 22 feet in diameter at the base; 18 feet in diameter at the top. Joel Hollingsworth was the builder. Built in 1886, the stack is now 65 years old.

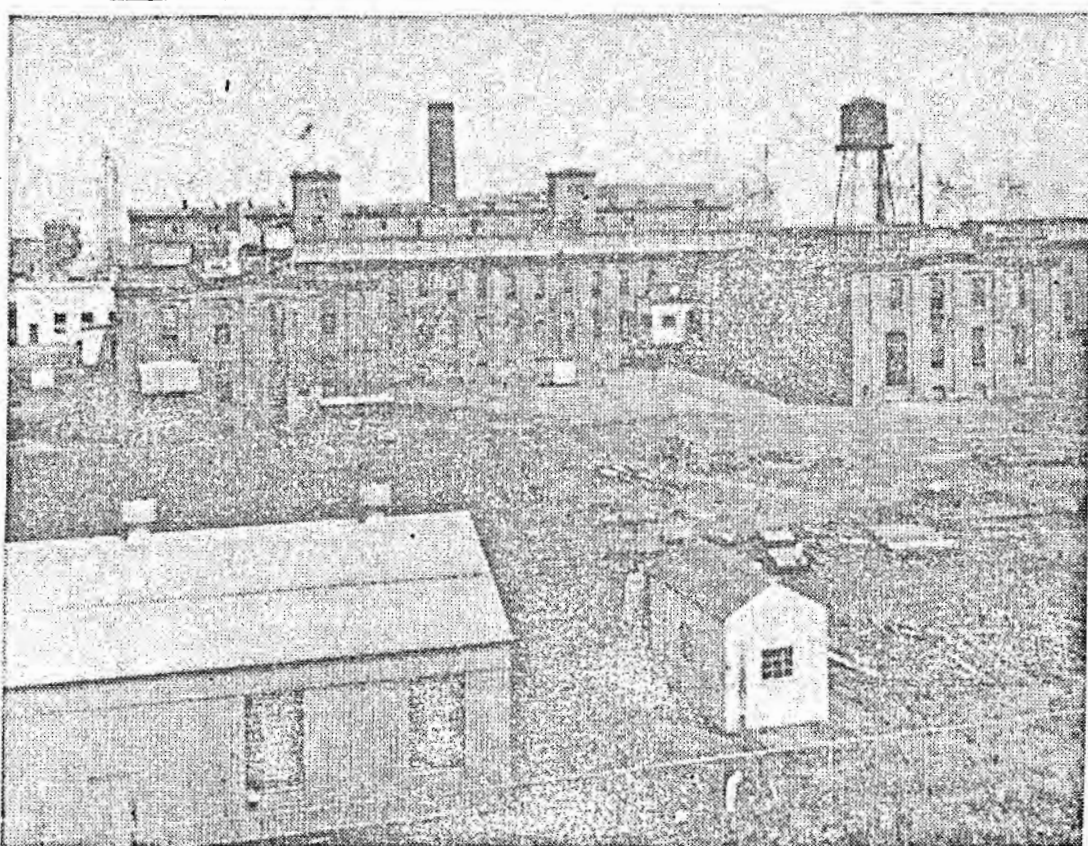
Henry Scattergood was succeeded in the firm by his son, J. Henry Scattergood. Among local officials of the century-old firm have been the late T. Chalkley Palmer, father of Walter Palmer, and Walter himself, who two years ago retired as superintendent of the local plant. He was succeeded by Richard H. Webster Jr., another Quaker.

Since World War 1, natural wood dyes, have been supplanted in many cases by synthetic dyes. While the natural dyes still have their uses, in the dyeing of furs, silks, leather, and other materials, the manufactured dyestuffs have been making great inroads.

Over the years, American Dyewood has employed around 100 persons at the Chester plant.

A year ago, it was announced that the local mill was to be closed and sold. There followed a change in control of the board of directors, and the corporate name was changed to United Dye and Chemical Corp., with a broader corporate charter to permit the manufacture of other chemicals and allied products.

Present officers of the firm are: David S. Fishman, president, and Richard G. Webster, manager of the Chester plant.



EDDYSTONE MANUFACTURING CO.—Known locally as Eddystone Print, the plant, nestling in the shadows of Sun Ship, is the third oldest industry in the county today. The company are bleachers, mercerizers, dyers, printers and finishers of cotton and synthetic textiles. Despite the fact that it is one of the oldest industries locally, modern research has enabled Eddystone Manufacturing to keep pace with the industry and to flourish down through the years.

Yesteryear's Headlines

132 Killed, Hundreds Injured in 1917 Blast at Eddystone Ammunition Plant

The war in Europe was vividly brought home to Delaware County on the morning of April 10, 1917, when a series of explosions ripped through the Eddystone ammunition plant.

The final toll was 132 dead and several hundred injured.

There were 52 unidentified victims buried in a mass grave at Chester Rural Cemetery which today is marked by a cross-topped memorial stone.

The origin of the tragedy was never determined although in the days immediately following there was much talk and investigation of possible enemy plots and spies.

Three Explosions

There was a trio of explosions in the shrapnel plant of the firm, the first at 10:10 a. m. The shrapnel shop had about 40,000 loaded shells stored there. The final explosion was believed to be in a nearby building filled with black powder.

Flying bullets injured and killed as many of the victims as falling debris and flames. Eyewitnesses told such tales as seeing a worker killed by a bullet through the heart.

As soon as word of the explosion was spread, communities along Chester pike from Chester to Philadelphia rushed aid.

The Chester Times published an extra edition that day—for a total of three—to carry details of the story and names of dead and injured.

The entire firefighting forces of Chester and nearby boroughs went to the yards of the Eddystone plant to battle the flames for many hours, hampered by dense smoke.

Appeal for Help

When an appeal for help was made to local residents, they rushed to the plant in motor trucks and automobiles to donate their services in carrying out wounded to the hospitals. Most of the dead were women and girls.

Remington Arms, Baldwin Locomotive Works and other nearby big industries sent guards to watch over the damaged shrapnel plant and to help battle the flames threatening the entire plant.

The heads of the plant telephoned Chief of Police John Vance in Chester for firefighting aid, and firemen and doctors responded within minutes.

In many cases, no help could be given. Many bodies were shattered by the blasts and the remains were hurled across Crum Creek.

Taken to Hospitals

Motor trucks rushed the injured to Chester and Crozer Hospitals, and police patrols and private cars took the dead to the

morgue. Residents of the city gave service on the plant grounds in caring for wounded, as did nurses from Chester, Crozer, Taylor, and Media hospitals, and private nurses.

All the injured were removed from the wreckage by noon, and 30 bodies were in the morgue of Deputy Coroner E. F. White, 3d and Norris streets, many of them unrecognizable.

When the hospitals were unable to care for all the injured, they were taken to the armory at 8th and Sprout streets and the nearby Tabernacle on E. 8th street. Red Cross aides worked here.

Pupils from Chester High and Franklin schools assisted at the hospital in tearing off bandages and doing other chores. U. S. Army Aviation Corps stationed at Essington Aviation School detailed students to the scene.

PMC Cadets Help

Capt. Lewis S. Morey, the staff of officers and entire corps of Pennsylvania Military College marched to Eddystone to serve in directing traffic and in keeping curious onlookers from the ruins. National Guardsmen also were called to patrol the grounds.

At the hospitals, corridors and side rooms were lined with bandage-swathed forms. There were screams and moans from the wards. Faces and bodies had been blackened as the powder was literally blown into the flesh by the blasts.

Druggists aided physicians, and clergymen were nearby to give last rites and solace to the injured. Emergency operations were performed under the direction of Dr. E. A. Campbell, and Dr. J. L. Forwood, chief of staff, directed the aid work.

A fund was started under the leadership of William A. Dyer, Cambridge Trust Co., to aid the families of victims. Bulletins were posted on the Times windows and hundreds of calls were received from Philadelphia, where many of the plant workers lived.

Women and Girls

Eighty per cent of the victims were women and girls. The next day all departments resumed work except the box, common packing and base charging departments. By April 24 the plant was back in full operation.

There were 625 persons in the building at the time, and there were many pathetic scenes at the morgues and hospitals.

Generous and quick response came from the citizens of Chester in the fund-raising campaign. All hotels and saloons closed at 9 the night of the tragedy as Delaware County Liquor Dealers' Association helped with relief work.

The ammunition company purchased a large lot in Chester Rural Cemetery, 100 yards from the Edgmont avenue entrance on the east side. Each unidentified body was

placed in a separate coffin in case any future identification was sought.

12,000 Attend Services

Services for the 52 unidentified dead were held April 13 at 11 a. m., during a rainstorm. An estimated 12,000 persons gathered to witness the last rites, and 100 uniformed guards from the Eddystone plant made a cordon around the mass grave.

Twelve hearses were used to transport the caskets to the cemetery, and it took five hours through fog and rain to get them there. Each casket was flag-draped and bedecked with flowers.

Business stopped all over the city as the 20-minute service was attended by many distinguished citizens.

Participating in the service were Dr. W. Lee Gaul, Trinity Methodist Church; Rev. J. W. Hauser, Trinity Lutheran; Dr. A. L. Latham, Third Presbyterian; Rev. Francis M. Taitt, St. Paul's Episcopal; Dr. George W. Anderson, evangelist; Rev. H. M. B. Dare, North Chester Baptist; Rev. T. F. Ryan, St. Rose of Lima, Eddystone.

Other clergymen present were: Rev. F. J. Andrus, Providence Avenue Methodist; Rev. Robert White, South Chester Baptist; Rev. William R. Houston, First Presbyterian; Rev. John Graham, Bethany Presbyterian; Rev. Alfred F. Taylor, South Chester Methodist; Rev. Frank MacDonald, First Baptist; Rev. Thomas J. Clooney and Rev. John Walsh, St. Michael's; Rev. Antonio Garritano, St. Anthony's; Rev. Elmer Stapleton and Rev. Peter J. Ryan, Immaculate Heart; Rev. Joseph I. Ploczaj, St. Hedwig's Church; Rev. Dr. William McCallen, Ridley Park; Rev. William Fitzgerald, Darby Catholic, and Rev. Joseph Monzella, Sharon Hill Catholic Church.

The Eddystone Explosion has gone down in history as Delaware County's worst tragedy.

From Times June 3, 1908

The residents in the neighborhood of Broad and Upland streets do not admire the new switch which has been placed on Upland street. Particularly at night the cars strike the switch so hard that at times it sounds like a volley of artillery.

What Chester Makes...

SINCLAIR

...Makes Chester

City Schools Had 440 Pupils 96 Years Ago

Chester's public school system has grown from the days of one building and five graduates in the first high school commencement class to thousands of pupils, hundreds of teachers, and a nearly \$2½ million operating budget.

However, in the early 1930s there were more school buildings in use and more pupils than at present. At the peak about 1930-31, the district operated 26 different school buildings throughout the city. Many were small buildings which since have been closed or have given way to larger schools to leave the present total at 18.

Some school statistics through the years are:

Year	Buildings	Students	Teachers
1855	..	440	6
1876	..	1593	40
1899	22	4804	130
1900	22	4862	129
1902	24	4926	137
1903	24	4939	143
1904	24	5034	145
1905	24	5084	147
1906	23	5038	148
1907	23	4840	150
1908	23	4938	149
1909	23	4812	149
1910	23	4916	151
1911	23	5039	154
1912	23	5168	158
1913	23	5410	166
1914	23	5542	176
1915	23	5917	188
1916	23	6147	188
1921	20	7959	260
1922	22	7858	263
1923	25	8803	...
1924	26	9379	...
1925	..	10,423	292
1926	..	10,000	300
1930	..	10,877	336
1931	26	10,329	336
1932	..	11,353	356
1933	21	10,921	358
1936	22	10,915	319
1945	20	9030	365
1950	18	8792	392

Times Editorial (1880)

When you call for a glass of soda see that there is an inch of liquid in the glass; you ought at least to get an inch for five cents.

First Chester city solicitor was William Ward, who was named in 1866 and was elected annually until 1872, when he resigned.

Old Timesters



MRS. JENNIE STEEL KNIGHT, who was born Nov. 14, 1870, six years before the Chester Times was founded. She lives with a daughter, Mrs. W. Klotz, 924 Macadam st.



LEWIS EAVES, 912 Upland st., who was born in Chester June 3, 1870, and has lived here ever since. During his active years Mr. Eaves was a painter and paperhanger.

Chester's Leading SURGICAL APPLIANCE CENTER

Now Celebrating

12 YEARS OF PUBLIC SERVICE

- ELASTIC STOCKINGS
- HEARING AIDS
- WHEEL CHAIRS
- TRUSSES
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NELSON'S

SURGICAL APPLIANCES

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COLUMBUS CENTER ASSOCIATION

324 Pusey St., Chester

Ph. 3-4113, 2-9715, 2-9374

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The Columbus Center Association, incorporated in 1938, is governed by a Board of Directors representing five local fraternal organizations who provided funds and were instrumental in raising funds for the erection of The Community Center and Club House on Pusey Street in the City of Chester.

The five organizations are:

Lodge 12th October, Order Sons of Italy in America; Lodge Sbarco Di Marsala, Sons of Italy in America; Victor Emanuel Mutual Benefit Society; Isola D'Ischia Mutual Benefit Society, and the Graduate Club.

Congratulations to the
CHESTER TIMES
on Its 75th Birthday

Chester's Home of Fine Entertainment!

The Columbus Center houses a beautiful and spacious auditorium suitable for Banquets, Meetings and Entertainment. Our newly decorated Clubroom features the best in amusement and food. Dancing Saturday and Sunday nights to the music of "The Merry-men."

FLOOR SHOWS
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WALNUT GARAGE

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"What Chester Makes
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Oldest Commercial Photographer
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ARTHUR V. KNOTT

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Greetings

QUAKER CITY

METAL

WEATHERSTRIP CO.

Sharon Hill, Pa.

"We Feed 'Em ..."



Congratulations
to all the "Gals and Fellows"
at the
CHESTER TIMES
on their Firm's
75th Anniversary

Laura

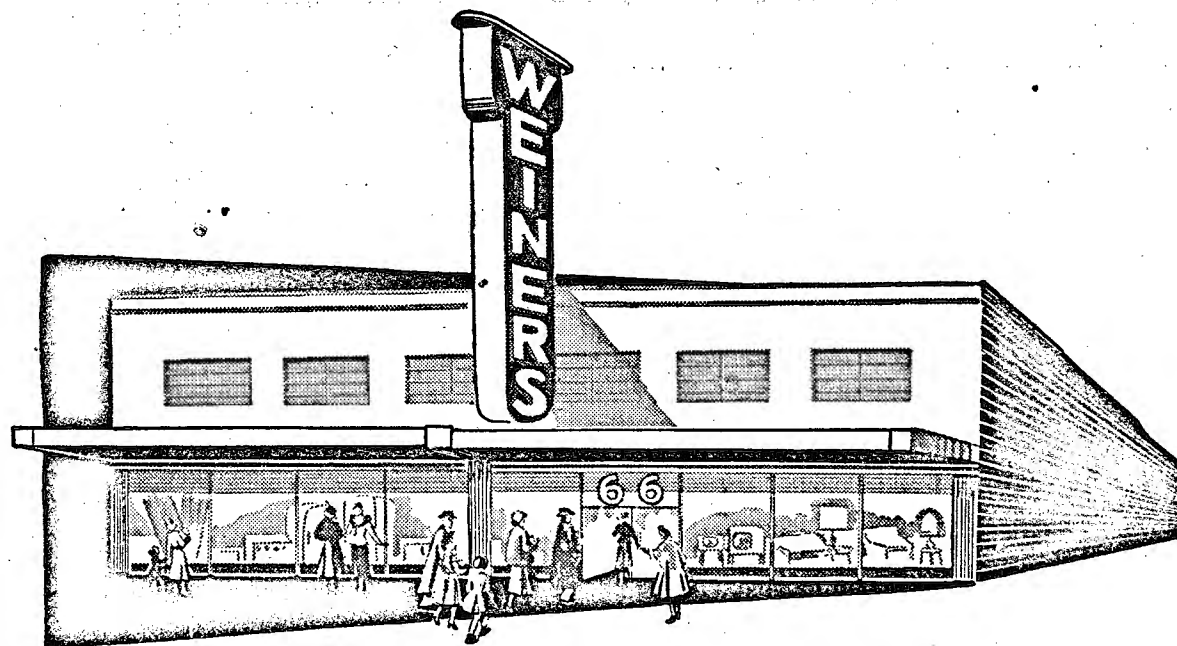
Millie

Anne

Reba

Sally

THE COFFEE SHOPPE
37 EAST EIGHT STREET



CONGRATULATIONS

To the men and women of the Chester Times, on 75 years of service to the business and social community of Delaware County:

M. Weiner and Company is happy to be associated with you — proud to have our advertisements appear on your pages and be distributed to the fine people of the communities you serve.

We salute the management and workers of the Chester Times in recognition of their place in the newspaper field.

WEINERS

66 *Chester Pike*
Darby

Chester Community Chest Has Long Record of Service

First Public Welfare Campaign Held in 1925

By SHAEFFER M. GLAUSER
Chest Executive Director

During World War I, industry was booming in Chester and the surrounding communities. There was plenty of work for everyone. Through 1919, the boom continued. There were plentiful, and there were few families in want. But, with a loud thud, the bottom dropped out in 1920. Jobs were at a premium. There were Delawareans who were hungry.



SHAEFFER M. GLAUSER
Executive Director

The postwar recession had set in for the next several years there was little improvement, and in the fall of 1923, John G. Pew, president of the Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co., and the late Col. James A. G. Campbell, president of Delaware County Trust Co., decided that steps must be taken to aid those who were in need.

Welfare Organized

From this beginning, the Welfare Federation of Chester and County, forerunner of the Community Chest, was organized in 1925. John G. Pew was president, and served in that position until 1927 when he was succeeded by Thomas B. McCabe, president of Scott Paper Co. Richard Wetherill was elected secretary of the first drive and remained in that post until 1927 when William Craemer, Sun Shipbuilding Co., took over. Craemer still serves in that capacity.

Kickoff Luncheons

In 1940, the Chest conducted its first big kickoff luncheon with Lowell Thomas as the speaker. The affair was held at Masonic Temple, 9th and Welsh streets, with 91 attending. The Chester Junior Chamber of Commerce sponsored the luncheon.

For the last 11 years, the JayCees have been in charge of this annual affair marking the beginning of each drive. There have been speakers such as Charles P. Taft, Cincinnati attorney; Dr. Wei Tao-Ming, Chinese ambassador; Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia of New York City; Earle G. Harrison, H. J. Heinz, Thomas B. McCabe, William Tomlinson, Alfred G. Hill and Rev. Percy C. Crawford.

The Purpose

The original purpose was the same as that of the present Community Chest: "To eliminate the expense and annoyance of conducting a number of separate campaigns; to eliminate duplication of effort and inefficiency of operation; to broaden the base by asking everyone to carry his share of helping these organizations."

In 1925, with the depression which followed the stock crash of 1929

still burdening the nation, the name Welfare Federation was dropped, and the organization became the Community Fund of Chester and Vicinity. During the last war, it became the Community Fund and War Chest.

Again in 1949 the name was changed. It became the Community Chest of Chester and Vicinity and was legally incorporated and set up "to exist perpetually for the general welfare and improvement of the people of Chester and Vicinity."

The headquarters of the Community Chest are in the Deshong Mansion in Deshong Park. In March 1939, the trustees of the Deshong estate—Colonel Campbell, Judge Henry G. Sweney and Howard Deshong—offered to lease the mansion to the Chest at an annual rental of \$1.

Lease Presented

The following is from the minutes of June 9, 1939, as written by Colonel Campbell, secretary of Community Fund.

"Before adjourning, the following pleasant event was enacted: Col. J. A. G. Campbell, chairman of the trustees of the Alfred O. Deshong estate, formally presented the lease of the Deshong mansion to John G. Pew, president of the Community Fund of Chester and Vicinity."

"The ceremony marked the completion of many months of preparation and work in establishing a central assistance headquarters for the city. The building was newly painted and renovated with headquarters prepared for six agencies. In bright, airy rooms there are the offices of the Community Fund under the direction of Shaeffer M. Glauser, the American Red Cross, Public Health Nursing Society, Child Health Center, and Family Service and the Delaware County Children's Aid Society."

"Colonel Campbell turned over the lease to Pew, and received rental of \$1 in exchange for the paper. Immediately, the colonel returned the dollar to Pew with the statement that the Deshong trustees wished this \$1 to represent the first contribution to the Community Fund for the 1940 campaign."

Monthly Charge Made

The library was called a free library, but members still had to pay 10 cents a month. Income also came from the rental of the second floor and voluntary donations.

With this income, the library was able to support itself until the early 1920's. However, expenses grew larger; voluntary contributions, smaller. For a while it looked as though the library might have to be closed, but the directors of the J. Lewis Crozer estate rescued it in 1925.

Crozer had died in 1897 and left \$250,000 to maintain a library in Chester. Instead this money was invested for a while. On Jan. 15, 1925 the 15,600 books and the building belonging to the "free library" were taken over, and the J. Lewis Crozer Library became a real free library in Chester.

When the New Century Club of Chester moved to its own building in 1925 the second floor was turned into a young people's section.

Today the library has 35,000 volumes and 9890 active members. Plans for expansion are being studied.

Miss Gertrude Hewes began helping at the library when she was a student at Chester High School. In 1918 she became the librarian and has remained there ever since.

E. Wallace Chadwick is president of the board of directors, and the other officers are Charles P. Larokin Jr., secretary-treasurer and

George B. Harvey, managing agent. The West End Free Library, which later became the West Branch of the J. Lewis Crozer Library, was begun in 1907 by a group of men who felt something should be done with the old South Chester Borough Hall. Included in the group were Charles M. Ryder, Olin T. Pancoast and John R. Armistead, now all dead.

William J. McDowell became the first subscriber when he handed Charles Ryder a \$5 bill. Ryder took the bill to the mayor, Dr. Samuel R. Crothers, who matched it and used his influence with the city council to obtain the use of the old borough hall building for the library.

A charter was drawn up on March 21, 1908 by the late Judge O. E. Dickinson. Charter members were Samuel R. Crothers, Frederick Selby, Samuel B. Pennington, John R. Howland, Charles G. Neal, Olin T. Pancoast, John Law, Charles S. McCoy, Charles M. Ryder and William J. McDowell.

The library was opened to the public Jan. 4, 1909 with 300 books, all donated, on the shelves. Mary H. Davis was the first librarian, and received a salary of \$10 a week. Miss Davis was followed by Susie E. Black, Mary E. Jones, and Myrtle C. Lehman. In 1920 Anna A. Hannum was hired and she is still the West End librarian.

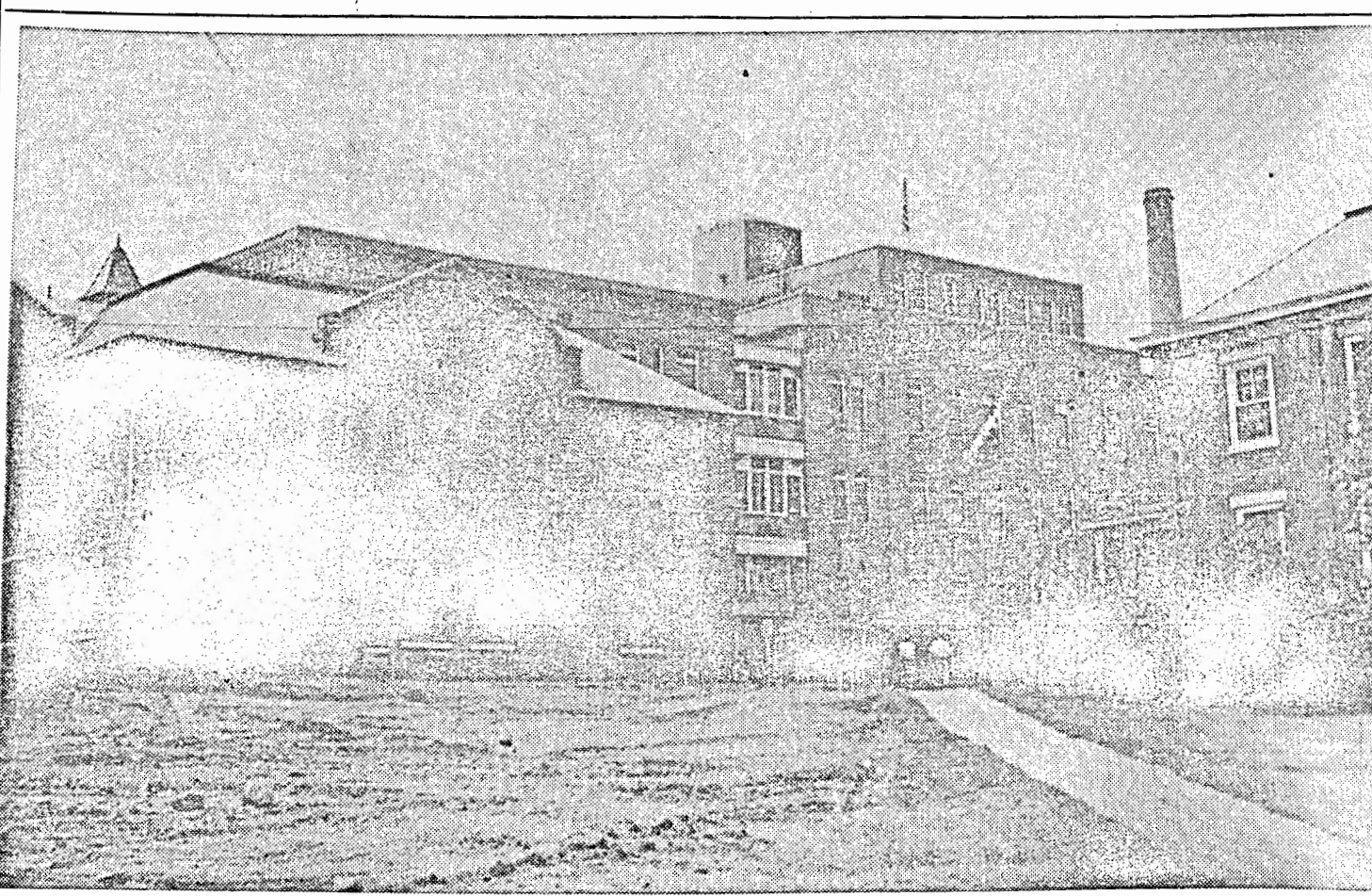
The West End Free Library was taken over by the J. Lewis Crozer estate in 1938. Attention was then given to expanding the children's facilities. A children's library was opened on the second floor of the building, and Mrs. E. D. Ridgeway was made librarian. This section of the library is equipped with material for children from third to ninth grades.

In 1945 the library began lending books to schools. Today 1400 books are borrowed by West End schools each year.

In 42 years the West End Library has grown from a tiny collection

Continued on Next Page, Column 3

Chester Hospital, First in City, Was Opened in 1893



OLD AND NEW—This view of Chester Hospital brings past and present together. On the left is seen a portion of the original building which was opened in 1892, the first hospital in the county. The Crozer wing, shown in the center, was erected in 1923. Still later came the maternity wing. That section completed last year is in back of the photograph. The hospital is the largest in the county, having accommodations for about 300 patients and more during an emergency.

Section C—Page 17

Chester Times

FRIDAY EVENING SEPTEMBER 7, 1951

Chester 3d City in Pa. to Have Library

Chester was the third city in Pennsylvania to have a library. Philadelphia was first in 1731; Darby second in 1742. In 1769 "The Library Co. of Chester" was founded. The literary minded people who made up the company each contributed 30 shillings to buy 160 books which they stacked in a second story room at the Farm-er's Market, 3d and Market streets. The books were imported from England by John Bartram, the botanist.

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Continued on Next Page, Column 3

PMC Fire, Jackson Blast Showed Need for Institution

Chester, like other communities, in the early days built its medical systems laboriously. It wasn't until 1892 that Chester had its first hospital.

Before that the family doctor took care of his patients at their homes. And if an operation had to be performed it was at the home, perhaps on the kitchen table, with boiling hot water and carbolic acid handy.

Many an operation was performed on Chester kitchen tables in the days still fresh in the memory of oldsters.

But by the time the Times appeared in 1876, medicine had attained some semblance of a science though it was still what medical men would call "empirical," or in a rough way, trial and error.

It was the day of sensitized observation by the doctor. If his senses were keen, he probably was a good diagnostician. He had to rely upon his five senses and "hunch" because there were no such things as hospital laboratories or x-ray machines, no diagnostic aids except the stethoscope.

These facilities came at the turn of the century. Of course, there was a sort of chemistry used in analyzing specimens.

Botanical drugs, preparations made from barks, roots, leaves and other flowering things, made up the physician's working arsenal. He had ether, morphine, opium, it is true, but not in the refined form in which such pain relievers are used today. Chloroform was sometimes used instead of ether.

Because the field of medicine was limited, there were no specialists. Now there are a score of specialties, such as heart, neurology, psychiatry, eye, ear, nose and throat, skin diseases, physical medicine, x-ray, stomach, women's diseases, urology and others. The old family doctor took them all in his stride.

There were no such things as serums, vitamins, anti-biotics, intra-venous therapy, sulfas, different combinations of anesthetics and more.

Surgery, too, has advanced tremendously since 1876 when an appendix operation was a rarity—considered too dangerous, or not well understood.

When the Swedish government established its colony on the Delaware in the early part of the 17th century, it was the barber-surgeon who ministered to the ailing... and bleeding was one of the most popular treatments.

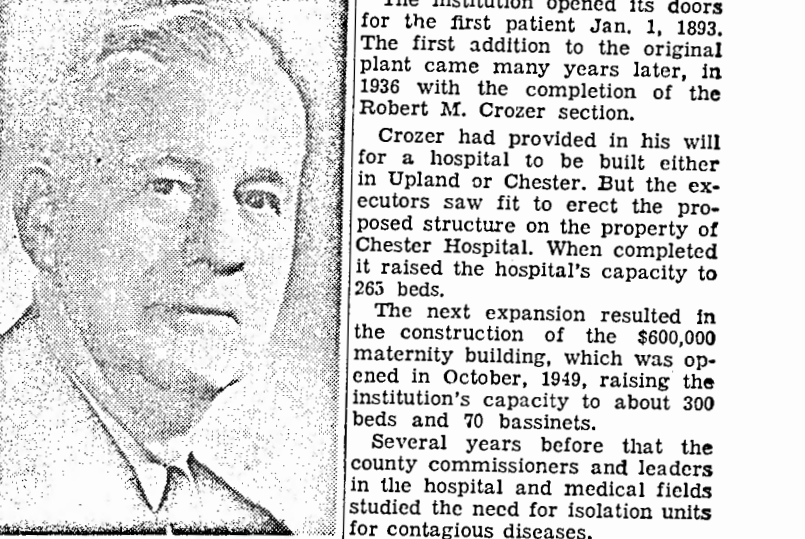
Barber-Surgeons

When the Swedish government established its colony on the Delaware in the early part of the 17th century, it was the barber-surgeon who ministered to the ailing... and bleeding was one of the most popular treatments.

Old Timester

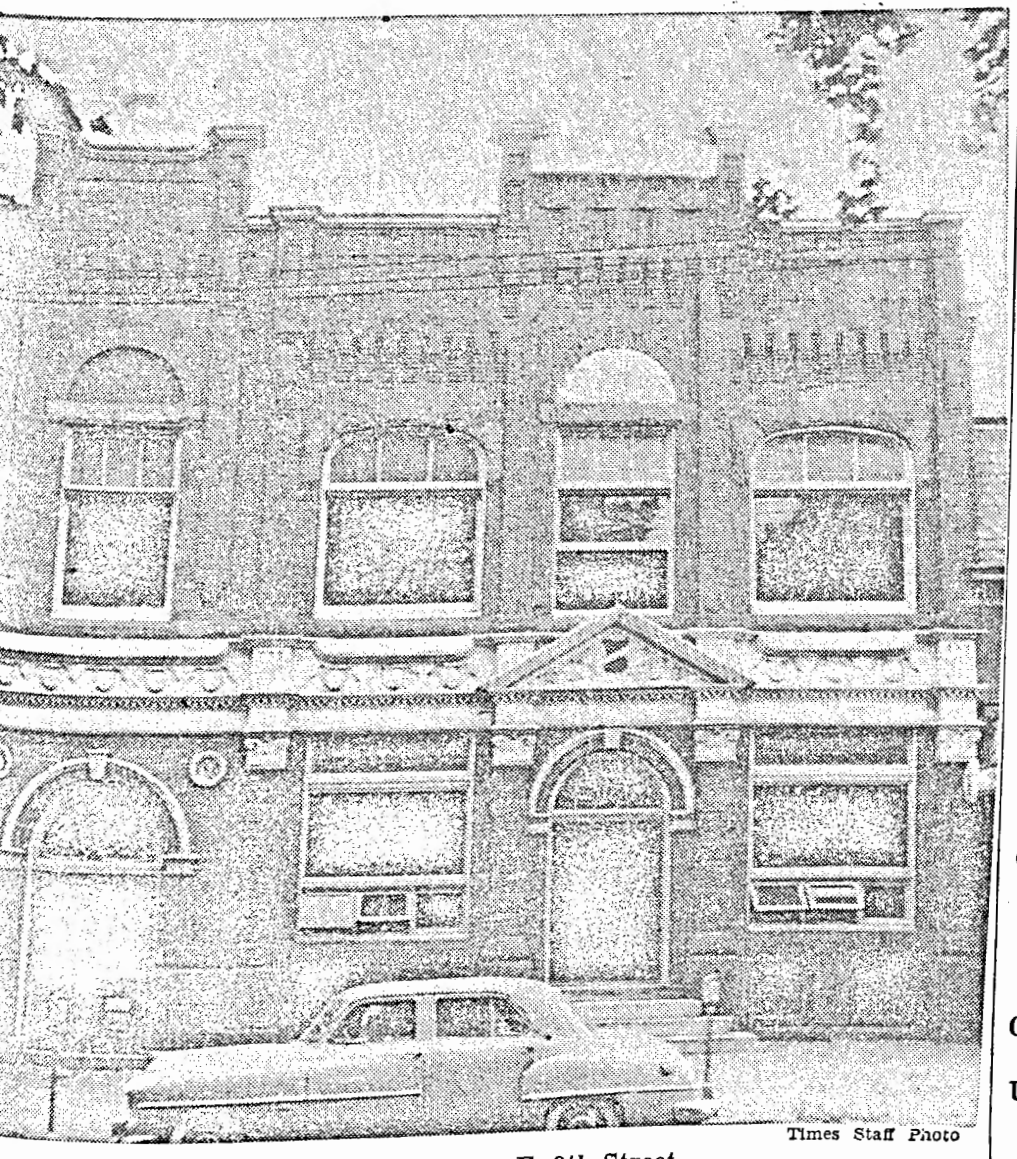
CHARLES IRELAND, 535 Rose st., who has lived in Chester since the day of his birth, May 1, 1875. On Nov. 11 he will complete 29 years with the Delaware County National Bank as a guard. Prior to entering the bank's employ, Ireland served several years on the Chester police force and before that sold marine engines for the old Globe Engine Co., of Eddystone.

Continued on Next Page, Column 1



CHARLES IRELAND, 535 Rose st., who has lived in Chester since the day of his birth, May 1, 1875. On Nov. 11 he will complete 29 years with the Delaware County National Bank as a guard. Prior to entering the bank's employ, Ireland served several years on the Chester police force and before that sold marine engines for the old Globe Engine Co., of Eddystone.

Continued on Next Page, Column 1



J. Lewis Crozer Library on E. 9th Street

Community Chest Budget for 1951

There was pledged for 1951 (Campaign, October, 1950) \$283,026.42

Deduct Funds designated by contributors and paid to other organizations:

Eddystone Boy's Club \$1,400.00
Delaware County Hospital... 275.00
Fitzgerald Mercy Hospital... 275.00
Taylor Hospital 275.00

Division of funds from two industries in which we conducted a joint campaign:

Philadelphia Community Chest 8,155.75

10,380.75

\$272,645.67

Deduct Amount we spent to conduct the Campaign..... 9,306.26

Estimated uncollectable (due to removals and other causes) 23,250.00

32,556.26

Net Pledge Available for Allotments and Current Expenses \$240,089.41

Funds Allotted to Participating Organizations as follows:

Boy Scouts of America 12,000.00
Central Boys' Club 1,000.00
Chester Boys' Club 1,500.00
Chester Day Nursery 5,000.00
Chester Hospital 46,500.00
Child Guidance Clinic 3,300.00
Child Health Centers 9,000.00
Community Nursing Service 13,250.00
Crozer Hospital 8,500.00
Del. Co. Children's Aid Society 5,333.00
Family Service of Delaware County 21,000.00
Girl Scouts of Delaware County 5,000.00
Health & Welfare Council 3,700.00
Pa. Citizens Assoc. 500.00
Salvation Army 14,000.00
State Venereal Clinic 500.00
Veterans' Information & Advice Center ... 3,000.00
Robert Wade Neighborhood House 1,300.00
Wilson Nursery 7,500.00
Y. M. C. A. 26,500.00
Y. W. C. A. 26,000.00

\$214,383.00

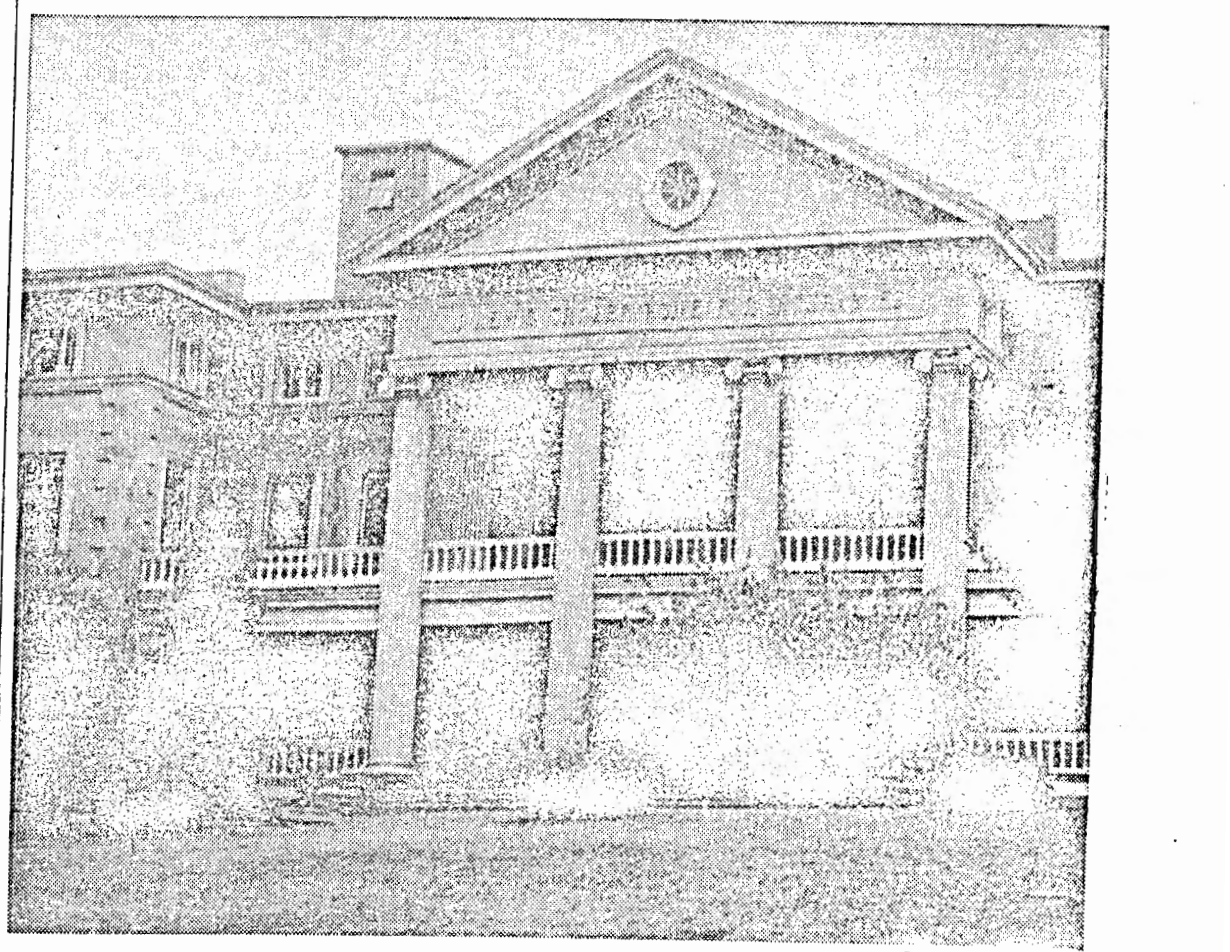
Current Expenses:

Administration (Estimated)
Administering the funds, collecting the pledges, preparing for the Campaign, labor participating program, referral service, etc. 24,000.00

Community Welfare Center (Deshong Mansion)
Housing five Red Feather Services 1,500.00

Unallocated Funds 206.41

\$240,089.41



FIRST CROZER HOSPITAL BUILDING—Photo shows the front of the J. Lewis Crozer Home for Incurables which was erected in 1900. Three years later Crozer Hospital, adjoining this building but not shown in the photo, was opened. The hospital, accommodating about 100 patients, is being modernized and enlarged, adding more room for operating suites and other services.

Chester Hospital Opened Jan. 1, 1893

Continued From Preceding Page

cases where the families were unable to pay.

The isolation unit at Chester Hospital was completed in October, 1946, and the unit at Delaware County Hospital in April, 1947.

Members of the Chester Hospital board of managers are:

Charles L. Flounders, president; Mark K. Dresden, vice-president; J. Edward Clyde, second vice-president and treasurer; Louise Macfarlane, secretary; Mrs. Harry M. Armitage, assistant secretary; S. Lloyd Irving, William S. Blakeley Jr., Lawrence E. MacIntire, James W. Lukens, G. M. Stull, George J. White, M. J. Freed, Mrs. Samuel D. Clyde, Mrs. J. Paul Brown, Mrs. F. Farwell Long, Mrs. Fred Long, Mrs. William Ward 3d, Mrs. Henry G. Sweeney, Mrs. John L. Wetherill, Mrs. Guy G. deFuria, Mrs. James Irving, Mrs. Robert S. Stairston, Mary C. Doering and Paul Lane Ives who is solicitor. Thomas E. Lee is administrator, and Norman W. Skillman is assistant administrator.

Crozer Hospital

Chester Hospital remained the only healing institution in the county until Crozer Hospital was built in 1903.

The full name of that institution is the J. Lewis Crozer Home for Incurables and Homeopathic Hospital. It was built and endowed by J. Lewis Crozer and his wife.

The home was opened in 1900 and the hospital in 1903.

There are 100 beds and 35 bassinets in the hospital and the home has accommodations for 11 guests. Though there have been many improvements made in the institution's facilities in recent years no expansion was undertaken until recent months.

A two-story \$500,000 addition is now under construction which will provide much needed additional room for beds, operating suites, doctors' and nurses' lounges, more laboratory space and modernized dispensary, or accident room.

Members of the board of directors are: Samuel R. Bell Jr., president; Charles E. Maschal, vice-president; Frank McCowan, secretary; James C. Baker, treasurer; Andrew W. MacMurtre, W. Henry Linton, Rex J. Self, William L. Medford, Charles P. Larkin Jr., George B. Harvey, Lloyd Goman, John P. Muehsam, Joseph A. Reilly, William J. Wolf, Charles E. Batten, George L. Alston, Rev. Sankey L. Blanton and two honorary members, Katherine Stevenson and Mrs. William Ward.

Also on the board by virtue of their offices as heads of their respective organizations are Mrs. Harry Hill, June Lawn Fete Association; Mrs. Vernon G. Bruce, senior auxiliary, and Mrs. Marian W. Murtha, Nurses Alumnae Association. Drs. William R. Lewis and A. Maxwell Sharpe represent the medical staff on the board. Dr. John T. Bennett is administrator.

Next hospital to appear on the Delaware County scene was Media Hospital, founded in 1909 by Dr. C. H. Schoff, who still heads the medical staff. It contains two wards and 12 private rooms.

Taylor Hospital

A year later Dr. H. Furness Taylor founded Taylor Hospital in Ridley Park. His widow, Mrs. K. G. Taylor, continues as vice-president of the institution. She was a former supervisor of nurses.

An addition was completed in 1924, increasing the capacity to 70 beds and 18 bassinets but recent years proved the size inadequate

to meet the needs of the community. A new addition is being planned to increase capacity to about 150 beds.

A campaign to raise \$615,000 to finance the expansion is still under way.

Mercy Hospital

These four hospitals, Chester, Crozer, Media and Taylor, continued to be the only healing institutions in the county until 1925 when Dr. Joseph Andre DiMedio opened his hospital, Mercy Hospital, at 811 W. 3d st., Chester.

It was a modest beginning, just four beds. Through the years it grew steadily and today has 40 beds and 12 bassinets.

The institution is also incorporated as a non-profit hospital. Dr. DiMedio continues as chief of staff and his daughter, Dr. Mary T. DiMedio, is superintendent.

Del. County Hospital

In the 1920's residents of the eastern section of the county began clamoring for a hospital in their area, sectional committees were formed and fund raising started for the proposed Delaware County Hospital in Drexel Hill, within two miles of the rapidly growing 69th street section.

The hospital opened July 1, 1927, with accommodations for 70 patients. Thomas Conway Jr. was elected president of the board and has continued in that office from the day of the opening.

Its first addition was the 15-bed isolation unit erected by the county commissioners in 1947.

Even before that unit was added it became clear that the hospital was too small to care adequately for its area. A fund drive yielded sufficient funds in 1949 to erect a new wing which raised the capacity to 150 beds.

The new \$600,000 building was opened for patients on May 6, 1950.

Several years after Delaware County Hospital opened its doors another section of the eastern part of the county became acutely aware of the need of a more local section hospital.

Fitzgerald-Mercy

Fitzgerald-Mercy Hospital, in Darby, was the result. It was opened July 1, 1933, six years after Delaware County Hospital received its first patients.

The institution is non-sectarian and has accommodations for 266 patients, the largest such institution in that section of the county and next to Chester Hospital, the largest in the entire county.

Workmen are now building a new educational and recreation building for the hospital's school of nursing to cost about \$800,000.

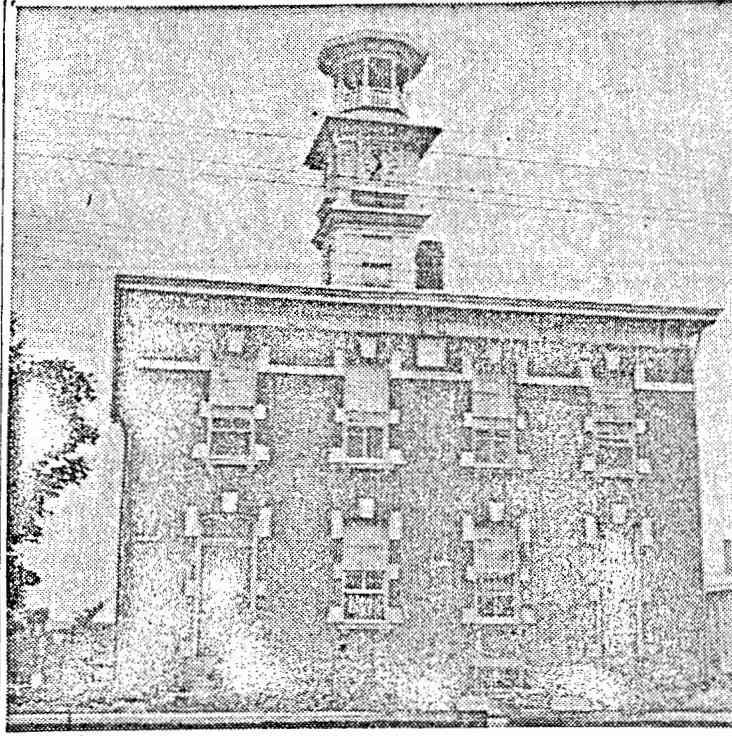
The 1930s also produced two other hospitals, one for meeting the needs of patients afflicted with tuberculosis, and the other in Chester for medical and surgical patients.

The Chester institution, Sacred Heart Hospital, was opened in 1935 at 9th and Wilson streets, under church auspices. It had accommodations for about 20 patients. But the institution had a short life, closing down a year later, despite a flourishing start.

The tuberculosis institution, Wawa Chest Hospital, was established four years later, in 1939, in Wawa as a private non-profit institution. It has accommodations for 26 patients and is headed by Dr. J. W. Cutler as superintendent and executive director.

The 1920s and 1930s were years of rapidly advancing costs in medical and hospital services. New drugs, new therapies, new equipment and generally rising costs all around shot the cost of hospital care in this country beyond the means of the average family.

Economists, medical societies, hospital associations and others realized something had to be done. America's medical system, the fin-



WEST END LIBRARY—At one time South Chester borough hall, the building at 4th and Jeffrey streets was turned over to a group of men in 1909 for the West End Free Library. In 1938 the J. Lewis Crozer estate took over the library. Miss Anna A. Hannum is librarian, and Mrs. R. D. Ridgeway is children's librarian.

History of City Libraries

Continued From Preceding Page

of 300 books to a library of 12,000 volumes.

The McCaffery Village branch library which serves McCaffery Village, Buckman Village and Highland Gardens, was opened in June 1946. Mrs. Arthur Lewis, former librarian at the Wilmington Public Library, was the first librarian. She was succeeded by Mrs. Vera Alexander, who is there now.

This library is housed in the community building, and the circulation between 1946 and 1951 has been approximately 15,000 copies.

Fourth Branch Opened

The fourth branch of the J. Lewis Crozer libraries, is the Bucknell Library of Crozer Seminary. This was started by William Bucknell, prominent Baptist and founder of Bucknell University, who was married to Margaret Crozer. Bucknell gave \$25,000 for books to the seminary when it was founded in 1867. He also established an endowment fund of \$10,000.

In 1870, when there were 5300 books in the library the librarian, Dr. Howard Osgood, went to Boston to learn about the "new card index system." Bucknell library was one of the first in Delaware County to install this system.

Pearl Hall, in which both the Bucknell Library and the library of the American Baptist Historical Society are located, was dedicated and presented on June 22, 1871. The building was named Pearl Hall in honor of Margaret Crozer Bucknell, who did not want a building given her name. Margaret is the Greek word for pearl, so the building was called Pearl Hall.

It was built in Romanesque style of serpentine stone in the form of a Greek cross. The exterior remains unchanged today, but steel bookcases were added to the interior in 1930.

Dr. Frank Grant Lewis was librarian from 1909 to 1935.

Today Edward C. Starr is seminary librarian and curator of the Baptist historical collection on the second floor. There are more than 100,000 volumes in the two libraries, comprising one of the most complete theological book collections in the United States.

Lindsay Law Library

The Lindsay Law Library, located in the Crozer Building, was originally a collection of law books made by George Brooke Lindsay, a prominent Delaware County lawyer.

He died in 1918 leaving his "books, chairs, tables, typewriter, safe, carpets, lounge, and the dictionary and also the tall clock" in trust to William B. Harvey, George M. Booth and John A. Poulson to maintain a law library in Chester.

The rest of his estate was to be

Community Chest Has Served 26 Years

Continued From Preceding Page

a traditional event in the city and is very much a part of the community's activities. Until 1948, guests paid for tickets. But in October of that year, Chester Business Men's Association decided to pay for the affair as a public service. The business men again were hosts in October of 1949, and all attending were their guests.

Last year, the kickoff was sponsored jointly by the city's six service clubs, Kiwanis, Lions, Exchange, Rotary, Junior Chamber of Commerce and Optimists. It is believed that this is the first time in the United States that joint service clubs have sponsored such an affair.

Over the Top

Going over the top is always the big aim and it is always a thrill to those participating in the drive when the goal is surpassed. In 1941, under the chairmanship of Charles P. (Pard) Larkin, Chester attorney, the Community Chest topped its goal for the first time. The quota that year was \$100,000 and the campaign raised \$103,657.

Since I became executive director here is a list of the amounts raised, beginning with 1938; records before that time are not available:

1938, A. H. Knabb, chairman, \$74,259; 1939, Charles L. Flounders, chairman, \$80,327; 1940, Charles L. Flounders, chairman, \$92,606; 1941, Charles P. Larkin, chairman, \$103,657; 1942, Charles P. Larkin, chairman, \$126,935; 1943, Charles P. Larkin, chairman, \$211,402; 1944, Charles P. Larkin, chairman, \$295,388; 1945, Judge Henry G. Sweeney, chairman, \$330,637; 1946, Judge Henry G. Sweeney, chairman, \$249,149; 1947, Herbert C. Gross, chairman, \$180,320; 1948, Thomas B. McCabe, chairman, \$241,120; 1949, Alfred G. Hill, chairman, \$263,250; 1950, Alfred G. Hill, chairman, \$284,857; 1951, George L. Alston, chairman, \$283,026.

The 1952 campaign is being

headed by George J. White.

In 1943, the executive committee decided that labor should be made a partner in the raising and allocating of funds. Frank E. Ritter, staff representative, United Steel Workers of America, CIO, and Herbert E. Lynch, an officer of the local union at Baldwin, were elected members of the executive committee.

Ritter still serves as a member of the executive committee and is chairman of the personnel practices committee. Lynch resigned in 1945 when he moved to the west coast.

In May 1944, Charles F. Ferguson, who was president of the local at General Steel Castings Corp., joined the Chest staff as a full time staff labor man. His appointment was approved by CIO, AFL and the United Mine Workers.

Ferguson, with the cooperation of the chest director, set up a real labor participation program consisting of union counselor training courses, a referral center, come-and-see tours and other programs.

It has been generally conceded that Chester has one of the finest Chest-Labor programs in the country, and the returns from labor prove this to be true. Today, labor is represented on our board and the boards of most Red Feather services.

In March of this year, Ferguson, whose reputation for the excellent work he had done in Chester had spread across the nation, accepted a position on the national staff of Community Chests and Councils in New York. His position has been filled by Edward B. Orzel.

The library was incorporated in March 1919. It was originally located at the offices of William B. Harvey, 10 E. 5th st., but now it occupies one-half of the eighth floor of the Crozer Building.

Mary T. Letherbury, the first librarian, was succeeded by Dora A. Gilbert.

There are 6000 volumes in the library now, including all Pennsylvania reports, and many federal reports.

The presidents of the corporation in chronological order have been Garnett Pendleton, William B. Harvey, Joshua C. Taylor and the present president is Paul Lane Ives.



PEARL HALL—Housing both the Bucknell Library of Crozer Seminary and the American Baptist Historical Society library, Pearl Hall contains over 100,000 volumes. It is built in the shape of a Greek cross of green stone. The Bucknell Library, named for William Bucknell, husband of Margaret Crozer and founder of Bucknell University, has one of the most complete collections of theological reference books in the United States.

of the executive committee and allotment committee and is chairman of the personnel practices committee. Lynch resigned in 1945 when he moved to the west coast.

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The Joint Campaign

In 1948, under the chairmanship of Thomas B. McCabe, campaign of Philadelphia the Chester Chest, in certain and borderline territories the joint campaign fund Baldwin - Lima - Hamilton General Steel Castings Co. - Inhouse Electric Co. - Downhouse Iron & Steel Co. - Line territories where the campaign is conducted at Providence, Ridley Town, Ridley Park.

The Chest-Club dinners in 1949 when Alfred E. Lynch was chairman. They were affairs held at Springfield starting in January and into the summer.

The procedure was to select 25 key persons to a dinner to discuss the problems of the Community Chest in the campaign time. These did much to acquaint members with the Chest and the Red services. None of the expenses of these dinners was paid by the Chest.

Sponsored Luncheons

In 1948 the Kiwanis Club sponsored one of the report luncheons and were hosts at the affair. To that, the Chest has for report luncheons. This is a new trend.

Now, not only the Kiwanis Club, but all report luncheons are sponsored by the Chest. Last year, Clara Conner served as chairman of sponsored luncheons.

During the last drive, luncheons were sponsored by the Business Men's Association, Chamber of Commerce, Kiwanis Association of Delaware County and the Delaware Industrial Union Council.

The greatest single factor in the success of local Red Feather campaigns has been the Payroll Plan.

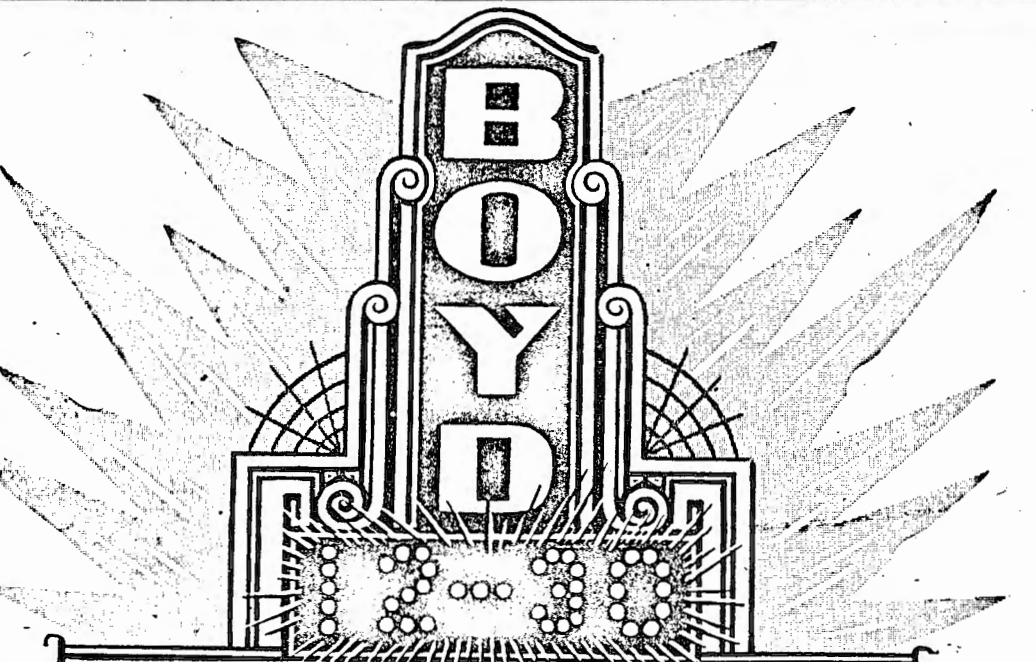
This was inaugurated a few years ago by Sun Shipbuilding and Iron Co., through the plant and its company to deduct a small amount from the weekly pay.

Today, all of the large companies and many smaller banks and stores have adopted the plan. Each industry, bank or store which has adopted the plan has its own employee card in color. The plan has a hearty endorsement of CIO and UMW.

The amount requested is a week for 52 weeks for a year.

Continued on Following Page

**Apartment Houses
For Sale**
A. KOURY
REAL ESTATE OFFICE
230 EAST 4TH ST. CHESTER
PHONE CHESTER 2-8346



For Nearly 17 Years

BOYD THEATRE

HAS BEEN ONE OF CHESTER'S
BETTER SHOW PLACES

While not yet steeped in old historic lore, this theatre has endeavored to deserve a deep-rooted friendship and appreciation in the hearts of our Community's People . . . and are happy to join in commemorating

CHESTER'S 250th ANNIVERSARY
AND WE CONGRATULATE THE CHESTER TIMES ON ITS 75TH ANNIVERSARY

BOYD THEATRE CORPORATION

**YOU'LL BE
SURPRISED
and PLEASSED**

**... WHEN YOU TRY HABBERSSETT'S
QUALITY SAUSAGE AND SCRAPPLE**



**Here's Something New
TRY OUR SKINLESS DAINTIES**

**Congratulations
to the
CHESTER TIMES
on its
75th Anniversary**



SAUSAGE and SCRAPPLE

HABBERSSETT BROS.

A Great Name for Quality Since 1863

Continued from Preceding Page
This does not include ex-
cesses or high-paid personnel.

Real Story—People

We have tried to give some of the historical background of the City Community Chest, with high-
lights on what has happened in
the past.
But the real story of the Com-
munity Chest in Chester is the
story of the people who have made it a success,
year after year. No one can look
back over the years without
feeling the many, many capa-
bles, generous, unselfish people who
have helped. Without them, there
could be no Chest, no Red Feather
drives.

It is an impossibility to list all of
the people who have given of their time,
money and their energy,
certain ones do come to mind.
These are John G. Pew, father
of the Chest; Bill Craemer, the
treasurer who has handled its funds
for a quarter of a century; Herb
McCauley, chairman of the allotment
committee, which each year must
do the work of \$22,000. Pard
Fitzpatrick, who was campaign chair-
man during the tough, lean years
of every year in was a tremendous
asset; Al Knabb, who has been on
the job in every drive since '36;
Jack Ritter, who, to a great
extent, is responsible for our Chest-
er program; George Alston,
who devoted a year of his life to
the Chest; Alfred Hill, who came
from the west and decided the
Chest was worth half of his time
for two years.

There are Tom McCabe, who
took time from a busy life
to serve as chairman; Ray Mat-
the driving force in the in-
ter-campaign; George White,
has been associate chairman
for two years and now is chair-
man and who devotes more than
half his time to the Chest; Mrs.
Armond H. Diamant, who does
an unbelievable job of organizing
the running of the residential divi-
sion; her predecessor, Mrs. Her-
man Fritz, and her associate, Mrs.
Norman Snyder.

We think of Clarence Conner,
who decided the Chest should not
be for luncheons and did some-
thing about it; Larry MacIntire,
assistant to the chairman, with his
light thinking and positive ac-
tion; Sol Weinberg, who was presi-
dent of the Business Men's Associa-
tion when it offered to sponsor
a Red Feather luncheon; Russ Snyder,
a long, drawn-out dynamo who
is chairman of the merchants' divi-
sion and president of the Busi-
ness Men's Association; Jack Dig-
gins and Guy deFuria and their
committee.

As there is Fern Taylor, as much
part of the Chest as the Red
Feather; John Spencer and his
hitting publicity; George
for man, always making his quota;
a Newsome and the banks;
vice Swimmer, who has built

several divisions, only to be given
tougher ones.
Also, Tom Turner and his lieut-
enants, Cork Darlington, Nick Rob-
inson and Ed Jones; Bill Blakeley
with mail solicitation and Harrison
Wetherill, who now does that job;
the staff of the Chester Times;
the men who head the plant cam-
paigns, too numerous to mention,
but always in there punching.
And we can't forget all the wo-
men who give of their time each
year to knock on doors, ring bells
and make phone calls in the house-
to-house phase of the drive.

What Is the Chest?

Despite the long history of the
movement here in Chester, there
are many who still don't quite
understand just what the Chest does
or how it functions.

All of us need to "know" the
Community Chest, its purpose and
the role it plays in our community.
Listed below are the 10 questions
we are most frequently asked.

1. What is the Community Chest?

A federation of 22 health, child
care, family welfare and youth
organizations of Chester and Vi-
cinity the Red Feather Services.
They are banded together to
avoid duplication of effort, to do
a more efficient job and to save
the expense of running 22 cam-
paigns. None of these services
could operate without funds from
the Chest.

2. What service does the Chest render?

It is a fund-raising organiza-
tion and conducts the campaign,
collects the money, distributes
it to the agencies, which provide
the service. You give to the
agencies through the Chest.

3. What does it cost to run the campaign?

It costs the Chest approxi-
mately 3 per cent of the amount
raised to conduct the drive and
12 per cent to prepare for the
campaign collect pledges, budget
the agencies, run the chest office
and maintain a referral service.
If all the agencies now partici-
pating in the chest were compelled
to conduct their own separate
drives, the cost would be four or
five times as much.

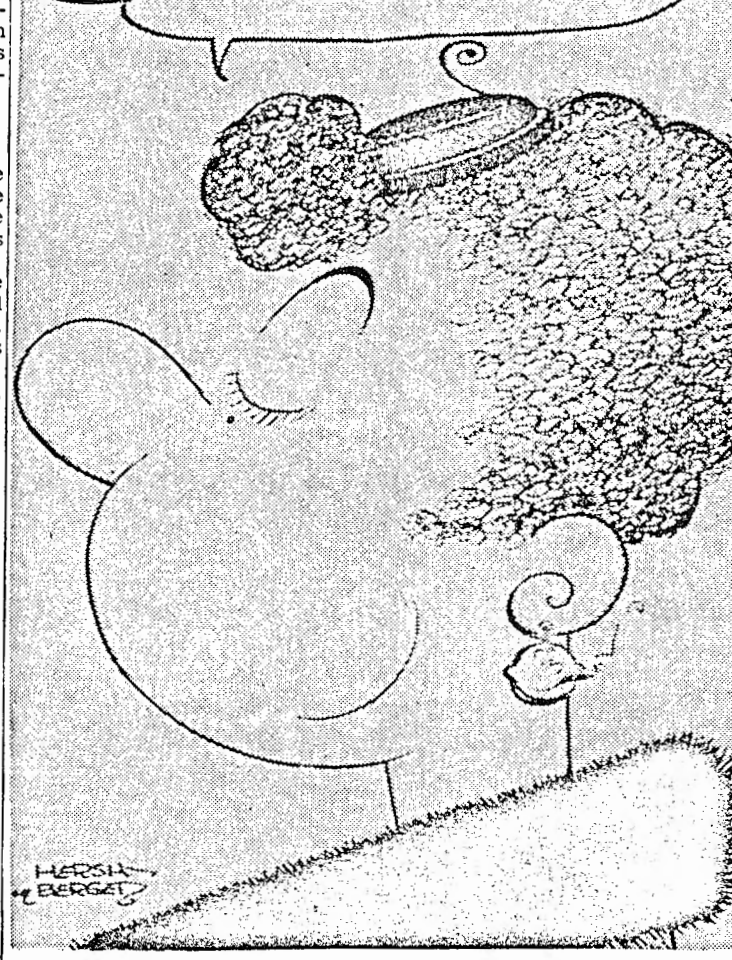
4. Does the president of the Chest or any of the leaders or solicitors get paid?

No. All officers, board and com-
mittee members, campaign lead-
ers and solicitors are volunteers,
taking time from their own jobs
and paying their own expenses
to help the Chest. In addition,
they make generous contributions
to the Chest.

5. Who does get paid?

A small, experienced staff-giv-
ing continuous executive direc-
tion and providing the necessary
clerical and accounting service—
gets paid. Salaries are compar-
able to those paid in private busi-
ness for similar work.

FROM ALL THE CHARACTERS IN
THE COMIC, FUNNY BUSINESS,
CONGRATULATIONS TO THE
CHESTER TIMES ON ITS
75th ANNIVERSARY!



6. Why are there so many other campaigns?

There are various reasons.
Here are the four most common:
a. Some agencies do not meet
Chest requirements for sound
budgeting and managing; hence,
cannot be admitted to the Chest.
b. Some campaigns are for cap-
ital purposes, such as buildings,
where the Chest raises funds for
operating purposes only.
c. Some organizations are affil-
iates of national agencies whose
policy requires separate drives.
d. Some drives are rackets, pure
and simple, and obviously are
ineligible for inclusion in the
Chest.

7. Should I give at home or at work?

Give where you work; most
people prefer to give the easy
way through payroll deductions.
However, if there are no facil-
ities at your place of employment,
by all means give at home.

8. Who pays for luncheons and dinners?

As has been explained, the
Chest does not pay for luncheons
or dinners, and no portion of your
subscription is used for them.

9. How does inflation affect the Chest?

The cost of operation has more
than doubled since 1940. Red Fea-
ther services are faced with
greatly increased cost of supplies,
equipment, utilities, etc. Unless
more money is raised, services
must be curtailed.

10. How much should I give?

No one can answer that but
you. A simple test of your sub-
scription is to divide it by 22,
since it must be shared by 22
agencies, and must last them a
full year.

Staff of Chest

The present Community Chest
staff includes myself as executive
director; Edward Orzell, staff labor
representative; Ann Schreiber, of-
fice manager; Dolores Lloyd, book-
keeper and Margaret Campbell,
stenographer.

Members of the board of direc-
tors are: George L. Alston, Rev.
William H. Anderman, J. Clyde,
Hiram I. Cole, Clarence L. Conner,
William Craemer, treasurer; Mrs.
Raymond H. Diamant, Paul V.
Dugan, William E. Fitzpatrick,
Charles L. Flounders, Herbert C.
Gross, secretary; Alfred G. Hill,
Mrs. Harry Hill, W. Charles Hogg
Jr., Charles D. Hummer, William
A. Irving, J. Harvey Johnston, A.
H. Knabb.
Charles P. Larkin Jr., executive
vice-president; Harold J. Michel,
Lawrence E. MacIntire, Charles
E. Maschal, Thomas B. McCabe,
president; Raymond C. Mater,
Jack Mullen, John G. Pew, Frank
E. Ritter, Rex J. Seif, William B.
Smith, Theodore Smithers, Mrs.

21 Townships In Del. County

Thumbnail sketches of Delaware
County's 21 townships:

Aston—Population, 5374; area, 8.2
square miles; commissioners, Val-
ter Blair, S. Lewis Bonsall, James
E. Edgar, Vincent M. Smith and
Charles Scheivent; secretary, J. E.
Wickersham.

Bethel—Population, 1291; area, 5.2
square miles; supervisors, J. M.
Husbands, George A. Zebey and
Henry K. Webster; secretary, Mrs.
Clara B. Smith.

Birmingham—Population, 833;
area, 8.7 square miles; supervisors,
Harry Fyle Jr., Paul Miller and H.
W. Guest; secretary-treasurer,
Margaret V. Stone.

Chester—Population, 4000; area, 2.2
square miles; supervisors,
Charles McCullough, Clarence V.
Brown and Samuel Womack; sec-
retary, Samuel Womack.

Concord—Population, 1941; area, 13.8
square miles; supervisors,
Samuel S. Cornogg, E. Sharpless,
Walter and Clifford C. Harkness;
secretary, Clifford C. Harkness.

Darby—Population, 3359; area, 2.4
square miles; commissioners,
Arnold Bultman Jr., Ellsworth
Lee, John Burks, R. A. Stewart and
John E. Washington; secretary,
Octavious Holland.

Edgmont—Population, 1047; area, 10
square miles; supervisors, Wil-
liam P. Kearney, Thomas F. Sim-
mons and Elmer E. Miller; sec-
retary-treasurer, Virginia R. Gris-
wold.

Haverford—Population, 39,373; area, 10.1
square miles; commissioners,
Oliver T. Higgins, John L.
Baker, Edith P. Hannum, William
Kirschner Jr., John H. Doherty,
Thomas R. Bailey, Joseph Brennan,
C. Edward Land and Charles S. Wal-
lace; secretary, H. A. Fritschman.

Lower Chichester—Population, 3400;
area, 1.2 square miles; com-
missioners, Gustave Chew, Alex Mel-
ling, Harry Walker, Karl Pechmann
and Leonard Cosgrove; secretary,
John T. Lamplugh.

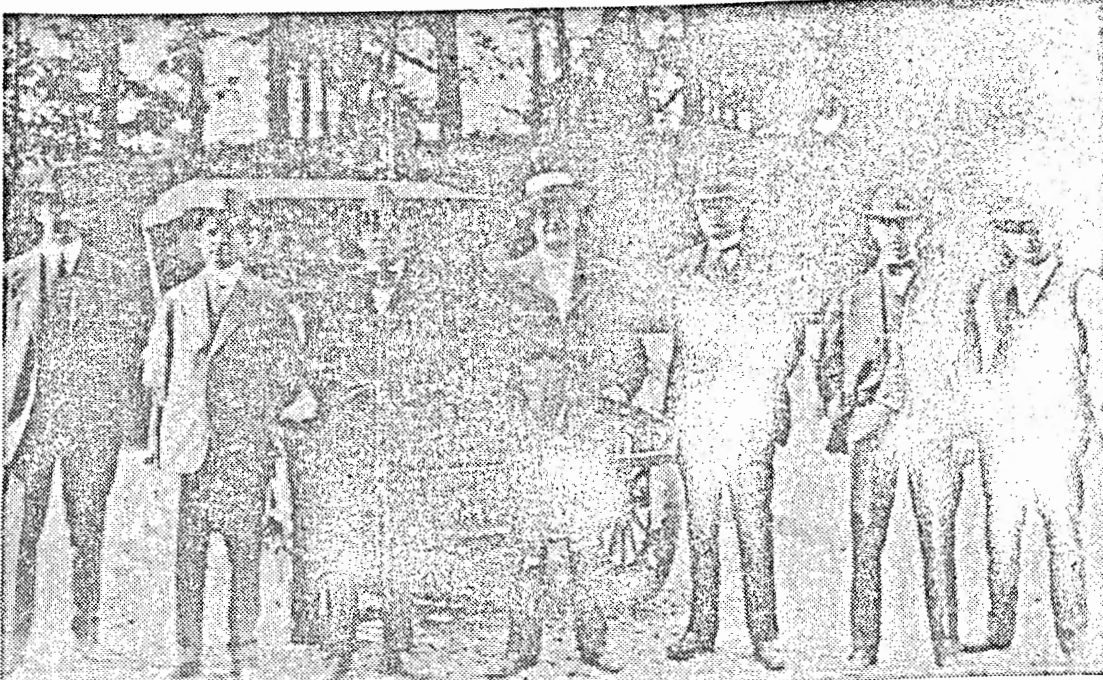
Marpa—Population, 4786; area, 10.5
square miles; supervisors, Fred
J. Dunkerley, William G. Crowl and
John J. Washer; secretary, William
G. Crowl.

Middletown—Population, 5917; area, 13.1
square miles; supervisors,
Dr. Charles C. Rohlfing, Ira Curry
and Walter G. Emmott; secretary,
W. Nelson Birster.

Nether Providence—Population, 6075;
area, 4.6 square miles; com-
missioners, James P. Henry, Russell
C. Jenkins, Theodore R. Black, John
M. Higherberger and Morris M. Sap-
ovits; secretary, J. Paul Palmer.

Newtown—Population, 3438; area, 10
square miles; supervisors, Joseph
T. Mullray, M. Vincent Gilbert and
Isaac Roach; secretary, Daniel W.
Llewellyn.

Radnor—Population, 14,646; area, 13.8
square miles; commissioners,
C. Laurence Warwick, John P.
Christie, C. Clark Zantinger, Emil
H. Molthan, William Plummer Jr.,



MAYOR AND COUNCIL DEDICATE Chester Park bridge, back in 1918. The late Mayor W. S. McDowell, center above with straw hat, is flanked by council members as they opened the concrete bridge over Ridley Creek, in Chester Park. Left to right: The bridge engineer who is unidentified; Councilman John S. Miller, Councilman Joseph Messick; Mayor McDowell, T. Woodward Trainer, Charles Wor-
rillow and a bridge builder, unidentified. Of the five city officials above, pictured 33 years ago, John S. Miller, local automobile dealer, is the only one alive today.

LEHIGH CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CO.

AT 3510 POST ROAD,
TRAINER, PA.

A RELIABLE NAME IN
SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS
AND
AIRCRAFT INSTRUMENT OIL
EXTEND THEIR
Sincerest Congratulations
to the
CHESTER TIMES
75 Years Old Today

In Keeping With The Times

Studebakers since 1902 have been a
portrait of our times.

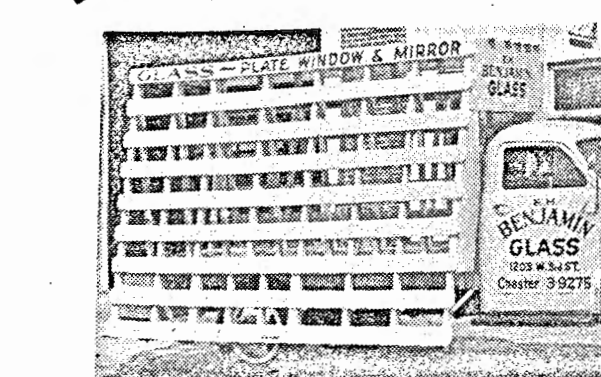
And that's especially true of today's sleek
Studebaker, years ahead of the entire
industry in its distinctive styling, in its
self-adjusting brakes, and its efficient
engine that should run on Hadacol. Yes,
years ahead of the industry . . . but defi-
nitely keyed to our age.

In the 12 years since Fusco and Alston
began business they have heard the sat-
isfied exclamations of owners who are glad
they bought a Studebaker . . . and glad
they bought it from Fusco and Alston.

FUSCO and ALSTON

STUDEBAKER
Chester Road,
Swarthmore, Pa.

QUALITY GLASS FOR OVER 50 YEARS

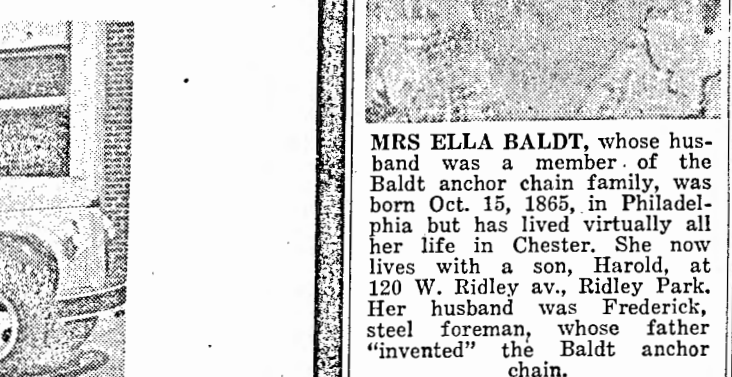


Benjamin's Stock the Largest and Most Complete
Supply of Glass: Plate, Window and Mirror,
in Delaware County.

BENJAMIN'S

Glass — Plate Window & Mirror
1203 W. 3rd Street
Phone Ch. 3-9275

Old Timester



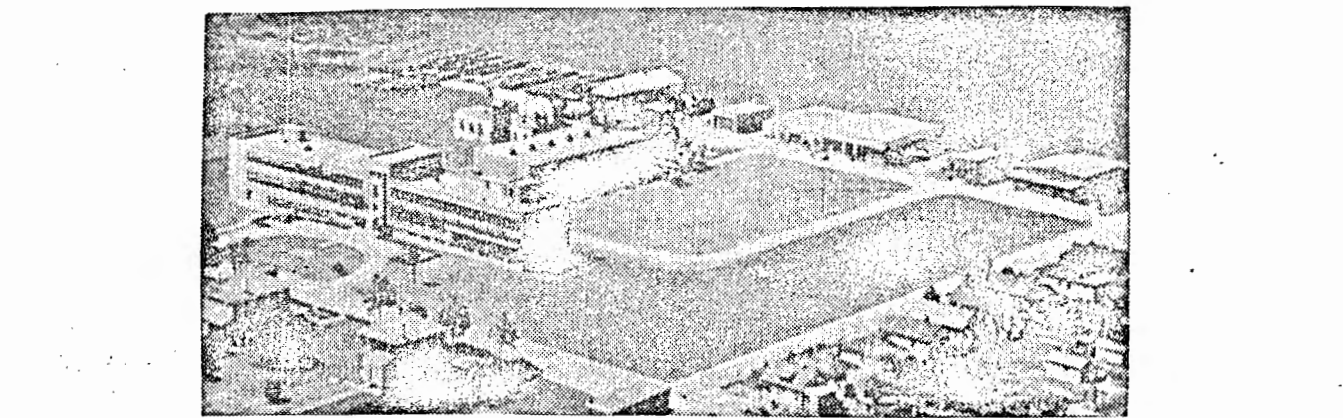
MRS. ELLA BALDT, whose hus-
band was a member of the
Baldt anchor chain family, was
born Oct. 15, 1865, in Philadel-
phia but has lived virtually all
her life in Chester. She now
lives with a son, Harold, at
120 W. Ridley av., Ridley Park.
Her husband was Frederick,
steel foreman, whose father
"invented" the Baldt anchor
chain.

What Chester Makes . . .

WESTINGHOUSE

... Makes Chester

Congratulations to Pioneers — From a Pioneer!



In joining in the commemoration of the Chester Times' 75th
Birthday and Chester's 250th year—years marked by increasing
prominence on the American industrial scene—Houdry Process
Corporation takes pride in the part it has played in helping the
Chester area achieve its important economic position.

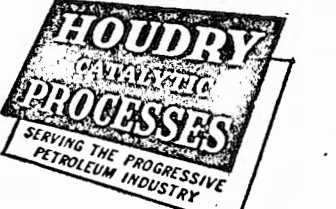
Maintaining one of the outstanding independent research or-
ganizations in the United States at its laboratories at Linwood,
Pa., Houdry Process Corporation pays tribute to its entire lab-
oratory staff which is dedicated to the development of new
petroleum refining processes which will contribute in no small
measure to improvement of national defense and to raising the
standard of living of the nation.

Working as a team, Houdry employees are continually making
new discoveries and inventions for the production of more and
higher octane gasoline as well as basic chemicals for the chemical
industry.

Houdry Process Corporation is happy to join the City of Chester
in its pledge to continue in its efforts to build a sound American
future.

HOUDRY PROCESS CORPORATION

"Pioneer in Catalytic Cracking"



Chester Times Family

Composing Room



EDWARD L. ADE
Ad Alley



JAMES H. BAXTER
Make-up



ALLAN J. BRADLEY
Linotype



WILLIAM BRENNAN
Linotype



ARLINGTON CAPSTICK
Ad Alley



JOSEPH CAMPBELL
Linotype



THOMAS J. J. CAMPBELL
Linotype



GEORGE CARPENTER
Linotype



THOMAS CARROLL
Linotype



FRANK E. DANKWERTZ
Linotype



JAMES DOUGHERTY
Linotype



ROBERT EDDY
Apprentice



NICHOLAS FELLMAN
Mechanical Superintendent



JAMES FIELD
Make-up



RAY GERY
Ad Alley



WALTER GIST
Ad Alley



WILLIAM GORDON
Ad Alley



ELWOOD F. HALLIDAY
Linotype



JOHN HERKERT
Linotype



GEORGE G. HIBBERT
Copy Cutter



WILLIAM C. HOFMANN
Ad Alley



HAROLD HOLTZ
Ad Alley



HOWARD JENSEN
Ad Alley



FRANK JEWELL
Apprentice



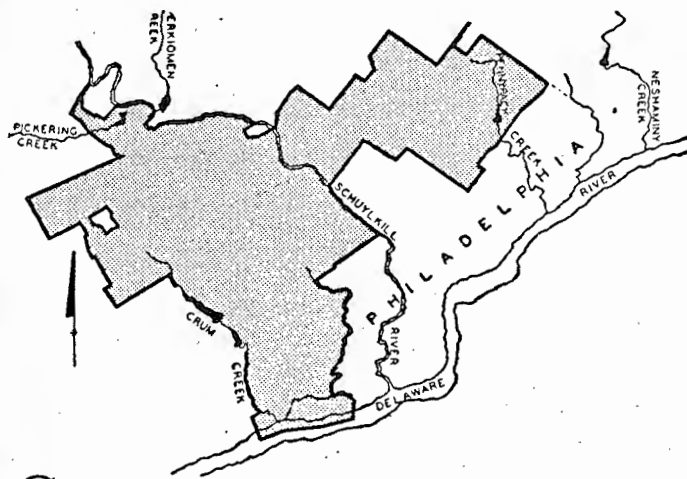
The PROFESSORS WHO WANTED RUNNING WATER

Back in the early 1880's — in the homes on and near Swarthmore College Campus — the daily dishes, the weekly wash and the Saturday night bath were a chore. For each home had its own well; and water for drinking, cooking, cleaning, laundry, washing dishes and bathing had to be pumped by hand.

Possibly at the insistence of their wives who wanted a more convenient water-supply, several Swarthmore professors conceived the idea of establishing their own little waterworks and equipping their homes with running water. They acquired a lease on some nearby land where a clear, cold spring bubbled from the earth; installed a small, mechanically powered pump; and laid a few hundred feet of pipe to their homes.

The result was a sensation and the envy of the neighborhood. One after another, householders in the community asked the professors if their homes could be hooked to the pipe line. They offered to pay for the water, of course; for they realized — as today — that the cost of pipe, pumping, maintenance and water rights is expensive.

The professors agreed to accommodate their neighbors. Soon, to their surprise, perhaps, they found that their modest venture had grown to a sizable business legally chartered as the Springfield Water Company — a name chosen from the township in which they lived, and also chosen because the water they served their customers came from the spring in the nearby field.



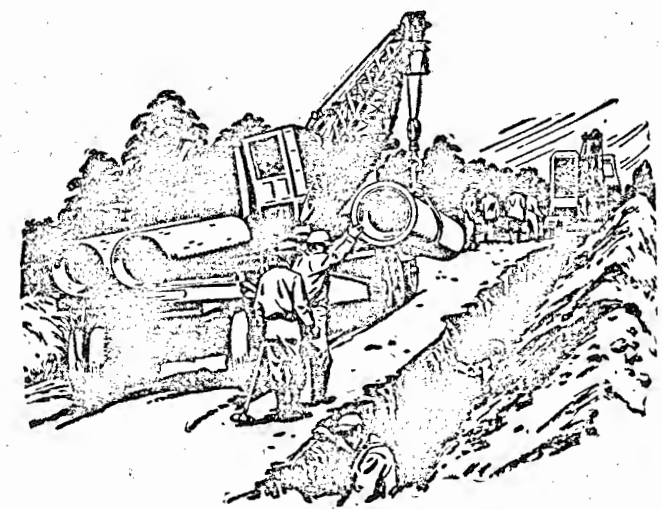
Shortly after the Springfield Water Company was chartered on January 4, 1886, several communities in the vicinity of Swarthmore — impressed by the dependability of the Company's service and by the purity and quality of Springfield Water — asked if they, too, could be served. Among these were Morton, Rutledge and Ridley Park.

Then, as a few years passed, still more communities — Bryn Mawr, Wayne, Conshohocken, Abington, Cheltenham and others — welcomed the opportunity to be supplied with Springfield Water.

It finally became evident that a more fitting name for the Company was desirable. Consequently, in 1925, "Philadelphia Suburban Water Company" was chosen as descriptive; for the territory being served then — as now — embraced approximately 300 square miles of the suburban area practically surrounding the city of Philadelphia.

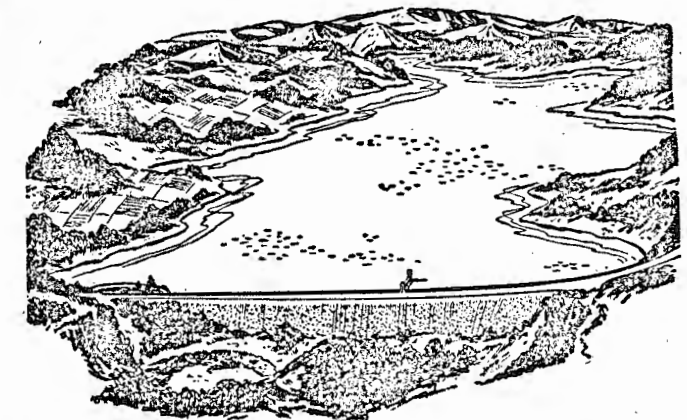
Today, Philadelphia Suburban Water Company supplies Pure Springfield Water to 49 municipalities — in Delaware, Montgomery and Chester Counties — with a total population in excess of 470,000 people!

a filter plant went into service on Crum Creek, itself. Today, to meet the water needs of its more than 121,000 customers, Philadelphia Suburban Water Company maintains three huge impounding reservoirs — on Crum Creek, Pickering Creek and Ironworks Creek — with a total storage-capacity of more than 4½-billion gallons. And now, looking to the needs of a growing population, a new reservoir which will double this storage-capacity is in the planning stage.



● The professors laid only a few hundred feet of small-diameter pipe in the early 1880's. Today, Philadelphia Suburban Water Company's network of pipe line measures 1,437 miles — only 38 miles shorter than the famed Big Inch pipe line!

Throughout this network of Philadelphia Suburban Water Company pipe-line system leading from the 4 main pumping stations to your home — and also to the more than 4,000 fire hydrants protecting your home — there are 14 booster pump stations, 6 storage reservoirs and 15 standpipes . . . a waterworks system that would make the professors' eyes bulge!



● As more and more neighbors purchased water from the professors, it was found that the supply from the spring in the field near Swarthmore was inadequate. Pumping operations then were moved to Whiskey Run, a tributary of Crum Creek. This supply also became insufficient; and, in 1893, a larger pumping station and



● The Springfield Water the professors supplied was exceptionally sparkling, wholesome and pleasant to drink. To continue serving such water has become a tradition carefully nurtured by Philadelphia Suburban Water Company. And to help make certain that the tradition is maintained, Pure Springfield Water is laboratory-tested at least 230,000 times a year . . . an average of more than 600 rigid tests daily!



The cost of operating a public water system is far greater now than in the early 1880's when the professors began charging their neighbors for Springfield Water. But despite today's high costs, a week's supply of Pure Springfield Water for the average person costs less than any other necessity or luxury of life . . . less, for example, than a package of cigarettes!

Pure SPRINGFIELD WATER

PHILADELPHIA SUBURBAN WATER COMPANY

Serving 49 Municipalities in Delaware, Montgomery and Chester Counties

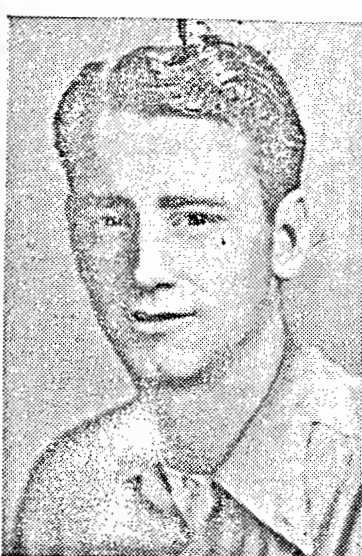


Chester Times Family

Composing Room



CONRAD JOURNEY
Linotype



EDWARD McLAUGHLIN
Apprentice



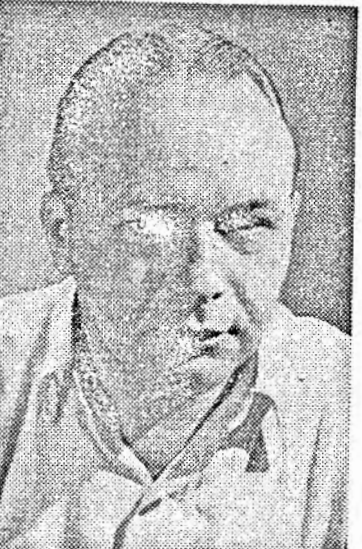
EARL McMACKIN
Linotype



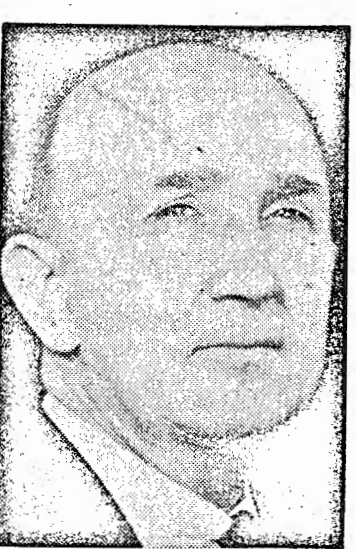
LEE MINTER
Linotype



ROBERT MURPHY
Ad Alley



WILLIAM J. MURPHY
Make-up



RAYMOND PHILLIPS
Ad Alley



PAUL L. PRATT
Ad Alley



FRANCIS REBILAS
Linotype



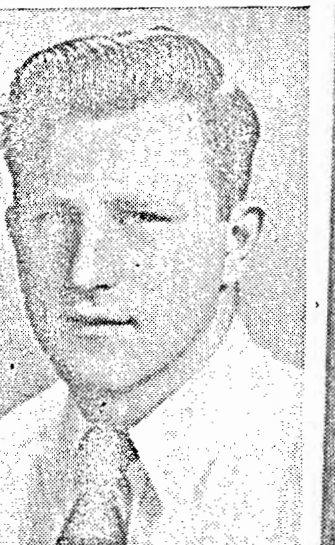
ALBERT REID
Linotype



FRED REIN
Linotype



ROBERT RICKS
Machinist



WILLIAM J. ROTTENBERK
Apprentice



HARVEY SMITH
Ad Alley



RAY STANAITS
Apprentice



DENNIS SULLIVAN
Ad Alley



RUSSELL SWAVELEY
Bank



FRANKLIN W. TURNER
Linotype



JOHN WALKER
Machinist



JOHN D. WHITE
Apprentice



LAWRENCE WHYDE
Linotype



HARRY WORRIOW
Make-up



DAWSON YOUNG
Linotype

Runaway Train Killed 3 In 1899

Three men were killed on Dec. 22, 1899, when a runaway freight train crashed into the express near Markham Station. Two others were injured in the unusual wreck on the Baltimore Central Railroad.

The accident was caused by the parting of a freight train above Concord Station. The last half of the train started backward down the steep grade and collided with the passenger coaches near Markham.

The telegraph operator at Concord saw the runaway cars speeding down the tracks toward Chester Heights and, knowing that the passenger train from Philadelphia was due, telegraphed to Media as there was no operator at Chester Heights. His message was too late, however, as the passenger coaches had passed Media.

Killed in the wreckage were the engineer, fireman and flagman of the express. Its locomotive was overturned by the impact.

Steamboat Lines Busy in the 1880s

Chester had a thriving steamboat industry late in the last century, with several different lines competing for the local business.

Chester Times ads of the 1880s included listings of the Thomas Clyde (The Most Popular Boat on the Delaware), which featured excursions down the bay; the Mary Morgan, which carried local folks to Philadelphia for 20 cents and had stops at Bridgeport, Marcus Hook, South Chester, Chester and Billingsport; the Major Reynolds (Swift and Popular Iron Steamer) which ran between Salem and Philadelphia with stops at Delaware City, New Castle, Pennsgrove and Chester.

Also the Perry, of the same line; the Electric Line of Steamers which ran from Weidner's Wharf, Chester, to New York three times a week, and the freighter Steamer Mars, running between Chester and Philadelphia.

Firehouse Altered

The horseless carriage may be permanent. The Felton firehouse was built back in the days of horse-drawn fire engines. When these were replaced with motor-driven engines, the doors of the building were found to be a little narrow. Drivers had to maneuver carefully to keep both doors and engines intact. Finally, this summer, the doors were widened 25 inches.

Old Timesters



SAMUEL H. DANFIELD, 827 W. 7th st., has lived in Chester 81 years. He was born March 26, 1867, in Oxford, Pa. As a boy he sold the Chester Times, which was established in 1870, and the old Chester Evening News. As a man he worked as a store clerk and in Crozer Park.



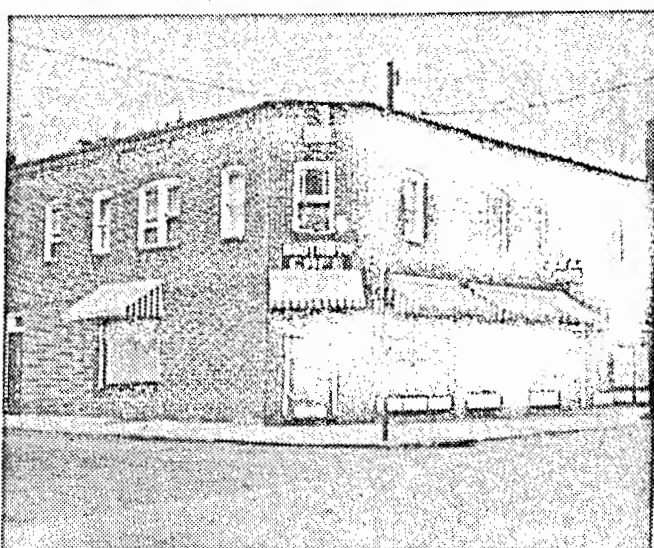
JOHN PRICE, who was born Oct. 31, 1866, has been living in Chester for the last 82 years. He is a retired locomotive engineer, who now lives at 110 Worrell st. He was born in Philadelphia.

OIL & GAS HEAT

FREE ESTIMATES

DELAWARE COUNTY HOME EQUIPMENT CO.

Chester Pike and Saville Ave. Eddystone, Pa.
Phone Ch. 2-7277 or R. P. 0554



Congratulations!

FROM

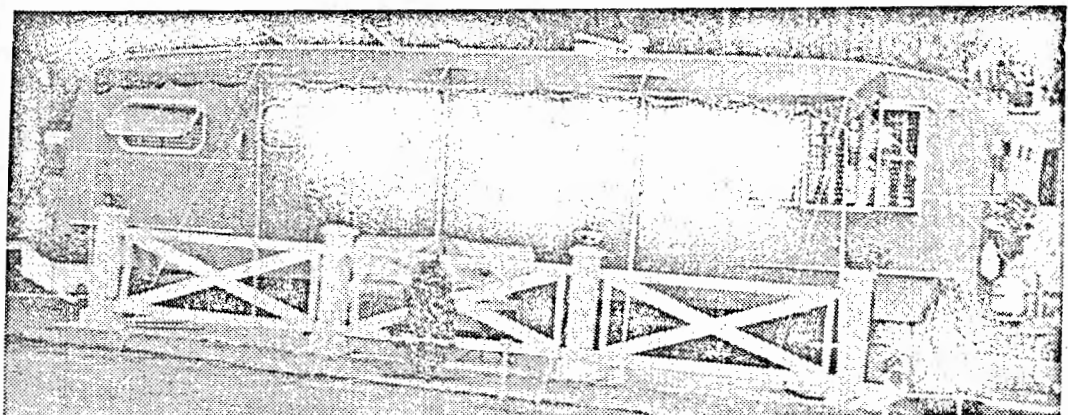
BOOTHWYN CAFE

Under NEW Management

"DELICIOUS SEAFOOD DAY and NIGHT"

Results obtained by others are yours also. Call Chester 3-6161.—Adv.

A HOME IN VILLAGE GREEN PARK



HERE IS A COMFORTABLE HOME WAITING, THAT YOU CAN AFFORD!

THE PUBLIC IS INVITED TO INSPECT THE LARGEST DISPLAY OF TRAILER-COACHES IN THE EAST, ALL WITH COMPLETE BATH.

Our Congratulations to the Chester Times on Its 75th Year!

VILLAGE GREEN TRAILER SALES

BETWEEN LIMA AND MARCUS HOOK ON RT. 452, ADJOINING VILLAGE GREEN POOLS

(CHESTER 3-7953)

CENTRAL BEVERAGE CO.

419 Baker St.

Chester

Phone
Chester
3-6148



Over
20
BRANDS

Free Delivery

Bostonian Jrs.
Shoes

Arrow
Shirts

Bostonian
Shoes

LEE hats

Mansfield
Shoes

Allen prefer
SWANK

Inter
woven
Socks

Chips
SWEET
That's something to eat

"BONANY"
BRAND
500
Clothes

Torelli's Progressing With the "Times"

FAMOUS BRANDS FOR 43 YEARS

The name TORELLI has become synonymous with good clothing. This reputation has been earned throughout the years by carefully buying the best merchandise available, selling at a fair margin of profit and personally guaranteeing its wearing ability.

When You Buy at Torelli's
You Buy the Best!

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR

TORELLI'S

509 CHESTER PIKE
Established 1908

PROSPECT PARK
Washburn 8-0918

From Times Sept. 9, 1880

Duprez & Benedict's famous minstrel troupe are announced to give a performance in Holly Tree Hall on Tuesday night of next week. There are twenty-four performers in this troupe, six end men, and there is lots of fun for those who attend. Tickets 25 and 35 cents. Reserved seats for sale at Zook's.

What Chester Makes...

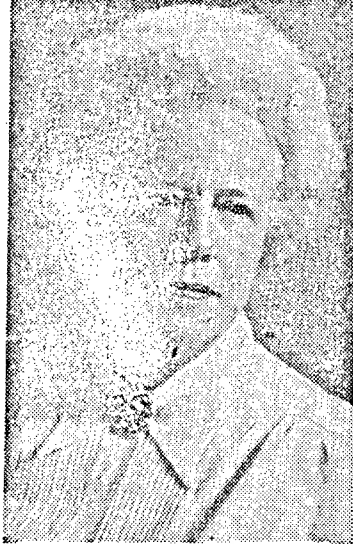
SUNROC

....Makes Chester

Chester Times Family ♦ ♦ ♦ Editorial Department



BERNARD (BUNNY) ABBOTT
Reporter



FRANCES G. S. CAMPBELL
Women's Editor



NAN DUTTON
Reporter



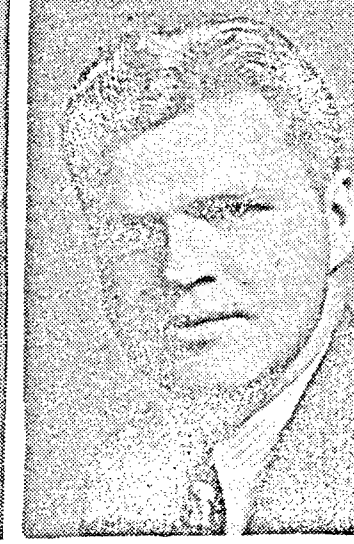
FRED ECHELMYER
Reporter



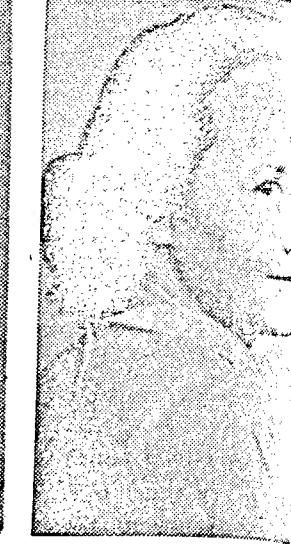
ORRIN C. EVANS
Reporter



BOB FINUCANE
Sports Editor



JOSEPH FITZGERALD
Reporter



ROBERTA GOODMAN
Club Editor



GEORGE HAYES
Reporter



HELEN HUNT
Reporter



FRANK (SCOOP) JOHNSON
Sports Writer



TRUDY KING
Social Writer



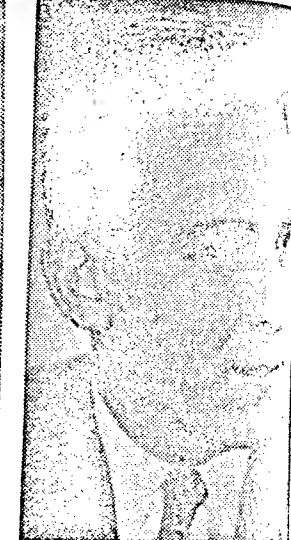
WILLIAM J. KING
County Editor



DORIS K. KOVEAL
Photo Technician



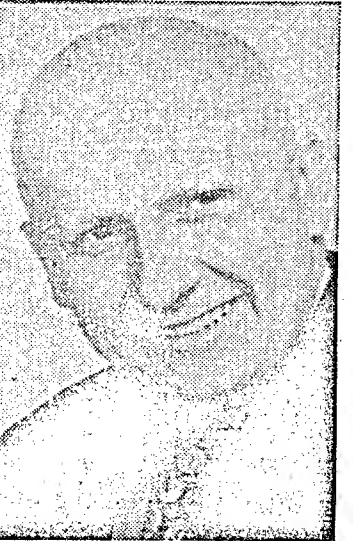
DEANIE KREBS
Reporter



BUD MAGNIN
City Editor



THEODORE MAISCH
Reporter



HARRY MATLAND
Reporter



GEORGE NELSON
Photographer



GEORGE H. NORTHRIDGE
Managing Editor



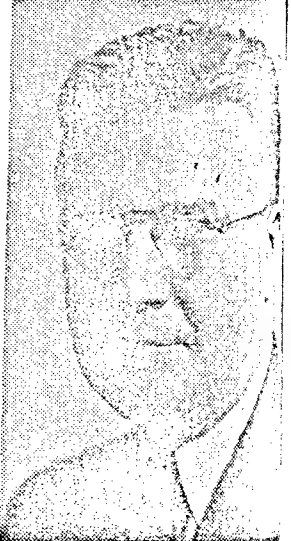
CLIFF RAINEY
Asst. City Editor



CHARLES H. RUSSELL
Media Manager



ARDEN SKIDMORE
Telegraph Editor



JACK B. THOMPSON
Associate Editor



DORIS TOLLIN WEISBAUM
Reporter



RICHARD S. WIDDOES
Reporter



DORIS WILEY
Reporter

Congratulations
TO THE
CHESTER TIMES
ON ITS
75th ANNIVERSARY

STRATH HAVEN INN
YALE & HARVARD AVES.
SWARTHMORE, PA.
Swarthmore 6-0680

See
Motorola
T. V.
AT
HOUSEHOLD
APPLIANCE CO.
14 W. State St. Media 6-2727

Classified Ads Are Salesmen—Put Them to Work

The Chester Times Classified Ads are salesmen visiting thousands of homes daily—try them.—Adv.

COMPLIMENTS

TO THE

Chester Times

ON ITS 75th ANNIVERSARY

SWARTHMORE NATIONAL BANK
AND TRUST COMPANY

Member, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Two Soccer Teams
Here Were Great

Soccer created a tremendous amount of local interest following the turn of the century when there were two fine teams in the area.

At Eddystone, a group of Scotsmen employed at the print works had a team that would compare with the best. Among the Eddystone players were Billy McNeil, Billy Innis, Bob Blair, John "Willie" Taylor, John Taylor, Ed Sampson, Tom McNeil, Archie McNeil, John Bruce and Nilly Jordan.

An equally fine team was the T. I. Birkin, Chester Lace Mills. The team was composed of Britons who worked at the lace mills. Albert Hicking, fullback, would compare with any player in the game. Wilbert Wright was the other fullback. Charlie Gilhooley and the Woolley brothers were forwards and Abe Detwiler, center halfback.

From Times Jan. 25, 1877

If you go to Texas to grow up with the country you may buy 100 acres of land for 25 cents and be shot within 10 minutes. This is a nation.

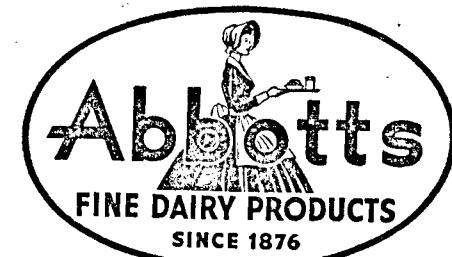
Congratulations

TO A GREAT NEWSPAPER

... FROM A DAIRY THAT IS ALSO
CELEBRATING ITS 75th ANNIVERSARY

IN 1876, the year that saw the first issue of the Chester Times, George Abbott started the business that is today Abbotts Dairies.

Through the years, the two enterprises grew to be leaders in their fields — the one respected for its journalistic efficiency and ideals, the other for the high quality of its dairy products. For many years, the people of Chester have enjoyed this quality in Abbotts Ice Cream and Jane Logan Deluxe Ice Cream.



TODAY, throughout the Chester area Abbotts fine milk products are also available. Their outstanding quality is assured by the Bonus we pay the farmer for his extra sanitary care and by the famous Abbotts "A" system of laboratory control. Why not enjoy them in your own home!

ABBOTTS DAIRIES, INC. PHILADELPHIA • CAMDEN • SEASHORE

OUR 75th ANNIVERSARY

Chester Times Family
Advertising Department



CHAUNCEY EANES
General Manager



FLORENCE FEINBERG
Display Solicitor



EDWARD GEBHART
Display Solicitor



BETTY HAPPY
Classified Solicitor



BARTRAM HARVEY
Display Solicitor



LEE HEINZE
Classified Solicitor



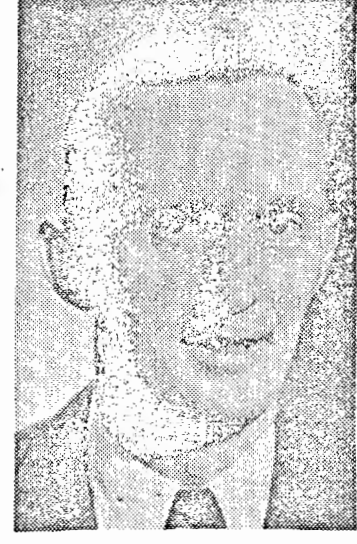
EVELYN MUCH
Advertising Clerk



WALTER PIDGEON
Display Solicitor



DAVID PROCTOR
Advertising Clerk



CURTIS REYBURN
Advertising Manager



MARTHA SCHNEE
Classified Solicitor



EVELYN SMITH
Classified Solicitor



RICHARD SMITH
Classified Solicitor



WILLIAM SYKES
Classified Manager



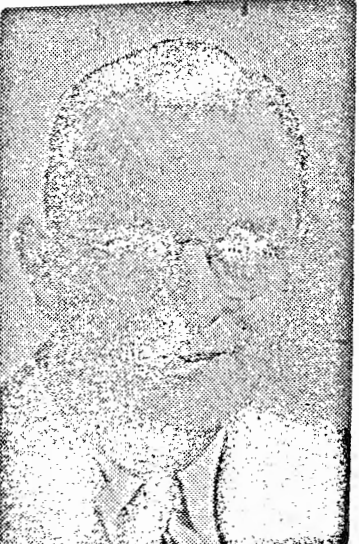
PEARL SYNOVEC
Advertising Secretary



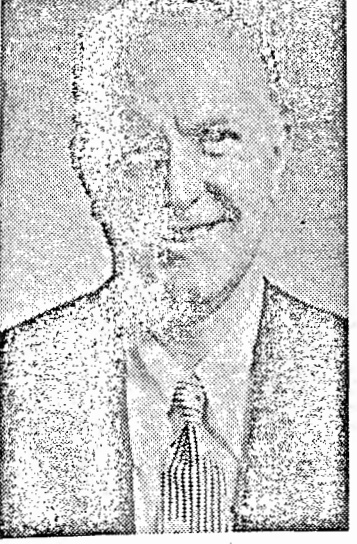
GREGG S. TREXLER
Display Solicitor



BETTY VOSHELL
Classified Solicitor



LEO T. WAGNER
Display Solicitor



LAWRENCE WOOD
Advertising Manager

AL All-Stars Beat
Upland Team in 1915

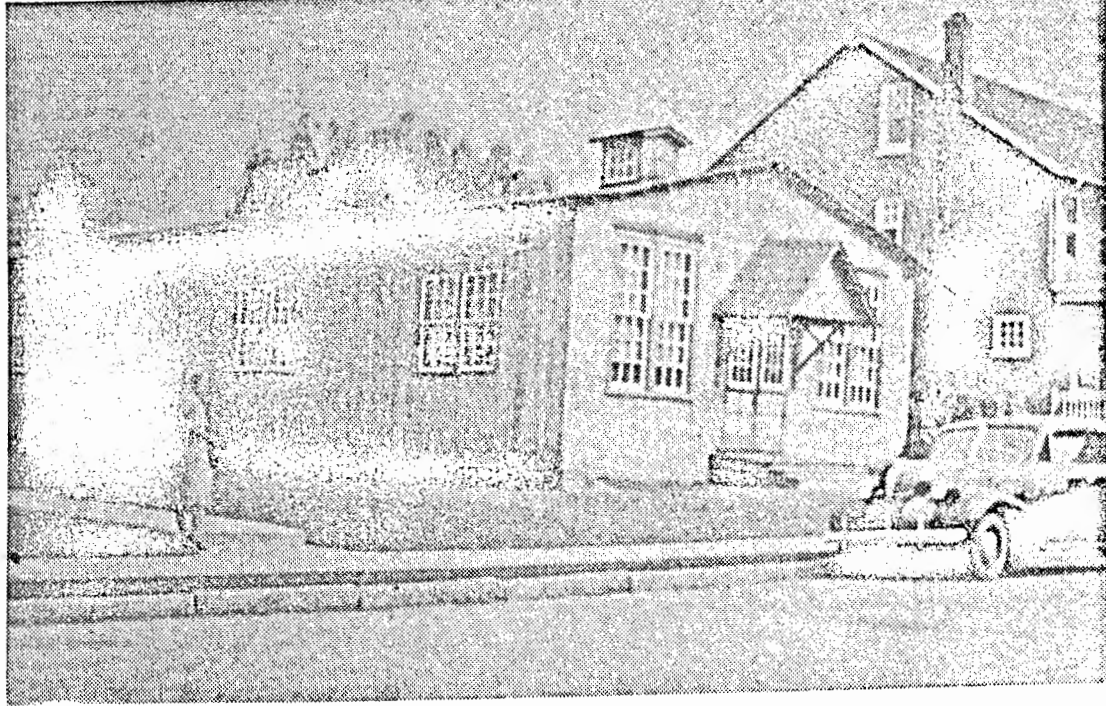
How many oldtimers remember when Frank Miller's 1915 Upland team played the American League All-Stars, made up mostly of the A's, on Oct. 7 at the old White Hip?

Some 3500 fans turned out for the game. The big league guys used four men on the mound in defeating Upland, 5 to 1.

Joe Bush pitched and played left field. Myers pitched and played right field. Chief Bender played right and center and took his turn on the mound. Bob Shawkey played left and did a little hurling. Mangel was at second base; Roger Peckinpaugh played shortstop; Home Run Baker was at third; Wally Schang caught and Harry Davis was at first.

For Upland it was Spedden, shortstop; Byrnes, third base; Johnson, right field; Bris Lord, center fielder; Jack Knotts, catcher; Pres Crothers, second base; Allie McWilliams, first base; Baldwin, left field, and the Phils' great hurler, Eppa Jeppa Rixey, pitching.

The teams had seven hits each, but according to a news account, sloppy play on both sides marred the game.

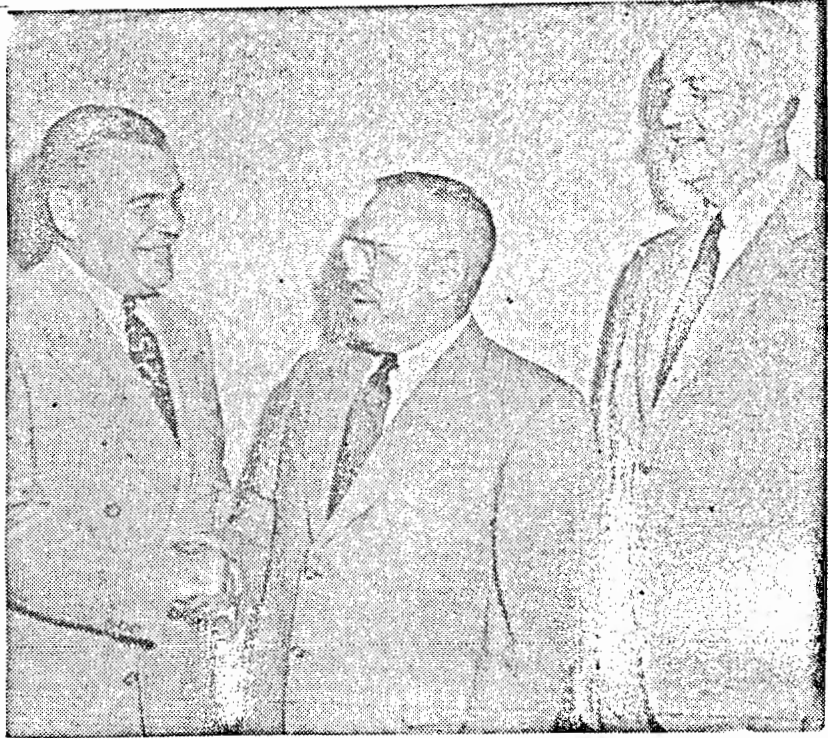


FIRST CITY KINDERGARTEN—This building, which was the First Presbyterian Church's Sunday School, was the site of the first city kindergarten. The classes were housed here until Wetherill School was opened in 1930 and the kindergarten taken there. The building was located on the north side of 23d street east of Edgmont avenue.

Congratulations

The men and women of
Congoleum Nairn, Inc., heartily
congratulate The Chester
Times for 75 years of
continuous service to the
community. May the years
ahead strengthen you as a
vehicle of truth and a friend
of the people.

Mr. Norman R. Abrams, Vice President, and Mr. I. R. MacElwee, Plant Manager, representing the employees and management, convey personal congratulations to Mr. Alfred Hill, Publisher of The Chester Times.



CONGOLEUM NAIRN INC.
MARCUS HOOK
PENNA.

Stereotype Department



HARVEY BREEDON



HAROLD BUNZEL



WARREN C. CASNER



CLARENCE GICKER



LESTER L. LICHTENBERGER



JOSEPH MARCINI



W. MITCHELL WARD



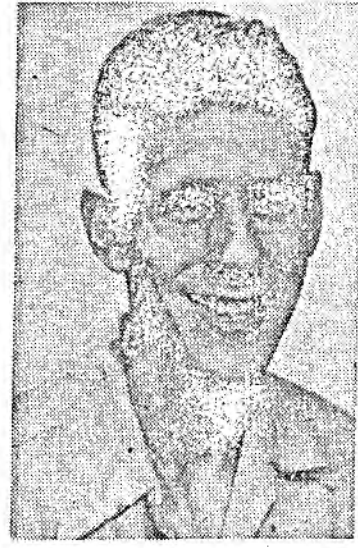
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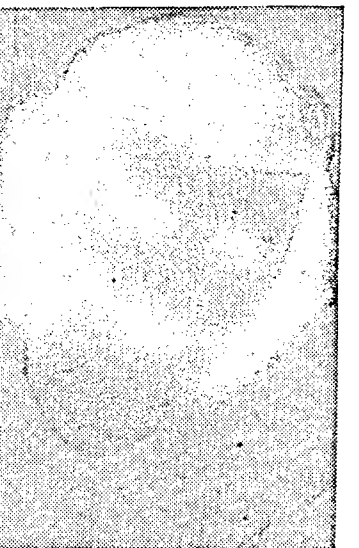


EDWARD WHITE

Proof Readers



MARY FREIMUTH



LORRAINE C. PRATT



BEULAH STEIGLEMAN

City Business Has Developed Steadily

Chester has been a business and shopping center almost from its earliest days.

While the numbers and types of businesses have changed through the years, the volume of business done has steadily increased.

The city's retail trade in 1922 totaled \$26,783,250 and had leaped to \$34,984,420 in 1923.

Based on the mercantile tax returns, Chester's gross business in 1950 was \$88,557,000. Of this total, \$21,300,000 was wholesale trade and \$67,257,000 was retail. The figure excludes business done by beer distributors, milk dealers, taprooms and such firms exempt from the mercantile tax.

960 Businesses in 1889

Back in 1889 Chester had 960 retail and wholesale businesses operating in the city. They included: Bakeries, 20; lumber dealers, 6; coal dealers, 16; barbers, 35; victuallers, 30; blacksmiths, 16; wheelwrights, 10; bottlers, 6; carpet dealers, 2; carpet weavers, 6; china, 10; clothing, 12; commission stores, 16; druggists, 24.

Also dry goods and notions, 40; groceries, 150; hides and tallow, two; flour and feed, 11; furniture,

seven; men's furnishing goods, nine; hardware, four; harness-makers, seven; ice dealers, two; hotels, 40; restaurants, 20; boarding houses, 50; jewelry, seven; laundries, six; machinery and metals, one; livery and sale stables, eight; milliners, 14; photographers, four; plumbers, nine; roofers, 10. Sail makers, two; sewing machines, six; shoe dealers, 30; stone and marble works, five; stoves and heaters, nine; tobacco and cigars, 94; trimmings, 30; books and stationery, two; fruiterers, four; hydraulic saws, one; bookbinders, one; carriage and wagon builders, five; auctioneers, two.

Oils, six; confectioners, 19; florists, two; drygoods, 36; fish and oysters, eight; job printers, five; junk dealers, 15; leather and findings, one; merchant tailors, six; opticians, three; painters, 17; paperhangers, nine; quarries, two; tea, coffee, spices, five; undertakers, six.

Wholesalers were: Manila paper, 1; beef, three; coffee, one; grocers, three; hats and caps, one; tobacco, five.

1146 in 1926

Statistics for 1925 credit the city with 1038 retail distributors and 42 wholesale distributors. By 1926 the city had 1146 retail and wholesale distributors.

In 1925, the retailers were classified as: Automobiles, 16; accessories, 54; bakeries, 27; shoes and leather goods, 34; cigars and tobacco, 44; men's clothing, 37; women's clothing, 19; candy and soft drinks, 160; contractors and builders' materials, retail, seven, and wholesale, five; department stores, seven; druggists, 42; dry goods, 40; electrical supplies and appliances, seven; groceries, meats and foods, 367.

Fuel and ice, 16; furniture, 30; hardware and household goods, 41;

jewelry, 19; musical instruments, seven; novelties and toys, seven; plumbers, 23; produce, 16; stationery and office supplies, 10.

The annual expenditure of 14,377 families in Chester that year was \$21,123,563.

Today there are 235 businesses in the central-city district alone. According to the Chamber of Commerce listing for the central stores there are:

Milk dealers, two; theatres, nine; ship chandlers, one; express and hauling, four; department stores, five; 5 and 10 cent stores, five; men's clothing-haberdashery, 14; women's wear, 17; credit clothing stores-army and navy, 13; shoe stores, 16; jewelry, 15; furniture-home furnishings-floor coverings-electric appliances, 27; hardware-paints-feeds - household supplies-wallpaper, six; office supplies, five; gift shops-florists, six; drug stores, 10; food stores, nine; automobile supplies, four; automobile agencies, 18; restaurants - hotels - candy stores-bakeries, 34; miscellaneous, 15.

Three Tuns Tavern

What is now the Lamb Tavern in Springfield was known during the early history of the county as the Three Tuns Tavern.

What Chester Makes...

BLOOMINGDALE RUBBER

... Makes Chester

FITZGERALD-MERCY HOSPITAL

LANSDOWNE AND BAILEY ROAD—DARBY, PA.

- Ground Broken, March 2, 1932
- Dedicated May 21, 1933
- Opened for Patients, July 1, 1933

Under the Direction of the
SISTERS OF MERCY, MERION, PA.
MOTHER M. LIOBA, Supt.

Medical Director:

DR. C. T. MCCARTHY, 1810 Pine St., Philadelphia

CONGRATULATIONS

TO THE

CHESTER TIMES

ON ITS

75th ANNIVERSARY

MAURICE SWIMMER

INSURANCE BROKER

REALTOR

TODAY AND TOMORROW
WORKING FOR MORROW

Morrow equipment is on the move all the time . . . straining, tugging, being punished by the most severe treatment . . . still ready to meet tomorrow's projects efficiently and speedily—because MORROW HAS TOMORROW IN MIND.

With this kind of planning we are ready to take on any project instantly. Leading architects have unqualified trust in our ability to meet the needs and specifications of any job.

75th ANNIVERSARY WISHES
TO THE
CHESTER TIMES

Used by better builders • Specified by leading architects

MORROW QUARRIES

Phone-Day
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6-3332

Building Stone Rental Equipment
Excavating Contractors

P. O. BOX 3 — SWARTHMORE, PA.

Phone-Night
SWarthmore
C-1915

Circulation Department



GEORGE ALBANY
District Supervisor



DAVID CLARK
Driver



LESLIE DRIGGINS
Mail Clerk



NELLIE HARDEN
Bookkeeper



KENNETH KIRKPATRICK
Mailer



RAY S. NODEN
Circulation Manager



WILLIAM PHILLIPS
Mailer



NORMAN SAKERS
Driver



WESLEY SAKERS
District Supervisor



WILLIAM SCHULER
Building Superintendent



ROBERT WALLACE
Driver



KENNETH WENRICH
Maintenance



MARY DELAHANTY
Clerk



LESIA HADAY
Clerk



CECIL HARRISON
Cashier



MARY JARRETT
Secretary to Publisher



MARY KOUGH
Telephone Operator



KATHRYN LAND
Display Bookkeeper



EDWARD A. O'CONNOR
Business Manager



RALPH PENNINGTON
Accountant



MADLINE TRACEY
Display Bookkeeper



EDITH CARROLL



THOMAS WIGGINS

What Chester Makes...
AMERICAN DYEWOOD
...Makes Chester

Street Car Route
Extended in 1895

From Times, March 18, 1895:

The officials of the Delaware County and Philadelphia Electric Railway have made application to Supervisor Malin, of Upper Providence, for the right of way for their tracks down the hill at the end of Washington street.

The general impression is that the company will construct the road to the Black Horse and then go to Lenni and Rockdale. This would be a great improvement for the people of Media and the places named.

16-Inch Rain of 1843 Killed 19, Wrecked Bridges

One of the greatest freshets ever experienced in Delaware County occurred on Aug. 5, 1843.

Little rain fell in the early part of the day, but the storm increased in intensity by the middle of the afternoon, and from then until 6 p. m. "tornadoes, cloudbursts and thunder and lightning struck terror to the hearts of all."

In the western section of the county the rain fell in torrents resembling a waterspout. In three hours, 16 inches of water fell around Concord. At Newtown the

fall was equally as great. Throughout Bethel Township a hurricane of great violence was experienced. Nether Providence and Springfield experienced similar winds.

The greatest violence of the storm was expended on the area drained by Chester River and Ridley and Crum creeks. Darby Creek attained a height of 17 feet, Crum Creek reached 20 feet, Ridley rose to 21, and Chester River rose to 33 feet 6 inches at Dutton's Mill. The death toll in the county

reached 19, 32 bridges were destroyed or badly damaged and great damage was caused to private property.

The extreme suddenness with which the streams were seen to rise was the most remarkable circumstance of the flood. Some spoke of the water as coming down in a breast of several feet at a time; others described it as approaching in waves, but all agreed that at one point of the flood, there was an almost instantaneous rise in the water of from five to eight feet.

Nine Theatres
Here in 1922

In 1922 Chester had nine theatres. Of these, only two are operating under the same names today—Washington and Strand.

The others: Washburn, 7th and Edgmont; Edgmont, 4th and Edgmont; Princess, 7th street and Chester River; Grand, 3d and Market; William Penn, 6th and Edgmont; Lloyd, 3d and Lloyd, and Macon, 3d and Highland.

...AND THE TRUTH SHALL KEEP YOU FREE

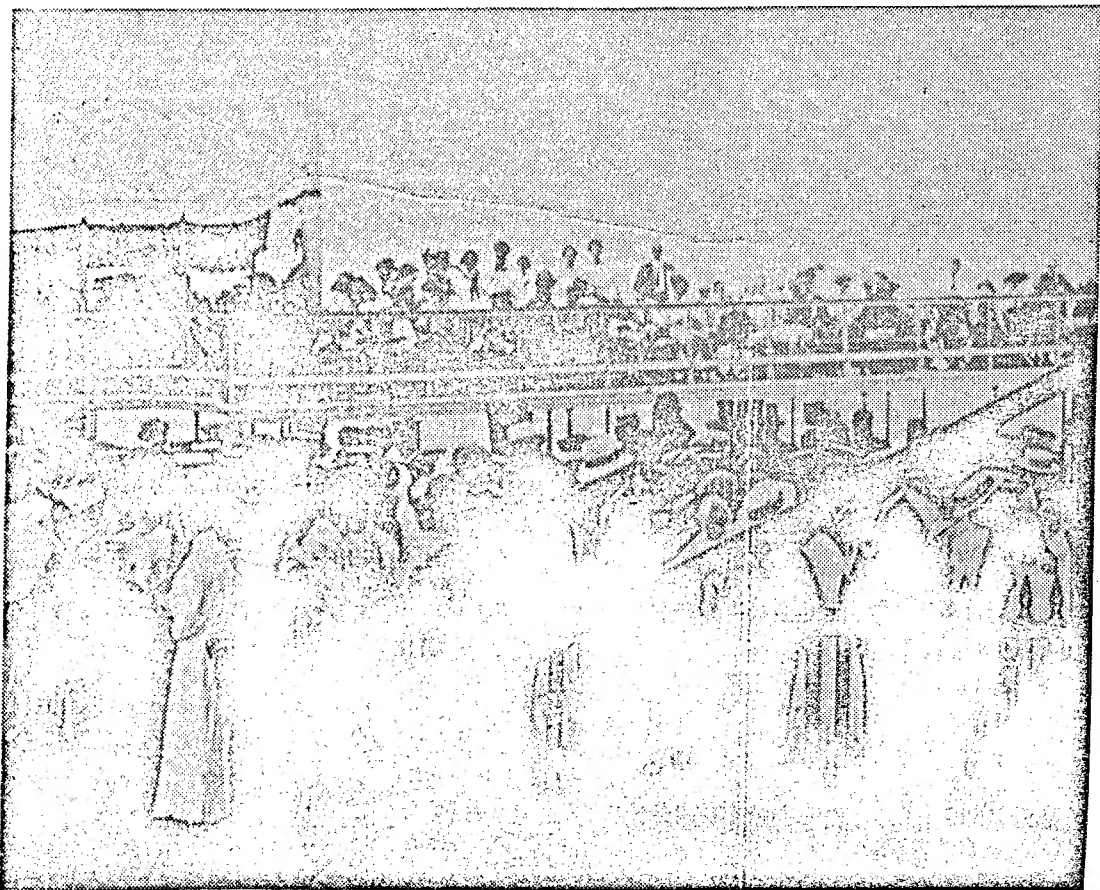
The essence of Freedom in the final analysis is to be found in the right we Americans enjoy to make up our minds about how we shall live, where we shall work, for whom we shall vote. Yet this right cannot exist long without easy access to the truth about all manner of things... the truth in the form of unbiased information so necessary as a base on which to exercise Freedom of Choice.

We at the "LINCOLN STORES" Congratulate "THE TIMES" on reaching its 75th BIRTHDAY — and a job well done

A newspaper's task is to present the news and only the first news on a truthful, unbiased basis... whether it be international or local... news about you and your neighbors... the sports world... industry... society... to you "THE TIMES" we say... you've done a swell job... in bringing to Chester... truth unlimited... THE VERY ESSENCE OF FREEDOM.

LINCOLN'S

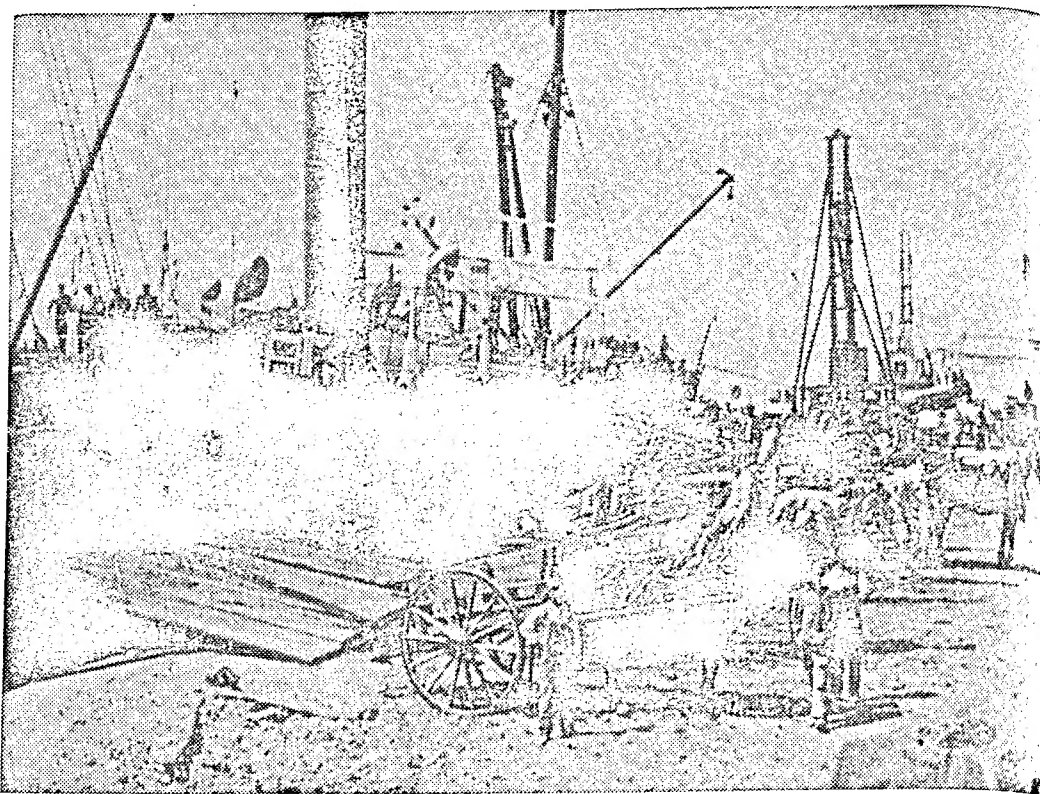
Photographic Recollections From Yesterday's Chester



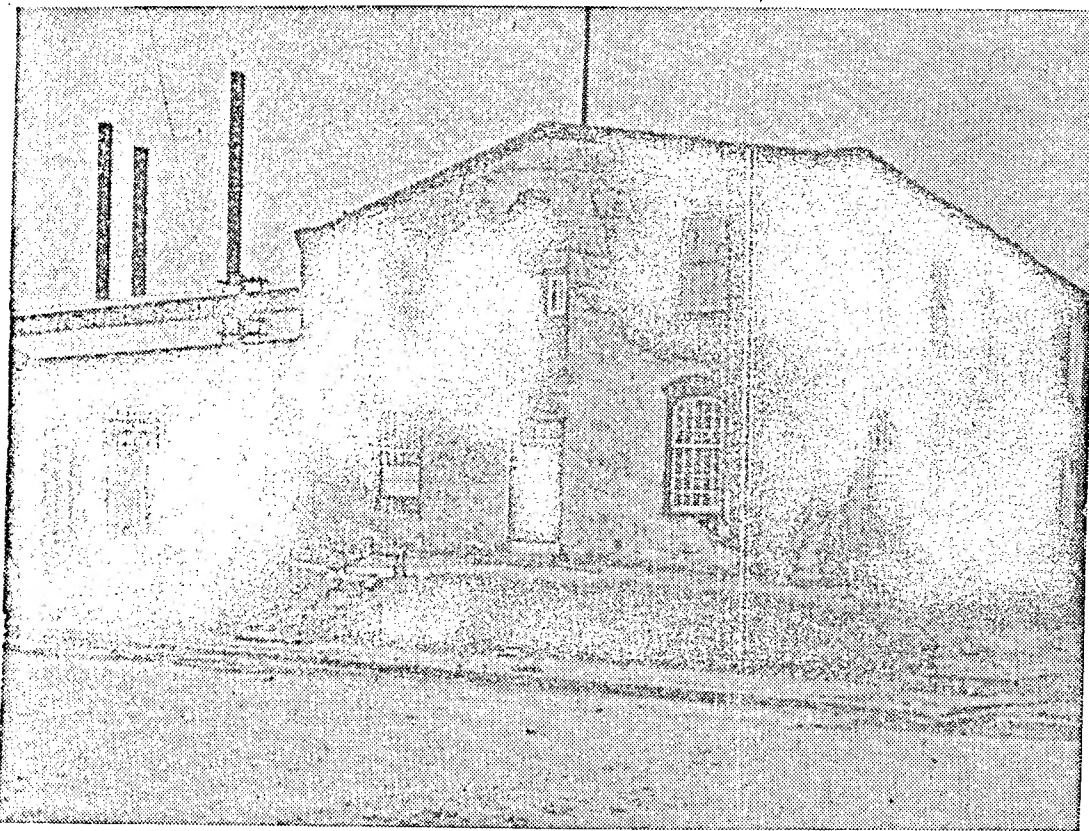
STRAW HATS, Panamas and caps predominate in this crowd scene at the Market Street Wharf as a river steamer loads Chesterites eager for a cruise down the river. Exact date of picture is unknown, but it was taken at least 40 years ago. Woman in white in left foreground is nurse and has male patient in wheelchair in front of her.



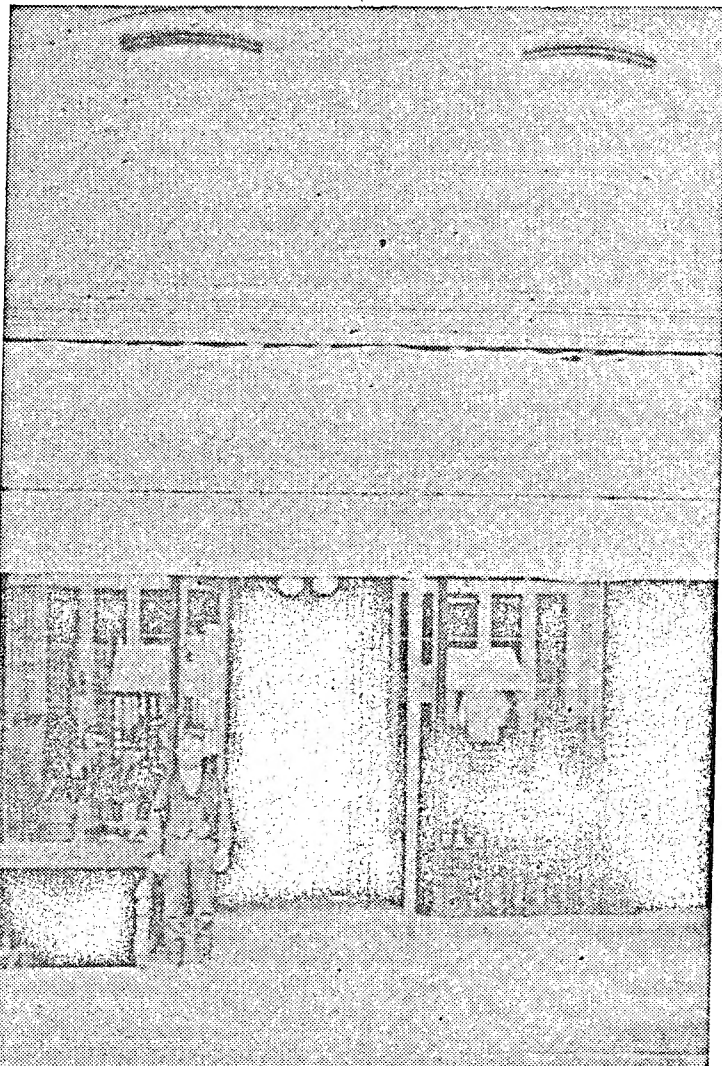
AN EARLY RAILROAD—This railroad that formerly ran under the Jefferson avenue bridge in Woodlyn from the Leiper Quarries up near the Swarthmore boundary to tidewater on Ridley Creek is said to have been one of the real old lines in the country. Statements that it is the oldest, however, are wrong. It's date is 1810. Leiper, whose quarries are on the east bank of Crum creek, once shipped down the creek to a landing near the Baldwin Locomotive Works site today. Afterward a canal was dug and later a railroad line was built over the hill to tidewater on Ridley Creek about opposite the present site of the Irving Mills. This photograph was contributed by Ed Whibley, retired Chester merchant, and the year is believed to be 1914. The railroad is now the property of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Tracks from the B&O north to the quarry were torn up during the last war for steel scrap. The other way the spur is in use today.



UNLOADING LOGWOOD—This 1910 photograph shows the SS Cienfugas discharging a cargo of logwood at the old American Dyewood Co. plant at the foot of Howell (now Lamokin) street. Wood was loaded from ship into horse-drawn carts. Men working aboard ship in the unloading operations received higher rate of pay than those on shore because their work was considered more dangerous.

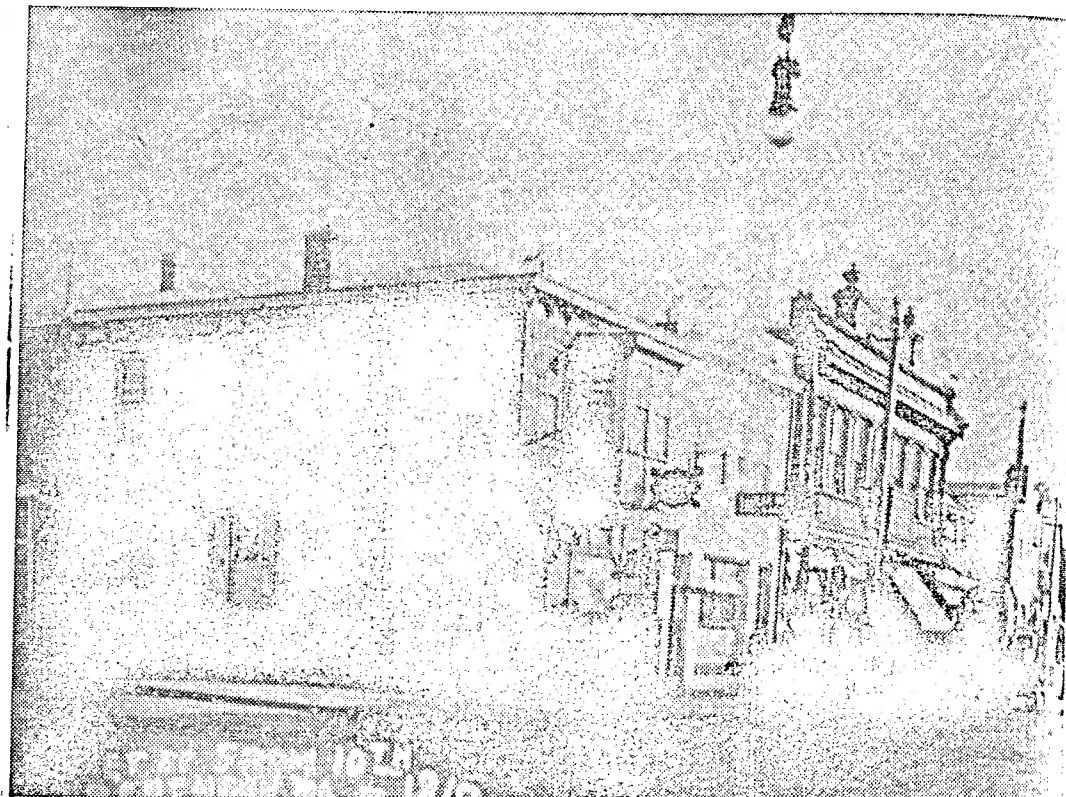


TEXTILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY occupied this building and office on Jeffrey street above Delaware avenue years ago.

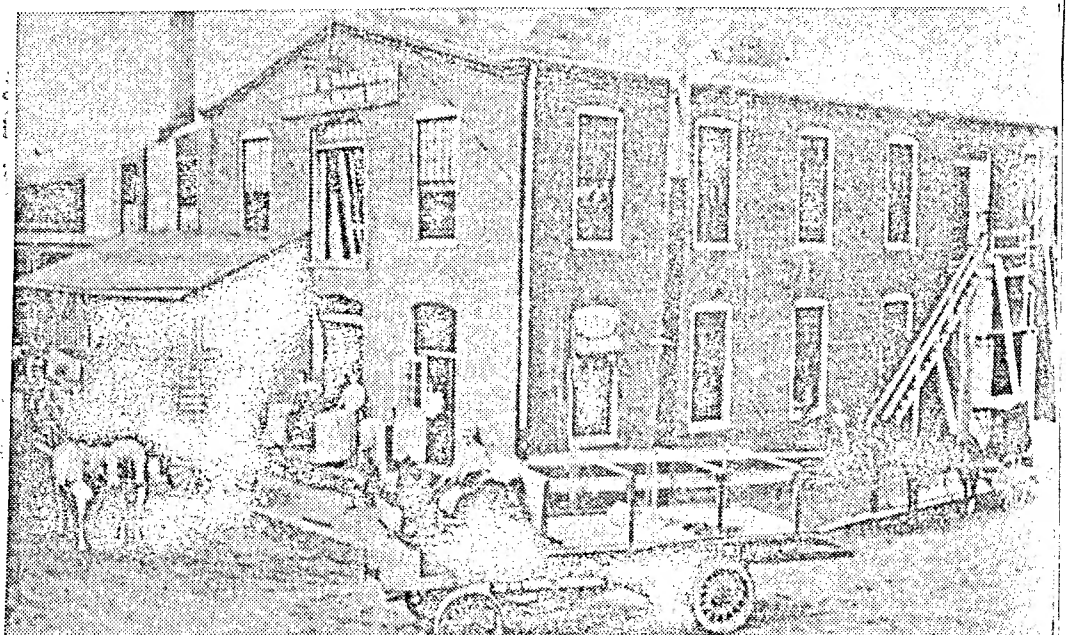


THREE HORSE RIG—Horse-drawn fire apparatus was still being used in the city in the early years of the 20th century. Here is a three-horse rig of Moyamensing Fire Co., with George Calhoun driving and Pat Dougherty at the tiller wheel. Note the oil running-lamp at the front near the top and the oil lantern hanging just above the running board. Even after the advent of motorized equipment, the horses remained on the scene for several years—always a thrilling sight as they galloped to a fire.

CLOUD'S SHOE STORE—This store at 28 W. 3d st. was built in 1866 and was operated by Stephen Cloud, shoe manufacturer and retailer. Picture was taken about 1880 and shows Clerk George Hall standing in front of the building.

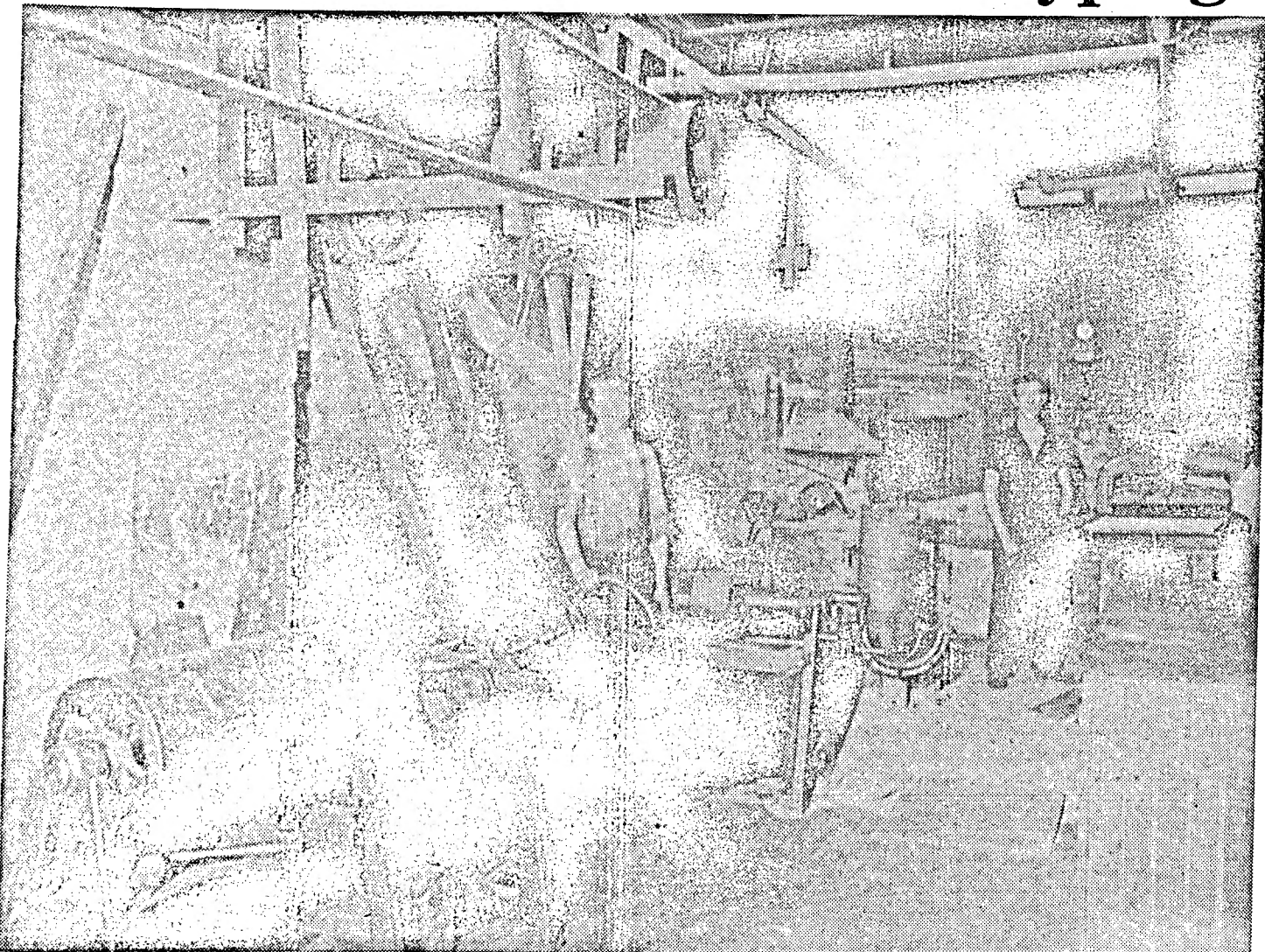


MARCUS HOOK—Here is a view of the northwest corner of 10th and Market streets in Marcus Hook before it became the busy industrial community it is today. The vintage of the auto shown above and the type of traffic signal indicated that the picture was taken early in the 1920s. The traffic signal is lighter by a kerosene lantern. Notice the old-style arc light hanging overhead.

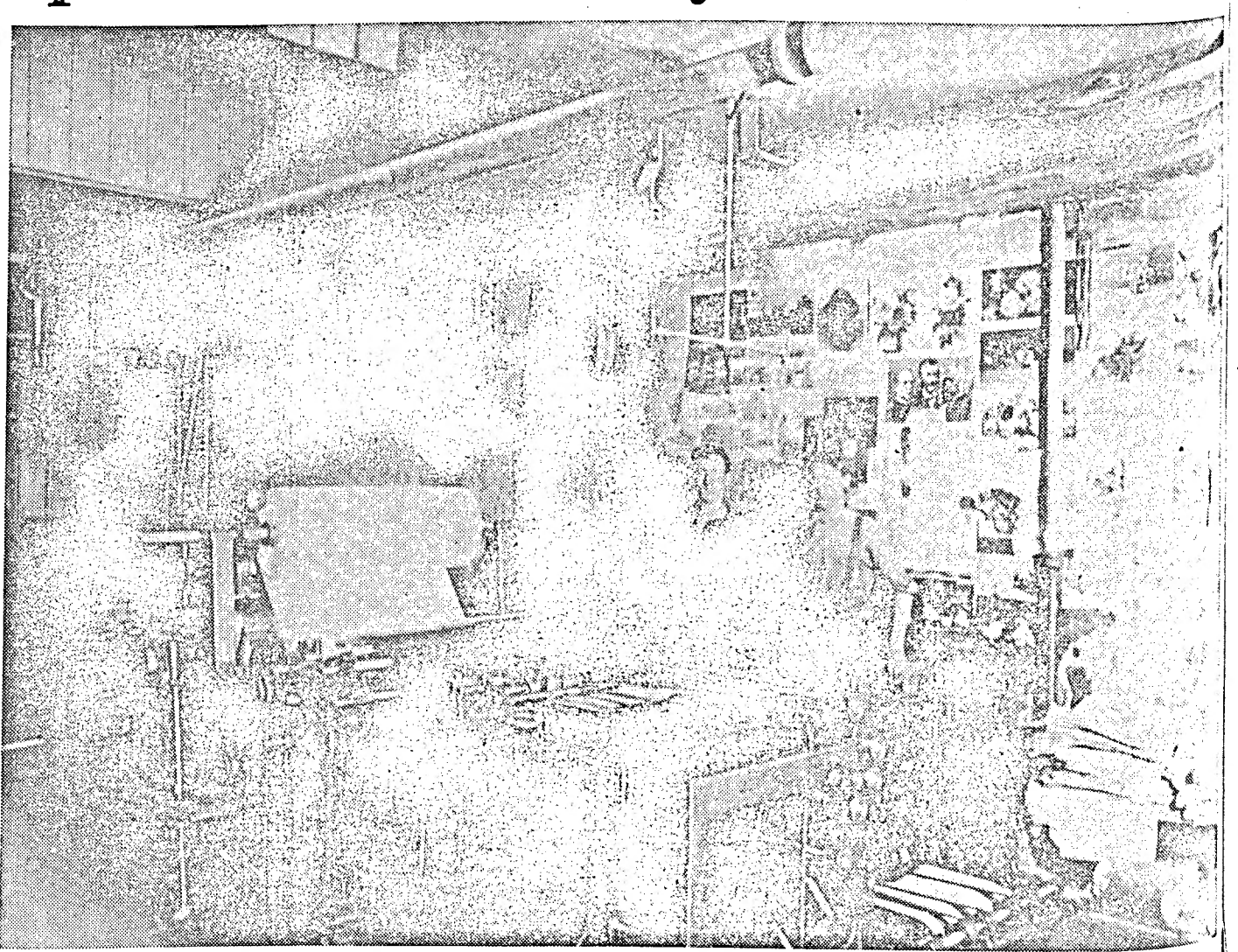


YEARS AGO the James M. Hamilton Co. made "sash doors and packing boxes" in its mill at 6th and Barclay streets. This photo is from a postcard.

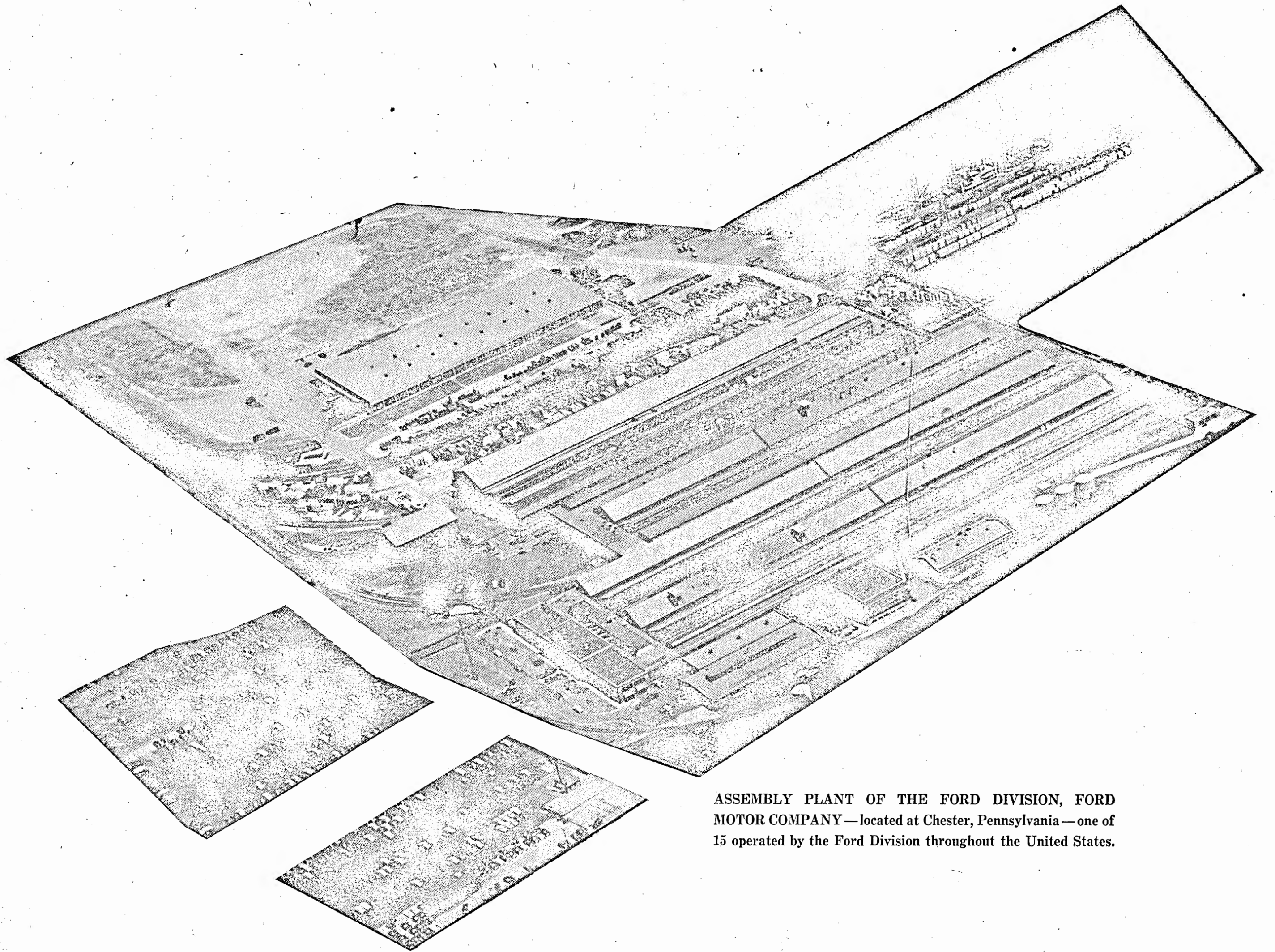
Times' Pressroom and Stereotyping Departments As They Were In 1898



TIMES STEREOTYPE DEPARTMENT 53 years ago in the old Market street building, with Jasper Phillips on the right and Eugene Sutton on the left. Paper, like others at that time, used wet mats instead of dry one. They had to be beaten in by hand. Modern dry mats are rolled by machine. Sutton is standing by casting equipment for the molding of curved plates.



PRESS ROOM OF THE OLD CHESTER TIMES building on Market street in 1898. This was the first press the paper had that would print from curved, stereotyped plates instead of using the flatbed system. Press was a marvel in its day, but is a pygmy in comparison with presses that turn out today's Times. Sturdy young man on the left is Jasper R. (Jerry) Phillips, still head pressman for the paper after more than 50 years of service. Other man in picture is Eugene Sutton.



ASSEMBLY PLANT OF THE FORD DIVISION, FORD MOTOR COMPANY—located at Chester, Pennsylvania—one of 15 operated by the Ford Division throughout the United States.

Ford on the Delaware

Ford Dealers throughout Delaware County extend hearty congratulations to the CHESTER TIMES, as it observes its 75th Anniversary of service to this area.

The Ford Motor Company and its dealers, too, have played an important part in developing the business, industrial and civic structure of the City of Chester and Delaware County.

As early as 1906, the Ford Motor Company opened a sales branch in Philadelphia. Just eight years later new Fords began to come off the assembly line right in Ford Assembly Plant in Philadelphia.

The present Ford Assembly Plant in Chester has been in operation since 1928, producing the very finest in automobiles and trucks for distribution through more than 400 Ford Dealers in and around the Chester sales district.

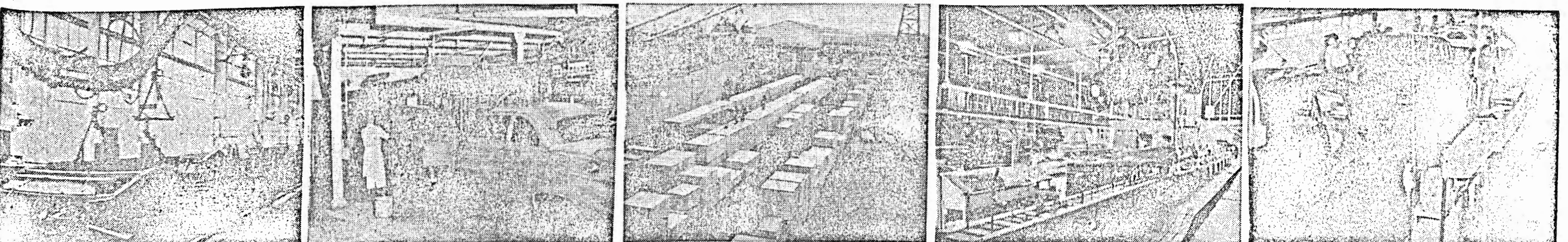
Nearly 280 cars and trucks are completed each day—ready to bring years of dependable service and extra savings to Ford families throughout the area. And just as Ford has continued to bring you more and more cars and trucks—it has also brought you more and more QUALITY in its products. Today,

the '51 Ford truck lasts longer than any other truck on the road, according to reports from insurance experts. And the '51 Ford car offers you both the famous V-8 and Six engine—plus Fordomatic*, Overdrive* and Conventional Drive—by far the biggest choice of power in the low-price field.

Once you "Test-Drive" this '51 Ford at your Ford Dealer's—once you discover its 43 "Look Ahead" features—you'll agree, you can pay more but you can't buy better!

* Optional at extra cost, Fordomatic available with V-8 only.

Ford Motor Company, Chester Plant



MAIN CHASSIS LINE

SANDING OPERATION BEFORE PAINTING

EXPORT SCENE—Loading conveyors transporting parts of Ford cars and trucks for foreign shipment

FRONT FENDER AND GRILLE ASSEMBLY

CHASSIS LINE FINAL ASSEMBLY

Crozer Seminary Got Its Start In '58 as Upland Normal School



CROZER SEMINARY CAMPUS—Here is pictured the beautifully landscaped campus of Crozer Theological Seminary, Upland. The large building in the left-center is Old Main, built in 1858 by John P. Crozer for a normal school which never materialized. When Crozer opened in 1867, it became the main classroom building and dormitory. During the Civil War, it was used as a hospital for wounded Confederate prisoners. To the right center can be seen Pearl Hall, which houses Bucknell Library. Other buildings shown include Commencement Hall, to the left and above Old Main, and faculty homes and student apartments.

Crozer Theological Seminary in Upland was incorporated April 4, 1867. But its history predates its incorporation. Actually, it goes back to 1779, when John Price Crozer was born in Springfield Township.

His interest in the Baptist faith began early, and as a small boy he was baptized in the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia by Rev. Dr. William Staughton.

After several successes and failures, Mr. Crozer finally amassed a large fortune. He gave generously to many denominational and charitable organizations. Then he decided that he wished to give part of his wealth to some larger work. At first he was undecided as to what kind of institution he should establish.

He had often expressed the desire to aid boys and girls of poor parents, helping them get a good education. He had no intention of starting a college, and there is no indication that he had any thought of a theological school.

Decides on Normal School

Finally, he decided on a normal school. His biographers believe that had he lived a generation later, he would have established a manual training school.

Since John P. Crozer then owned almost all of what is now Upland, choosing a site was easy. He chose a high spot overlooking Chester, with a fine view of the Delaware River. In 1858, he built a large, stone building and the school was opened.

At the beginning of the Civil War, the school was closed, and never reopened. During the war, the building was used as a military hospital, and wounded Confederate prisoners were brought there. Some of them are buried in Chester Rural Cemetery. Some of the rooms in "Old Main" still bear bullet scars where prisoners had attempted to escape.

At the close of the war in 1865, the old Upland Normal and High School (later Upland Normal Institute) was rented to private parties for a short time, then was rented by Pennsylvania Military College, known as Pennsylvania Military Academy at that time.

Seminary Decided On

On March 11, 1866, John Price Crozer died, his dream still not realized. At the settlement of his estate, his children began to consider what should be done with the building and grounds, and how best carried out.

After much consideration and consultation the family decided to establish a theological seminary in honor of their father. Members of the family were Sallie Knowles Crozer, widow of John P. Crozer; his sons, Samuel A., J. Lewis, George K., Robert H.; his daughters, Mrs. Elizabeth Griffith, Mrs. Margaret Bucknell and Mrs. Emma Knowles.

On Nov. 2, 1866, the family jointly endowed the new seminary with land, buildings and invested funds amounting to \$275,000. At the time, no Baptist seminary in the country had such a large endowment or owned so valuable a property.

Pearl Hall Built

At first the main building was ample, and some of the professors lived here for a time. Pearl Hall, a large stone building, was built by William Bucknell as a memorial to his wife, who died not long after the seminary opened. It cost



DR. SANKEY L. BLANTON
Crozer President

nearly \$30,000 and Mr. Bucknell gave another \$25,000 for the purchase of books and another \$10,000 for investment, the income to be used in making additions to the library.

Slowly, the seminary grew, with houses being built on the campus for faculty members, then Commencement Hall was built.

When the legislature incorporated the board of Crozer in 1867, the seminary had a legal existence, an endowment and a building but it had neither faculty nor students.

Dr. Henry G. Weston, a native of Massachusetts and a graduate of Brown University, 1840, and Newton Theological Institution, 1843, was chosen president and when the seminary formally opened on Friday Oct. 2, 1868, he was at the helm.

Difficult Task

The choosing of a faculty was a difficult task. Dr. G. D. B. Pepper, a graduate of Amherst and of Newton, and a pastor in Maine, was asked to become professor of Christian theology. Dr. Howard Osgood, a native of Louisiana and a Harvard graduate, became professor of Hebrew and church history.

With this faculty, the seminary opened to its first class in September of 1868, just a month prior to the formal opening.

In 1872, Dr. Lemuel Moss was added as professor of interpretation of the New Testament. He was a Kentuckian and a graduate of Rochester University, 1853, and of its seminary in '58. With this addition, the four departments established by the trustees at the outset were all manned.

The first catalog, published in 1868-9, listed 20 students, four in the middle class and 16 juniors. The next year, there were 36.

First Class Graduated

In June of 1870, the first class was graduated with nine receiving diplomas.

In 1874, the faculty was almost completely reorganized, only Dr. Weston and Dr. Pepper remaining. Professor George R. Bliss, who had occupied the chair of Greek at Lewisburg since 1840, was brought in as professor of interpretation.

Dr. John C. Long then came in 1875 as professor of church history. Up to 1877, the faculty consisted of only four men. Then Rev. Barnard C. Taylor became instructor in Hebrew and in 1883 became professor of Old Testament exegesis. In 1883, Dr. Pepper resigned to become

president of Colby College and Dr. Elias H. Johnson took his place.

That same year, a new chair of New Testament exegesis was established, and was filled by Dr. James M. Stiffler.

These early names are mentioned because of the great influence most of these early men at Crozer had on its growth.

An event of great significance occurred in 1882 when Rev. Milton G. Evans, a Bucknell graduate, came to Crozer. He was to become the second president of the seminary and one of its best-loved figures.

Dr. Henry Clay Vedder, one of Crozer's best-known men, came to the faculty in 1890. Meanwhile, Dr. Bliss had died in 1893 and Dr. Long in 1894.

Library Brought Here

In 1917, the library of the American Baptist Historical Society was brought to Crozer. In 1919, the Crozer family gave additional ground to Crozer, bringing the total campus acreage to about 35.

Dr. Weston served as president from 1868 until his death in 1909. He was succeeded by Dr. Milton G. Evans, who served until 1934. During his tenure, the physical property was greatly improved and enlarged; the Crozer Quarterly was founded and relations were established with the University of Pennsylvania by which courses at Penn are available for Crozer students and the degrees of the university opened to them.

Dr. James H. Franklin became president in 1934 and served until his retirement in 1943. He now lives in Richmond, Va. Under him, the international contacts of Crozer were widened and Oriental Christian students were attracted to Crozer.

Dr. Aubrey Named

In 1944 Dr. Edwin Aubrey became fourth president of Crozer. He resigned in 1949. His scholarly achievements brought new distinction to the seminary and through his efforts, full accreditation was given to Crozer by the American Association of Theological Schools. The fifth president, Dr. Sankey L. Blanton, took over in 1950.

Samuel A. Crozer, great-grandson of the founder, is president of the board of trustees; Howard Wayne Smith is vice-president and Norman H. Baum is secretary-treasurer. The faculty, headed by Dr. Blanton, includes Rev. Charles Edward Batten, dean and professor of religious education; Dr. Morton Scott Enslin, professor of New Testament literature and exegesis; Dr. George Washington Davis, professor of Old Testament literature and exegesis.

Others on Faculty

Rev. Robert Elwood Keighton, professor of preaching and worship; Dr. Raymond Joseph Bean, associate professor of church history; Rev. Kenneth Lee Smith, associate professor of applied Christianity; Rev. Edward Caryl Starr, librarian and curator of the American Baptist Historical Society; Mrs. Ruth B. Grooters, music.

Dr. Franklin is president emeritus; Dr. Reuben E. E. Harkness is professor emeritus of church history and active president of the American Baptist Historical Society; Dr. Isaac G. Matthews is professor emeritus of Old Testament literature and exegesis, and Dr. William R. McNutt is professor emeritus of practical theology.

Bert G. Williams has been superintendent of grounds and buildings since 1919.

From Times Dec. 4, 1882

Another attempt was made on Saturday afternoon to launch the monitor Puritan, but without success. All the force that two tugboats, a powerful hoisting engine on the wharf and the windlass could exert was brought to bear on the vessel, which resulted in moving her a few feet as on the preceding days. She was then stayed up and further efforts for the day abandoned.

What Chester Makes...

CONGOLEUM-NAIRN

... Makes Chester

\$75,000 Damage

In 1919 Tank Fire

From Times, July 14, 1919:
Struck by lightning at 6:50 o'clock yesterday morning, a tank of the Pure Oil Company, at Marcus Hook, containing 30,000 barrels of oil took fire, giving the Marcus Hook, Linwood and Felton fire companies an all-day battle before it was extinguished.

The loss, which it is believed will reach upward of \$75,000, is partly covered by insurance. The blaze lasted until 6 o'clock last evening.

Delaware County contains 27 incorporated boroughs and 21 township.



12TH STREET AND EDMONT AVENUE—This is a scene between the years 1882 and 1893 showing the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad grade crossing along 12th street and the junction of Edgmont and Providence avenue looking east. The streets are muddy paths, and the street car is horse-drawn. To the left there once stood a promontory where criminals were hanged.

Muddy Streets Irritate Citizens in 1883

From Times, Feb. 16, 1883:
Some of the South Chester citizens have been looking since Monday night for the streets which a councilman reported in fair condition, but diligent search with powerful magnifying glasses fails to reveal the location.
It is awfully awful to think that they should have their hopes aroused, only to find out that their misery and the mud is on the increase.

The Indian name for the site of the present city of Chester was Mecopnacka.

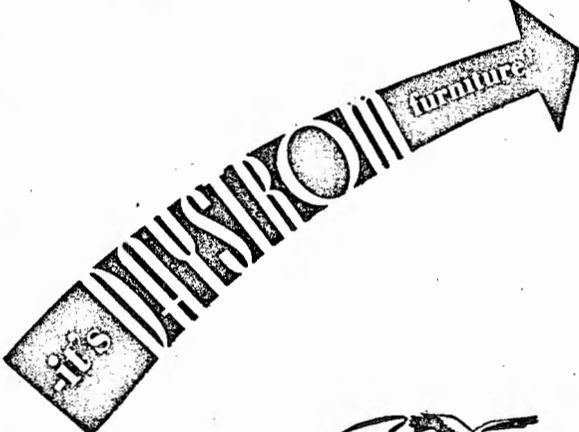
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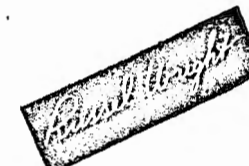
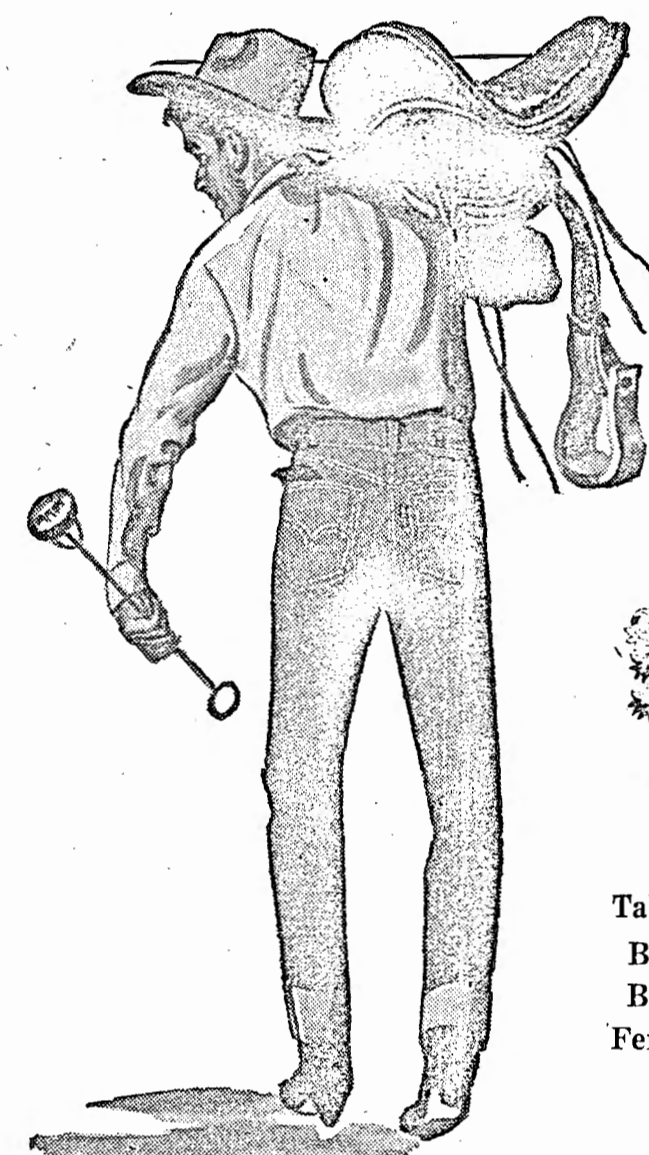


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Old Timsters



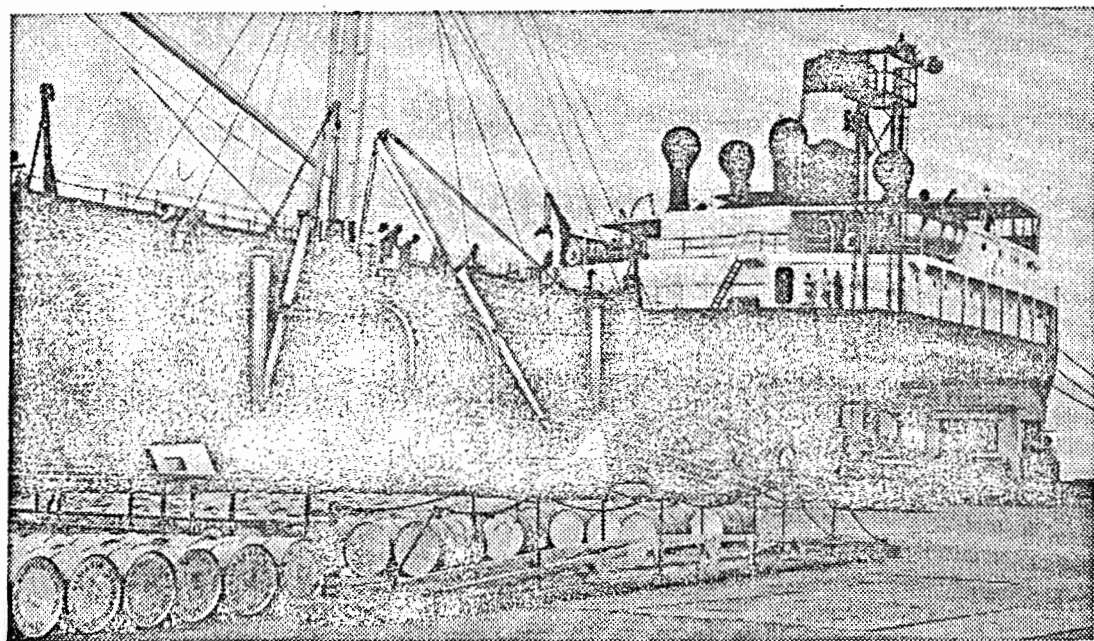
MR. AND MRS. ANDREW KENNEDY, who were both born in 1876. The couple now live at 3 8th st., Upland. He worked as a lather for a building contractor before retiring. He was born at 24th and Chestnut streets. His wife, Matilda, was born on Wilson street. The couple have 18 grandchildren and 15 great-grandchildren.

Sinclair Grows with Delaware County

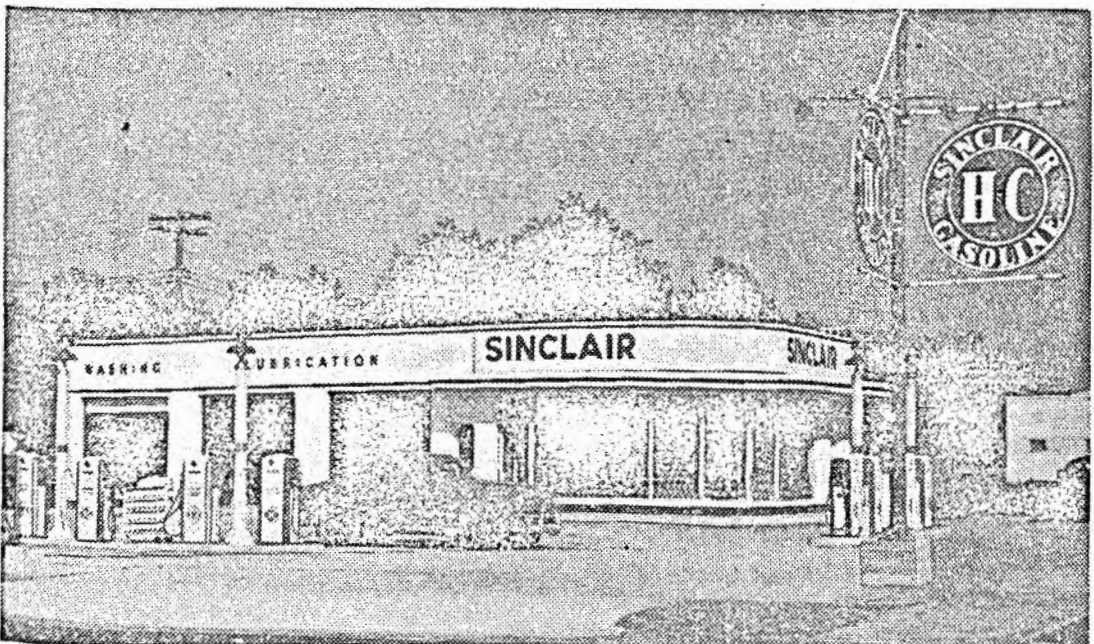
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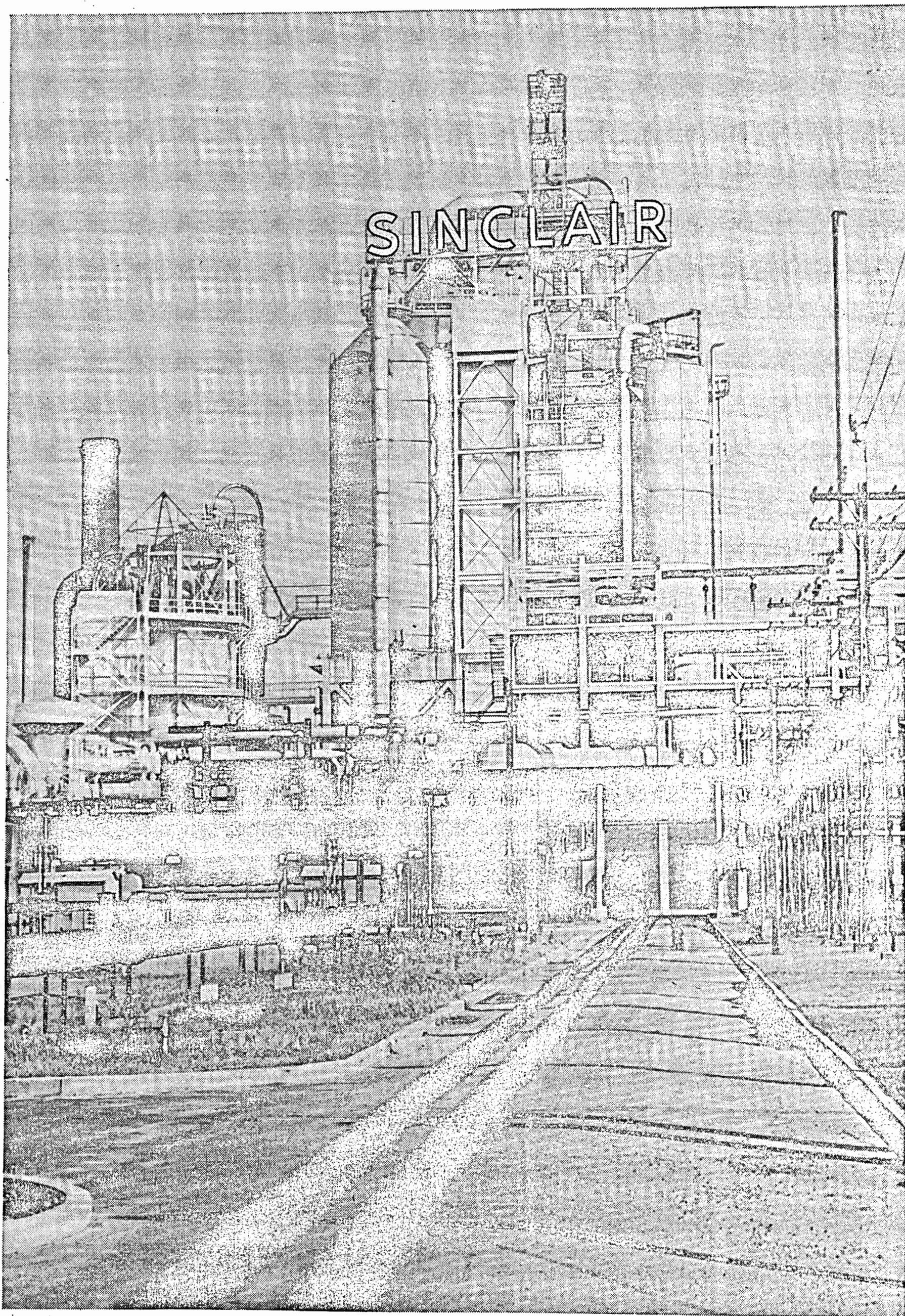
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MARCUS HOOK, PA.

Chester Police Department Started as One Man Force

Bureau Now Is Made Up of 72 Policemen

The Chester Police Department has come a long way since William Penn chartered the borough of Chester.

Then, the city had only one law enforcement officer—the sheriff, who remains anonymous in available records, except that he was referred to as “the man with the big boots.”

Some references dignify him as the “night watch,” but by whatever name referred to he was the only cop.

Subsequent sheriffs continued by the official designation “night watch” until 1866, when Chester was incorporated as a city.

72 on Force Today

Today 72 policemen comprise the city's police force, including Chief of Police Andrew J. Desmond Jr. They start at a salary of \$2460 a year.

They've come a long way from Jan. 16, 1877, when Chester council passed an ordinance stipulating that police get \$12 a week for day work, and \$14 a week for night work.

And the six-day shift and six-night shift cops on the force then were required to buy their own blue uniforms, black morocco belts and locust wood clubs.

In addition to handling obstreperous citizens of the growing city, the night shift police were commanded:

“You shall see that the lamps are kept burning all right, except when the moon is shining.”

Cleaned the Beacons

Keeping the lamps burning involved cleaning the oil beacons scattered throughout the then small and compact city. Which meant that night duty cops wore overalls and jumpers.

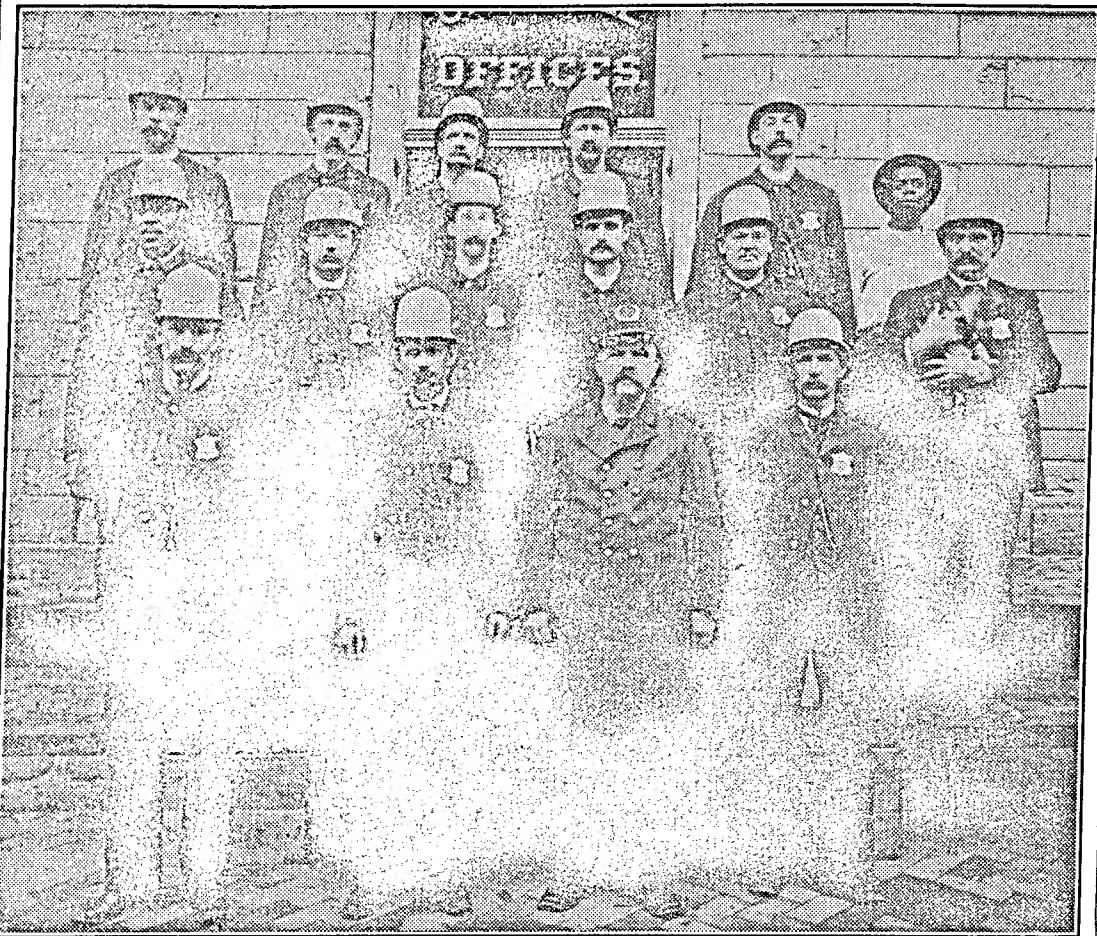
But, despite the overalls and jumpers, they continued carrying their pistols. Belatedly—10 years earlier—the police had been given permission by a councilmanic ordinance to carry pistols. But first they had to obtain pistol permits.

The names of only six of that first complement of 12 city policemen appear in records. They were James Maloney, Aaron Allen, Jacob Stewart, John Stewart, Thomas Ewing and Thomas R. Long.

In addition to cleaning the city's lamps, the police force—by councilmanic fiat—had to keep eyes heavenward from time to time, on the lookout for meteoric showers.

Sound the Alarm

“Each policeman,” the city



JIM NEWSOME'S POLICE FORCE—These helmeted gentlemen of the law maintained order in the city between 1887 and 1893, led by Police Chief James Newsome, who is wearing the dark cap in the front row. Mayor Joseph R. T. Coates was handling the city's affairs at that time. The policemen, starting with the back row and going from left to right are: Josnur Beaumont, John O'Toole, Walter Welsh, Daniel McDade, Daniel Ogden and Harry Neal, janitor. Middle row: Sharpless White, John Barrowclough, Clarence Cain, Washington Williams, Peter Stringer and Lewis Meeth. Bottom row: William Carr, Robert Robinson, Chief Newsome and Harry Beaumont.

fathers ruled, “shall have bells rung and whistles blown on the commencement of meteoric showers.”

There is no record, however, of any such meteoric showers occurring.

In those robust days, too, the city's police patrol consisted of a single wheelbarrow. It wasn't the most satisfactory means of transportation, but the cops could at least handcuff a drunken and disorderly prisoner to one of the barrow's handles and wheel him, instead of dragging him to the city lockup.

The mayor and city council did recognize that additional burdens might be placed on the cops on July 4th, when the citizenry let its hair down in patriotic celebration.

So they appropriated \$16.50 to be spread among the 12 policemen for extra arduous duty.

First Chief Was Lyons

The city's first police chief before incorporation, was William G.

Lyons, appointed by council on July 6, 1857. He didn't last long. Lyons died the following December. There's no record of cause of death.

Henry H. Lindsay was named his successor, on Jan. 4, 1858. He got \$50 a year, with the understanding:

“Henry Lindsay, chief of police, is not entitled to any compensation for locking up strangers, his fee for that purpose being included in the amount allowed him as salary.”

For one reason or another, Lindsay resigned six months later—on Aug. 2, 1858.

Two Special Officers

He was followed by Isaiah H. Mirkil as chief of police. Possibly to encourage Mirkil to stick on the job a bit longer, council named two special officers. They were Thomas H. Mirkil and Francis A. Kelly, both of whom were paid \$1.50 a day. But they didn't work regularly. Kelly and Mirkil were

called to duty only when emergencies demanded it.

Such an emergency arose on Nov. 4, 1876, when Michael Boden opened a hotel in Fennel's Building, 3d and Kerlin streets.

Boden brashly announced that there'd be a “free blow” on the day of the opening of the new hostelry. Freely translated, a “free blow” meant free drinks and eats throughout the day for any who chose to come and inspect the new bistro.

Plenty came, and the police force—including the two special officers—had their hands quite full throughout the day.

Boden slipped each patrolman a tip at the end of the day “for a new pair of shoes.” The gratuity must have been between \$1 and \$1.75, because a pair of shoes in that bygone, halcyon era could be bought for those two prices.

Those were days, too, when police—even as today—were plagued by corner loungers.

They became so annoying that council adjured the police, on Sept. 12, 1876, “You should look after the insolent rowdies who congregate on street corners and use insulting language to passersby. They (the rowdies, not the passersby) certainly are not ornamental.”

And the following month agitation began in South Chester borough for a prison.

“South Chester borough,” a petition to council read, “is greatly in need of a place to secure persons who may be arrested by officers. For the officers to be compelled to take all prisoners over to Chester and then bring them back for trial is putting a great deal of work on the officer.”

Was City Assessor, Too

In addition to his duties as chief of police, Isaiah Mirkil also served as city assessor and collector.

He was the political boss in the Market and Graham streets area, in the Bethel Court district, when he died in the early 80s he owned considerable real estate in that section.

Graham street now is known as Mary street. And at one time a court in the Bethel Court district was named “Mirkil Court,” in honor of the police chief.

John H. Hinkson took over the duties of city assessor, leaving Mirkil free to develop the police force.

Heating Scheme Fizzles

One of the most ingenious innovations attempted by Mirkil was an experiment in heating the city jail.

A Mrs. E. L. Balduff conducted a bakery shop near city hall, on Market street. So Mirkil conceived the idea of running piping from the bakery to the jail, to give prisoners a modicum of heat.

He went to considerable elaborate detail in hooking up the pipe, but the scheme fizzled out. Asbestos covering for pipe was not in vogue in those days, and most of the heat escaped from the pipes en route to the jail.

But Mirkil made out better on another plan. He never lost a consuming interest in politics, so he conceived the idea of tying the police in a bit with politics.

He appointed six additional policemen, two policemen from each of the city's then three wards.

Caught Cows and Horses

From the North Ward, he selected Isaac Robinson and Job Wheaton. He got Charles Williams and Chandler Marshman from the Middle Ward. And from the South Ward Mirkil selected Joseph Horwath and Charles Williams.

Chief of Police Mirkil must have needed every man he had, too. Because in one of his monthly reports to council he pointed out:

“There were 15 cows and five horses impounded; six men arrested for drunkenness; three per-



CAPT. ALOYSIUS A. QUINN in 1923 when he was a member of Chester's first mounted police patrol. He's astride “Crozier,” his horse during his years of service in that branch of police service.

sons arrested for selling liquor without a license, and 36 persons accommodated with night's lodging in the lockup.”

James Newsome, as chief of police from 1887 to 1893, during the administration of Joseph R. T. Coates as mayor, like Mirkil also did a bit of innovating.

He issued orders that all policemen button only the top button of their three-quarter length coats. He gave no reason for the ruling, but it was rigidly adhered to.

Equipped With Helmets

At that time the police force of the city was comprised of Josnur Beaumont, John O'Toole, Walter Welsh, Daniel McDade, Daniel Ogden, Sharpless White, John Barrowclough, Clarence Cain, Washington Williams, Peter Stringer, Lewis Meeth, William Carr, Robert Robinson and Harry Beaumont. Harry Neal was janitor at police headquarters at that time.

It was during Coates' administration that the police were outfitted with light-colored, domed helmets. He also insisted upon strict adherence to a councilmanic ordinance of July 27, 1896, that “All dogs unclaimed at sunset on the day of capture be killed, and their carcases buried in a suitable

place, to be selected by the chief of police.”

Coates also was a stickler for adherence to an ordinance, enacted on June 6, 1853, that fines were not to exceed \$10, and that offenders “not be committed to the lockup for a period exceeding 48 hours.”

Chief Entwistle

The first police chief appointed for Chester after its incorporation as a city, was Joseph Entwistle. He was named by Mayor John Larkin, who served as mayor from 1886 to 1872, and who served in the Pennsylvania Legislature for one year — from 1845 to 1846. Charles P. Larkin, a present-day Chester attorney, is a direct descendant of former Mayor Larkin.

Entwistle succeeded Isaac Robinson, who also served under Mayor Larkin and, for a brief time, under the late Mayor J. L. Forwood.

There are gaps—amazing gaps—in the history of the Chester police department. Police records before the turn of the century fail to give a complete roster of the city's chiefs of police, but beginning with Mayor Forwood's first administration the roll call is fairly complete.

Two chiefs of police served under

Forwood, in addition to Robinson. They were Jonathan Kershaw and Col. Simon Litzenberger.

Chief of Police Louis Wheaton was top man in the administration of Mayor James Barton Jr., and when Mayor Forwood returned for a third term of office, succeeding Mayor Barton, he had Theodore S. Williamson as his chief of police. Then followed James R. Bagshaw during the administration of Mayor John B. Hinkson, and Chief of Police Thomas H. Berry under Mayor Crosby M. Black.

Berry resigned before his term of office was completed to become a county detective. His unexpected term was filled by William J. Lee, who also served as chief of police under Mayors D. W. Jeffries and H. H. Houston.

Chief of police during the administration of Mayor William H. Berry—and three months of the term of Mayor Samuel E. Turner—was Patrick H. McGrann.

Vance, Deavenport

William H. Williams served under Mayor S. R. Crothers, and during the administration of Mayor D. M. Johnson there were two chiefs of police: S. M. Pennington and Edward McCarey.

John Vance's first stint as chief of police was under Mayor William Ward Jr., then he served three years in the administration of Mayor Wesley S. McDowell. The last year of Mayor McDowell's administration had James H. Deavenport as chief of police. Deavenport also served for one year under Mayor William T. Ramsey, then, in April, 1921, Vance was renamed to succeed Deavenport.

One of Chief Vance's strong points was in the area of public relations. He was an impressive public speaker. He died on March 2, 1945.

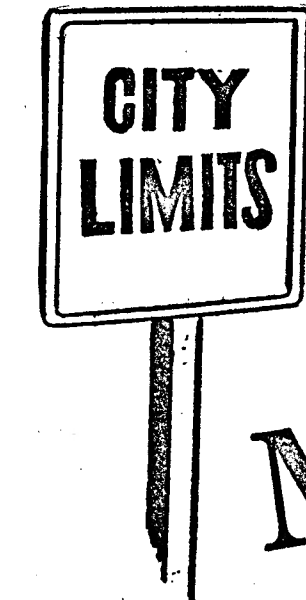
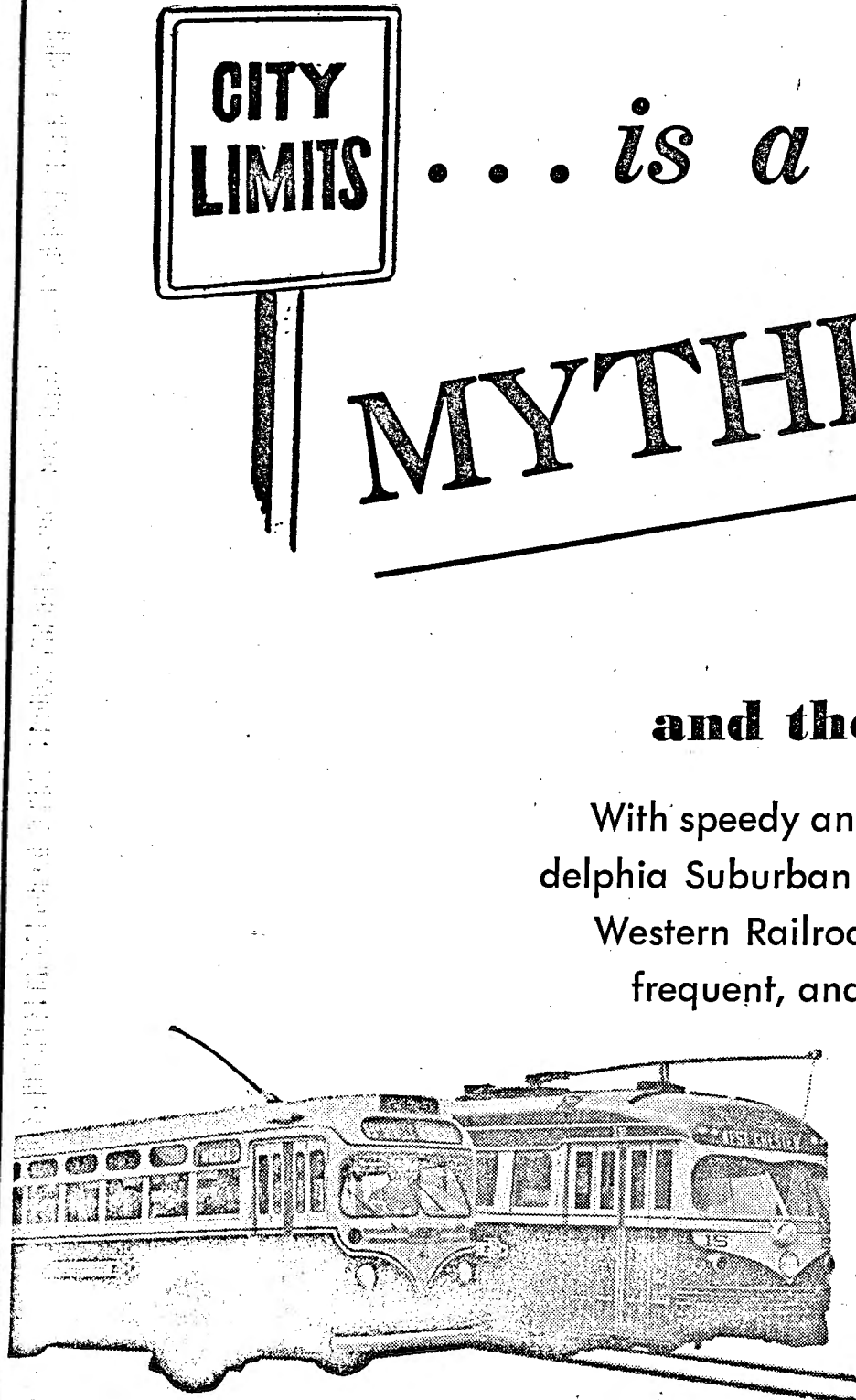
FOP Formed

In 1917 the Chester Police Department took its first step away from a small-city, insular unit. It became a member of the Fraternal Order of Police, an organization that tied together police throughout the state with bonds of common interests. Headquarters were—and still are—in Pittsburgh.

Then on Dec. 5, 1919, the Chester Police Association was organized with Sgt. William J. Owens as president. Other officers of the newly formed unit were: Martin Hayes, first vice-president; John McGee, second vice-president; William J. McKenna, third vice-president; Lester F. Farraday, financial secretary; George J. Feeeney, recording secretary, and Theodore Skat, treasurer. Capt. Harry Robinson and Sgt. Patrick Hanley were trustees.

The organization adopted its constitution.

Continued on Following Page



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Congratulations To:
Chester on its 250th Anniversary
The Times on its 75th Anniversary

Chester Police Force Started As 1-Man Dept.

Continued From Preceding Page

stitution and by-laws on Feb. 1, 1920.

Today Patrolman Joseph F. Denmark is president of the Chester Police Association.

Other officers of the association today are: Carl P. Morelli, vice-president; James Ettner, treasurer; John Owens, financial secretary; Edward Spellacy, recording secretary. Trustees are Capt. Roy Seaman, Detective John Ketchell and Patrolman Sylvester Pomplun.

Secret Service Man

Several old-timers of the police force still remain active throughout the city, and one former Chester policeman has brought distinction to the city by moving to a national phase of police work. He is John T. Gorham, who in Sept., 1939, became a Chester cop. He served for one year then became a Secret Service agent, attached to the U. S. Treasury Dept.

Gorham, on numerous occasions, served as a bodyguard for the late President Roosevelt.

Among old-timers still active, though out of police work, is William Zimmer, who was appointed to the mounted patrol on Nov. 12, 1917. He retired on pension on Feb. 1, 1943.

William Baynes, now a court tipstaff at Media courthouse, started

planting a beat in Nov., 1917. Carl Peterson, another court tipstaff, is a former veteran policeman, as are Arnold MacNeal, mid-city cafe owner; Thomas Conley, now a magistrate at Brookhaven; Roy Stewart, now a guard in Crozer Park; John Kandravi, head of plant protection at a Downingtown industrial plant; Fred Statter, Fred Leary, Harry Megonigal, residing in New Jersey; John Talbot and Oreste Pascale, a detective when he retired.

Former Police Clerk

When he graduated from high school, Harold Hughes, now an attorney, took a job as police clerk. That was on Apr. 12, 1919. Until 1935 he studied law at Temple University in Philadelphia, and in 1935 he resigned from the police department to devote all of his time to the practice of law.

Heading the list in point of years of service on the present police force are Capt. Aloysius A. Quinn, Capt. Nathan Rosen, Capt. Joseph F. Denmark and Patrolman Stanley McDowell.

Denmark outranks McDowell by eight days. He was appointed driver of the city's first patrol wagon on April 4, 1920. McDowell didn't join the police force until eight days later.

Another veteran in police service is Mrs. Elizabeth Lynch, who with in several months will have completed 20 years. She is police matron. One of the earliest police matrons on record was Sara Ann Rogers. She was praised by Mayor Crosby M. Black in his annual message on Jan. 2, 1899. She was succeeded in 1905 by Mrs. Daniel Dougherty.

Modern Alarm System

That was the year in which Mayor H. H. Houston in his annual message to council recommended installation throughout Chester of a modern police and fire alarm system.

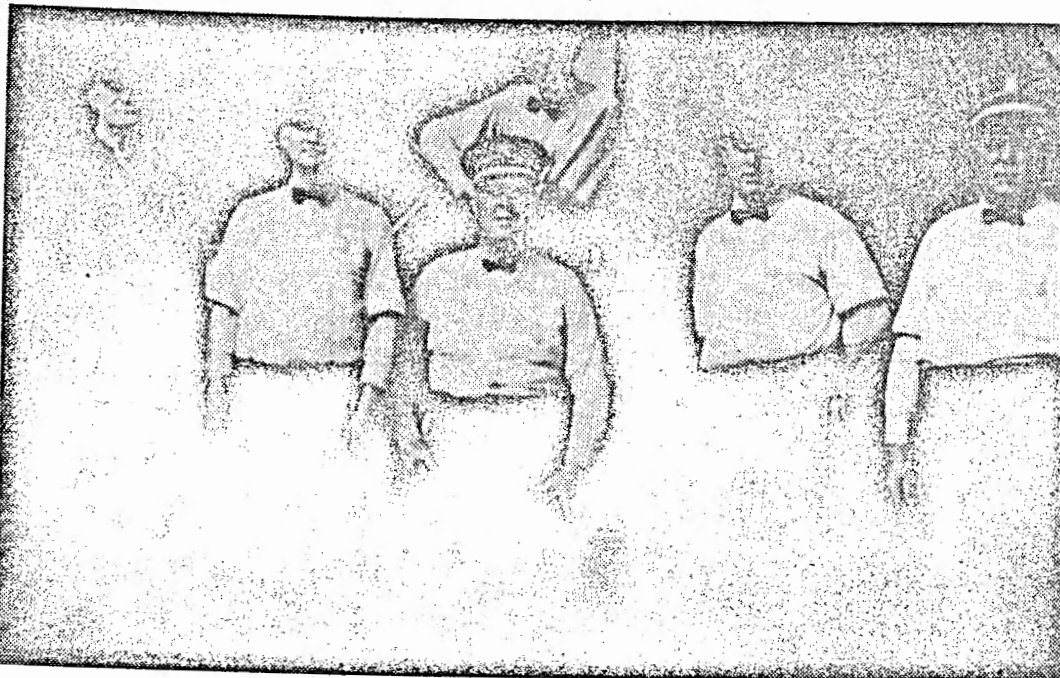
"The police often are handicapped," he said, "by phones being out of order when they have to contact headquarters."

Chester police facilities were expanding, because it was at about that time that new iron cells in the city jail were completed.

By 1913 city council showed indications of becoming more cognizant of the importance of an efficient and well-manned police department. It appropriated \$25,600 for operation of the police department, and raised the salary of the chief of police to \$1200. Another \$600 was allocated for a police patrol.

There were 28 policemen on the city's force at that time, and Mayor Ward was repeatedly pleading for motorcycle and mounted policemen.

Among the first men to serve



HERE'S CHESTER POLICE DEPARTMENT'S first motorized patrol, with Joseph F. Denmark, now a captain and head of the traffic bureau, at the wheel. Standing in front, left to right, are: Capt. John Cummings, Charles Busher, Lewis Pedrick, Aloysius A. Quinn and John Riggs.

on the city's mounted squad when it came into being some years later was Capt. Aloysius A. Quinn. Several members of today's police force are following footsteps of forebears. One of them, Detective Joseph Ryan, had a grandfather, Edward Ryan, who was a Chester policeman.

And Detective Paul McKinney sits at his desk in the detective bureau under a picture of his father, John F. McKinney, who was a member of the first detective bureau established in the police department. The elder McKinney died on July 18, 1924, after nine years and ten months of service.

Third in Family

Detective Paul McKinney is third in a line of policemen in his family, because his paternal grandfather, Daniel, also was a cop. He joined the police force in 1888—back in the days when policemen on night duty were required to carry lanterns while they covered their beats.

The first detective bureau was headed by the late Sgt. William Owens, whose nephew, John Owens, is today a patrolman. John Owens' father was the late Capt. James Owens. In addition to John F. McKinney, members of that first detective force were Oreste Pascale, John Freimuth and John Cosgrove.

Upon Sergeant Owens' death, Arnold MacNeal became head of the detective bureau. MacNeal left the police department in 1928 to work under the district attorney at Media.

When World War II broke out, MacNeal volunteered his services. He served throughout the war and at its end didn't return to sleuthing. Succeeding MacNeal as head of the detective bureau was George J. Feeney, who later was to become chief of police here. He was followed upon his retirement by Bernard Dougherty, who retired on Jan. 12, 1948, was succeeded by the detective bureau's present head, Capt. John F. Owsiany.

Owsiany's first appointment was as acting captain. He became permanent captain on June 16, 1948. Chester police came under civil service for the first time in 1917.

Under the new civil service setup, six patrolmen and 14 mounted policemen were appointed. At that time a two-platoon system was in vogue, but four years later—in 1921—Chief Deavenport inaugurated the present three-platoon system.

A sergeant in the old Pennsylvania State Constabulary, Deavenport also created a fingerprinting subdivision of the detective bureau, now in charge of Detective Samuel D'Amato.

Calf Is Scared

At the corner of 2d and Franklin streets a dog ran out of Baker's mansion and scared our calf. We started for 3d street to head him off, but old Benny Welsor got up from his shoe-cobbling bench in his shop, ran out and started him up 3d street.

The children from Mary Barton School across the way did not help matters much when they tried to help, and he ran down to 3d street and Concord road into Shaw's orchard, where we tied him by the feet, loaded him in a wheelbarrow and started for home.

As we passed George Baker's bank, next door, Judge Hinkson, who lived at 3d and Penn streets, came out and adjusted our load with a few kind words and advice.

Major Kerlin came out of his drug store at 3d and Penn streets and gave us each a big apple. Wheeling the barrow over the cobble stones was no fun; we rested under the shade trees of the First Baptist Church at 2d and

Transit of Venus Observed in 1882

From Times, Dec. 7, 1882:

The transit of the planet Venus was witnessed by a great many Chester people, who scanned the sun's surface through blackened or colored glass. About six hours were occupied by the transit, during a portion of which time the sun was partially obscured by clouds, although very satisfactory glimpses at the little black spot were secured by all who took the trouble to look during the early and later portions of the transit.

Many persons, however, could not see the planet at all.

the oxteam of Speakman's, who hauled our basket down hill.

We then started up the boardwalk which ran from Judge Hinkson's garden (3d and Dock streets), passed old Grousell's blacksmith shop over the bridge and passed George Abbott's stables, which were a good many feet below the street, and landed us at 3d street and Edgmont avenue.

Displays Large Snapper

There Paul Klotz, standing in the City Hotel doorway, was showing a large snapper to Tom Moore, who kept a gun shop above Maggie Deering's and opposite Bill Lamb-shat's store, next to Dr. Forwood's, who, with George Geoltz and Harry Ott were trying to arrange for a snapper soup dinner.

After satisfying our curiosity, we went up past the mill on 4th street and saw you and Billy John Oglesby working there.

We did not tarry long for we saw the police force consisting of George Dierolf, a black and tan dog and a rattan cane of which, you know, every boy in Chester stands in dread of.

We slipped up past Dr. Gray's (Liggett's Drug Store) and then looked into old man Hampson's window (First National Bank) and then crossed to the Columbia House (Chester-Cambridge Bank & Trust Co.) to see the sign next door.

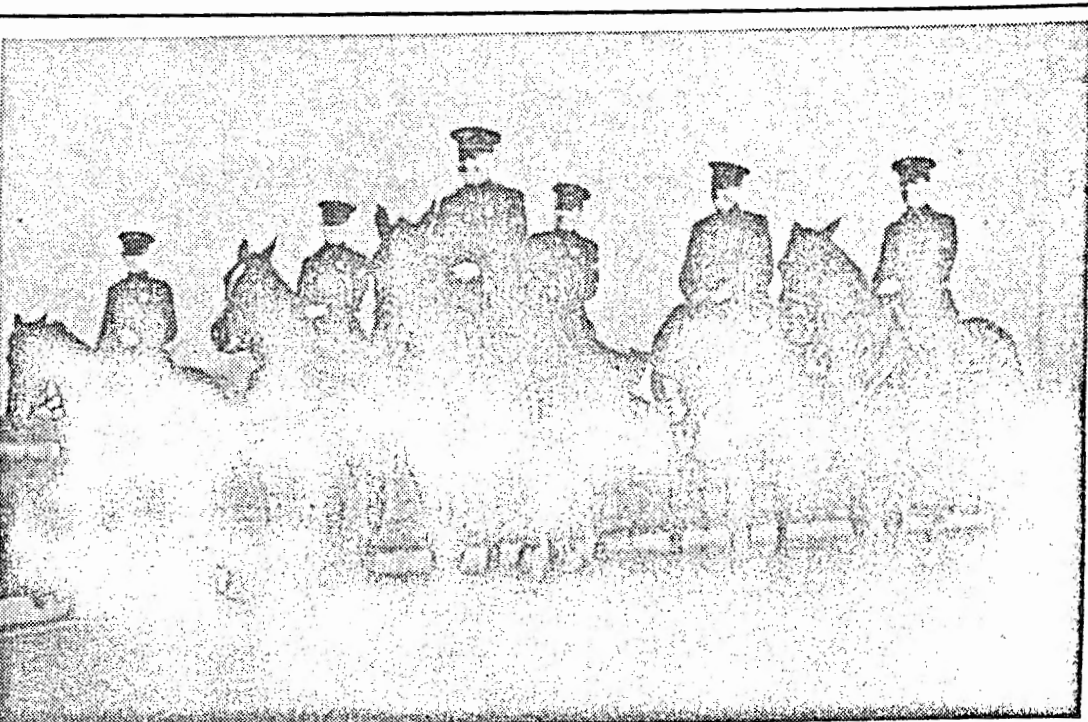
It is on Dan Thompson's paint shop (Penn Club) and had three different inscriptions according to how you looked at it—one as you came to it, one as you stood in front and one as you looked back leaving it.

Being this close to the old school at Fifth street we thought we would go down and see whom we might know, but on passing Maria Baxter's handsome old home (post office) the old town hall struck a fire alarm and we hastened to help pull the Hanley's apparatus

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1951

★

CHESTER (PA.) TIMES 31



CHESTER POLICE MOUNTED SQUAD in 1927, led by Capt. Charles Busher. Lined up behind him, left to right, are: Patrolmen William Zimmer, Aloysius A. Quinn, James June, Orvel Hadden and Charles Starr. Capt. Busher is riding "Lady," Zimmer is atop "Sarah," Quinn is mounted on "Crozer," June is astride "Ches," Hadden is on "Don," and Starr is riding "Chick."

but by the time we had settled down to work, the Fish Towners had discovered us and we had to relinquish our hold, but up in front of Bunting's Lumber yard (6th street and Edgmont avenue) we got a chance to take a hold with the Franklin boys.

Sat Down Under Shade

But the fire being at the old mill, 9th and Crosby streets (Larkin School), and the day being hot we decided that we had had enough, let go of the ropes and sat down under the shade trees on Beale's lawn (Arcade Hotel) and watched the world go by.

Having been promised a trip to the centennial that afternoon and

it being noon time I went back to

noticed in the newspapers for the last few days.

We arrived home late that night, tired but pleased boys. As I expect to go on the Harvest Home excursion, I will expect to see you there, if I don't before, and tell you about the wonderful engine the minutes, phenomenal railroad ac-

Wetherill's have built to run the centennial.

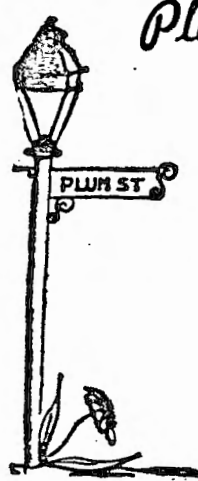
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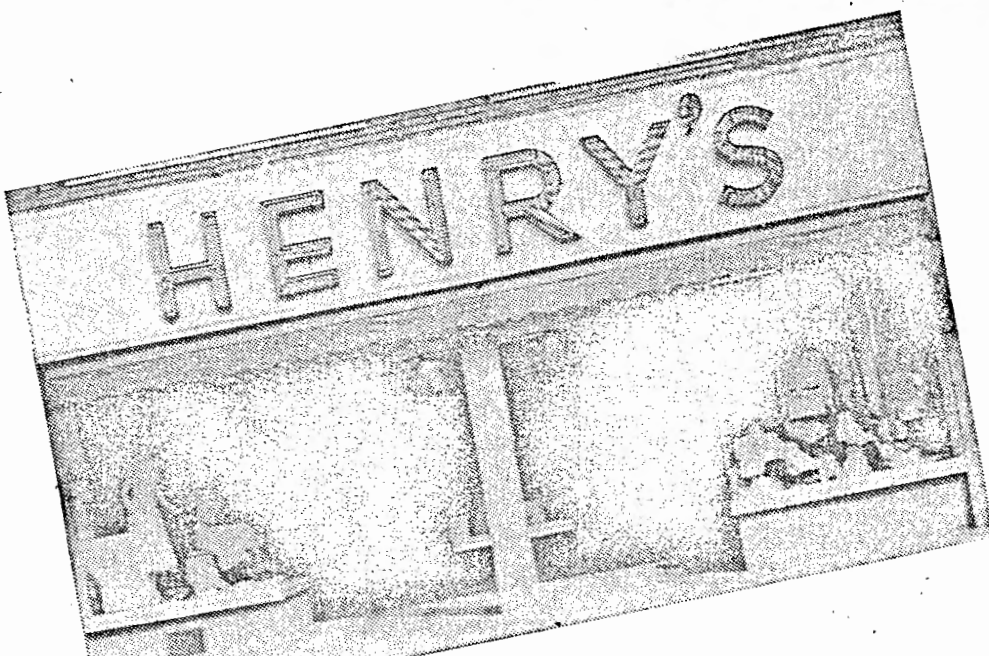
AT

HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCE CO.

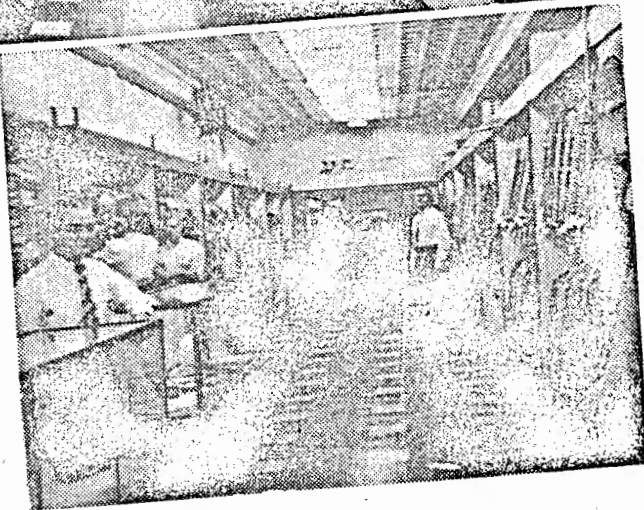
14 W. State St. Media 6-2727

HENRY'S

HOME OF NATIONALLY FAMOUS BRANDS



MEN'S DEPT.



LADIES' DEPT.

Clothiers for the Entire Family Since 1932

Founded in March, 1932 by Henry Ulan at 407 Market Street, Chester. The store was remodeled in 1938 into one of the most modern stores in this area and started featuring nationally advertised Brands of clothing for Men, Women, and Children at Cash Prices with the added convenience of a Charge or Budget Account.

In 1943 the founder, Henry Ulan, passed away and management of the business was taken over by his wife, Bertha Ulan. In 1945 her son, Sidney M. Ulan, returned to Chester after 4 years service in the Army Air Force as a pilot, and was given full charge of the business.

In March 1946 the store was moved to its present location at 30 E. 7th St. between the State Theater and the Y. M. C. A. The selling area of the store was doubled and many new lines were added. In April, 1949, Mrs. Bertha Ulan died and the business was reorganized with her daughter, Gertrude Ulan in charge of the Ladies' Department and her son, Sidney M. Ulan in charge of the Men's Department. Henry's is the one and only store in Chester featuring the Nation's Leading Brands of clothing for Men, Women, and Children at nationally advertised prices plus the added convenience of a Charge or Budget Account.

HOME OF FAMOUS BRAND ACCESSORIES

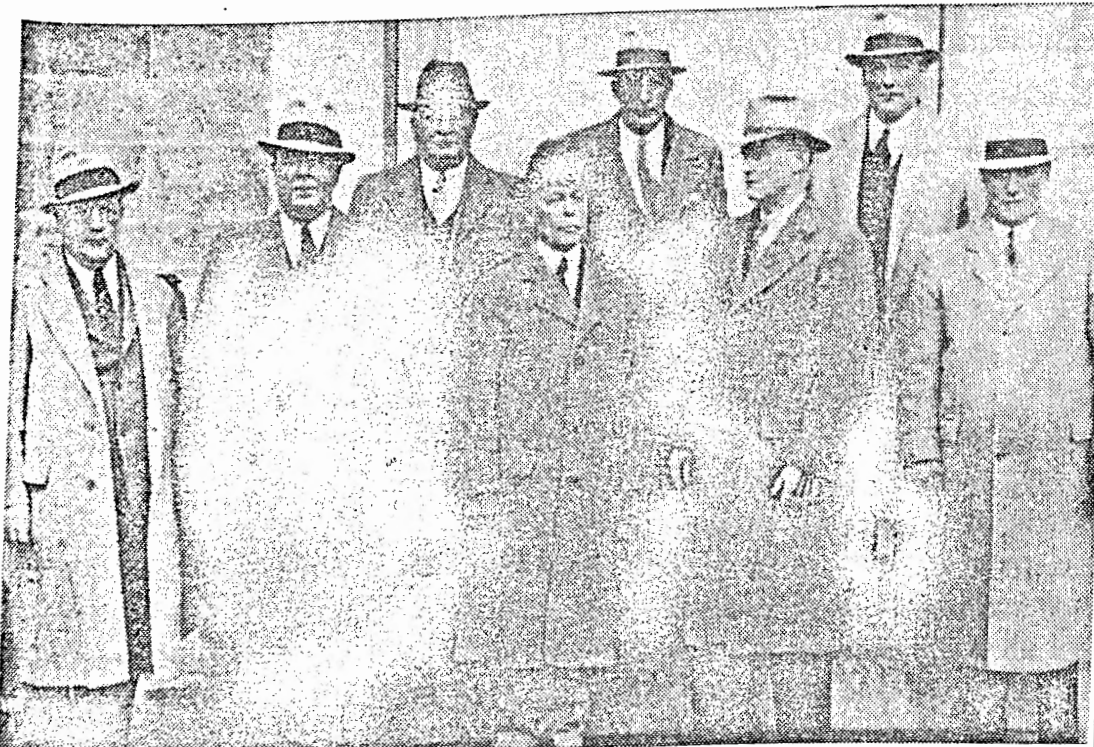
- Complete Line of Manhattan Shirts and Accessories
- Pioneer Belts
- Esquire Sox
- Schoble Hats
- Arena Sportswear

Henry's

Chester Headquarters For Clipper Craft Clothes For Men

OPEN FRIDAY 'TIL 9 P. M.

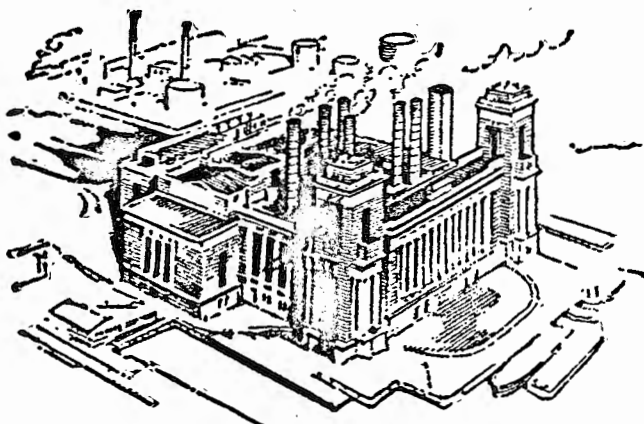
30-32 E. 7TH ST. BETWEEN STATE THEATRE AND YMCA



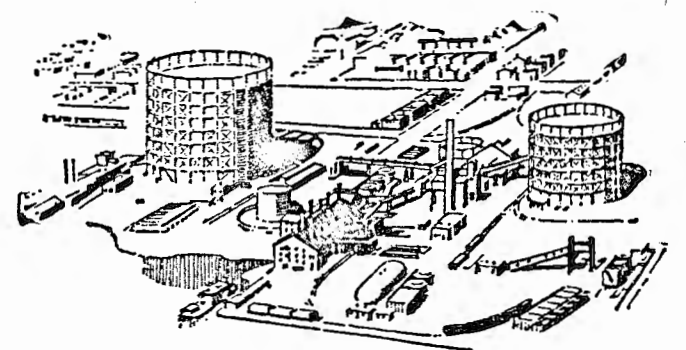
MEMBERS OF THE DETECTIVE BUREAU of the Chester Police Department in an earlier era surrounding the late Mayor William Ward Jr. in front of city hall. They are, front row—left to right: Harold Hughes, then a police clerk and now a Chester attorney; Roy Seaman, now a police captain; Mayor Ward; Supt. of Police James Deavenport, George Feeney, who later became chief of police here; second row, left to right: Bernard J. Dougherty, retired; Charles Dunlap, then the police department fingerprint expert, now a resident of West Chester, and the late Charles Hardman.

CONGRATULATIONS TO CHESTER TIMES...

75 Years Young!



Chester Electric Generating Station... one of seven modern plants that keep the supply of electricity in this area ahead of all needs.



Tilghman Street gas plant, Chester, is a major source of gas supply of Philadelphia Electric.

WORTHWHILE THINGS have a habit of enduring. Through seventy-five vigorous years, Chester Times has grown with its widespread community, respected, read, and heeded. It has never lost sight of its fundamental policy of service to the people.

When the first issue of Chester Times rolled from the press in 1876, people had already been lighting their homes with gas for some twenty years. The paper was a healthy nine-year-old when the first electric lamp scattered the darkness.

No one, then, could surmise what gas and electricity would come to mean in the lives of people and the progress of industry. The carbon filament lamp, hanging from a cord in the ceiling, has become a hundred servants that surround us night and day with friendly help and a new kind of comfort for which there was not even a name

in grandfather's time. Indeed, our industrial as well as our personal lives are keyed to these twin miracles of the age—gas and electricity.

These have a special meaning for the Chester area which, during two wars, supplied ships, oil, ammunition, paper products, and other war materials far out of proportion to its population. That electricity and gas never failed during these emergencies has a far deeper meaning than the mere statement implies.

For many years, now, Chester Times and Philadelphia Electric have marched together to build and record the progress of Chester and its environs. Both represent in their different fields the opportunities and benefits of the American Way of Life based on free enterprise and sound business management.

PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC COMPANY

A BUSINESS-MANAGED, TAX-PAYING UTILITY COMPANY OWNED BY MORE THAN 100,000 STOCKHOLDERS

Chester Times

FRIDAY EVENING

SEPTEMBER 7, 1951

Ready-Made Outfits Replace Those Created By City's Dressmakers of Past Decades

Dame Fashion is Queen. Her rule at times is tyrannical, but women of Chester obeyed her in 1875 as they will continue to do in future years.

The variety of fashions displayed here during the past 75 years may be attributed to the fact that local women believed the adage, "To be out of fashion is to be out of the world."

During this period numerous changes occurred in the style of dresses, skirts, millinery, shoes, hair-dos, coats, materials and manner of production.

Chester women visited milliners and selected from models the style and materials desired to grace their heads.

In 1901 the principal milliners were Mrs. Hammond, a pioneer in the business, who had her shop in the building where the YMCA now stands; and the Misses O'Neil, who were located on Edgmont avenue, between sixth and seventh streets.

Women were more apt to call in a dressmaker to design their gowns than to seek a ready-made dress. The latter was so expensive that the privilege was enjoyed only by the wealthy who traveled to Philadelphia to make their purchases.

When the sale of ready-made dresses began to flourish in Chester about 1926, dressmaking immediately tapered off. What once was a sought after profession became work in specialties for women whose waist, weight or height was not catered to in shop-made apparel.

According to Mrs. Lydia L. Maden, of 1312 Terrill st., Sun Village, the principal business in dressmaking now is alterations.

Mrs. Maden was instructed in her profession in 1907 by Miss Annie Johnson, who catered to some of the most prominent persons of the community at that time.

Fashions Overlap

Fashions often overlap from century to century with the opening years of each new era frequently clinging to the preceding mode. An undreamed of effect on styles took place with the entrance of women into the business and professional world. Women began to adapt their clothes to their manner of living and needs, demanding that they be useful as well as beautiful.

The Butterick paper-dress pattern made its appearance in the 19th century, contributing more directly than any other one in feminine dress.

Before this there had been only intricate diagrams which required the practiced hand of the skilled tailor and cut. In 1871 more than six million paper patterns were sold by Butterick.

The sewing machine, which preceded the pattern, was one of the greatest boons in the home. These machines were as prominent in the homes as our present day electrical appliances and refrigerators, and were used to make most home needs such as clothing, draperies, curtains, sheets, etc.

Popular fashion books, which not only pictured the present, but anticipated the coming types and modes in general, created a greater interest to an ever widening circle.

In 1876 women began to show an opposition to hoops as they began to think of sports and freedom. They did not disappear immediately but were reduced to padding over the hips and a bustle in the back.

Skirts had trains and were draped and puffed, the fullness being drawn to the back. They were profusely trimmed with pleated ruffles and jet or cut steel beading. Many were made of stiff taffeta, black or the new raw colors of magenta, green, yellow and blue.

Tight bodices, buttoned to the neck and finished with collars and jabots of lace, had tight sleeves of three-quarter or full length, trimmed with pleated ruffles.

New Fashion in 80s

The Watteau dress inspired a new fashion in the eighties, this time called a polonaise. The waist



AFTERNOON IN THE PARK—Mrs. Isobel Harvey and her sister, Mrs. William Ward Jr., pictured enjoying an afternoon's outing in the park. The women are dressed in high necked shirt waists, full padded sleeves and long full skirts, depicting the clothing worn by Chester women at the turn of the century. Mrs. Harvey's large hat is trimmed with plumes while Mrs. Ward shows a preference for the untrimmed model.

and skirt, plain and close fitting, were made in one piece and draped over an underskirt of knife-pleated ruffles or one of contrasting color and material.

The mannish, tailored suit of somber colors was originated and influenced the riding habit. Jackets and coats were given a new appearance with dolman sleeves. Small hats, cameo jewelry, pleated fans and fancy parasols were new accessories.

With the "Gay Nineties" came the Gibson Girls who wore skirts of voluminous breadth, with circular dividing honors with those cut gored. Whether circular or gored they fell in great flute-like folds. To secure the correct fall of these folds, the skirts were lined with canvas or with a heavy unpleated material called fibre chambray.

Keeping pace with the skirt was the sleeves which reached the most extravagant dimensions. These too were partly lined to make them sufficiently bouffant.

First there were the leg-o-mutton sleeves and then the balloon, which made the waist appear very small. Necklines were lined except for evening when a square décolletage was worn with a "dog collar."

Very small hats, made of flowers and bows, were perched on top of pompadours and psyche knots.

Dark Suits in Demand

The demand for dark tailored suits was increasing and the white shirtwaist, dressy blouse of crinkled silk in light colors, sailor hat, high laced shoes and fancy hose were worn with them.

Separate collarettes of lace, organdy and embroidered batiste, worn with plain, dark dresses, were the forerunners of lingerie trimming in style in the 20th century.

Toward 1897 the new distinctive note in the dress was the sleeve. In contrast with the sleeve of preceding years, it became close-fitting, with a large puff or cap at the top.

Width of shoulder still was desired, consequently ruffles of lace, ribbon and other materials edged the yoke and extended over the top of the sleeves.

With these sleeves all collars were worn high, closely encircling the throat, and frequently edged with a frill of deep lace or plaiting which stood high at the back.

Skirts were fitted to the knees with many gores and flared abruptly into circular or pleated

flounces forming trains, except on sport clothes.

So with these changes we find the new silhouette had sharply defined rounded hips, high bust and small waist pulled down to a low point in front. This effect was attained with the straight front corset.

Higher, stiffer pompadours, accomplished by a roll of hair underneath, had large hats anchored on top of them. Other new accessories were long feather boas and muffs, mesh bags, gauze fans, pumps and jeweled hair ornaments.

A decided change in the arrangement of the hair marked the turn of the century. The coiffure was more elaborate and grew steadily to a larger proportion. The hair was drawn up loosely over large cushions that reached across the brow from ear to ear and secured at the back with pins and combs.

Milady's Pompadour

To give a light and waving appearance, the hair was curled with hot irons or by means of a curling fluid. With this mass of waved hair, raised over the huge cushions, milady came forth with a pompadour.

Simplicity of elegance and good taste marked the end of the century.

At the beginning of the 19th century the dominant types of the previous years still survived. The full skirt grew more clinging, the upper fitting the figure snugly and then flaring out into a bell-like arrangement at the lower edge. These were called "morning glory" skirts.

It was at this time that the dip became fashionable. The belt of the skirt was cut slightly lower in the front and the downward tendency was shown in the girdle and the fall of the skirt.

Jackets, blouses and sleeves all were snugly fitted and the figures of the period resembled the graceful and unlovely hour-glass type.

During 1904 skirts began to grow wider from the waist down, falling in an easy, graceful sweep over the hips, forming a flowing line.

With the flowing skirts, waists became fuller and more easy in fit with long shoulder effects. All trimming aimed to give breadth and slope to the shoulders. Horizontal designs rather than vertical, and epaulettes added to the shoulders, all were employed to secure this breadth.

The walking skirt became indispensable no matter how simple or elaborate one's wardrobe. These were always finished in tailored effects and usually of serge, cheviot or tweed.

Fashionable women of the period wore shirt waist costumes of silk, mohair and other light-weight materials made as a suit.

The strictly tailored suit, coat and skirt, continued to hold its sway and it was not until 1914 that the rigid effects were softened by the vogue for the semi-tailored.

In 1907, high and close fitting collars and guimpes were used. The linen collar was worn with the shirt-waist, and guimpes of finest laces gave the daintiest touch to the more elaborate attire.

Plumes had a triumphant career on the hats of these days. The barbaric use of birds and wings was given second place. This use of birds of paradise feathers was temporarily discarded but appeared a few years later as the "chandelier."

It was the popular and unique drama Chantecler that set the barnyard fowl upon the heads of dainty women. The tail feathers drooped at the back and the head of the bird was erect on milady's bonnet.

Sports and outdoor life created head-gear appropriate to its own world. The broad brimmed sailor was a general favorite for the warmer part of the year, and later it was replaced by soft white and light colored felts in various styles.

The following year, 1908, the emphasis fell most upon the tunic or

Housewife's Tasks Made Easier By Modern Mechanical Gadgets

Woman's life in the home has shown great progress in Chester from 1876 to the present day with wives and mothers sharing in the great wealth of scientific and mechanical inventions.

These improvements have lessened household duties, added comforts to homes, and paved the way for a more interesting and leisurely way of life.

Our great-grandmothers spent many long, hot hours in their kitchens preparing foods, washing dishes and doing many arduous tasks almost unheard of by today's women.

Back-Breaking Chores

Her day, were composed of sewing family clothing, curtains, draperies and bed linens; tending and cooking over hot coal or wood stoves; washing clothing on a scrub board; ironing with awkward flat-irons, individually heated; preserving necessary fruits and vegetables and many other time provoking and back-breaking chores. Today there are probably more mechanical servants for the kitchen than any other part of the house.

Water is available at the turn of a faucet. Automatic devices regulate heat and turn off cookers when food is ready to be served.

Electric food mixers and beaters help to prepare cakes, whip cream and mash potatoes. Electric juicers extract fruit juices in short order.

Dishes are washed and dried by mechanical servants. Food is kept fresh for an indefinite period in the modern refrigerator and freezer.

Cleaning day is less dreaded because of the aid of electric sweepers, cleaners and polishers.

Cellophane bags are used to keep foods and odoriferous vegetables or fruits. Colorful, unbreakable glasses and other dishes are included among the mechanically-made products for the modern home.

Stainless steel brings permanent beauty to kitchen knives and other utensils. A modern home would not be complete without a radio and television, enabling us to sit home

From Times Jan. 22, 1920

Clinton N. Howard, known to the people of the United States as the "Little Giant," will appear at the Third Presbyterian Church tonight in the role of performing the final obsequies over John Barleycorn.

Mr. Howard has just returned from Washington, where he has been interested in seeing that the enemy to good citizenship has been safely tucked away by virtue of the Eighteenth Amendment to the National Constitution.

and enjoy sports, plays and other entertainment.

Heating units consuming oil, gas or electricity demand no attention from the housewife, and keep an even, constant temperature in the home.

An automatic washing machine will wash, wring and damp dry our clothes in a fraction of the time needed to do the same work by hand.

Hot water is available through an automatic heater which keeps a supply ready at all times. The electric ironer assists in pressing and eliminates time spent on what was once an all-day job.

New cake mixes for cakes, cookies, pie crusts and other delicacies are found on market shelves. These may be used without disrupting the entire kitchen china.

Telephones keep us in constant touch with our friends, doctors and places of business.

Air conditioning systems provide fresh air the year round, warmed or cooled according to the season.

These time-saving devices, added to the average household, present more leisure time for women and with it a challenge for its use.

Chester women have accepted this challenge and gradually made a place for themselves in business, industries, club life and community projects.

Valuable Services

During wartime they made themselves indispensable with the services they performed in hospitals, canteens and Red Cross centers.

In local drives sponsored for charitable or beneficial reasons, they are prompt to offer their assistance.

Women of today are noted as champions, working for the inauguration of more effective laws, better schools, institutions and national policies.

They will continue in the future, as they have done in the past, to move forward with progress and cut a niche for themselves in the ever-changing world.



MRS. WILLIAM WARD JR., pictured prior to her marriage to Mr. Ward, who served Chester as its mayor for many years. Mrs. Ward is attired in a dress popular during the 1894 period when the picture was taken. She resides at 7 W. 24th st., and has been active in social and welfare work in the community over a long span of years.

drapery which was sought in both evening gowns and day costumes.

Narrow Hobble Skirt

By 1910 there was a change to a narrow hobble skirt, a higher, larger waistline and a loose blouse with a round neckline and short kimono sleeves.

The hobble skirt became even more scant until it was impossible even to hobble. Then milady shocked the world even more by slashing the binding of the lower edge. Sometimes the slash was at the sides, sometimes every seam was left open to knee depth and sometimes only the front and back were slashed. These openings were filled with a narrow plaited panel of silk, cloth or chiffon.

With this narrow silhouette there was only one possibility for hats. They were high and set down over the head. The hair style was elaborate and those with abundant hair were favored. Another arrangement of the period was the heavy braid twined around the head in peasant fashion.

The narrow skirt continued to be in style. Shortly tunics were added. They were made of chiffon, crepe or net and inclined toward great fullness.

Beads and bead trimming were used in profusion upon skirts and blouses. The bands of the tunic were of beaded design. The simple blouses were artistically ornamented with beaded patterns.

Toward 1914 the narrow skirt still lingered, though the silhouette grad-



GATHERING FLOWERS IN PASTIME—Attired in the finery of the early 1900s, this group known as the Nine Club continued with a social meeting after an afternoon gathering flowers. The high necklines, shirtwaist bodice and full skirts are suitable companions for the ever popular large and fancy trimmed bonnets.

ually changed. Instead of the straight figure, the "drooping boneless pose" took its place before fashions footlights.

Gradually more fullness crept into the skirt, but at the top rather than at the lower edge, thus giving every hint of the bustle of the eighties.

'Peg-Top Silhouette'

The new figure, narrow at the foot and full at the hips, was termed the "peg-top silhouette."

Often the fullness of these skirts was laid in plaits around the hips or arranged in gathers. The extreme lower edge was left open at the front so that it might slip up over the instep in walking. This simple plaiting about the hips merged gradually into huge puffings, ruffles and draperies, giving the panier effect.

With this new style, fitting of a costume was not a matter of accuracy as in former years, but became a matter of artistry in the harmonies of line and color.

After a period of drooping blouses Chester's fashion world found itself renewing the basque dress of the thirties. It was made for comfort and ease and was so appealing that it immediately became the vogue. This was worn with the favorite narrow skirt with the full tunic overdress.

Although there was a constant change in women's fashions through the years there continued to be little change in men's dress.

The Prince Albert, frock and the cutaway, which have passed through varying phases of popularity for almost 200 years, continued to be first choice.

Waistcoats again appeared in 1915. These, however, had only a short season and were seen chiefly in dark silk or in white washable stuffs made double-breasted with a roll collar.

The efforts to change the style of evening tailcoat proved unsuccessful and the short waistline and well-opened fronts still continued.

Change in Skirts

About 1914 a change appeared in women's skirts with a little flare at the lower edge. By the end of 1915 the new mode was at its height, featuring the full skirt and well-defined waistline with the faintest suggestion of crinoline.

Fashions of 1916 repeated the basque and crinoline era of 1870. Skirts were full and width emphasized by horizontal trimmings and panier drapery. The new frocks had two hoops of whalebone between the hip and knee to make them sufficiently bouffant.

New emphasis was placed upon the footwear with the new skirts. Boots were of various colors with

Postmaster's Salary Cut \$400 in 1880

Chester's postmaster had a salary reduction in 1880 because of a drop in the volume of business here.

According to a Chester Times item of June 19 that year, the salary was reduced from \$2600 to \$2200 as a result of the post-office department weighing the mails of various offices and finding that Chester's had dropped considerably. At the same time, West Chester's weight increased and the postmaster there got a \$300 raise.



MRS. ROBERT E. GROSS, of 1402 13th av., Eddystone, has her hair arranged in a pompadour, one of the popular hair-dos during the early 1900s. Mrs. Gross, who posed for this picture in 1906, is attired in a Gibson Girl shirtwaist and skirt. She is the wife of Burgess Gross, of Eddystone, who is now serving his 14th year in that capacity. They have two children, Mrs. Pauline West and Robert E. Gross Jr.

tops made high, just meeting the edge of the skirt.

Hats were wide brimmed, trimmed with ribbon, lace and flowers. The cockade also was seen in ribbon and feathers.

During the war the one-piece dress became the favorite. For morning work women wore a one-piece frock of satin, cloth or wool jersey. Lacking trimming, these dresses were simplicity itself. The coat-suit and one-piece frock, were the all-occasion costumes of this time.

The incredibly short and scant skirt of 1920-21 was the direct expression of the unsettled condition of the world following the war years. All women, without respect of age, height, or width, donned the scant skirt reaching just below the knee.

Women of 60, with an effort at equal grace, wore the abbreviated costume, formerly restricted to the growing girl of ten.

Vanity Case Appears

Along with the short skirt came the unlimited use of cosmetics. The vanity case, with its powder, rouge and lipstick was enjoying its reign.

Then followed bobbed hair and the "flapper" made her bow over fashions of previous years. This term was applied to women who followed the dictates of fashion to the limit.

Fashions of this period were shown a much better reception than in 1914 when a Chester girl, desirous of introducing a new-fangled mode to the denizens of this locality, dressed herself in a short dress and panalo which descended to her ankles and ventured into the street for a stroll.

The uncouth lads of Chester

looked on at the strange sight with astonishment and called to their companions until the lady found herself surrounded by ragged urchins of all sizes, who capered, shouted and made all manner of game of her.

She attempted to drive them away, but every time she routed them in one direction, they charged at her in another. She was soon completely exhausted and fled into a dwelling for refuge where she remained until nightfall. She then hastened home under cover of darkness, resolving never again to attempt setting the fashion.

Variations for day, sports and evening were many for the chemise dress which continued to be the basic style until 1929. The silhouette was straight and boyish with waistline at the hips and hemline at the knees, or above. Gradually, panels and flounces, hanging below the short skirts at the sides and back made an uneven hemline.

Gay, colorful costume jewelry, unusual accessories and expensive new fabrics added interest to these simple dresses. Beige was the outstanding color for day and evening wear.

Start Wearing Silks

Shoes and hose were very important because of the short skirts. So we find silk hose and silk underwear being worn by most local women for the first time.

Sports clothes became gay and attractive and were made of soft lovely colored fabrics. The new soft felt cloche was pulled down to almost hide eyes and hair which was still short with the added excitement of a permanent wave.

Between the years of 1929 and 1939 women had to have appropriate costumes for all occasions. There were town, country, active and spectator sports wear, the cocktail suit or informal dinner dress and the formal evening gown.

Points of fashions were short skirts, pleated or gored and flaring, short sleeves and high necklines for day dresses, long skirts for evening, some clinging and with short trains, others round. Very full and flaring. Short fur jackets took their place with décolleté evening gowns without straps or back-bolero jackets, high pointed hats, sailors and small hats with veils. Teal blue, chartreuse, fuchsia and many browns were added to the color list.

The entrance of the United States into the war in 1940 again brought Continued on Following Page

44 Years Ago— Comfort Station Plans

"The Chester Times is able to reproduce a plan for the resting place proposed in council, showing the fountain, grass plots and public lavatories. The plans were drawn by Chester F. Baker."

That's a front page news story from the Chester Times of July 11, 1907. A four-column drawing of the proposed comfort station was used. Councilman Ned Dickerson was the proponent of the idea and Chester F. Baker then was assistant city engineer.

The lavatories and flower plots and fountains were to be between city hall and the Pennsylvania National Bank building, site of the Delaware County National Bank today.



GUESTS ON CRUISE—Mr. and Mrs. William Ward Jr. and their friends enjoy an Atlantic Deep Waterway Cruise as the guests of J. Hampton Moore, former mayor of Philadelphia. The trip was taken in 1910. Mr. Ward is pictured second from the left and Mrs. Ward in the foreground on the right. Mrs. Isobel Harvey, sister of Mrs. Ward, is standing in the center of the two women in the background.



TEA PARTY FOR SOCIAL CLUB—Members of the Nine Club, active in Chester during 1903, are shown in their favorite meeting spot enjoying a cup of tea. This group depicts fashions of the period, with their large hats and tiered and full skirts, carried over into the 1900s from the Gibson Girl era.

75 Years of Style Changes

Continued From Preceding Page

changes. Many women went into uniform. Wardrobes dwindled to necessities because of scarcities.

Fashions during this period included narrow skirts, few pockets, pleats, tucks or shirrings. Smartness depended upon line and cut, but clothes were kept soft, feminine and casual. Fuel shortages made wool dresses, sweaters, suits and even woolsies a necessity.

New fashions that appeared at this time were short evening dresses and suits; Chesterfield coats, worn day or evening, were thrown casually around shoulders.

Nylon stockings, the wonderful invention of the period, went to war in the form of parachutes and rayons were used instead. Slacks and very scanty bathing suits were new additions to the sports wardrobe. Much costume jewelry, fancy shoes and brighter colors helped women keep up their morale.

Junior Miss Fashions

The beginning of the last decade added a new twist when the fashion masters began to cater to the small fry, naming them "Junior Miss" and "Teen-agers."

Gradually fashion magazines had been placed on new shelves for children in the teen-age group.

Brother and sister fashions, along with mother and daughter, and father and son styles, clamored for prominence in the foreground.

The fashion picture for the 1951-52 fall and winter season will show a silhouette entitled, "The Shape."

With the newest of all in silhouettes, skirts will bell out, bolstered by myriads of petticoats, not only with dresses, but under skirts as well. This shaped treatment will show in bodices too, where shoulders melt into sleeves in curved lines, or sleeves that are set into the shoulder in a point.

Then at the neckline and waist, emphasizing tiny waists and gently rounded hips, with a definite trend away from the arched stiffened treatment of the past several seasons.

There will be a host of new fitted coats that emphasize the new silhouette and new narrower loose coats that round over the hips when short, or taper at the hemline when long. These are called "parenthesis silhouette."

Even in accessories there will be shape. Jewelry will feature big-

ger pins, set with bigger stones. bigger earrings, in huge button shapes; big heraldic pins, large and widespread to cover the shoulder like a big pad. There also will be a new place to wear jeweled pins, not just at the lapel, but on cuffs, hiplines and at the back of the waistline.

Tuck-in Scarfs

Neckwear will take shape in bigger effects. Scarfs will tuck in at the neckline and pout out under the chin, and stoies will be shaped for better fit over the shoulders.

Newest suit for fall will be the full-skirted version, with gores tapering out towards the hemlines. The modified suit skirt, gores, but not widening at the hemline will get a great deal of attention because of its walking ease.

Gray will be the best color, next to the most popular basic black, followed by the up and coming browns.

The slim dress, as one-piece or in jacket schemes will be the leading shape, with an exaggeration of curves through design. Full skirts will stage a definite increase and include the bell or lampshade type, gathered, pleated, gores and godet variations. Whether full-skirted or slim curved, the dominating plot will be a clear cut sharp silhouette of almost sculptured conciseness.

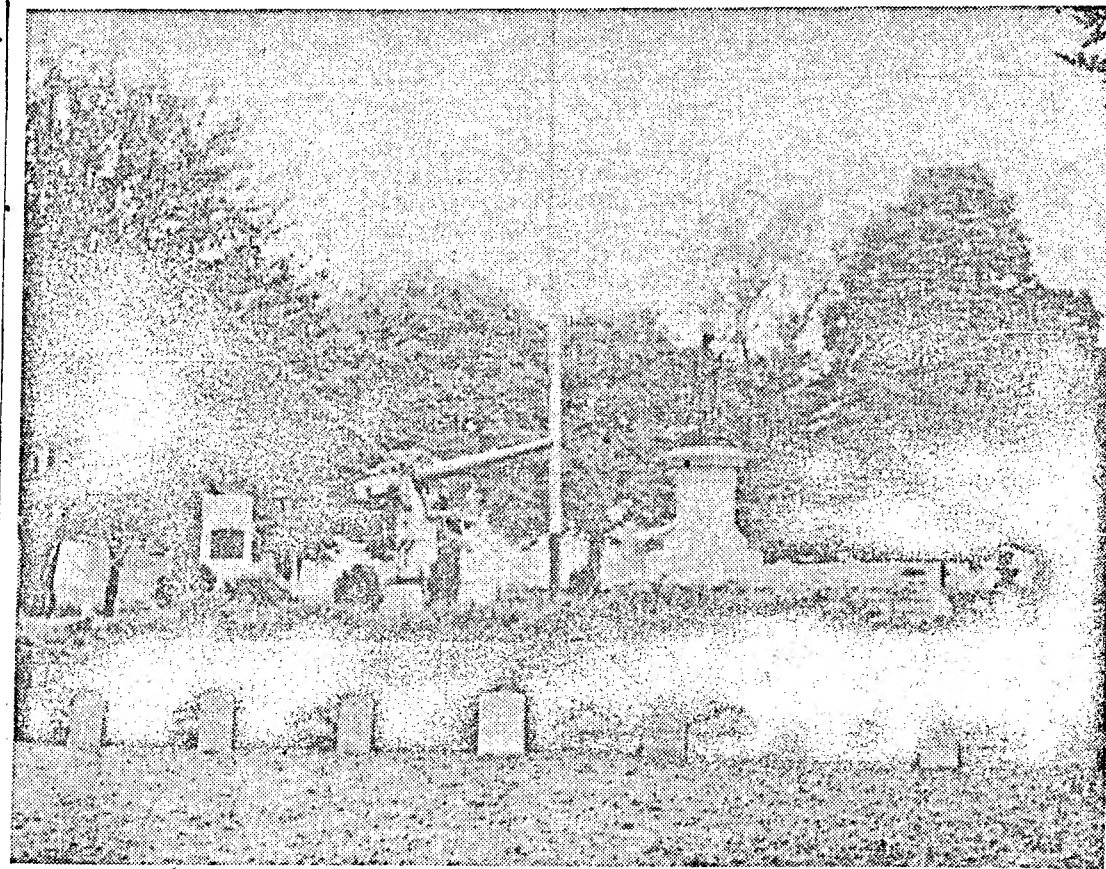
The biggest fall trends in sportswear will involve a revival of full skirts with crinolines and petticoats, even under flannels. Casual suits will be much more shaped and detailed, still in beautiful tweed and yarn-dye flannels.

In casual dresses, semi-bare dresses with bodice jackets in casual fabrics will enliven the entire picture. Jumper dresses with brief jackets, plus decollete dresses with fitted jackets will be the two big convertible types of the year. The "sweater-look" will be seen in everything from dresses with sections of ribbing to sweaters styling in blouses.

Three important silhouette points will be shown in fall hats. Leading will be the profile type, followed by the pillbox and the cap or turban.

As in past years, the overlapping of fashions again will be prominent.

Last year's clothing will be used along with the new fashions and gradually disappear as the "high fashion" takes over.



Times Staff Photo

CHESTER RURAL SOLDIERS' CIRCLE—A plot of ground in Chester Rural Cemetery was donated by the stockholders and now is the famed Soldiers' Circle. Here are buried veterans of the Civil and Spanish-American wars and of World Wars I and II. Each grave is topped by a small marker and a red azalea bush. In the center of the circle are memorials to each of the wars' heroes. They are, left to right, the stone marker for the Spanish-American War; a cruiser deck gun from World War II; the Soldier and Sailors' Monument dedicated Sept. 17, 1873, to honor fighting men of the Civil War, and a captured German fieldpiece from World War I.

Chester Rural 1st Public Cemetery

Chester Rural Cemetery, which today is located on 56 tree-studded acres in the 1st ward, was the city's first public burying ground.

There can be traced much of the history of the city, the state and the nation.

Mayors . . . a composer of hymns . . . a founder of California . . . art collector . . . industrialists . . . a magician . . . bankers . . . inventors . . . philanthropists . . . educators . . . veterans of five wars . . . a circus man . . . and countless just plain folks rest beneath the markers.

When it was incorporated on March 18, 1863, as a lot-holders non-profit sharing association, Chester Rural Cemetery was sorely needed by the expanding community. Through the early years of its growth, it became a gathering ground not only for the families who had relatives buried there but for those wanting to visit its green lawns and view its trees and shrubs.

Memorial Exercises

Today Memorial Day exercises are held in its famed azalea-bordered Soldiers' Circle.

In colonial times, burial plots were maintained right on the family farms. Quakers had the first cemeteries.

In 1863, Henry Powell operated a private cemetery on the north side of St. Michael's Church, and there was an Episcopal cemetery at 3d street above Welsh and a cemetery for St. Michael's parish. A public cemetery was needed.

and it was decided to start one through public subscription. The land selected for purchase was on one of John Engle Hinkson's farms, which then was located just outside the borough limits fronting on Middletown road and a new road leading to Upland, in Chester Township.

Special Act of Assembly

The original incorporators purchased the land with their own funds and had the cemetery incorporated under a special act of the assembly of Pennsylvania as a lot-holders' non-profit sharing association.

These incorporators were: Benjamin Gartside, Frederick Fairlam, Joseph P. Eyre, Abram Blakeley, Mortimer H. Bickley, Reaney & Archbold, John H. Baker, George Wilson Jr., Joseph Taylor, Samuel M. Felton, Samuel A. Crozer, John Larkin Jr., John P. Crozer and John M. Sharpless.

These far-sighted men, all community leaders at the time, didn't have an easy time of it. There was criticism from folks who thought the cemetery was too far out in the country. It was almost an all-day trip by horse and buggy over dirt roads to visit the place.

Then as the city moved out to meet the burying ground, Chester Rural became a gathering ground. The whole family would pack a lunch on Memorial Day and go out to cut grass on graves and plant flowers.

Tickets Issued

The throngs and growing rowdiness among youths congregating on the grounds finally made it necessary for the association to issue tickets of admission for persons and vehicles.

The first lot at the cemetery was sold to Abner Coppock, a blacksmith and machinist, on Dec. 15, 1863. It was a five grave lot or 128 square feet, and Coppock paid \$12.80, or 10 cents a square foot for the lot.

Scores of families moved their deceased from family plots to Chester Rural. Chester residents who died in battle during the Civil War or in far-off places were brought home there.

At the time of Chester Rural's incorporation, the campus of Crozer Theological Seminary housed an army barracks and Civil War hospital. The war dead were buried in Chester Rural.

Union and Confederate

There were two separate plots maintained for these soldier burials one for Union men on the hillside below the present Soldiers' Circle and another for Confederate veterans in the northwest corner of the cemetery near Edgmont avenue.

The government on Feb. 14, 1868, had purchased a tract of ground in the cemetery for the sum of \$10, to bury the Confederate soldiers. Later the 160 Confederates were moved to the Confederate Cemetery in Richmond, Va.

The first burial permit was issued for Henry Bolden, of Co. C, 60th Infantry of Tennessee, who died July 26, 1863. It is believed he was one of the soldiers who died at the hospital on Crozer campus.

The people of the community wanting to honor the men of Delaware County who lost their lives in the conflict, started the project of erecting a monument to their memory.

The stockholders of the cemetery donated a plot, now the famed Soldiers' Circle.

Monument Erected

After seven years of meeting, disagreements and plans, the Soldier and Sailors' Monument was erected and dedicated on Sept. 17, 1873, the anniversary of the Battle of Antietam. It features a bronze soldier statue on a stone base, designed by sculptor Martin Milmore, of Boston, in 1872, at a cost of \$5500.

There now are more than 200 veterans of four wars buried in the circle each grave topped by a red azalea bush. Three more monuments have been placed in the center of the plot, a stone marker for the Spanish-American war, a captured German fieldpiece for World War I, and a cruiser deck gun for World War II.

Among some of the outstanding persons buried there are: Lt. Isaac E. Wilde, one of the first Chester men to die in the Civil War and for whom Wilde Post 25, GAR, was named; Gen. Edward F. Beale,

explorer and founder of California and hero of the Mexican War; John R. Sweney, writer of hymns; John Larkin, the city's first mayor; William H. Berry, mayor of Chester, state treasurer and collector of customs.

Also William C. Sproul, Delaware County's only son ever to become governor of the commonwealth; Alfred O. Deshong, art collector; John B. Roach, founder of the shipyard which built the first iron ships on the eastern seaboard; Robert and Richard Wehrill, bankers and industrialists; Frederick E. Powell, dean of the Society of American magicians; Thomas Hargreaves, circus owner and many more.

The 52 unidentified victims of the Eddystone ammunition explosion on April 10, 1917, are buried in a common grave in the cemetery. The graves of Herman L. Cochran and Mattie H. Irving stand on either side of the cemetery lake where they were drowned in a skating accident on Feb. 11, 1869.

City Lions Club Active Last 16 Years

The fine record made by Chester Lions Club since its beginning, Jan. 15, 1935, proves that service clubs serve a far more important purpose than just holding luncheon meetings.

The Lions Club of Upper Darby sponsored the local organization, with Larry Slater, commissioner of Lions International, handling the details.

First president of the Chester club was Francis J. McLaughlin. Other officers were: First vice president, Dr. John P. Nolan; second vice president, Dr. Ferdinand W. Nyemetz; third vice president, Alphonse C. Stine; secretary-treasurer, Sigmond J. Hesch; lion tamer, G. Robert Watkins; tail waster, John L. Clancy; directors, Dr. Robert A. Henke, Paul J. Carey, Charles J. Nolan and Joseph J. Grieco.

Thursday Meetings

Meetings were set for Thursdays at 12:15 p. m. at the Chester Arms Hotel.

After organization, committee chairmen were named: Charter night, Francis J. McLaughlin; membership, Thomas P. Nolan; finance, Robert H. Stinson; by-laws and constitution, Joseph J. Grieco.

The charter was presented to the local group in Masonic Temple Feb. 21, 1931.

Among the outstanding achievements of the Chester Lions was the opening of the blind workshop in 1941, out of which grew the



JACK LOUGHEAD
Lions Club President

present Association for the Blind. In 1943 the first Blind Association board of directors was made up of the Lions committee on the project.

Another contribution was the giving of musical instruments in the grade and junior high schools of the city. The school board later took over the work started by Lions.

The Lions have given \$500 to

the YMCA, \$500 to Chester Hospital and \$250 to Crozer Hospital. Past presidents have been: McLaughlin, A. C. Stine, Paul J. Carey, R. E. Prutzman, J. S. Deshong, F. W. Nyemetz, Joseph J. Grieco, Robert A. Henke, A. L. Cullis, M. Tircuit, Thomas P. Nolan, B. Russell, Robert H. Stinson, Aaron Bland, C. E. Boyer, Joseph Caranci, Jack Carr and Charles Fowden.

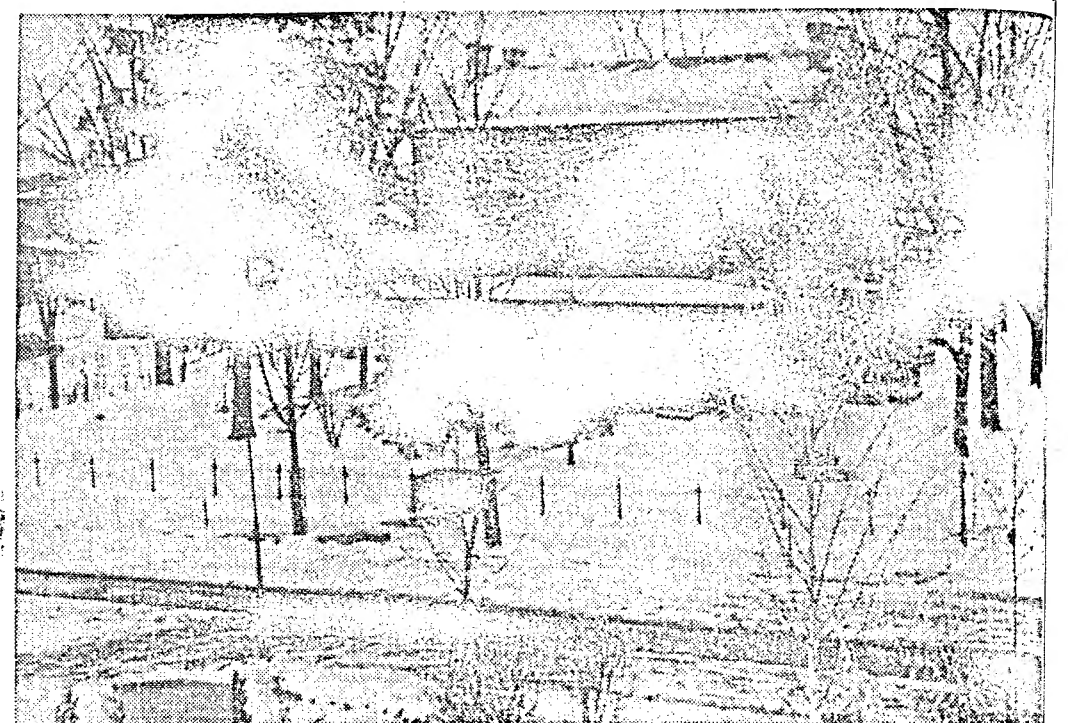
Jack Loughead is the incumbent president. The club has grown steadily since its organization. It still meets on Thursdays and holds its luncheon at Hotel Clubhouse.

Gunpowder Blast Killed Grocer in 1818

A man named Spear was killed in Chester on March 24, 1818, when he accidentally dropped a high candle into an open keg of powder. Spear, according to one story, had a grocery store in an old building on Market street, and was passing behind the counter when the candle when he dropped it into the powder. The resultant blast only alarmed the city but not Spear instantly.

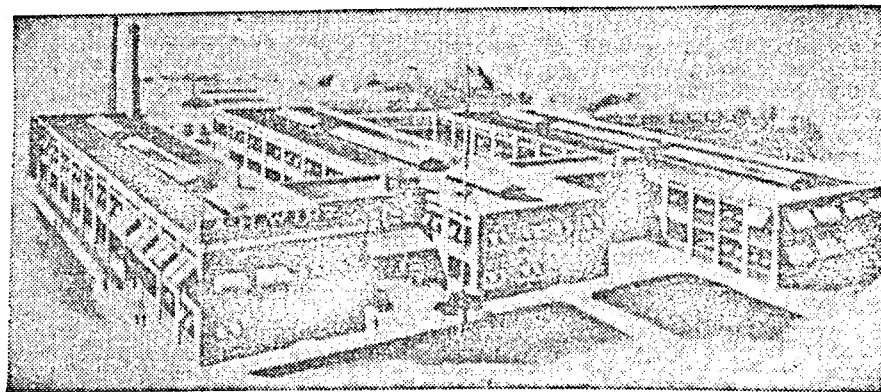
From Times Jan. 15, 1918

A Reading thief recently stole a tombstone from a marble yard that city. A grave offense.



LAURA HARD'S HOME—Remember Miss Hard's home, where 14th street dead-ends at Potter? Miss Hard, founder in 1873 of the forerunner of J. Lewis Crozer Free Library, for years teacher of the Young Ladies' Bible Class at St. Paul's Church. Her frame home above was torn down to make way for the garage property, now on the point where Potter street and Providence avenue intersect. The driveway, to the right of the above picture, went through to a stable and coach house along Providence avenue. The driveway was used as a shortcut by neighbors.

115 Years Old . . .



America's Pioneer Tube Manufacturer

CONGRATULATES
THE CHESTER TIMES

On Its 75th Year of Serving the
Community with a Great Newspaper

A. H. Wirz Inc., too, is proud of its years, but more specifically we are proud of the number of years many of our employees have been with us.

Charles Hax came with us as a boy, a general helper, in 1882, rose to foreman, and still works every day even at the age of 82. We are proud indeed of his 69 years with us.

William H. Sailor has been with the A. H. Wirz Company for 52 years. There are fourteen others with 30 years, sixteen with 20 years, and thirteen with 25 years service.

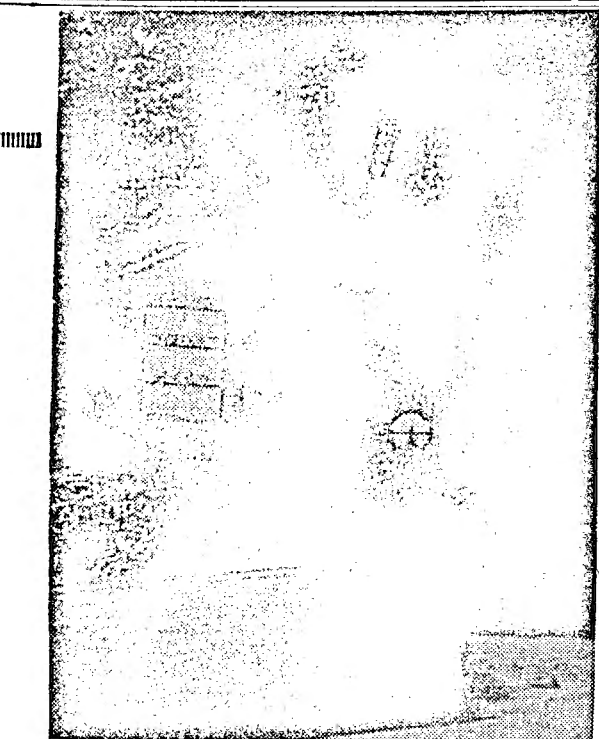
These loyal employees like us, and it is self-evident that we like them. To the men and women who make WIRZ . . . we bow respectfully . . . and gratefully.

A. H. WIRZ, INC.

COLLAPSIBLE TUBES

PLASTIC MOLDING

CHESTER, PA.



. . . in its
84th
YEAR

**CROZER
THEOLOGICAL
SEMINARY**

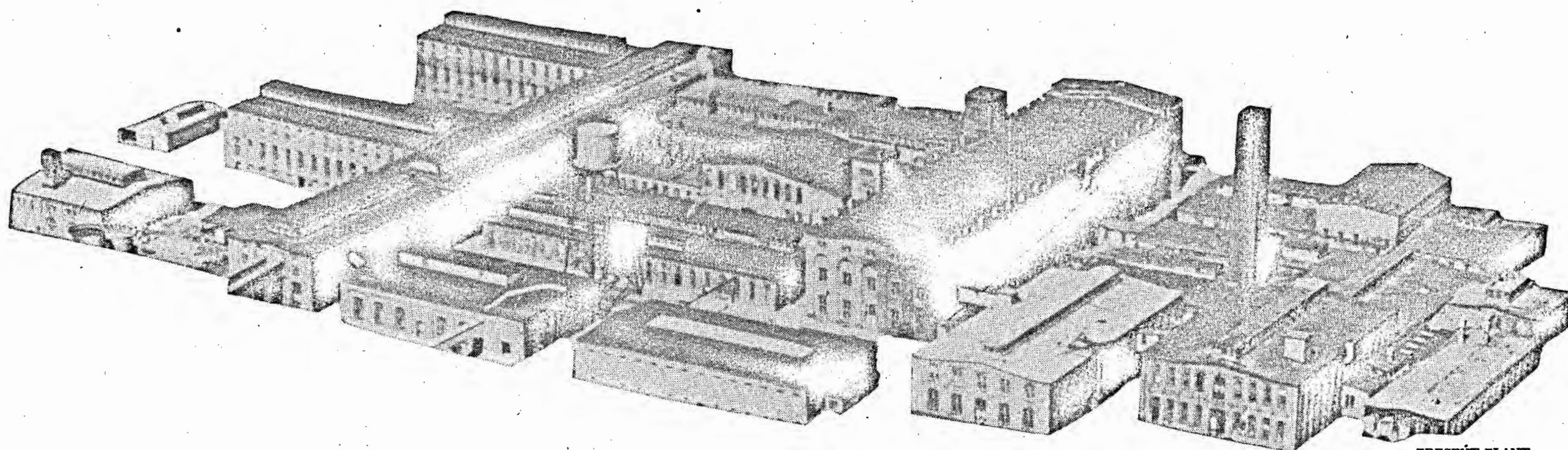
Across the nation and in foreign countries Crozer graduates are serving the church as ministers or workers in allied Christian service.

The opportunities at Crozer are available to qualified students of any faith, race or nation.

The Seminary is fully accredited by the American Association of Theological Schools.

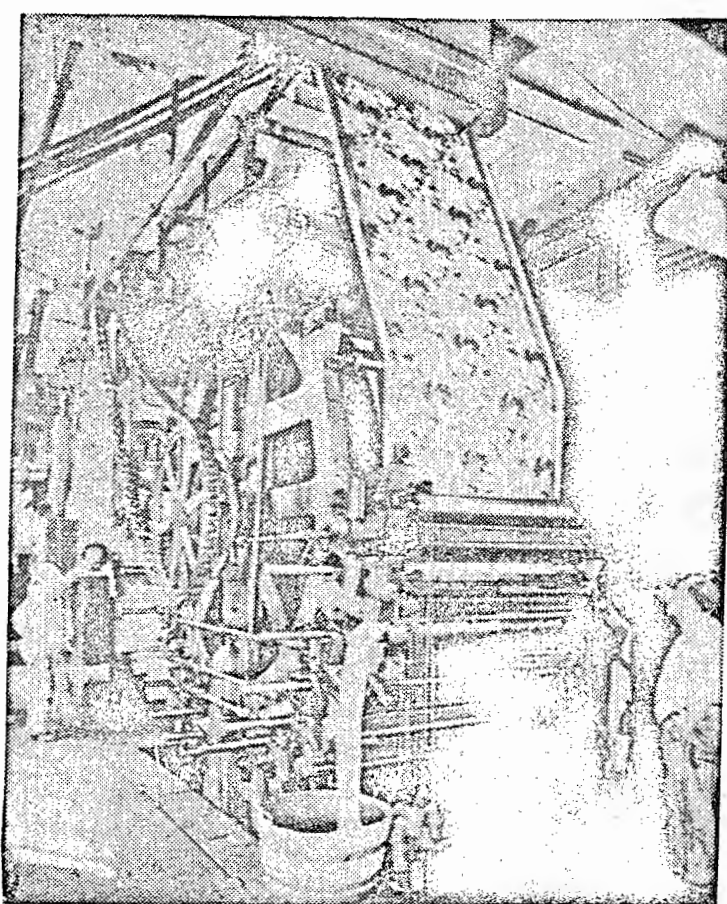
Crozer represents Christian freedom in thought and belief.

SANKEY L. BLANTON, President
CHESTER, PA.

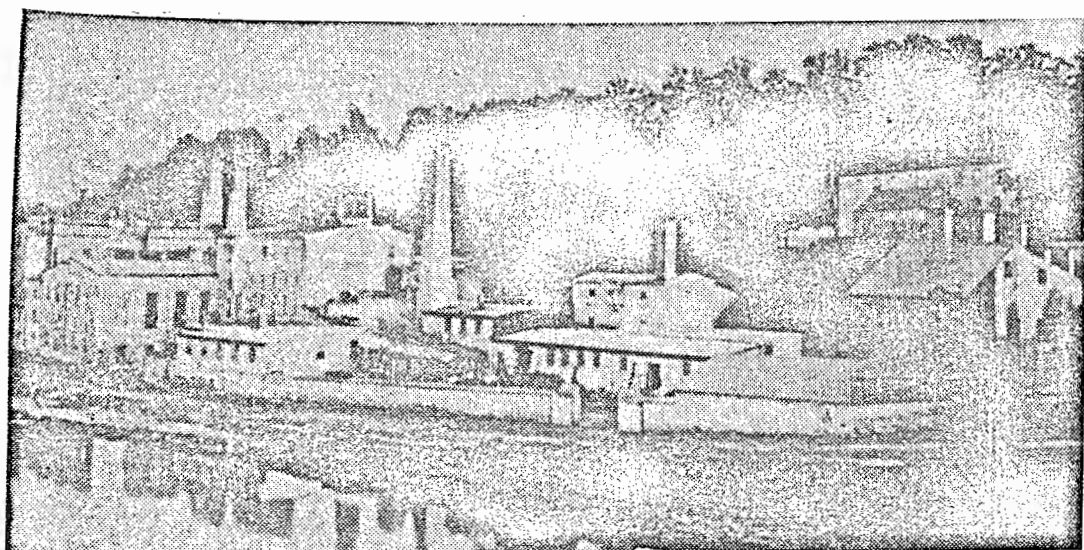


PRESENT PLANT
Along the shores of
Delaware River at Eddystone

115 YEARS OF "MAKING GOOD IMPRESSIONS"



CLOTH PRINTING MACHINE
Printing 14 colors on
cloth, one operation



ORIGINAL PLANT 1836
Washington Print Works
Falls of the Schuylkill

The business of the Eddystone Manufacturing Company was founded in 1836 by William Simpson and John Holliday, partners, operating a textile printing Plant on the Falls of the Schuylkill, near Philadelphia, Pa. In 1837 John Holiday withdrew and William Simpson continued to operate as sole proprietor until 1842 when he entered into partnership with Dunion McGregor and named the plant the "Falls of the Schuylkill Mills." This partnership continued until the year 1845 when Dunion McGregor withdrew.

Sometime between the period of 1845 and 1848, the plant was re-named the Washington Print Works.

William Simpson continued as sole proprietor until 1869 when he entered into a partnership with his two sons, William Simpson, Jr. and Thomas Simpson. A few years later, the Commissioners of Fairmount Park condemned the property owned by the Washington Print Works for the purpose of extending the park and the Simpsons purchased large areas of ground east of Chester. This was in 1873 and the erection of the first buildings of the present plant were completed in 1877. The plant was named "The Eddystone Manufacturing Company, Limited" with William Simpson, Jr. Chairman of the Board of Managers. It derived its name from the famous Eddystone Lighthouse located on the English Channel. On October 14, 1895 it was incorporated as The Eddystone Manufacturing Company. William Simpson, Jr. was its first President.

In April 1925 the controlling Common Stock of The Eddystone Manufacturing Company, the only printer of textile fabrics in this area, was purchased by Joseph Bancroft & Sons Company of Wilmington, Delaware and in June 1929 it became wholly owned by them and designated as the "Print Works Division" of this internationally known textile company as one of its six subsidiaries.

The EDDYSTONE MANUFACTURING CO.

Print Works Division of

Joseph Bancroft & Sons

EMPLOYEES OF THE EDDYSTONE MANUFACTURING COMPANY EXTEND CONGRATULATIONS TO THE CHESTER TIMES

OFFICERS

W. R. MacINTYRE President	A. R. VALENTINE Assistant Treasurer
FRANK BROMLEY Vice Pres. & Gen'l Mgr.	SAMUEL BIRD Secretary
H. P. CREVELING Treasurer	GEORGE HETHERINGTON Ass't. Secretary-Treasurer

DEPARTMENT HEADS

JACK BELL, Acting Superintendent
WM. R. MacINTYRE, JR., Ass't. to General Manager
PAUL B. WENDLER, Chief Engineer
HAROLD M. ROBINSON, Office Manager
MASON E. TURNER, Personnel Director
F. E. ROCKEY, Ass't. to Personnel Director
EDWARD McLEOD, Chief Colorist
LEON T. BAGSHAW, Supt. of Production
JOHN LEONARD, Chief Chemist

FOREMEN

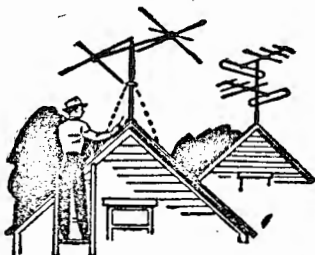
John Alexander	Joseph Shields, Sr.
William Gill	Samuel J. Miller, Jr.
William Thompson	Elwood Boyer
Robert Aird	Walter Luczycky
Charles R. Vail	Terrence Cahall
Frank N. Buck	David Seiverd
James Bryan	Alfred Walter
Carl Wagner	William Drennen
John Bromley	

JOHN HAVENS
TELEVISION
SERVICE

"Serving all of Delaware County"

TV

**INSTALLATION
REPAIR
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All types of Insurance for your
Television Set—
call us about details
24-Hour Service our Specialty.
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REVERSE CHARGES

SPORTSTERS
by
SANDLER
OF BOSTON



"Saddle Up"
in your favorite classic

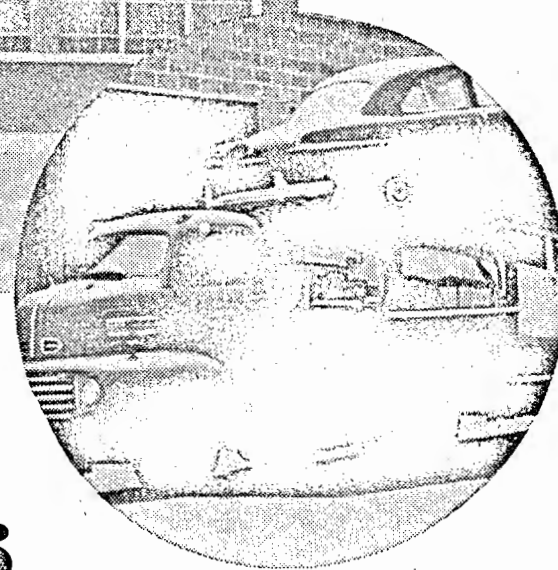
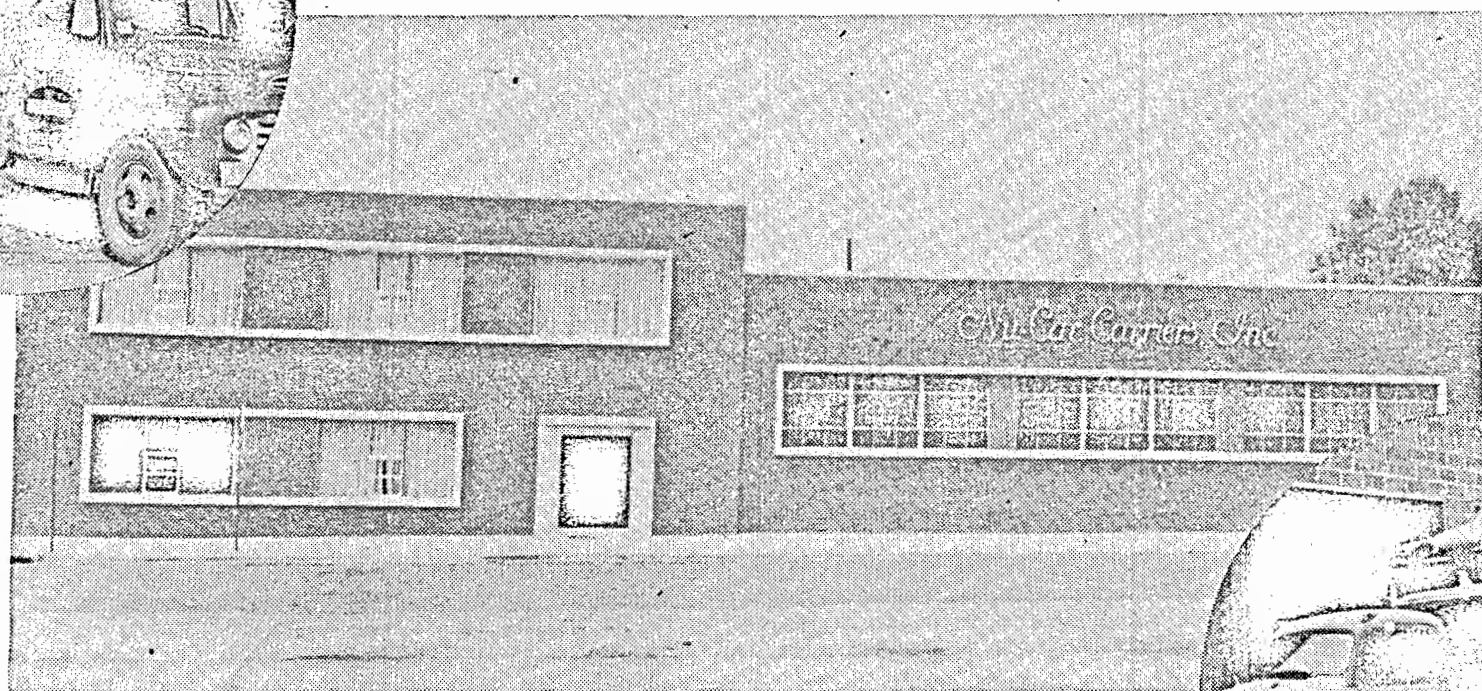
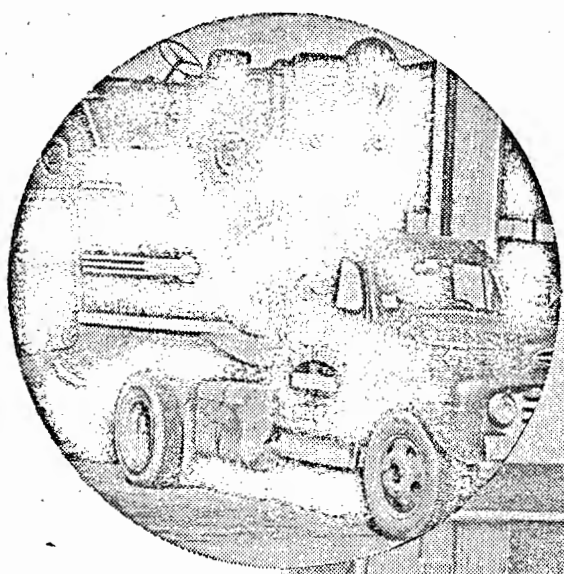
See that styling? Perfect to the last
little stitch. Feel that fit? None better. Who makes
'em? Why, Sandler, of course . . . the
greatest name in sport shoes!

\$8.95

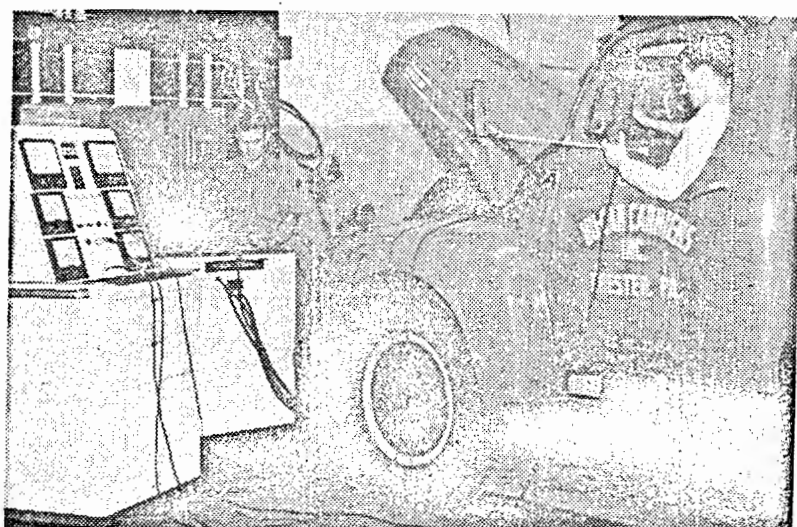
HOREN'S
BUDGET SHOE SHOP
COR. STATE & OLIVE STS.

MEYER

Nu-Car Carriers, Inc.



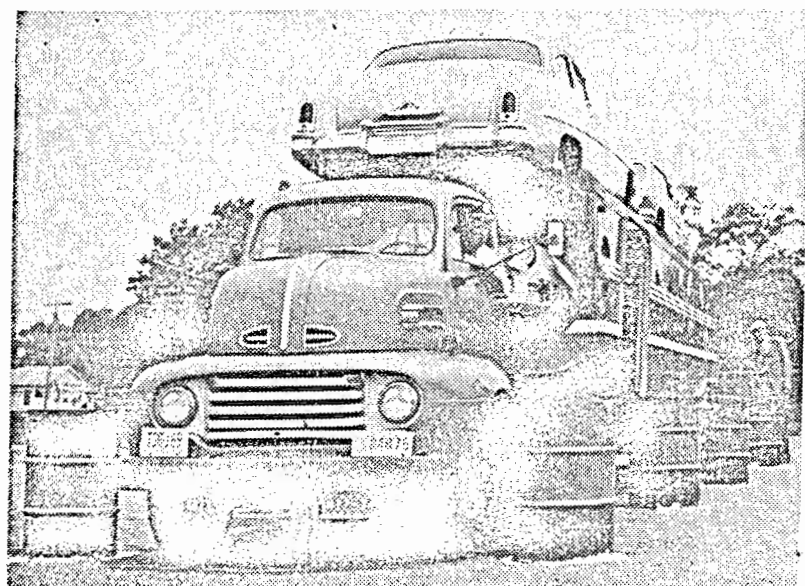
Safe Driving Is Our Business



SCIENTIFIC ENGINE test equipment like this dynamometer insures mechanical safety of Nu-Car fleet. Engine performance under any simulated road conditions can be read directly from dials. Brakes, too, get special attention on modern brake-testing equipment.

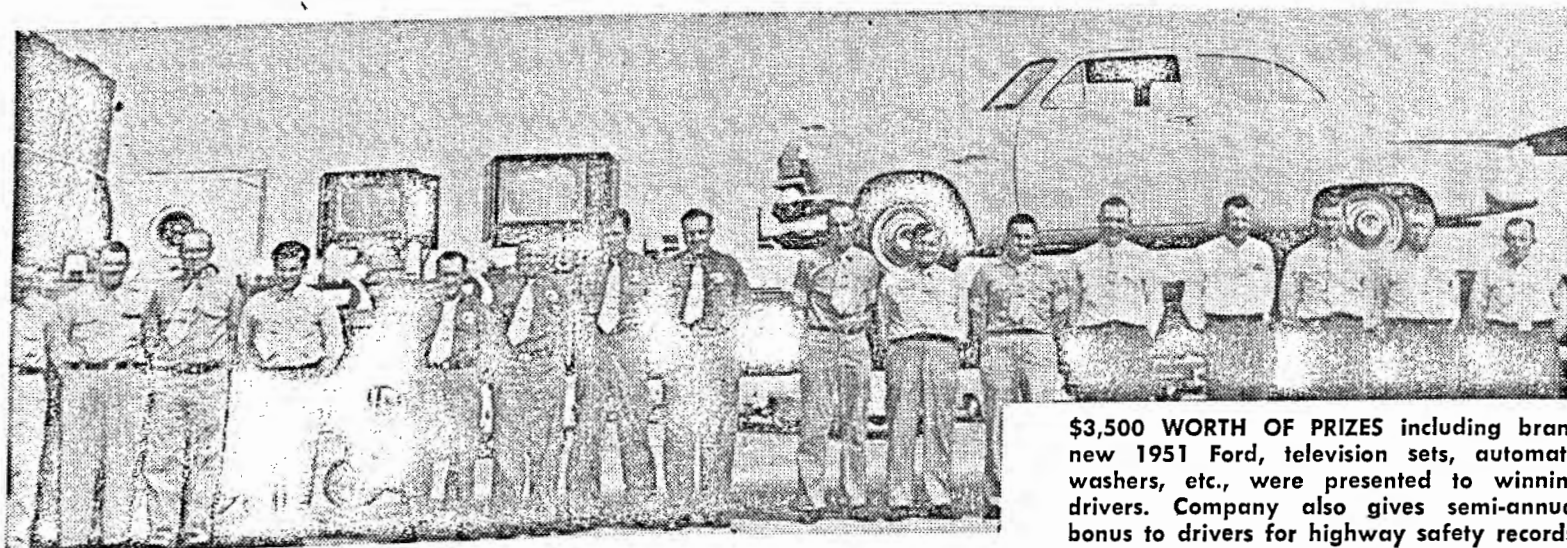


ANNUAL SAFE DRIVING CONTEST for our drivers found 16 finalists who had driven more than 1½ million miles without an accident taking written examinations.



FIELD TESTS were next. Drivers had to maneuver their 15,000 lb. units loaded with 4 new Mercurys through 9 intricate obstacles. Touching barrels costs points.

**Nu-Car
CONGRATULATES
THE
CHESTER TIMES**

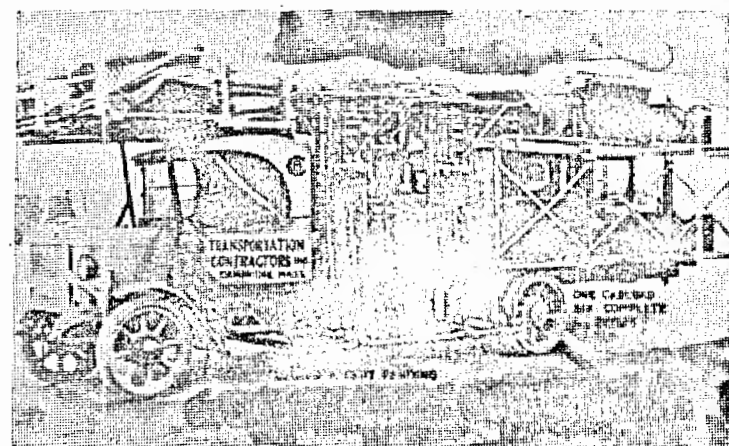


\$3,500 WORTH OF PRIZES including brand new 1951 Ford, television sets, automatic washers, etc., were presented to winning drivers. Company also gives semi-annual bonus to drivers for highway safety records.

HIGHWAY SAFETY is our high-priority passenger. It starts with modern trucks and trailers carefully maintained by scientific shop equipment and manned by skilled, safety-conscious professional drivers. It rides with all 300 of them on each of the thousands of trips they make annually. It covers millions of miles through the 25 States through which we transport Ford Motor Company cars and trucks and military vehicles.

In 25 years of night and day driving over the highways of America we've learned one lesson well:

SAFE DRIVING pays — everyone!



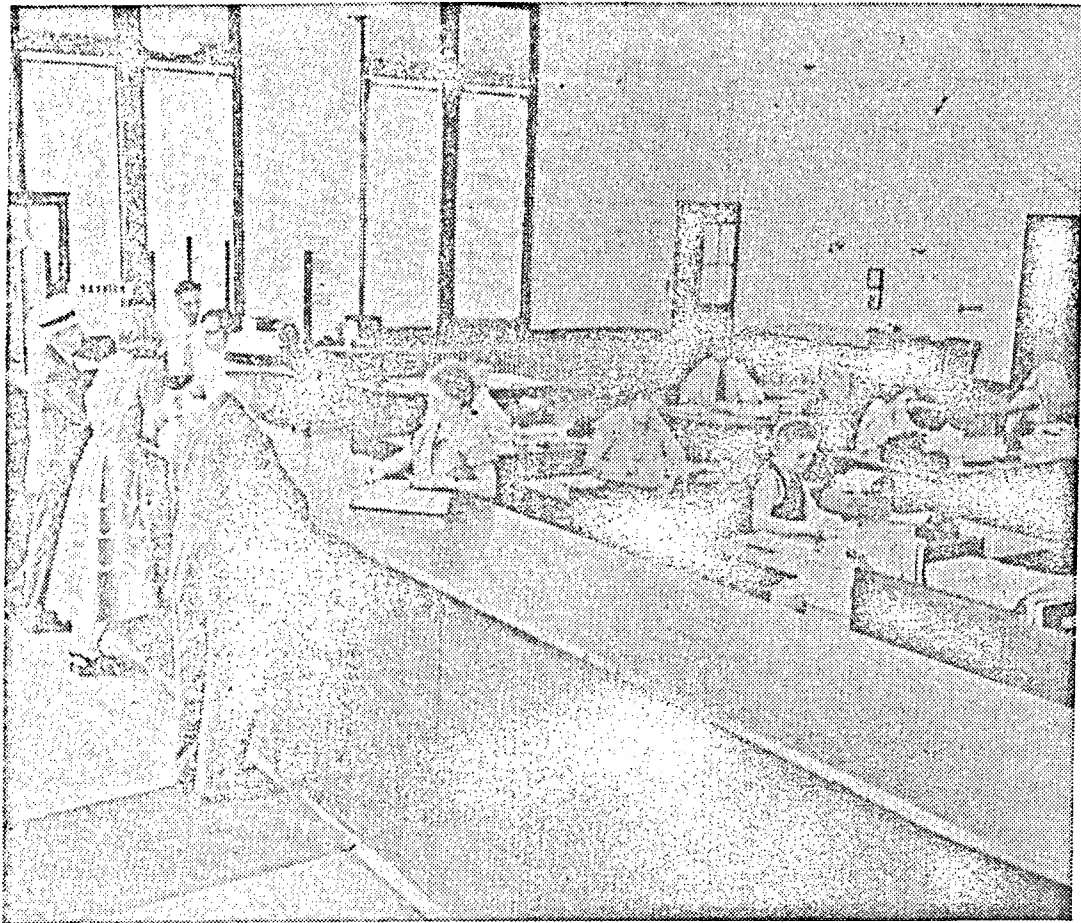
... IT WAS A LONG HAUL from this wooden granddaddy of all automobile transport units designed and built by Nu-Car's founder to the sleek structural steel trailer units used today.

... IT WAS A LONG HAUL, TOO, for the Chester Times to render 75 uninterrupted years of accurate, honest news reporting to its readers.

Road Courtesy Is Contagious . . . Let's Start An Epidemic!

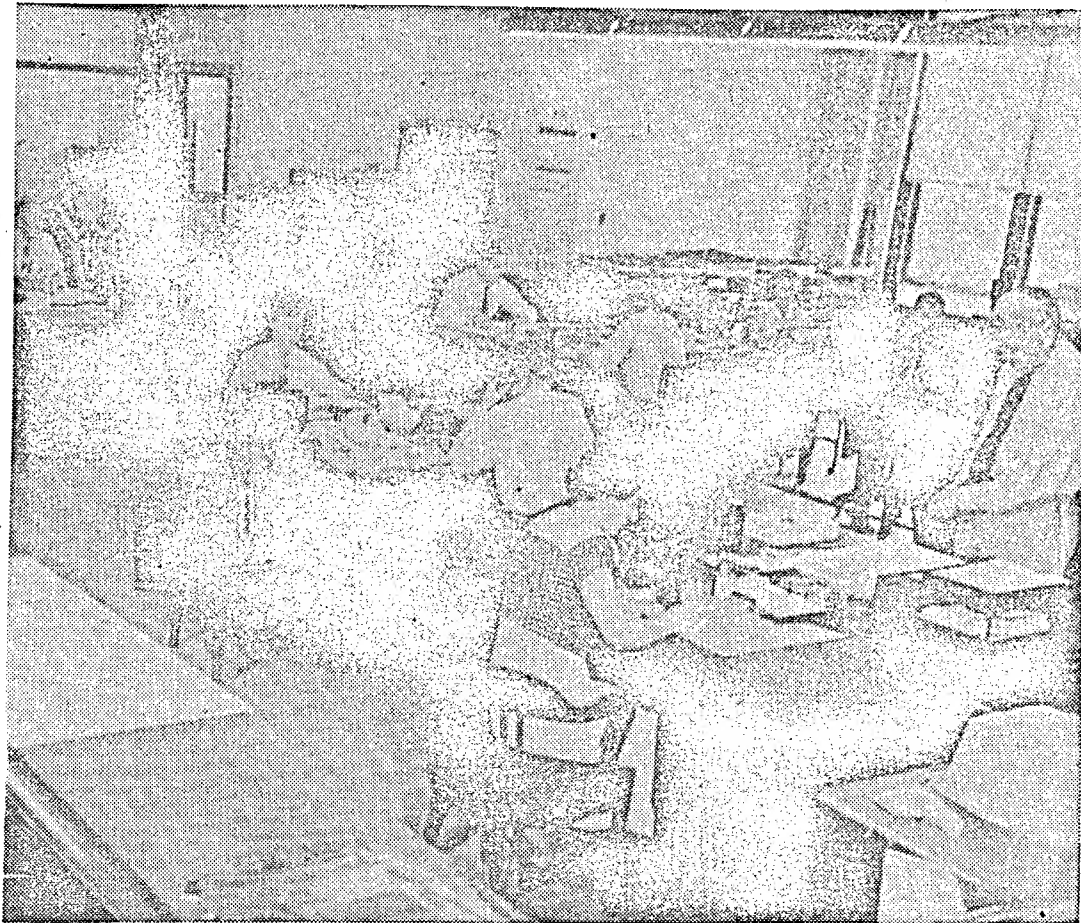
A Photographic Trip Through the Chester Times Plant

1. First Stop, Business Office



IF YOU'VE NEVER BEEN through the Chester Times building at 18-26 E. 8th st.—although hundreds of persons visit the plant each year—these two pages of pictures will give you an idea of some of the things you'll see when you do get there. It has not been possible, because of space limitation, to picture every process connected with publication of the Times, but most of the more important steps are presented. Your first stop (above) will be in the main business office on the first floor. Here are located the bookkeeping department, the cashier, classified advertising and subscription departments. This is where you'd come if you wanted to pay a bill or place a classified ad in person, although most of the latter are handled by telephone. Here too is located the main telephone switchboard, through which all calls pass.

2. Display Advertising Department



FROM THE BUSINESS OFFICE you can take an automatic elevator up to the second floor, or walk up a flight of stairs, and the first department you'll encounter will be the display advertising department, pictured with most of the staff busy at their desks. A great deal of the time, however, the display solicitors are out of the building, calling on accounts and lining up new business for the paper. In this room most of the advertisements are received or written. The advertising department deals with the business side of a newspaper and its community. To say that this department must provide the revenue to pay the operating costs of the entire newspaper would, however, give it an over-importance unless we remember that the paper's circulation helps determine the ad rates. Also, the circulation department depends on the editorial content to attract readers.

3. Ad Layout



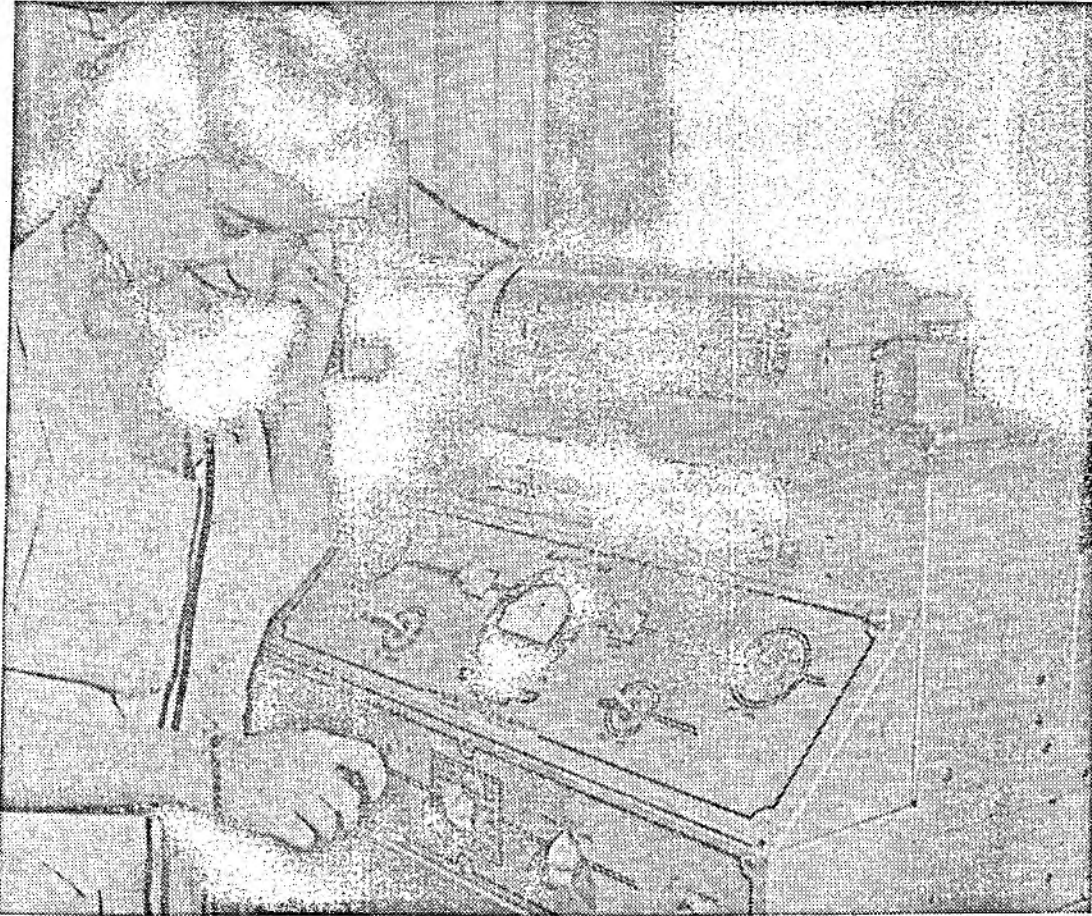
ONE OF THE FUNCTIONS of the display advertising department is to prepare ad layouts; that is, designing attractive, forceful messages. Using his own creative ability and aided by illustrations furnished by special agencies, the ad man pictured above is finishing up the design of an advertisement for this Anniversary Edition. The layout on which he is working will, when approved, be sent to the "ad alley" in the composing room, where skilled printing craftsmen will re-create the design in type and get it ready for insertion in the page for which it was intended.

4. Photo Laboratory



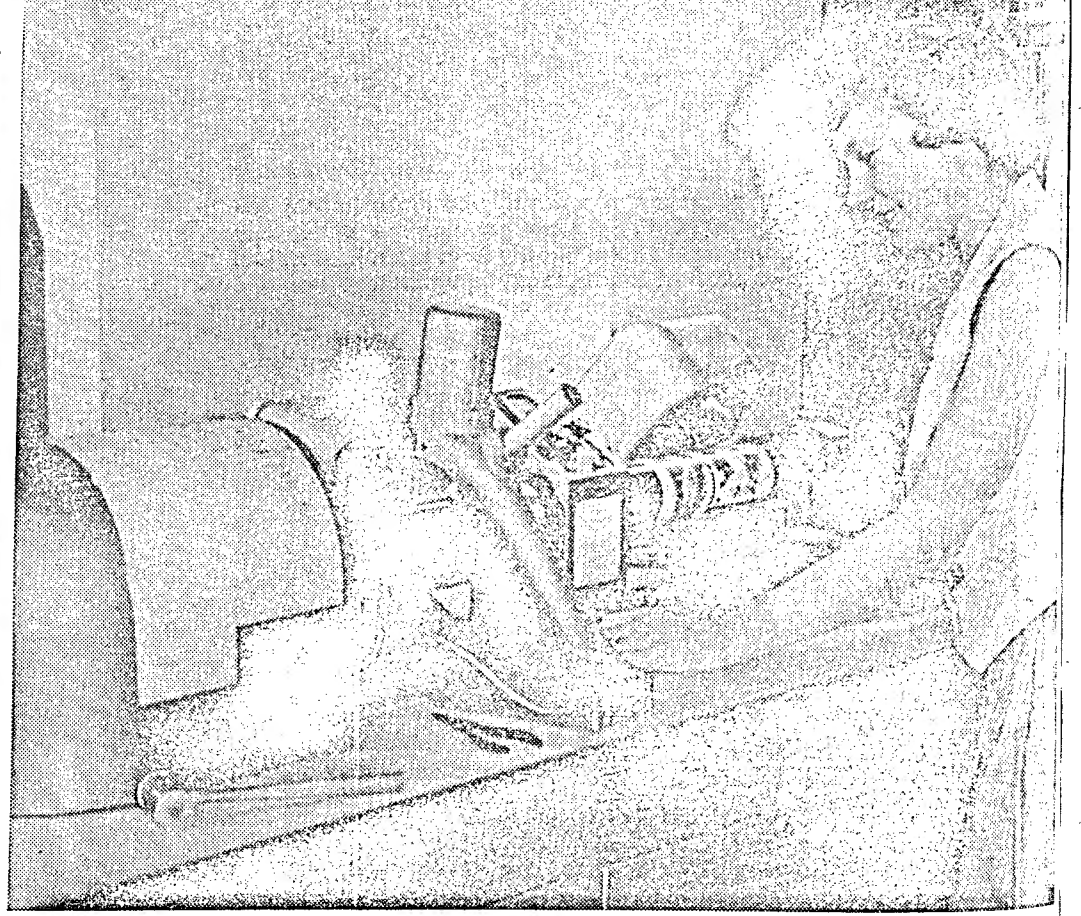
LEAVING THE AD department and en route down the hallway to the news room, you'll pass the photographic laboratory, or dark room, where pictures taken by the photographers are developed, printed and prepared for engraving. Because much of the work is carried on in total darkness, there is no point in visiting the lab while it is in use. Could you look in, however, you might see an enlargement made, as is being done in this photo. The air-conditioned lab has two enlargers, contact printers, temperature-controlled sink for the photographic solutions, electric print dryers and one for negatives.

5. Receiving a Telephoto



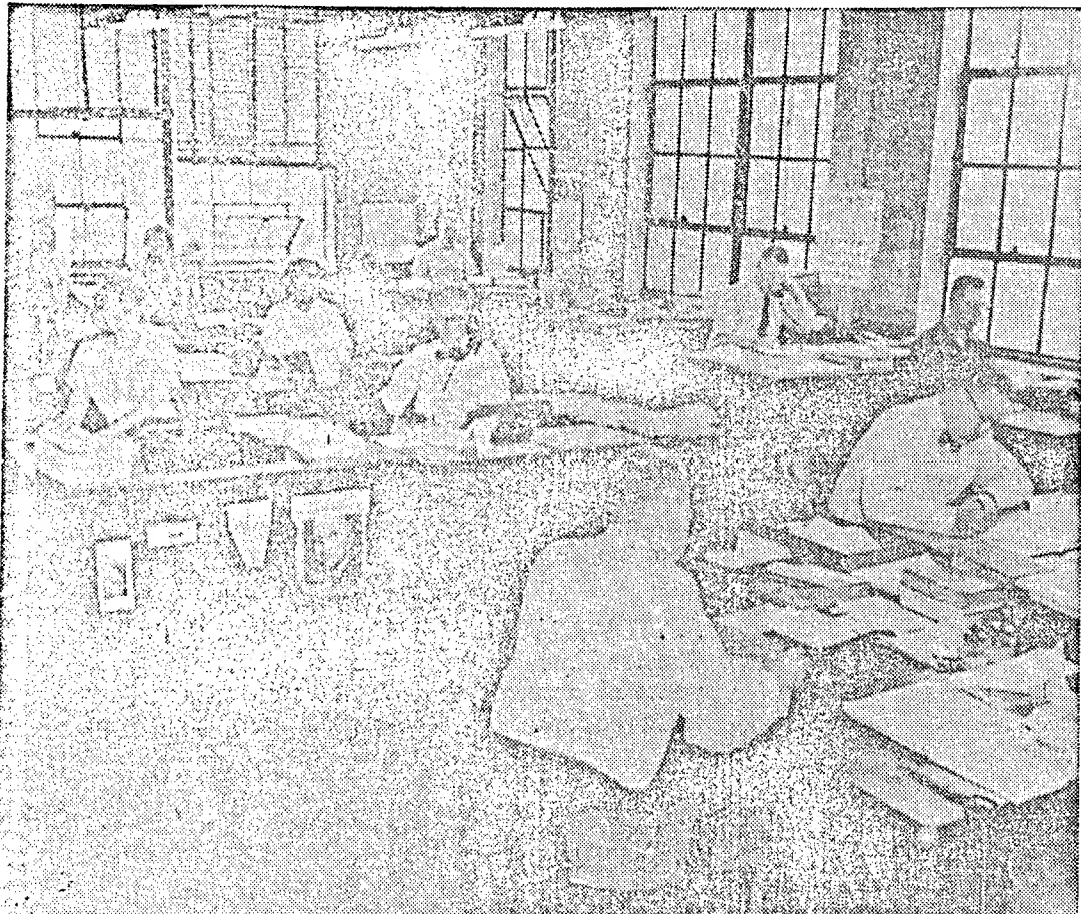
YOU'VE PROBABLY NOTICED "Acme Telephoto" credit lines on pictures in the Times frequently. This means that the picture has been transmitted to the paper by Acme Newspictures over telephone lines from another city. The machine pictured is an Acme Transceiver, on which photos not only can be received but often are transmitted from Chester when an outstanding news event occurs here. Bureaus are maintained in 26 key places and the service provides international coverage to the Times. Should a major news "break" occur in a distant city, the Times can be connected directly with the bureau there and receive a photo over the wire a few minutes after it has been taken. Transmission takes only a short time, and in combination with the Fairchild Scan-a-Graver, a telephoto can be converted into a plastic engraving in a little over a half hour from start of transmission.

6. Making a Plastic Engraving



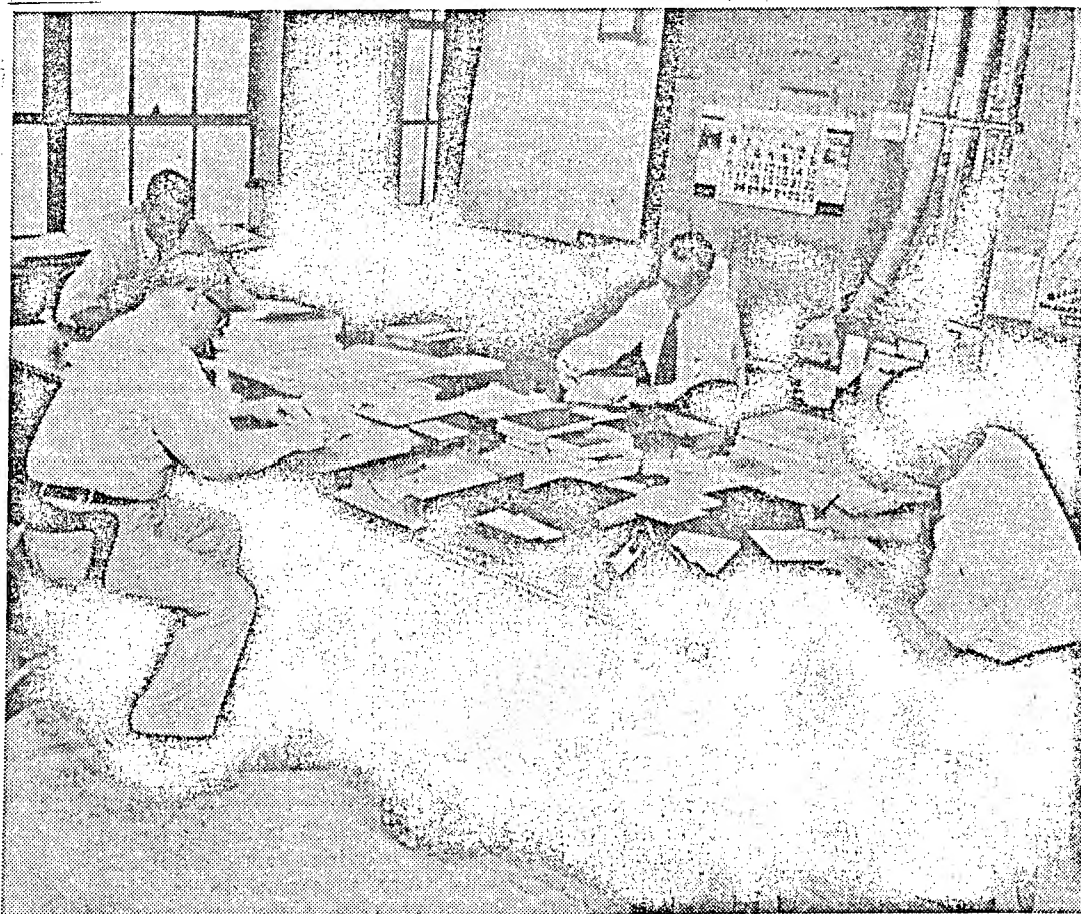
LOCATED RIGHT NEXT to the telephoto receiver you'll see the Scan-a-Graver, which makes it possible for the Chester Times to include so many local photographs in its editions. By means of an ingenious photo-electric system, the machine scans a photograph on a revolving drum at the right. The impulses actuate a white-hot stylus (shown in raised position at left) which engraves the picture on a sheet of plastic material which revolves on a drum synchronized with the photo. Device in the center is a microscope through which the operator sets the Scan-a-Graver to record the light and dark areas properly. A 65-line screen (which means 65 dots on a line per inch) goes into the engraving, or cut, automatically. A one-column cut can be made on this machine in six minutes; a three-column engraving in 18. Several can be made at once.

7. Heart of the Paper—the Newsroom



THE NEWS ROOM, located at the rear of the second floor, is just what its name implies. It is the department where the news for the paper is gathered, written and edited for the various editions. This picture shows 10 of the 12 reporters' desks and part of the city desk. Not shown are the managing editor's and wire desks and the sports department. Engaged in gathering and preparing news for the Times are 14 reporters, including three at the Media branch office; more than 40 county correspondents; a club editor, county editor, women's page editor, social writer, managing editor, telegraph editor, city editor and assistant city editor. The day in the news room begins at 6.30 a. m. when the telegraph editor arrives, ends at 4.30 p. m. on a normal day when last reporters, except those on night assignments, leave. Business office remains open until 6 p. m.

8. Handling Copy on the Desk



FOUR-MAN DESK of the Times news room in operation. At the right is the city editor, who is in charge of the local news that goes into the paper. He makes assignments, routes telephone calls to reporters and rewrite men. Copy from the staff is dropped in basket on desk, seldom stays there more than a few minutes before being edited. Assistant city editor, left foreground, handles much of copy-reading, acts as general and all-around aid and directs picture assignments. At left is telegraph editor, who handles wire copy from United Press and International News Service machines, selects most important for day's editions. Managing editor, rear center, is in charge of the editorial (news) department, helps determine policy, decides "play" of the news and lays out Page One for each edition. Times desk jobs are interchangeable; the four editors work in close cooperation.

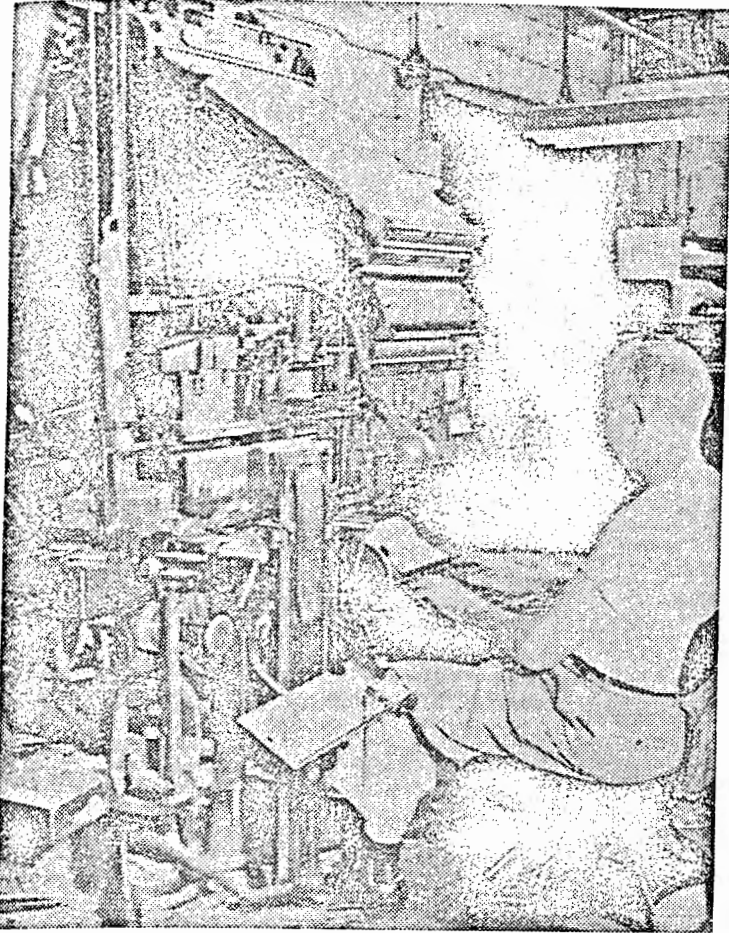
9. Teletype Printers



TELETYPE PRINTERS bring to Chester the news from other parts of the world. Shown here is part of the wire room and four printers, two leased from United Press and two from International News Service. Both UP and INS maintain bureaus in all the principal cities of the globe with staffs of expert reporters and writers to keep Times readers and those of other subscribing papers up-to-date on national and international events. Telegraph editor is shown scanning copy from INS prior to tearing it from machine and taking it to his desk for editing. Printers run all day and part of the night.

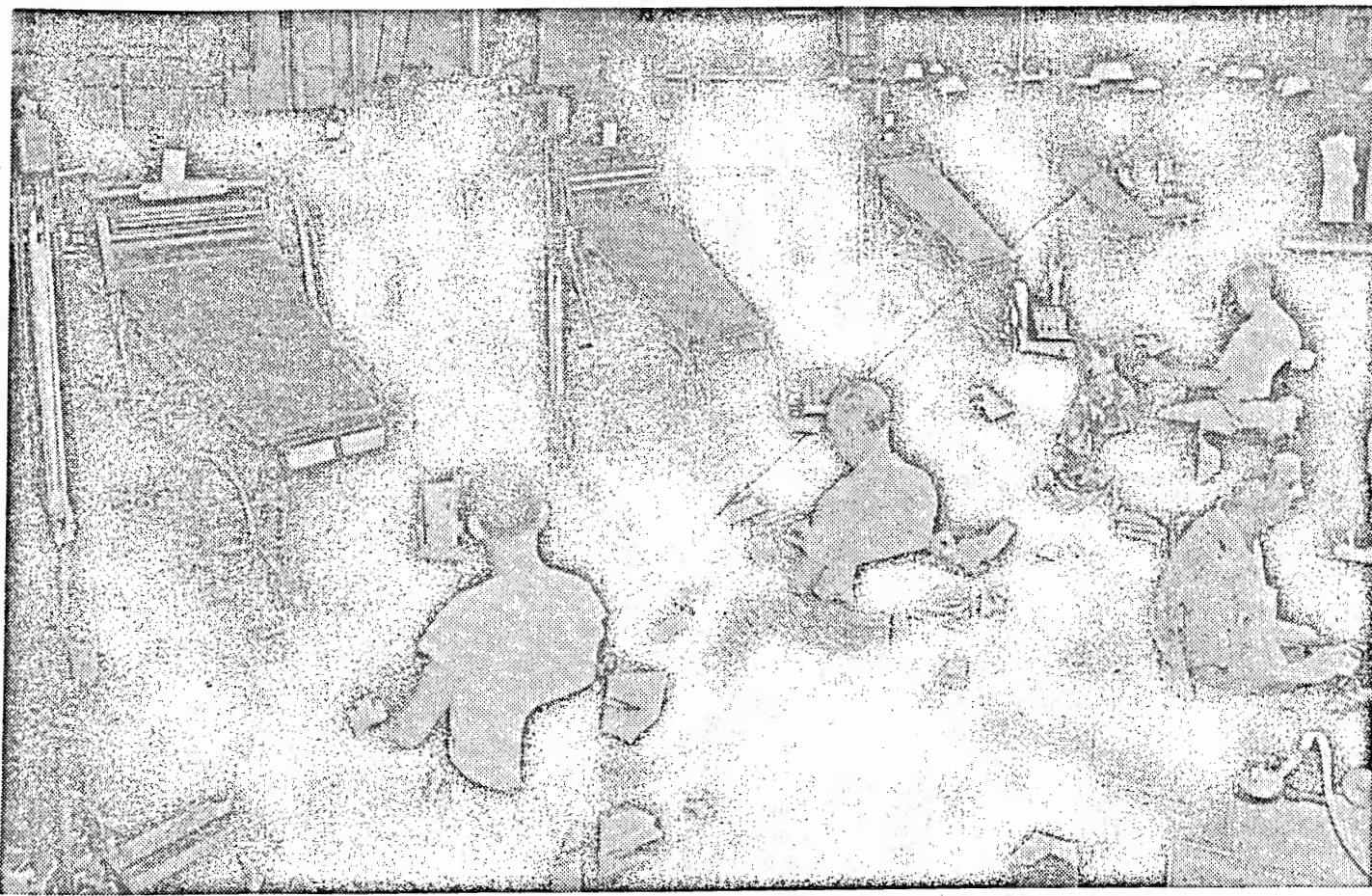
Mechanical Departments Compose and Print the Paper

10. Linotype in Action



FROM NEWS ROOM the edited, headlined copy is sent by pneumatic tube to the composing room on the third floor where it goes first to a copy cutter's desk. Copy cutter does just that; he cuts the stories into "takes" so they can be sent to different linotype machines for setting. Photo above is a closeup of one of the 15 linotypes in operation, with the copy "take" visible just above the keyboard. Linotype gets its name from the fact that it sets a line of type at a time in one solid piece. Keyboard is a little like that of a typewriter, but differs greatly in the arrangement of characters.

11. A Bank of Chester Times Linotypes



GENERAL VIEW OF A GROUP OF LINOTYPES in the composing room busy turning out type for the Chester Times. The linotype is not a recent invention, although improvements are being made constantly. The first linotype used in the composing room of the Chester Times was installed in the early nineties. While the principle of the machine remains the same today, the linotype has been perfected until the current models are so far superior to those used 60 years ago that there is little resemblance or comparison. The linotype operator presses the keys on the keyboard to cause brass matrices,

kept in a magazine on top of the machine, to drop to the assembly chamber. When the line is filled, it is carried automatically to a casting box where molten lead is pumped into the mold and a replica of the type is cast. After cooling, the line of type is ejected and the matrices are transferred automatically to the magazine to be used over and over again. There are about 10,000 moving parts on a linotype, and each operation must be perfectly timed for successful operation. Average manual operator will set about a column of type on hour. This figures out to close to 1500 words.

12. The Teletypesetter



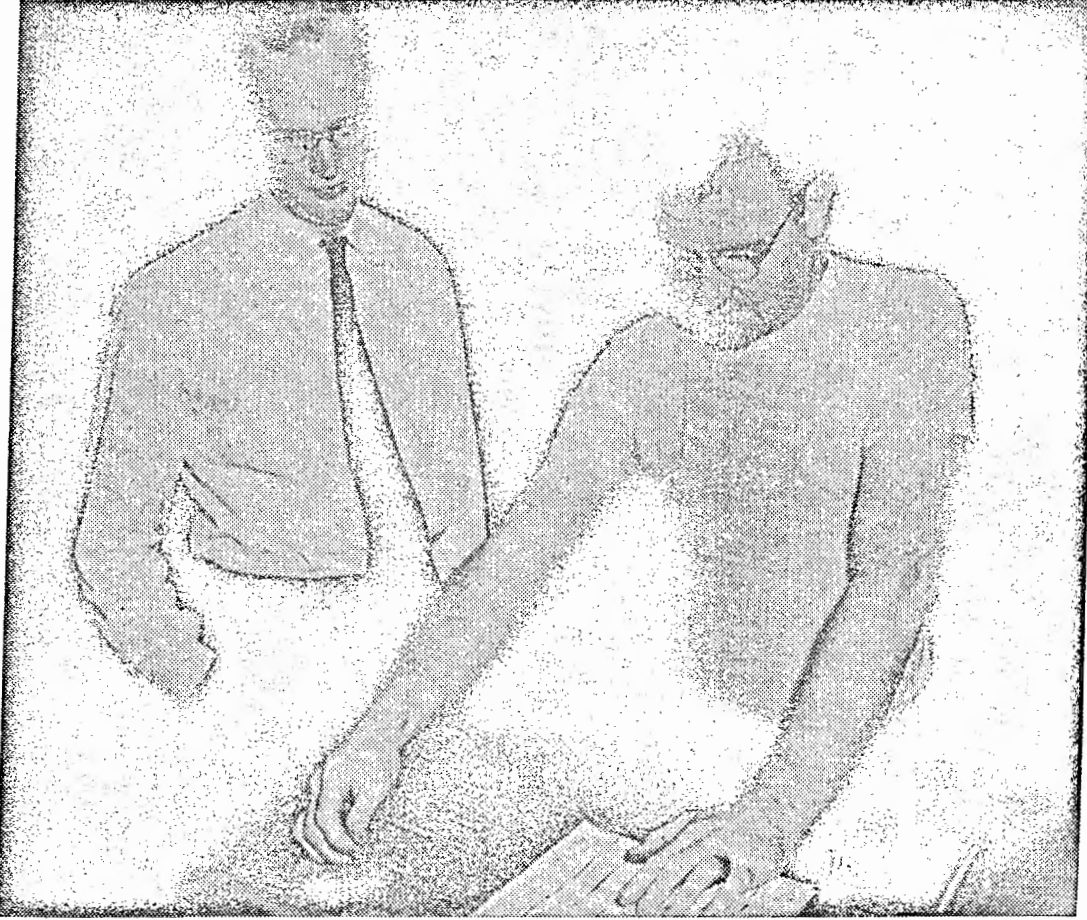
MORE RECENT DEVELOPMENT in composing room is the teletypesetter machine, one of which is pictured being operated by one of the five such operators at the Times. Keyboard of the teletypesetter is very much like the typewriter, but instead of printing words on paper, it punches holes in a tape. Different characters make a different series of holes. After being perforated, tape is taken from the teletypesetter and run through especially-adapted linotypes. Tape actuates the mechanism just as if an operator were working the linotype keyboard. Tapes can be cut anytime, run through when type is required.

13. Reading Proof



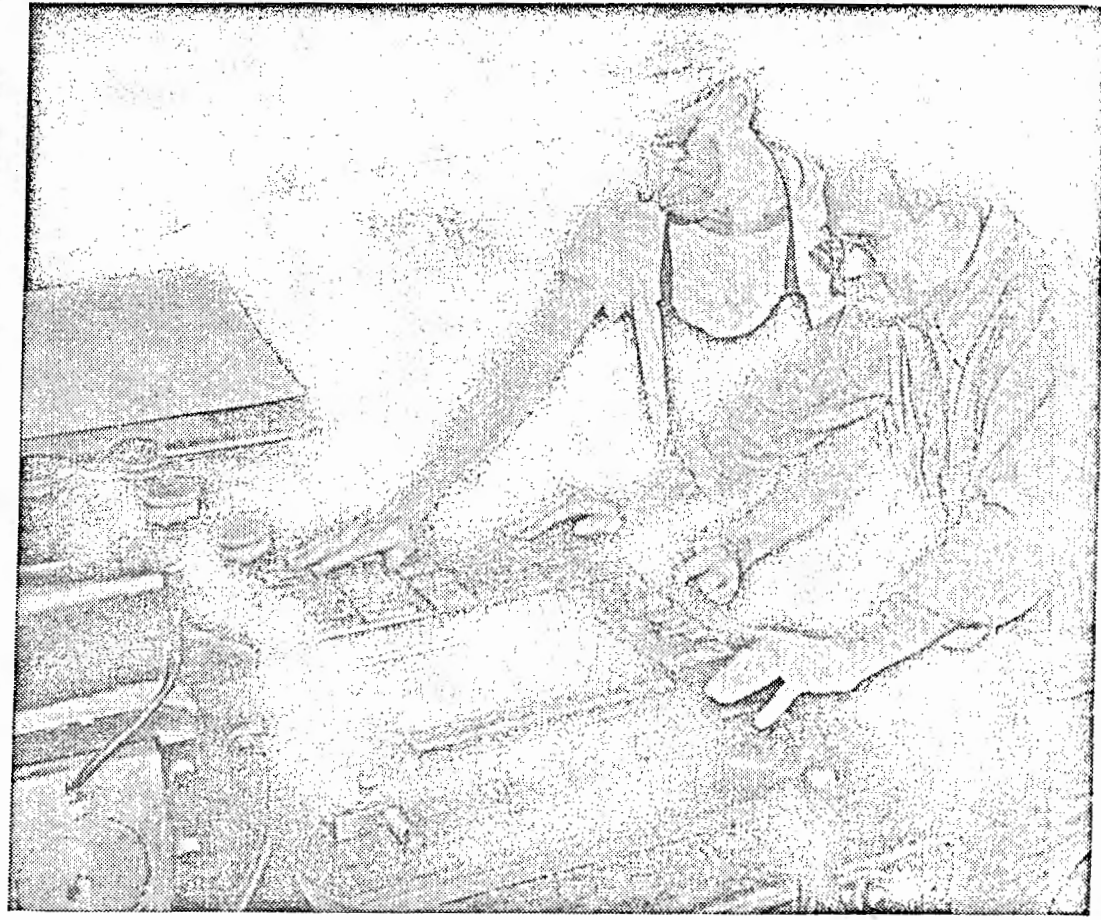
PROOF-READING is important phase of operation after type is set and galley proofs are pulled. Readers check the proofs against the original copy in an unending search for errors. When one is found, it is marked on the proof. Marked proofs are returned to what is known as a "ring" machine, where corrected lines are set. Then revised proofs are pulled and a final check is made before type is considered "read" and ready to go into page form. Despite this constant precaution against typographical errors, some do creep into paper occasionally. This is due principally to the time factor against which steady battle is fought.

14. The Front Page



MAKING UP PAGE ONE—Corrected type and headlines go from the banks to the page forms, where they are placed in position with ads and illustrations to make up the various pages of the paper. Inside pages are made up first, page one last in order that the latest news available can be included. Here composing room make-up man (right) is nearly finished putting the front page together, working from dummy prepared by the managing editor (left), who personally supervises this operation for each of the day's editions. Normally Times has two editions, although page one is often changed for late news during a press run. Front page must not only contain top local and wire news, along with pictures, but must be laid out in attractive form to catch and hold the reader's eye. Long training and experience on part of both men are responsible for good front pages.

15. Rolling a Mat



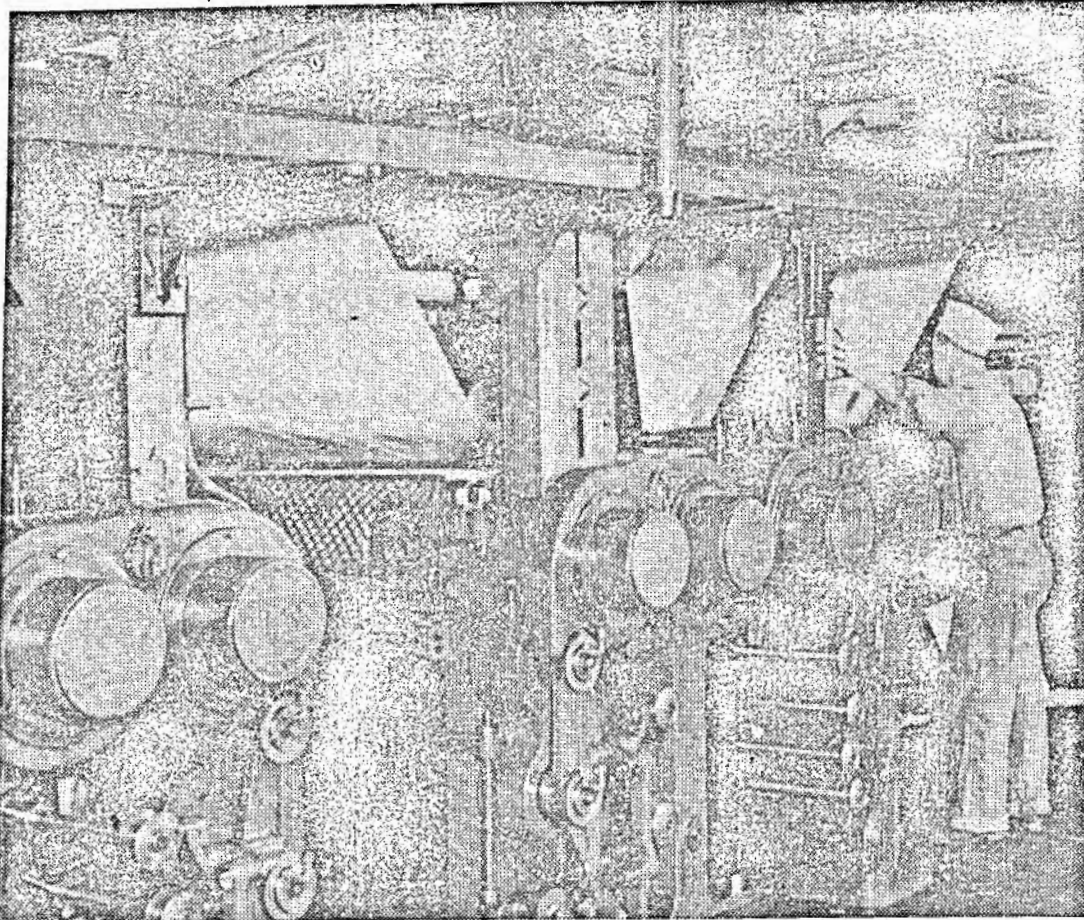
FROM THE MAKE-UP TABLE, the page form is taken on a "truck" to the stereotyping department, where these two men are shown just as they prepare to "roll" a page. Type is first planed with block and mallet to make sure it is level, then dry matrice, or mat, is placed on top and covered with a cork blanket and a sheet of fibreboard. (Blanket and fibreboard haven't been put in place yet in this picture). Then the type, with mat on top, is passed slowly under a solid cylinder. A pressure of one ton per square inch is applied during rolling process and when the bed stops, a perfect reproduction of the page is impressed into the mat. Mat is next taken into the foundry where open spaces on the under side are packed with felt paper to produce white areas where they are needed. Next mat is dried thoroughly in an automatic oven and it is ready for casting.

16. Casting a Plate



FROM THE DRIED MAT is cast a curved metal plate which eventually goes onto the press. First step in casting is to place the mat in the curved casting box, which is then locked. Molten lead, heated to 600 degrees Fahrenheit, is pumped over the face. Two minutes later it has cooled sufficiently for the box to be unlocked and we have the plate in the form pictured above. From here the plate goes to the saws, where the end at the left will be cut off and the under side shaved to proper thickness. Next an angle or bevel is cut on each end of the plate so that it may be locked on the press cylinder.

17. The Big Press Rolls



FROM THE FOUNDRY the plates go down a special elevator to the basement press room and are locked in place on the big Duplex press. The Chester Times press, one of the most modern, will print 35,000 32-page newspapers an hour. The rolls of newsprint are fed through the press from below. The sheets or webs of newsprint come up between two cylinders on the press, the outside cylinders having the curved plates on them and the inside ones covered with felt blankets. The inner cylinder presses the paper on the inked plate as it turns. After one side is printed the same process takes place with the other side and the printed sheets are run to the top of the press. The rolls of paper are assembled over a series of rollers, pulled down into a folding mechanism and folded, cut and counted and sent up a conveyor to the circulation department.

18. Last Stop, Circulation Department



PRINTED PAPERS arrive in the circulation department on conveyor from press room below. Circulation department, last link in the chain between reporter and reader, takes the papers off the conveyor, wraps them in bundles and consigns them to newsstands, news dealers and carrier boys. A fleet of trucks carries the papers to their destinations, while other employees are preparing copies that go out to mail subscribers. In Chester and vicinity, circulation of the Times to homes is handled chiefly by authorized dealers who employ their own carrier boys. In other sections of the county, newsboys have their own routes. With your visit to the circulation department, you will have completed your tour of the Chester Times building and will doubtless have a much better understanding of the many operations that go into your copy of the Times.

Growth of CIO Movement Here From Its Beginnings in 1936

By FRANK E. RITTER
President, Delaware County CIO Council
In the year 1936 the Chester Times carried news of the birth of a new labor federation—the Congress of Industrial Organizations. The CIO, as it is now familiarly known, was founded to establish industrial unionism in the non-organized mass-production industries.



FRANK E. RITTER
CIO Council Head

Prior to 1936 craft unions—organizations of skilled workers such as carpenters, electricians or boiler makers—were prevalent but many jobs in America's industrial plants were not covered by unions. CIO unions were industrial unions—unions in which all the employees of an industry were eligible to join. Within the first year of its existence, the success of the CIO was assured.

The year 1936 witnessed the formation of several new labor organizations affiliated with the CIO which were later to become powerful unions, important factors in the lives of many Delaware Countians—the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, the Textile Workers Organizing Committee and the United Automobile Workers of America.

Delaware County workers, too, were interested in this new labor movement; and soon organizing activities were in progress through the county. Before the year was over several CIO local unions had been established and more were being organized. As each new union was formed, collective bargaining agreements were negotiated.

Baldwin Unit First

The first CIO union established in Delaware County was Local 1273, Steel Workers Organizing Committee, representing the employees of the Southwark Division of the Baldwin Locomotive Works. Formerly an independent union, members voted to affiliate with the Machine Tool and Foundry Workers Union in 1935. In 1936 they disaffiliated from the MT&FWU and later that year voted to affiliate with the Steel Workers Organizing Committee and were designated as Local 1273.

1939 during Hinnegan's term of office. Stephen Lennan is recording secretary and the local has approximately 400 members at present.

During the latter part of 1936, a second CIO union was organized in Delaware County by the employees of the Penn Steel Castings Co. The local, however, was not chartered until 1937 when it officially became Local 1325, Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, CIO.

Earle Hoffman was the first president of Local 1325. He served until 1937, during which time the local was chartered and the first agreement with the company was negotiated. Hoffman was succeeded as president by William L. Connolly, who served until 1939, and Lester Windsor, who served until 1941, when Hoffman was reelected president. Succeeding presidents were Arthur Murray, Walter Keith, Joseph Kane and John Oliver. Oliver was elected to the presidency in 1946 and still serves in that capacity. Thomas Edwards is recording secretary of the local which now has approximately 300 members.

Much Organizing in '37

During the year 1937, a great deal of organizing activity was noted throughout the county. Local 10, Textile Workers' Organizing Committee, representing the employees of the American Viscose Corp., Marcus Hook, was organized April 15. Robert Dicken was the staff representative in charge of organizing. The first president of Local 10 was William Stevens, who served from 1937 to 1938. He was succeeded by Dominick Waldron, who served from 1938 to 1944 and again from 1945 until 1946. Joseph Taylor was president from 1944 to 1945. Alex Meling was elected to the presidency in 1946 and still holds that office.

Dominick Waldron is now business agent of Local 10. The local has approximately 1600 members.

Also during the summer of 1937, Local 178 of the Textile Workers' Organizing Committee CIO was formed. The first election of officers was held in October of that year. Thomas J. Leonard was elected president, and Benjamin Norwicht was elected business representative. Norwicht has continued as business agent through the years and still represents the workers of Local 178. Leonard was succeeded as president by James Charley, Clifford Johnson and Edward McKee. McKee was elected in 1947 and has served as president since that time.

Local 178 was founded by the employees of the Caledonia Woolen Mills, Clifton Heights. Since that time, however, the company has gone out of business. The local at present represents the employees of the Irving Worsted, organized in May, 1937; the Clifton Yarn Mills, Inc., Clifton Heights, organized in June, 1937; the Kent Manufacturing Co. with two plants, one at Chester and one at Clifton Heights, organized in July, 1937; the Aberfoyle Manufacturing Co., organized in November, 1941; the Sackville Mills, organized in November, 1941, and the two plants of the Yorkshire Worsted Mills, Inc., which were organized in July, 1943. The local has approximately 1600 members.

First Oil Local

Local 234, representing the employees of the Sinclair Refining Co., was the first union organized in the oil industry on the east coast. Local 234 was established in 1933 and became affiliated with the Oil Field, Gas Well and Refining Workers, AFL. The first agreement with the Sinclair Refining Co. was negotiated in 1934. Harry F. Green was the first president of the local and William Morris was the first financial secretary and business agent. In 1937 the parent union became the Oil Workers' International Union, CIO, and Local 234 became a CIO union. The local now represents approximately 1200 workers at the local refinery and pump stations from Chester to Steubenville, O.

The presidents succeeding Harry Green were Paul Hughes, Ray Clark, James Meekham and John Bullard, who is now president. Hiram I. Cole is the financial secretary and business agent of the union.

The employees of the Belmont Iron Works at Edgemoor organized Local 1390, Steel Workers Organizing Committee during the summer of 1937 and the first agreement with the company was signed that year. Harry W. Pennell was the first president and succeeding presidents were James Bowden, Moody McGuire, Leland D. Hunter, Fred J. Suppan, Leonard J. Hinkle and Earl W. Anderson. Anderson is now president and William Watson is recording secretary. The local has approximately 300 members.

From 1936 until 1938 several million workers had joined unions affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations. In 1938 many state, city and county industrial union councils were formed within the CIO. The workers in Delaware County kept pace, and the CIO locals in this area formed the Delaware County Industrial Union Council in the spring of that year.

Council's Objects

The objects of the council were to unite all CIO unions in Delaware County so that they could offer a united front in their efforts to organize the unorganized on the basis of industrial organization; promote recognition and acceptance of collective bargaining in industry; secure legislation suitable to and in the interest of the workers and to influence public opinion by all fair means.

Ray Young, a member of the National Maritime Union, was the first president of the council which was composed of representatives from each of the CIO unions in Delaware County. The NMU had established a unit at Marcus Hook and Young was one of the leaders. He was succeeded as president by Wesley Cook, a representative of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee. When the name of the organization was changed to Textile Workers Union of America—CIO.

Local 212 of the Transport Workers Union was organized in 1940 by the taxi drivers in the city of Chester and became affiliated with the Delaware County Industrial Union Council. The first president of Local 212 was Barney Berg who was succeeded by George Connelly, Orrin Marvel and John Moreno. Moreno served as secretary-treasurer from 1940 until 1944. He was elected president in 1946 and has continued to hold that office. Local 212 was the first taxi drivers' union in the Transport Workers Union in this area. The local now has 100 members.

Auto Industry Organized

From 1936 until 1939 the United Automobile Workers of America—CIO was active in organizing the huge auto industry. In 1941 Local 918 UAW-CIO was organized by the workers of the Ford Motor Co. at Chester. The affiliated membership of the CIO Council was given a boost when Local 918 joined its ranks. The first president of the local was Thomas Rice and succeeding presidents were William Blakeley, Pat McAllister, Vince Blair and William Fitzpatrick. Fitzpatrick is now president and William Conner is secretary. The local has a membership of over 1600.

The employees of the Foundries Division of Baldwin Locomotive Works organized Local 2180, United Steelworkers of America in 1941, and the first agreement with the company was signed that year. The first president was John Zellanback and succeeding presidents were

Allan Haines, Alex Scoronsky and Cato Eddings. Eddings still holds the office of president and William Young is secretary. The local now has 350 members.

The Steel Workers Organizing Committee conducted an intensive campaign in Delaware County in 1941 and three staff representatives were assigned to this area by Michael Harris, district director. They were Brendan Sexton, Thomas Connors and myself.

Local 2443, Steel Workers Organizing Committee, representing the Locomotive Division of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, was organized the same year and an agreement was negotiated with the company.

Continued on Following Page

Front Page History — 25th Anniversary



Old Timester Pullen Recall Haley's Comet

William D. Pullen Jr., of Providence av., was one of two males—the other was the late Gov. William C. Sproul—ever receive two diplomas, a normal and an academic, from Chester High School.

"But," the 83-year-old Chesterite recalls, "Prof. Charles Foster, then superintendent of schools, told us not to apply for no male teachers were being taken on."

Pullen was graduated from Chester High School in 1887 with



WILLIAM D. PULLEN JR.
Saw Haley's Comet

exercises at Holly Tree Hall, 7th street west of Edgemoor avenue. He earlier attended classes at Franklin, Gartside and at 5th and Welsh streets schools.

The son of William D. and Arabella Talley Pullen, he was born Feb. 2, 1868, at 210 W. 4th st. He remembers being dressed up and taken to Sunday school for the first time by a neighbor, Addie Brogan, at Trinity Church, 3d and Parker streets, when he was three years old.

He recalls sitting on a rail fence watching Pennsylvania Military Academy burn down and the next morning seeing the Porter Mansion (Jackson) explosion.

Another vivid memory is of seeing the magnificent Haley's Comet as it passed through the sky. He was one of the school children who at the William Penn 200th anniversary in 1938 sat on stands erected on the lot at 2d and Penn streets and in unison sang, "Two Hundred Years Have Rolled Away Since the Honored Name of Penn."

While working for the Derricks Shoe Co., he was interested in the Theatatorium, 627 Edgemoor av., and the Lyric, 315 Market st., early moving picture houses.

He and his wife, the late Lella Valentine Pullen, had eight children, of whom six are living, as well as nine grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

From Times July 10, 1919

Harry Oglesby, pugilist and dancing instructor of this city, who was with the French Aviation Bombarding Squadron for nineteen months, has returned home. Oglesby was transferred from the famous Lafayette Esquadrille.

which would you rather have?

Approximately 2½ Tons of Coal or TIMKEN SILENT AUTOMATIC Oil Heat

The cost of your fuel coal will install a TIMKEN Silent Automatic OIL BURNER NOW!

Only 10% down—36 months to pay!

Here's one decision that should be easy to make! For the cost of just a fraction of a year's supply of coal you can install Timken Silent Automatic Oil Heat and relax—in comfort! This quality-built heating equipment will keep your home at exactly the temperature you want it—automatically, day and night. What's more, hundreds of thousands of satisfied owners will tell you that this wall-flame heating method is as thrifty as it is dependable. Phone us today for a free survey and cost estimate.

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Congratulations CHESTER TIMES!

You have played a big part in the development of Chester and Delaware County in these seventy five years.

Thirty eight years ago, February 1, 1913, this firm was founded. We have always believed in advertising and credit much of our success to the results from our advertising in the Times. It has been a good combination.

So we say thanks to the Chester Times and offer our best wishes to the publishers and the entire Times family for many more years of success.

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INSURANCE APPRAISALS
603 Welsh Street Chester 3-8125, 3-8126

In the early days of the "Times" the dandies of Chester dressed like this ...

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE CHESTER TIMES ON ITS 75TH BIRTHDAY

BUT ... today the Smart Dressers look like this

SUITS by Stanton Craig

JACKETS by McGregor and Bantamac

SPORT SHIRTS by Eagle and McGregor

MEN'S WEAR STYLED IN THE LATEST OF FASHIONS

Shepp's MEN'S SHOP
716 Edgmont Ave.

Growth of CIO Movement Here From Its Beginnings in 1936

Continued From Preceding Page

Although the local union was not certified by the National Labor Relations Board until 1942. The first president of Local 2443 was Bertram Hopeley. Succeeding presidents were John B. Phillips, William E. Roberts, Walter Bleil and Earl Zitarelli. Phillips and Roberts later joined the staff of the United Steelworkers of America. Roberts is now the staff representative representing the Baldwin locals of the United Steelworkers of America. Zitarelli is now president of Local 2443 and Edward Fitzpatrick is secretary. The local has approximately 600 members.

The activities of the steelworkers union were extended to the General Steel Castings Corp. in 1941 and Local 2323 was also formed that year. The first president of the local union was Peter J. Murphy. Succeeding presidents were Charles F. Ferguson, John Duke, Elwood B. Tobias and Paul B. Dugan. Although the local was formed in 1941, it was not certified by the NLRB until 1942 during which year the first agreement was negotiated with the company. Paul B. Dugan is now president of the local and William A. Toner is secretary. The local has 1400 members.

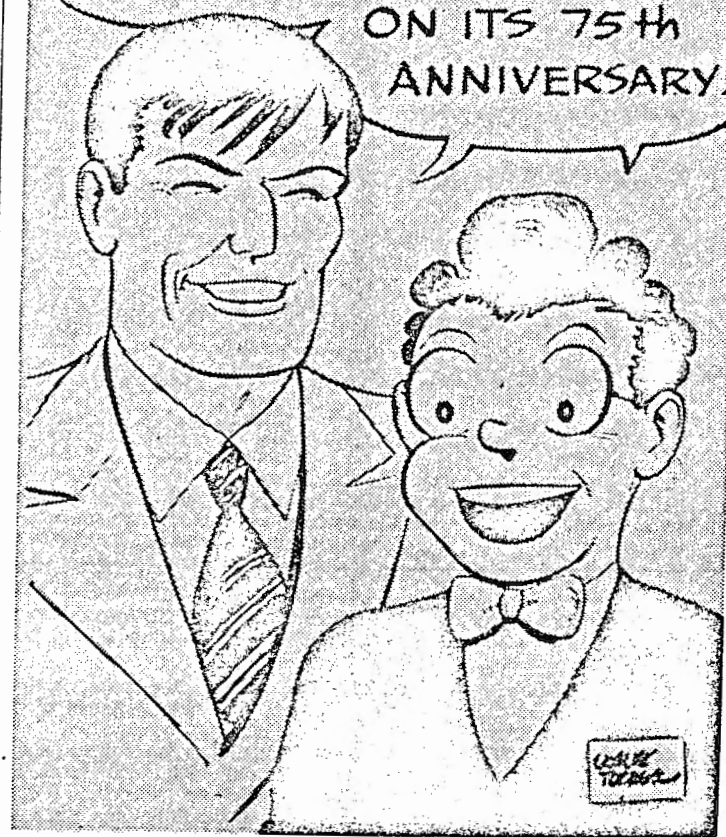
The employees of the South Chester Tube Co. had originally organized in 1933 and became affiliated with the old Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel & Tin Workers of North America-AFL. The Amalgamated Association became affiliated with the Steel Workers Organizing Committee and still later was absorbed by the SWOC. The local at South Chester Tube was officially taken into the CIO in 1941 when it became Local 2812 of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee. Howard Blesard was the first president. His successors were John Mallick, Nick Tuozzo, Leon R. Wolf-gale, John Rogal and Michael Stachurski. Tuozzo was president from 1936 until 1942 and it was during his term of office that the local came under the banner of the CIO. Stachurski is now president, Samuel Voshell is secretary and the local has 215 members.

James Gladstone, a member of Local 234 of the oilworkers union, succeeded Wesley Cook as president of the Delaware County Industrial Union Council in 1940. In 1941 Robert Constantine, a member of the newly organized Local 2323 USA-CIO, became the council's president.

Twelve in Council

Twelve local unions were now affiliated with the CIO Council, including Local 2 of the Industrial Union of Maritime and Shipbuilding Workers of America, which represented a group of employees at the Sun Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co. and Local 107, United Electrical,

ITS ANOTHER SWELL ADVENTURE FOR US—CONGRATULATING THE CHESTER TIMES ON ITS 75th ANNIVERSARY!



Radio and Machine Workers of America, representing the employees of the Westinghouse plant at Lester. The latter two unions subsequently left the CIO and are no longer affiliated with the Delaware County Industrial Union Council.

The council continued to grow as more locals were added to the ranks of the CIO in Delaware County.

The Chester Times unit, Local 10, of the American Newspaper Guild, was organized in 1941 and an agreement between the union and the Chester Times Publishing Co. was made in 1942. The first chairman of the Chester Times unit was Bud Magnin; succeeding chairmen were Leslie Chrismer, Edward Johnston, Bartram Harvey, George Hayes, Doris Wiley, Bob Finucane and Orrin C. Evans. George Albany is now acting chairman and Florence Feinberg is secretary. The unit has 48 members.

In 1941 representatives from each of the steelworkers' unions in Delaware County met and formed the Delaware County Steel Conference.

The conference was formed to bring about a better understanding between the various locals in this area affiliated with the steelworkers' union, to exchange information and to engage in educational activities.

The first president was Elwood G. Hunt, who was the financial secretary of Local 1278. Hunt served as president from 1941 until 1948. In November, 1948, Walter Bleil was elected president. He served from 1948 until December, 1950, when Charles Hunt, who is now president, was elected. Present officers in addition to Charles Hunt are: Vice president, Elwood G. Hunt; recording secretary, Albert R. Ward, and treasurer, Willard Weaver.

In 1942 the CIO council established a national defense rally committee which was the forerunner of the community services committee. Thomas Graham, a member of Local 2443 at Baldwin's, was elected president of the council that year. Also in 1942 delegates from the Steelworkers' Locals in Delaware County participated in a constitutional con-

Acquitted of Murder, Jailed for Hiding Death

On May 28, 1862, a Chester woman was brought to trial on a charge of murdering her illegitimate child.

Although the prosecution claimed that the woman, Martha J. Long, had strangled the baby, and introduced evidence designed to prove the charge, the defendant was acquitted of the murder.

She was, however, found guilty of concealing the death of the child and was sentenced to three months in prison.

vention at which the steel workers' organizing committee became the United Steelworkers of America. During 1943 and 1944 with employment at an all-time high in Delaware County, the local unions affiliated with the CIO Council represented nearly 60,000 workers.

In 1943 the office workers of the Baldwin Locomotive Works organized Local 2844, United Steelworkers of America. Sam Baldwin was elected president. He was succeeded by Harry Williams, who still serves as president of the local. Miles A. Burke is secretary. The local has 500 members.

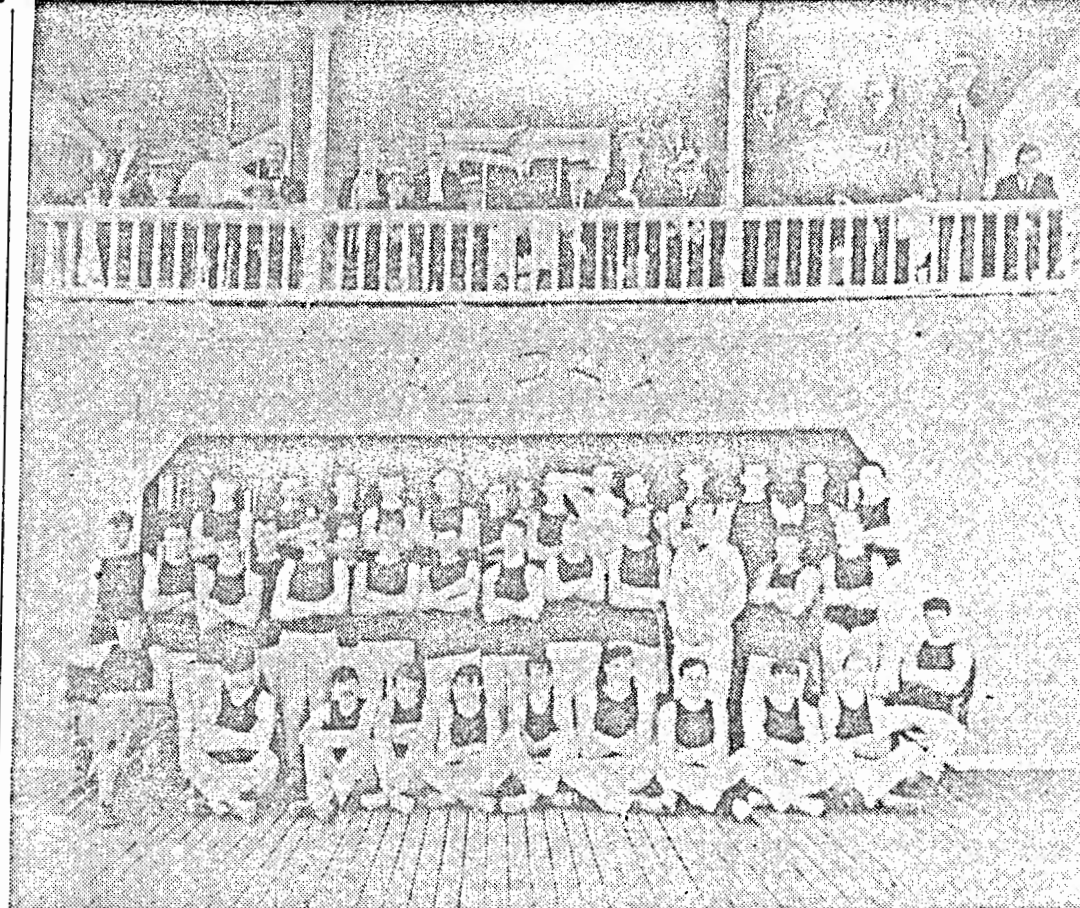
Community Program

In 1943 the CIO council adopted a community services program which has become known throughout the country and is considered one of the best programs of its kind ever developed.

In May of 1944 Charles F. Ferguson, president of Local 2323, USA-CIO and secretary of the Delaware County Industrial Union Council, was appointed to serve as labor representative with the Community Chest of Chester and vicinity. Ferguson served with the Community Chest from 1944 until May of this year, except for a brief period during which he returned to his original position at General Steel. Last May Ferguson resigned his post with the Community Chest to become CIO liaison representative of the Community Chest and Councils of America. He was succeeded by Edward B. Orzell, a member of Local 2443, USA-CIO, who presently holds the position.

In 1943 the employees of the Heppenstall-Eddystone Corp. formed Local 2929 of the United Steelworkers of America and an agreement between the company and the union was signed in May of that year. Daniel J. Kinney was the first president of the union and he was succeeded by Herbert Moyer who was elected in 1944. Shortly afterward the Heppenstall-Eddystone Corp. ceased operations and the local was disbanded.

In 1944 the employees of the Knabb Barrel Works organized and became affiliated with Local 263 of the CIO Distillery Workers. Ernest (Tiny) Simpkins was the first shop chairman. He served until 1946 when he was succeeded by Mickey Johnson, who has served since that time. New locals of the United Steelworkers of America-CIO were



ANOTHER ALPHA PICTURE—John S. Miller, automobile dealer and owner of the above picture, has identified 57 of the 60 Alpha Boat Club members, after 47 years. Taken in 1904, at the old boathouse, foot of Welsh street, the picture shows: Front row: John Baldt, Jim Green, Harry Bottomley, John Ross, John Crowl, John Marlor, Bill Haney, Art Bloom, Catsby Rhoads, Charlie Lawton and Bill Griggs. Second row: Sam Clyde, Al Granger, Hoffman, Hal Smith, Rube Jeffries, Harry Innis, Jim Thompson, Frank Perkins, Wes Morgan, Charles Saline, Reese Esrey, Bob Oglesby, Harry Farson and Sam Oglesby. Third row: Unknown, Ben Ladomus, Jimmy Abrams, Ted Birtwell, Doc Monroe, Layton Baldt, Ernie Harrington, Henie Borden, Joe Messick, P. Boyle, Charlie Worriow, Thomas Evans, Bill Dyer and Art Anderson. Back row: Walter Bickley, Sam Mitchell, H. Bottomley, Frank Challenger, Walter Hoffman, Jerry Oliver, Mr. Ladomus, unknown, George Minnick, Captain Brown, Earle Dean, Linc Castle, Harry Griffin, Edward Miles, unknown, Harry Hathaway, Horace Baker, Lew Monroe, Dad Price, Wallace Oglesby and John Bramble.

Children's Ward Started in 1911

Work on the erection of the Charles B. Houston memorial children's ward for Chester Hospital will be commenced sometime during the coming week.

The building is being erected by Mrs. Emma A. Houston as a memorial to her late husband, Charles B. Houston, who, before his death was an active member of the board of managers of the institution.

Other officers of the council are: William R. Roberts, vice-president; Mary T. McGarrity, secretary; Albert R. Ward, treasurer, and Edward B. Orzell, sergeant-at-arms.

The trustees are Paul Hertel, James Laughlin and Albert Marsden. William Fitzpatrick is chairman of the political education committee and Willard Weaver is chairman of the education and research committee. Orzell is chairman of the community services committee.

dent of the Delaware County Industrial Union Council from 1942 until 1944. He was succeeded by Peter Murphy who was the president of Local 2323, USA-CIO. Murphy served until 1946 when Elwood Tobias was elected to the office. Tobias was secretary of Local 2323 at the time and later became president of Local 2323. Tobias served as council president until 1949 when the writer, a member of Local 2443, USA-CIO and staff representative of the steelworkers union, was elected to the presidency of the council. The writer is now serving his third term.

Other officers of the council are: William R. Roberts, vice-president; Mary T. McGarrity, secretary; Albert R. Ward, treasurer, and Edward B. Orzell, sergeant-at-arms.

The Delaware County Industrial Union Council has been active in

Fall of Gilded Ball Scared People, Horse

From Times, July 2, 1908:

While workmen were removing the large gilded ball from the city hall tower yesterday afternoon for the purpose of having it regilded and repaired, the rope to which it was attached snapped as if it had been cut with a knife. The ball dropped to the roof below and then rebounded to the sidewalk on Market street, where it startled several pedestrians and made a horse that was hitched to a telegraph pole nearby jump as if shot.

the field of community services, political and legislative action and educational and research. The work of the council's political education committee is well known to Delaware Countians but best known is the work of the community services committee. The council makes a yearly report to its members and to the community at the annual community services dinner. About 125 union counselors have been trained to aid workers in their out-plant problems. These counselors meet monthly and engage in activities designed to serve the community as well as CIO members.

Other Units Formed

From 1946 until 1951 a number of CIO locals were formed in Delaware County. These were: Local 32, Barbers & Beauty Culturists Union of America whose president is Gus Dangelico and secretary, Jake Bilarado; Local 265, Transport Workers Union of America whose president is Robert Benshaw Jr.; Local 309, Laundry Workers Union, representing the employees of the Troy Laundry and whose president is Mrs. Mary Pinkowski; Local 29, Insurance & Allied Workers Organizing Committee whose president is Joseph McElvarr and secretary, Joseph P. Conway; Local 165, International Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, representing the employees of the Shallock Co. and whose president is James Downey; Local 48, International Union of Marine & Ship Workers of America, representing the employees of the Baldt Anchor, Chain & Forge Co. and the Atlantic Steel Castings Co., and whose president is John Machman.

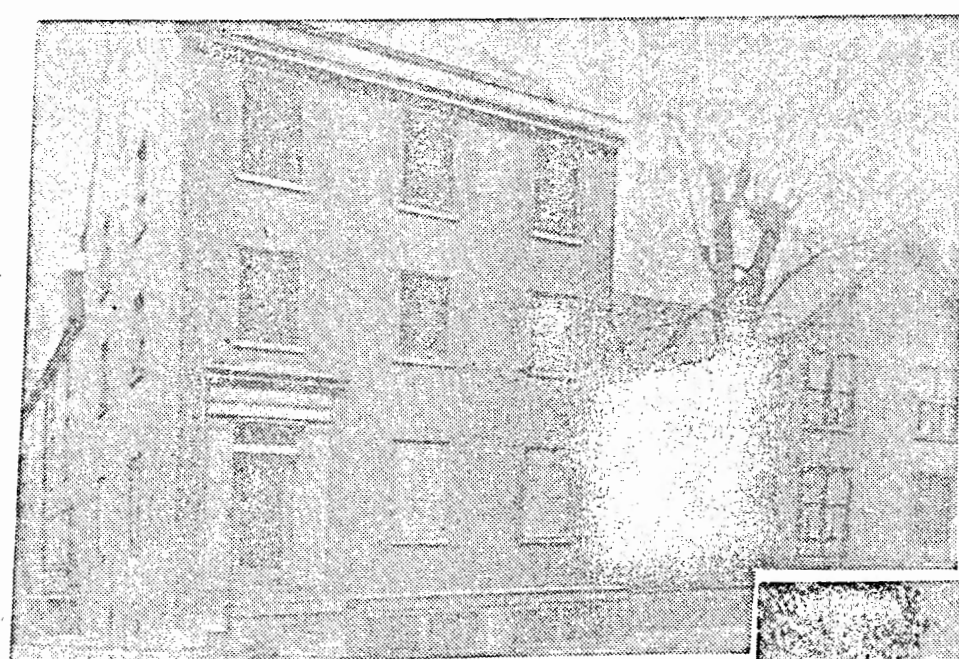
The newest CIO union in Delaware County is Local 4587, USA-CIO, representing the employees of the Chester Blast Furnace. The local was organized in May of this year. Earl W. Thomas is the president and Richard Broughton is the secretary. There are approximately 150 members in the union.

In the 15 years since the Chester Times first announced the birth of the CIO, this labor movement has grown to a membership of over five million. Here in Delaware County, nearly 25,000 workers are members of CIO unions. There are now 28 CIO locals in Delaware County.

The Pennsylvania Military College

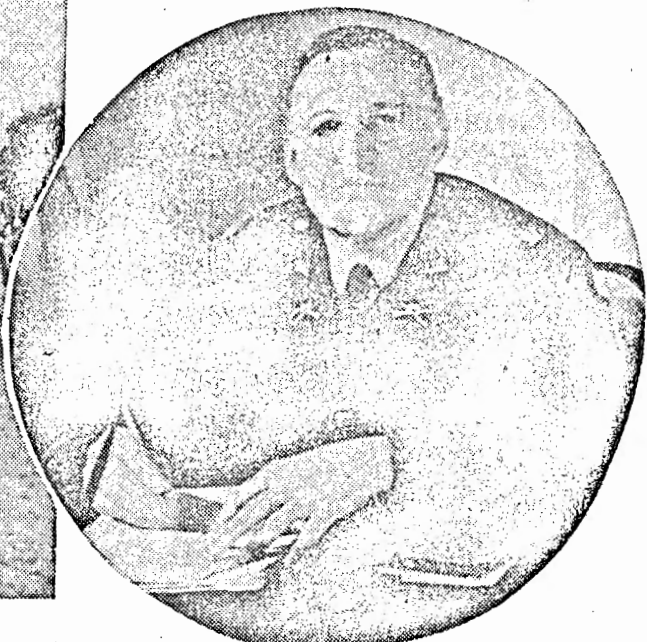
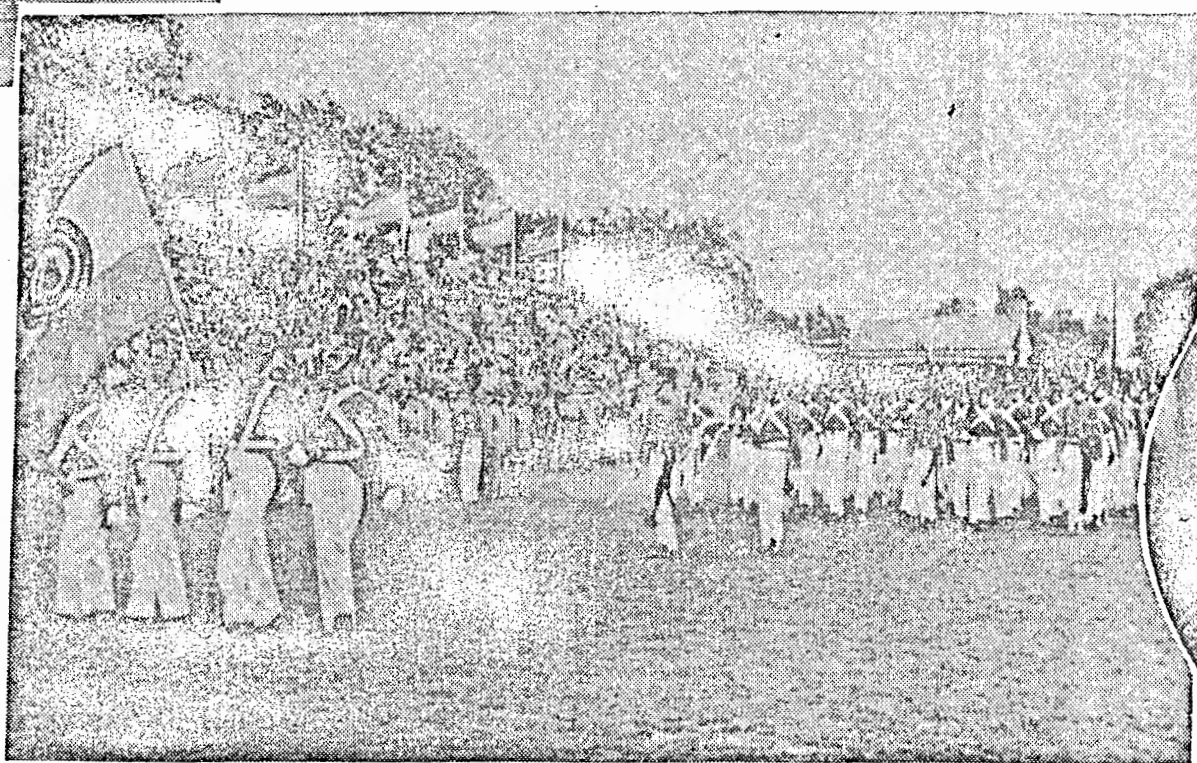
1821-1951

Founded 130 years ago in Wilmington, Delaware, as the Bullock School, Pennsylvania Military College came to Chester in 1862. Always interested primarily in the development of young men for effective service to their communities, P.M.C. adopted the military system of training and is today the only "essentially military" college in the Keystone State. It has the honor of being one of only eight such colleges in the nation. Always placing a high value on service to the community, Pennsylvania Military College and Pennsylvania Military Preparatory School have during the last few years expanded this service to Delaware County by creating a Non-Resident Cadet Program offering academic and military preparation to boys and young men from the ninth grade through college. P.M.C.'s college program includes Arts, Sciences, Business, and Engineering. Only at P.M.C. can a local resident obtain the R.O.T.C. training on a military college level and at the same time reside at home.



P.M.C.'s BIRTHPLACE
NINTH & TATNAL STS.
WILMINGTON, DEL.

CONGRATULATIONS
TO THE
CHESTER TIMES
ON THEIR
75th ANNIVERSARY



COL. FRANK K. HYATT

Brandeis and Turk Families Were First Permanent Jewish Settlers in Chester

By DR. NATHAN V. PLAFKER

History is the incubator of destiny. Man lives and passes beyond, leaving behind his experiences and achievements. Men call this history.

The glory of America is the record of the inter-relationship of diverse groups and cultures resulting in a remarkable culture known as American. Here, we are committed to a voluntary, democratic society, which strives to bring about the betterment of man.

History is a form of experience which may constitute a useful guide for the future. A useful guide indeed, but not a worker of miracles. The greatness of America is the result of the fusion of many peoples and many cultures, the consequence of the interaction of the spirit and thought of many groups upon each other.

One of the cultures which entered into the formation of America and, of course, Delaware County, was the Jewish. The earliest references to Jews in Pennsylvania is probably in the year 1655 when a treaty was made between the Indians and the settlers at Fort Casimir. All agreed to a subsidy with the exception of Isaac Israel and Isaac Cardoza, who refused their consent and left the river, rather than fall in with the arrangements.

The earliest reference to Jews in Chester is found in a list of "tidable" (taxable) persons at Upland, among whom were two Jews named Hendrick Jacobs and Ephraim Herman.

There were Jews in this community from time to time throughout the colonial period, and the Revolutionary era. However, they were travelers and traders from Philadelphia, New York, Rhode Island and points south.

Permanent Settlers

The earliest recorded permanent Jewish settlers in Chester arrived after the Civil War. These were the Turk family and Brandeises. For many years the Brandeises family ran a dress shop at 3d and Market, where Stotters is now, and then a leather shop at the corner of 4th and Market streets. They lived on Welsh street at the corner of Fourth, and the house was long a landmark for many of the older generation.

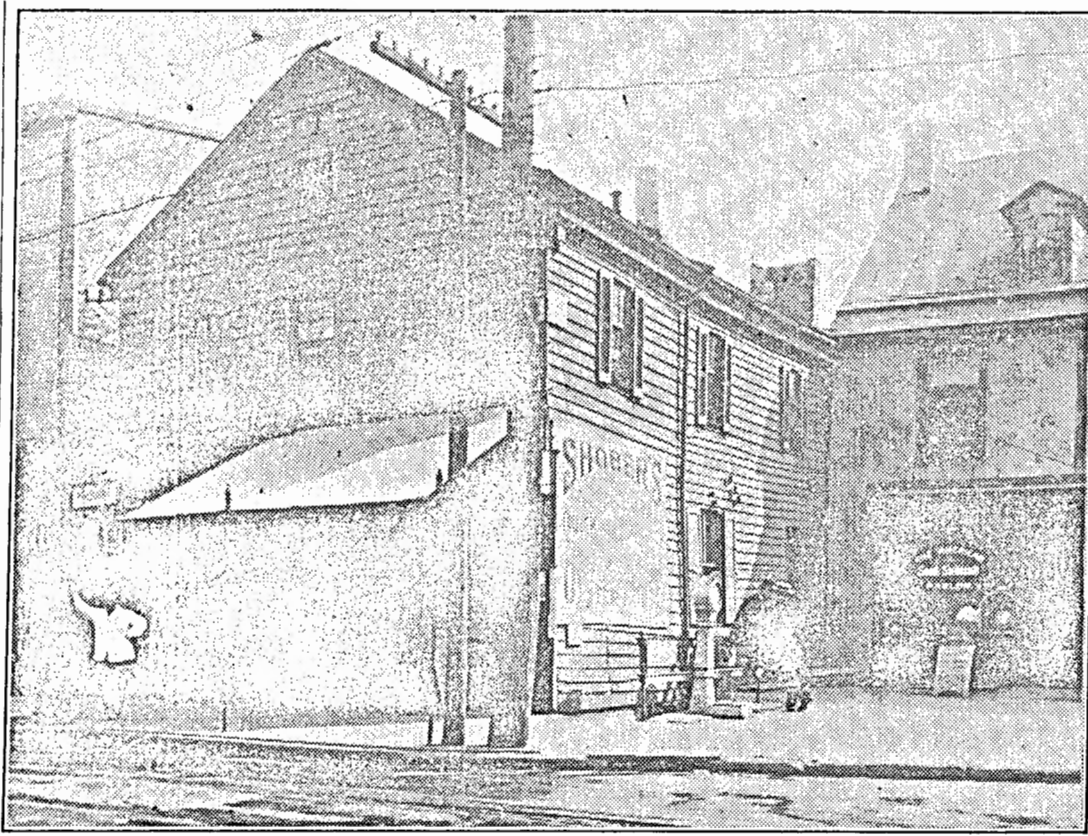
Since there was no organized Jewish congregation in this community, the local Jews usually were members of some synagogue congregation in Philadelphia. The Brandeises were members of the Rodeph Shalom congregation. When the last of the males of the Brandeises family died, Rabbi Louis Wolfsey, of Rodeph Shalom in Philadelphia, came to Chester and preached the sermon. The few Jews residing here were of German origin and therefore affiliated themselves with the reform (liberal) synagogues.

About the year 1820 marks the beginning of the great immigration from middle Europe, Austria, Russia, Poland, Rumania. The oppressed European peoples came seeking freedom. An opportunity to live hopeful, secure, worthwhile lives for themselves and their children.

Some of these folk came to settle in Chester. By 1890 there was a group of about 30 Jewish families living in Chester. As is usual with Jews, there was immediate concern about facilities for worship, and a Hebrew school for the young people, so that they might be taught the Bible and Jewish traditions. The problem of procuring kosher meat (meat slaughtered according to ritual) was a pressing one and caused considerable anxiety.

First Congregation

In 1891 a group of Jews came together and organized the B'nai Israel congregation in a house on Reaney street in South Chester. Among the organizers were Louis Sapovits, Thomas Rosenblatt, Isaac Rosenberg, K. Goodman. Services were held irregularly in the old house until 1899 when a formal congregation was created under the presidency of A. W. Wolson. Among the directors were Samuel Wolson, S. D. Levy, Lawrence Blumberg,



"TUG" SWEENEY'S STORE—This old 2½ story frame structure on the northeast corner of Market square was originally occupied as a cigar store by George Wunderlich, one of the early German settlers in Chester. When "Tug" came along he added another colorful character to the legends of the city. James J., as "Tug" was formally christened, is shown standing in front of the store.

Louis Stein, Frank Tollin, and Samuel Bloom.

The congregation continued to grow and soon felt the need for larger and more suitable quarters. In 1903 a synagogue building of grey stone was erected at 3d and Lloyd streets. The corner stone was laid by Samuel Bloom. It was indeed a happy occasion.

The service was in the strict, Ashkenazic, orthodox tradition. The men wore hats during the service and there was a separate portion of the synagogue for the women. Men and women were not permitted to sit together. One of the men in the community who was well versed in the law, Rev. A. B. Cohen, acted as religious leader and guide.

They were difficult days for the little group and struggling congregation. Since there was no regular, ordained rabbi or cantor to conduct services, it was customary to employ a cantor (one who conducts the services) from Philadelphia, New York, or Baltimore to come in for Rosh Hashonah and Yom Kippur (the high holy days). Kosher meat was brought in from Philadelphia. Rabbi A. B. Leventhal, dean of Philadelphia rabbis, was the moderator in all problems of a religious nature.

The community continued to grow and in 1905 an additional congregation, the B'nai Aaron, was organized.

However in 1906 this consolidated with the B'nai Israel and became known as the Ohev Shalom Congregation of Chester and was so chartered later on.

No Local Teacher

In the early years, since there were no local Hebrew School teachers it was customary to bring one from Philadelphia. The children would congregate in one another's homes and meet with the teacher for instruction. This practice was soon recognized to be unsatisfactory.



DR. NATHAN V. PLAFKER
Records Jewish History

Many changes were taking place. The Jewish population was increasing. The younger generation was using English as its mother tongue. Hebrew and Yiddish, the language of the parents, no longer served the need.

In order to cope with the new situation, the first Hebrew Sunday School was established in 1913. This school was in addition to the weekday school and taught history and religion, using English as the language of instruction. The school sessions were held Sunday morning. This was an innovation and became quite popular.

The Daily or Hebrew School, originally a make-shift affair, developed into an organized school with properly trained teachers. The earliest recorded school rooms were at 3d and Kerlin streets, over the O.N.M.A. grocery store (Owe No Man Anything).

With the erection of the Synagogue building at 3d and Lloyd the school moved into the basement. Rev. A. B. Cohen was the teacher.

Many a grown-up today remembers the pioneer school. Since it was impossible to be close to all the homes, many a youngster had to walk several miles daily to Hebrew School. Bar Mitzvah (Confirmation) was the highlight of the curriculum. At thirteen a boy became a responsible member of the religious community and was expected to follow and obey its precepts.

School Reorganized

In 1926 after considerable consideration, it was realized that the Hebrew School would have to be reorganized to meet changing conditions. A better and more accurate implementation had to be developed in order to meet with the more modern approach to education. Yiddish speaking was quickly dying out, and integration with the public school system had to be emphasized.

In September of that year the school was reorganized along the new lines with Samuel Bloom as president; Louis Stein, vice-president; Dr. Nathan V. Plafker, secretary, and Harry Baylin, treasurer. It must be remembered, however, that while the Hebrew School was a separate and distinct unit, it was under the care and supervision of the Ohev Shalom Synagogue. Tuition fees were moderate and in effect any child, whose parents were unable to afford the tuition, was welcome in the school.

Israel Steifel, recently arrived

from Palestine and a noted pedagogue, was appointed principal. The same Israel Steifel is presently state senator representing a Philadelphia district in Harrisburg. It was at this time that a junior congregation was organized where the children were trained to conduct their own services.

Samuel Bloom and Louis Stein deserve to be of cherished memory in the history of our community for their unselfish devotion and loyalty.

Rabbi Fine Called

In 1919 Rabbi Fine was called to be religious leader of the Ohev Shalom congregation. This was following the First World War, which had resulted in a large increase in the Jewish population. Many of the sons of the older generation

What Chester Makes...

FORD

... Makes Chester

was called to serve their country and did so with distinction.

As a result of the war stresses and the effect of the American educational system, the sharp distinctions and cleavages among the various groups were losing much of their significance. This was true with regard to the Jews. The dynamic principle of continuous adjustment was at work.

Within the community at large the Jews came to hold positions of trust and responsibility. In charitable and civic enterprises they were ever in the forefront. Charity has become proverbially associated with the Jewish people. In all countries and in all periods, Jews have provided shelter for the sick and the indigent, for the orphan and wanderer.

To implement the demand, about 1916 the Jews organized the Federation of Hebrew Charities under the presidency of A. W. Wolson, whose function was to give succor to any Israelite who might need it. Until this day, the Jews of the community continue to aid those who need it, so that they may not become public wards.

The Simon Wolf Lodge of B'nai B'rith was organized in the early 1920's to give opportunity to the younger men for recreation, social and antiformalism work. This was one of the first, service clubs in the city.

The Council of Jewish Women, a synagogue auxiliary, was organized in 1917 through the efforts of Mrs. Samuel Bloom for the purpose of aiding in the support of the religious school and synagogue. This later became the Synagogue Sisterhood. Mrs. William B. Marker was the first president of the council.

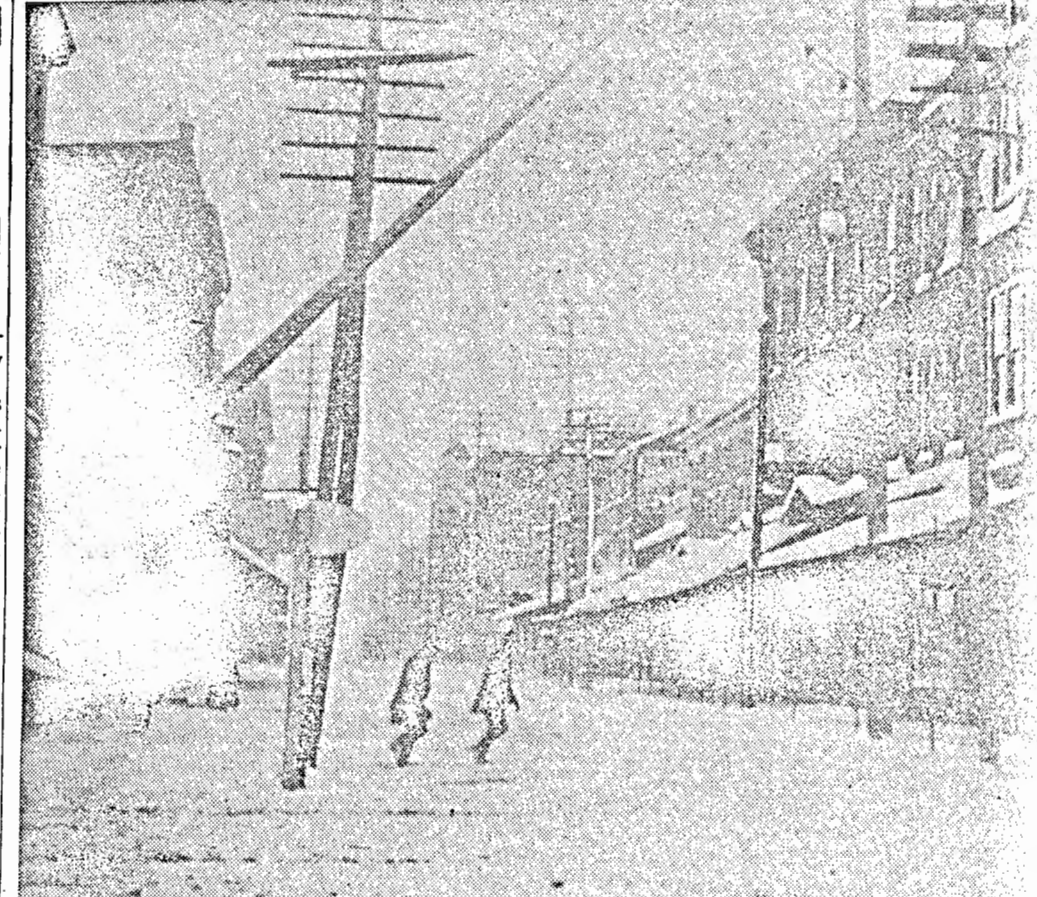
Organize Burial Society

The Chevra Kadisha (Burial Society) was organized about 1890 and consisted of Max Blumberg, K. Goodman, Samuel Lax and S. D. Levy. Its members gave of their services, without pay, in case of death. Their function was to attend the body for burial and to conduct the last rites. Mr. and Mrs. Moses Levy, one time members of the congregation, donated sufficient ground in the cemetery to bury those who died penniless. This group is now known as the Cemetery Committee, and has been under the chairmanship of Abe Tollin for many years.

The Brookhaven Cemetery, the only Jewish cemetery within the community, and so called from its location, was purchased about 1910. About 1940 Joseph Warowitz purchased an adjoining plot of ground and donated it to the congregation to increase the size of the cemetery. In 1925 the brick chapel was constructed upon the cemetery grounds in order to provide facilities for religious services. The funds were collected during the administration of Lawrence Blumberg, B. Goodman, Isaac Sapovits and H. Choldofsky.

In 1896 the Ahavas Israel (Lovers of Israel) Lodge was organized as a local branch of a national lodge, Ahavas Israel. This group was a social and beneficial one, catering to the need for friendship and fraternity.

However, in 1910 the local group withdrew from the national lodge and affiliated itself with the B'nai Shalom Lodge. The association lasted until 1919 when the same ground in the cemetery to bury those who died penniless. This Lodge and became completely independent. The Agudas Israel



LOOKING TOWARD THE RIVER—On this day when the snow was falling and but four pedestrians were in sight, we see Market street from the railroad grade crossing at 6th street. In the distance horse and buggy making its way up the street.

gave the Brookhaven Cemetery to the Ohev Shalom Synagogue. In 1935 the Agudas Israel Lodge was disbanded.

The Ladies Sheltering and Aid Society, for the purpose of rendering assistance to the Jewish needy and the wayfarer, was organized in 1905 with Mrs. Rose Davidowitz as president. Subsequently a building was purchased at 38 W. Mary street to serve as a home away from home. Food and lodging are given any who ask, and enough money to reach their destination.

YMHA Develops

The Young Men's Hebrew Association directed and developed activities for the young men and women of the city. Before World War I, the Young Men's Hebrew Association occupied the third floor of a building in the Black Block at 6th and Edgmont avenue and later moved to the James Building on Edgmont avenue near 5th street.

As the need for more room developed, movement was started to raise sufficient funds for larger and more commodious quarters. It was about 1920 that \$35,000 was raised for the new building. The

old Black mansion 4th and Market streets was purchased and modeled. This was in line with new trend of supplying athletic and social facilities.

However in 1925, this building was outgrown and the directors of the Young Men's and Women's Hebrew Association Community Center purchased a building at 8th and Welsh streets. An agreement was entered into with Ohev Shalom Synagogue that the synagogue center was to be erected upon this ground which was to house all religious, social, and athletic activities.

In 1926, under the leadership of A. W. Wolson a campaign was held to raise \$75,000 for the purpose of erecting the Ohev Shalom Synagogue as it stands today. The Young Men's Hebrew Association office at the time were Dr. Nathan Plafker, president; Ralph Plafker, vice-president; Louis Schwartz, treasurer; Solomon Arnold, secretary.

The Y was a very active institution and flourished until when the congregation invited young men to join the synagogue. Continued on Following Page

TWO BIRTHDAYS ARE BETTER THAN ONE!



CURTIS G. WIEGAND, Mgr.

We're especially proud this year to be celebrating our second birthday at the time the "Chester Times" is observing its 75th anniversary. We want to take this opportunity to thank you, our customers, for making this event possible. Remember our doors are always open to any financial problem you might have. Stop in and get acquainted on this our second anniversary.

LOANS FOR ANY WORTHWHILE PURPOSE
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Our store is not just another Army and Navy store but a store designed to supply the needs of the workingman, the sportsman or the schoolboy. Make L&H your shopping center.

We will never knowingly be undersold.

We of L&H Congratulate the Chester Times
On Its 75th Anniversary

L & H SURPLUS STORES
3RD & MARKET STS.

Brandeis and Turk Families Were First Permanent Jewish Settlers in Chester

Continued From Preceding Page

After the First World War an urgent need was felt for a youth organization to supply the social and educational needs of the age group 10-16. Thus the local branch of Young Judea was formed in 1919 by Anna Baylin, Nellie Baylin, Leah Bloom, Fannie Greenberg, Rebecca Greenberg, Alice Schnavas, Anne Stein, Irene Goodman, Jennie Dravov and Anna Frank. Many of the adult active members of our present community are the product of the Young Judea.

Start Junior Hadassah

The Junior Hadassah was organized in 1925 at 208 W. 3d street with Sarah Levy as president; Rose Bloom as vice-president; Anna Frank, secretary; Mrs. Archie Levy, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Harry Cohen, treasurer. The work of the Junior Hadassah is charitable and social and it was this group that stimulated the organization of a Senior Hadassah.

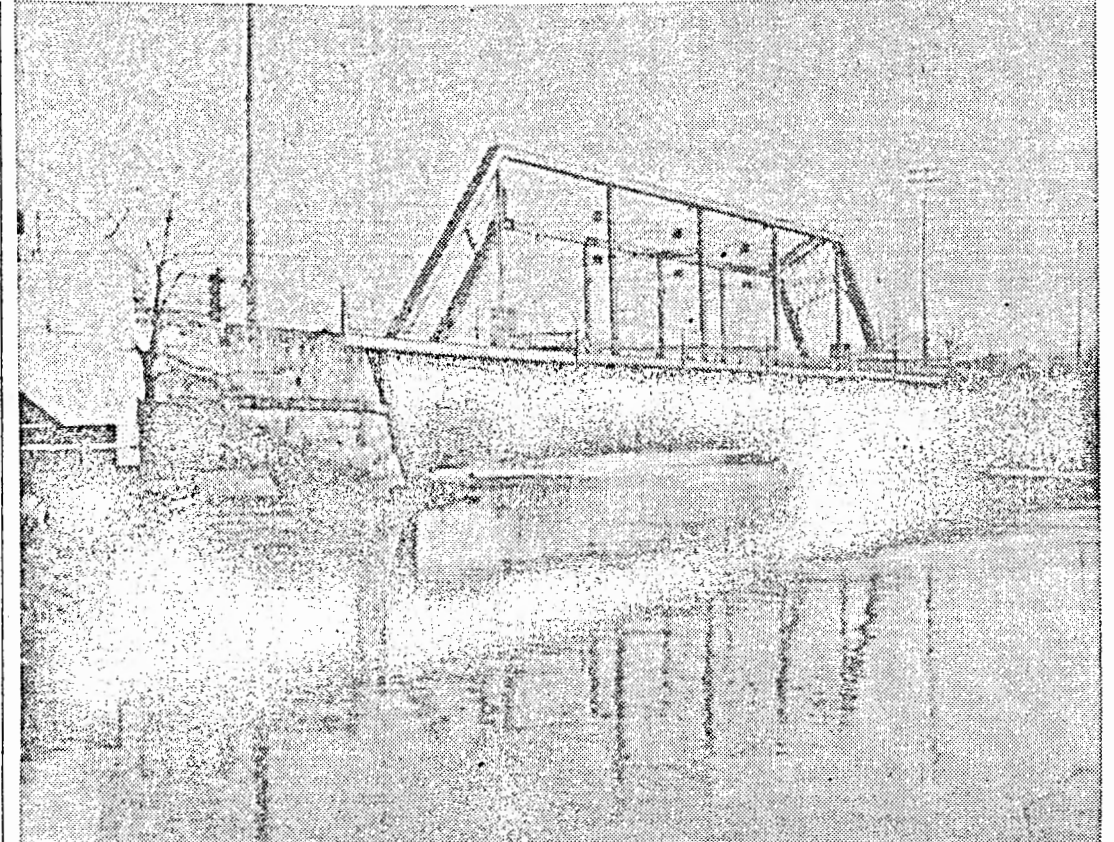
One of the most active of Jewish organizations was the Chester Zionist District, organized in 1905 under the leadership of Samuel Spilker, Abe Dorfman, and Samuel Levin. The first meeting was held in the old Lafayette Hotel and the dues were set at 10 cents per month. The purpose was to encourage interest in and love for Jewish culture and ideals, with the Palestine of the Bible as a constant reminder of the Jew's responsibility and obligations.

The female counterpart of the Zionist organizations was the Senior Hadassah. This group was first organized in 1927 at the home of Mrs. S. D. Levy. Its functions are to maintain hospitals, infant welfare stations, nurses training schools in Palestine.

It was becoming quite evident to all who had the welfare of the Jewish community at heart that the existing facilities had been outgrown, that modern equipment and facilities would have to be obtained if the community was to continue to grow. So in the spring of 1928 a meeting was called of the Jewish leaders in the city under the guidance of A. W. Wolson, Samuel Bloom, Harry Baron, Archie Levy, Frank Tollin, Joseph Silberman, Lawrence Blumberg, John Sorcuss, Nathan V. Plafker, Herman Rosenblatt, Mrs. Harry Baron, Mrs. Rose Rosenblatt, Mrs. A. Gurvitz and Mrs. Rae Feinberg.

A banquet and general mass-meeting was arranged in the Masonic Temple at 8th and Welsh streets on May 9, with Abraham Wernick, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Mordecai Soltes, of New York, as speakers, and John Sorcuss as toastmaster. A. W. Wolson was chairman. At this affair \$75,000 was raised toward the erection of a new and larger Ohev Sholom Synagogue Center.

This was to be the fulfillment of a long cherished dream. All of the activities were to be housed under one roof. An architect was employed (David Levy) to draw up the necessary plans for a structure which would adequately meet the needs of the institution



NINTH STREET BRIDGE—Scene of many diving and swimming feats by the younger fry of a generation more ago, is the old 9th Street bridge across Chester River. This old iron bridge was replaced in the 1920s by the present structure.

for many years to come. During the summer of that year construction was begun and the synagogue center was dedicated right before Rosh Hashanah 1927. Rabbi A. B. Cohen was one of the principal speakers.

Rabbi Eisenberg Comes

In that same year Rabbi Herman E. Eisenberg came from Lincoln, Neb., to occupy the pulpit of the congregation. They were worrisome years. The depression with its attendant financial difficulties required devotion, work and faith, and such the synagogue received. The men and women gave of themselves unstintingly to maintain and support their religious home.

The Ohev Sholom Synagogue Center was indeed a fulfillment of the traditional Jewish concept!

A. Beth Tefillah (House of prayer)
B. Beth Hamedrash (House of Study)
C. Beth HaKnesseth (House of Assembly)

With it all, ideas and religious concepts were changing. America with its atmosphere of freedom laid its mark on Judaism as it did upon all other groups. The Ohev Sholom which began 40 years before as a strictly traditional (orthodox) congregation was now moving in the direction of liberalism.

Men and women came to sit together within the sanctuary itself. Something unheard of just a few years before. A late Friday evening sabbath service was instituted to enable late workers to attend. Women were permitted to sing in choir; and the Rabbi was asked to preach his sermon in

English so that the young people could understand.

They were slow, these changes, but inevitable. From a strictly orthodox position the Jewish community was tending towards the conservative one. That is somewhat of a middle line between fundamentalism and liberalism. As the years went by, more and more the trend toward the liberal position and today the Ohev Sholom calls itself conservative but is more orientated to the reform (liberal) wing, although not yet ready to go all the way.

Succeeding Rabbi Eisenberg as spiritual leader came Rabbi Max Forman, of Philadelphia. He was followed by Rabbi Naphtali Frishberg for a short period. Rabbi Lewis B. Grossman was called in 1947 and held the position until 1950 when he was succeeded by the incumbent, Rabbi Ira Sud. The present Rabbi was born in Czechoslovakia and trained in the seminaries of that country and Germany.

Membership Grows

The synagogue has grown from a membership of 30 families to a present membership of approximately 700 families with a completely equipped institution for services, school, and athletic activities.

As the Ohev Sholom was liberalizing, there were some men and women in the community who steadfastly held on to old traditional orthodox ways. Many of them felt that another congregation should be organized which would resist the change and hold on to the old traditions. So in 1925 a new congregation was organized known as Chevra Mispallelim (those who pray). Some of the leaders were H. Chodolofsky, B. Kotzen, B. Riemann, U. Baylin.

Two adjoining houses were purchased at 211-213 Penn st. and converted into a synagogue and school. This group continued to flourish and in 1949, under the leadership of Rabbi Israel D. Lerner, plans were made for the erection of a

Old Timer

WILLIAM GROSS, 137 E. Roland road, Parkside, who will be 91 in November. He was born in Coatesville and lived in the Chester area since he was 15. He is a pensioned employee of Philadelphia Electric Co.

new and more commodious synagogue building on a plot of ground purchased for that purpose on 7th street near Fulton street directly opposite the First Baptist Church. The building is now under construction and is of red brick with limestone trim and is estimated to cost about \$85,000 when completed. The Chevra Mispallelim membership has increased to 200 families.

Orthodoxy, which this congregation professes, rests on faith in revelation. In its view, Judaism represents a divinely revealed truth concerning God, the universe and man, a divinely revealed ethic; and a divinely revealed pattern of personal and collective behavior.

The orthodox Jew wishes to be unbending and unyielding. The conservative aims to preserve historic Judaism plus the cultural essences and modifications of his present life. To the conservative, as to the Reform Jew, religion is an evolving, vital living, changing concept. A constant effort to come closer to the meaning of Godliness.

Within the context of America, Judaism walks along the broad highway of truth; hand in hand with its neighbors, in fellowship.

In our democracy every man may find his way to God and Godliness. Every individual is himself a minority and must struggle to find meaning in his life. In a democracy what we share, is much more significant, than what we give.

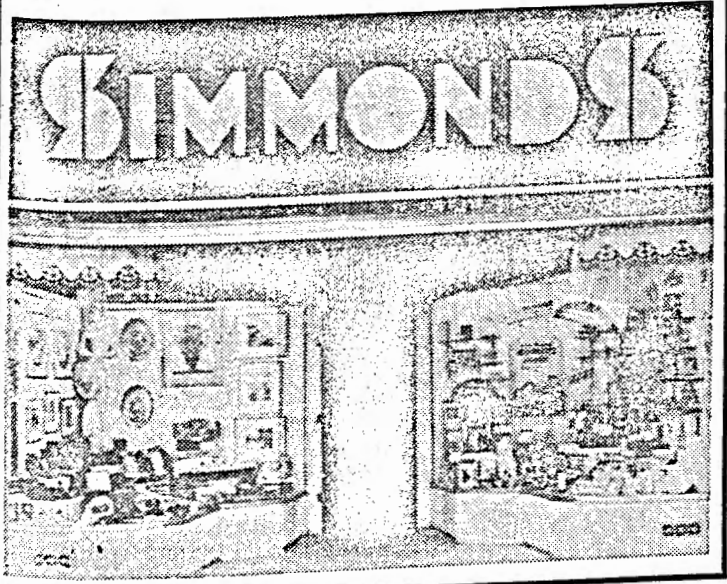


MARKET STREET, looking toward Fifth St., about 1900

SERVING CHESTER FOR THE THIRD GENERATION

The above picture shows how Market St. looked in the early days of the business careers of A. D. Simmonds, book seller, and R. Chas. Simmonds, picture framer, at their location at 524 Market St. The firm moved to its present location at 714 Welsh St. (pictured below) in 1917 and the present business is conducted by Robert A. Simmonds, grandson and son of the founders. The firm progressing through the years has grown to be considered Chester's Best source of the following

- STATIONERY
- BOOKS
- AIRPLANES
- BOATS
- ELECTRIC TRAINS
- GREETING CARDS
- KODAK CAMERAS
- PHOTO SUPPLIES
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COMPLETE LINE OF FINE PAPERS

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Letters To The Times Editor

(Readers are invited to contribute their views on current topics. All communications must be signed.)

Newsroom Atmosphere

To the Chester Times:

It occurs to me that you might desire to include among the articles in your anniversary edition a brief reference to the atmosphere of the newsroom of the paper as I observed it, back in my high school days, when my friend, Senator Sproul, gave me a job as a cub reporter. That was in 1900. I spent several subsequent summer vacations as a temporary member of the staff, to my own very great profit, and as a result have always had an abiding interest in newspapers, and have shared the traditional weakness for "the smell of printer's ink."

When I started, John A. Wallace was the active and brilliant head of the publishing department; William C. Sproul, who was half-owner, had his office there, from which he supervised not only his rapidly extending business interests, but built an illustrious career in public service, climaxed by his governorship of Pennsylvania. Charles R. Long was at that time business manager. This trio of notably competent men laid the foundation of the paper's great success.

Charles Ross, for whom I conceived a deep affection, was city editor. He was succeeded by Thomas W. Entwistle, a most dependable and conscientious newspaperman. On the staff was a reporter, Tom Taylor who still lives in my recollection as one of those natural newsgatherers whose personality and ability was worthy of a larger scope. Some of his reporting was at a truly inspired level. He took an almost fatherly interest in me, kept me close to his side, and initiated me into tricks of the trade, which I was never able to master, but which contributed to my knowledge of men and things.

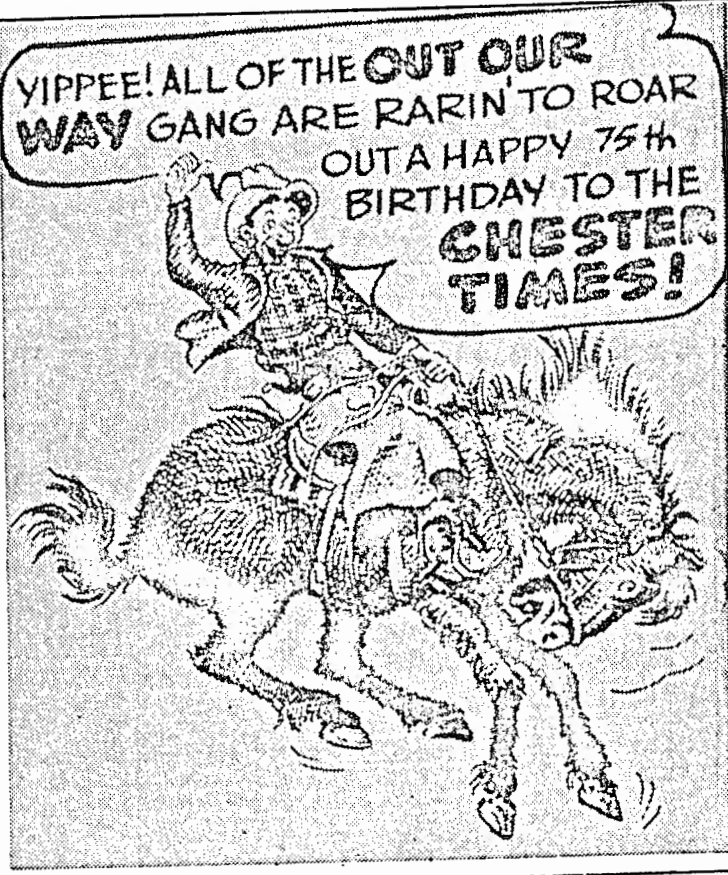
Closer to my own level of modest responsibility, but still my responsibility, were "Eddie" Fry-singer and "Eddie" Hilgert; the latter taught me proofreading, and left me with an abiding hatred of typographical errors. Also within the circle of my constant "professional" contacts was Sam Burke (who alone of the "boys" of that era is still active in newspaper work). He was then a reporter on the rival "Morning Republican," which was owned and edited by Tom Higgins. Tom has gone to his reward after a strangely diversified career, which included frontline service in World War I, at a time when he was older than General Pershing himself.

In those days, the newsroom, which was on the first floor of what is now the City Center Building, looked out on an open space on the other side of which was the police station. On one dramatically tense day, they had a colored man there, who had shot a police officer the night before. There was a crowd in the city hall-formulated impulse to "string him up;" and a rather futile crowd, mostly curiosity seekers, but including a few apparently determined men, gathered back of the Times building, where they were stopped by a thin cordon of police. I recall Senator Sproul's effective appeal to them to let the law take its course. They finally scattered; the law did take its course, and the prisoner was duly hanged, the first execution in Delaware County in a hundred years.

The tenseness of feeling had continued through the trial and to the day of his execution at the jail in Media. I wish there were space to tell you in detail how the Times "scooped" the Morning Republican with its extra about the hanging. It involved tying up the only telephone line then leading to Media; and after the Republican found itself beaten to an extra edition by twenty minutes, they commented editorially the next day upon the "ghoulish enterprise" of their rival, in getting to the street with a sensational story of the execution "twenty minutes before it occurred." (As a matter of fact, the extra was not issued until about fifteen seconds after the drop fell, but it had all been printed up hours before and the newsboys were there ready to grab their papers and run!)

These memories will seem meaningless except perhaps to the old-timers among your readers; but to me they are interesting because those experiences were so important a part of my own training for life. Coupled with the excellent background of schooling we had obtained in the Chester High School, and the opportunities we had of contact with the group of fine men and women who made up the Chester community in those days, I learned early some lessons which have served me ever since.

As you know, my connection with



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As you know, my connection with

the Times, in one capacity or another, has persisted to the present day. I have observed its uninterrupted progress with a deep sense of personal satisfaction; and I am proud to be able to say of it that it has always been a dependable and constructive influence in the growth and development of Chester, and has never in all these years fallen short of rating as one of the best newspapers of its size in America. Which is no small feat!

E. WALLACE CHADWICK

Ronald's Chester's Headquarters for



for the Teen-ager

for the Children

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America's Smartest Walking Shoes

Some ENNA JETTICK Styles are made in sizes 1 to 12 widths AAAA to EEE

Ronald's 818 EDMONT AVE. CHESTER

WALK-OVER Vel-Flex
THE WORLD'S MOST RESTFUL SHOE...

In these Walk-Overs your feet are "floated" on an air-foam cushion. Insoles are permanently smooth—can't wrinkle or curl.

Ronald's 818 EDMONT AVE. CHESTER

Congratulations to the "Times" on its 75th Anniversary

Soft as this Your foot sinks into an inner cushion of foam rubber.

What Chester Makes, Makes Chester

Chester's Famous Slogan Result of PE Contest

"What Chester Makes, Makes Chester."

Few cities the size of Chester have had their slogans so widely publicized as the one that, brightly lighted at night, shows forth from the roof of the Crosby substation of Philadelphia Electric Co. on 6th street.

Annually, thousands of persons riding Pennsylvania Railroad trains through the city see the sign. A number of nationally prominent persons have commented on the slogan.

Add to the train riders the hundreds of merchant seamen who annually visit the city and who have spread our slogan to the far corners of the world and you begin to understand why people who have never seen Chester know its slogan.

The late Albert R. Granger, for many years regional vice-president of Philadelphia Electric and a former sheriff of Delaware County, in 1947 wrote a book covering his 55 years in the service of the

company. He has called it "Fifty Five Strenuous Years."

In his book, he tells the story of how Chester got its slogan: "Early in 1926, with sales of electrical merchandise in sustained and rather satisfying volume, the thought occurred to some of us that we should have an electric sign, with an appropriate slogan, on our new Crosby substation. With the approval of Tent street, (main office in Philadelphia) we asked the public to fashion such a slogan, offering two prizes, a \$160 washing machine and a modern vacuum cleaner."

"Men of responsibility and high station were named members of the board of judges, comprising Mayor Samuel E. Turner, chairman; J. Norris Hall, manufacturer, president of Kiwanis; John C. Hinkson, banker and president of Rotary; Col. James A. G. Campbell, president, Delaware County Trust Co., and James G. Lamb, vice-president, Scott Paper Co. Announcement of the judges gave

to the competition a level of accepted importance.

"We were delightfully amazed at the ensuing interest and the number of slogans submitted. The first prize was won by Mrs. Marin D. Garvey. Her slogan has gained renown throughout the years."

"The Chester Times gave news and editorial prominence to the

enterprise, interpreting the slogan as an ideal that challenged the civic pride of the citizenry. A dinner marking the event was tendered Mrs. Garvey, members of the board of judges, and a number of invited guests, at the Chester Club.

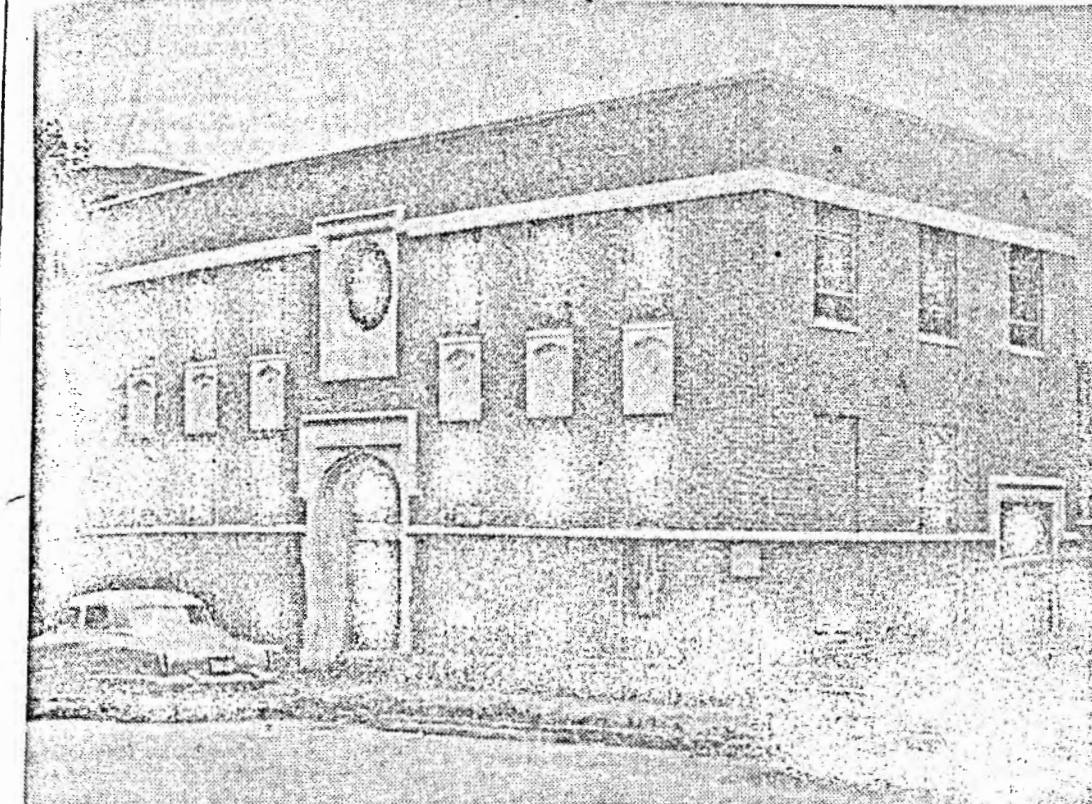
"The Times editorial said in part: 'Speakers at the dinner given by Albert R. Granger to the winners of the slogan contest were almost unanimous in stressing the thought that the people of Chester would show considerable effort in trying to make this city live up to the ideal of the new slogan.'

"It is indeed a good thing for everyone in the city to know that they have an ideal to work for. It is certain that the constant display of the big electric banner bearing the words, 'What Chester Makes, Makes Chester', will have an effect on workers and citizens and the slogan should prove a valuable adjunct in advertising the city."

ner was Clara H. Zillesen, then assistant advertising manager of the company, who was laudatory of both the city of Chester and myself. Miss Zillesen put her stamp of approval on the slogan project, thought it 'a wonderful idea for advertising the city.' She had noted 'a fine community spirit displayed by everyone she had met in Chester.'

"A total surprise, yet altogether pleasing because of the slant she gave it, was her reference to me, as quoted in the Times article: 'I noticed that all the men call Mr. Granger by his first name—Al—and that when I walk down the street I notice that nearly everybody has a hearty greeting for his friend.' To be regarded as on friendly terms with the 'man on the street,' I thought, was high praise, indeed!"

Potato River
Proper Indian name for Chester River was Meechoppenashkan, meaning "the large potato stream."



NEW MISPALELIM SYNAGOGUE—This new \$79,200 synagogue and Hebrew School for Congregation Mispalleim is nearing completion at 7th and Fulton streets. The congregation now is housed at 212 Penn st. and plans the first service in the new synagogue for Oct. 1. The new synagogue will have a seating capacity of 400 plus educational and social facilities. A two-story building with a finished cellar, it is of brick with a partial stone-facing on the front. Classrooms, a study, meeting room, social hall and kitchen also will be contained in the structure.



ORCHIDS
to the
Chester Times
on its

75th ANNIVERSARY

Orchids, Roses and other festive flowers are appropriate for anniversaries, birthdays and other special occasions.

Always a choice selection at Chester's finest florist.



Teachers Paid \$50 Month Here Back in 1899

It was a good thing the dollar went a long way in the late 1800s because Chester public school teachers didn't find too many of them in their pay envelopes.

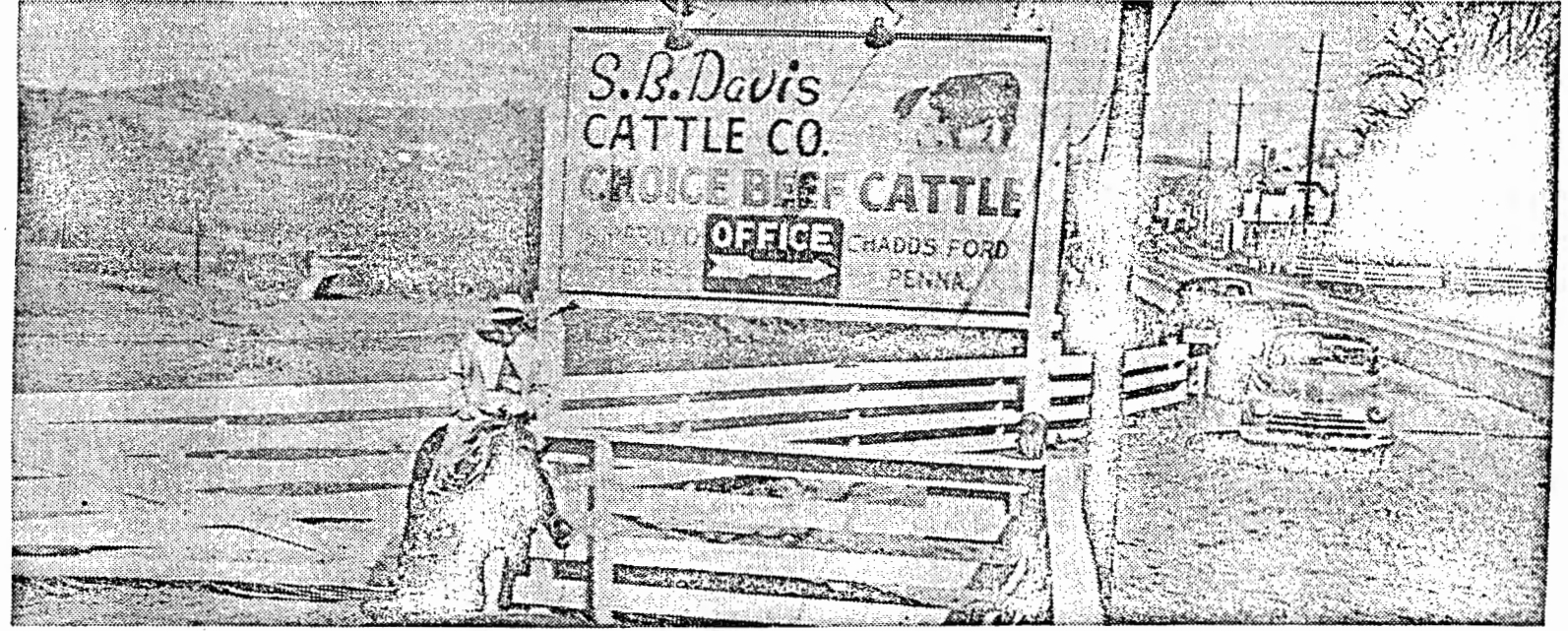
Here are some of the monthly salaries paid by the district in 1899: Principal of high school, \$150; principal central grammar school, \$100; principals of primary training school and of sectional grammar schools, \$55; principals intermediate schools, \$50; first assistant at high school, \$100; second assistant, \$80; third to sixth assistants, \$70; seventh assistant, \$65; assistant in commercial department \$70.

Assistant in central grammar school, \$55; teachers in sectional grammar schools, \$50; other teachers and assistants with four years' experience and holding highest grade certificate, \$45; with three years' experience, \$40; two years, \$35; less than two years, \$30; music teacher, \$35; substitutes, \$1.50 per day.

By 1909-10, the salary schedule was: Superintendent, \$2200 a year; supervisor of primary grades, \$75 a month; other supervisors, \$70 a month; attendance officer, \$15 a week; high school principal, \$160 a month; other principals \$50 to \$80 a month; high school teachers, \$65 to \$105.26 per month; teachers with permanent certificates, \$52 a month.

1st 3d Street Bridge

The first span erected over Chester River at 3d street was a draw-bridge.



A NEW INDUSTRY TO SOUTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA

Salutes

THE CHESTER TIMES
on its 75th Anniversary

Here you will see Texas Steers roaming our vast ranch . . . steers that are choice cattle from the Lone Star State. We continually augment our stock with new shipments from Texas and the Southwest.

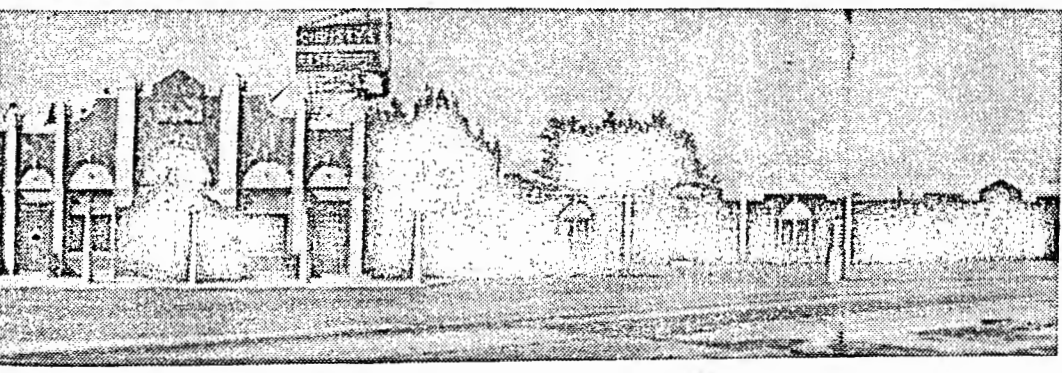
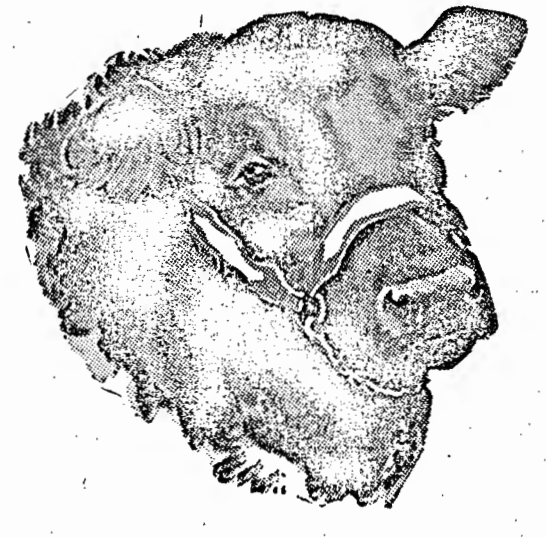
We have for sale many head of good choice beef calves, Hereford and Angus, weighing from 300 to 400 pounds that are just right to put on pasture and grow into money. These cattle are the kind that will make money for anyone that has grass to put them in.

I will contract to buy them back in the fall for a good profit as I think cattle will be higher at that time. I also have some good cattle that will weigh from 500 to 600 pounds.

All these cattle are priced reasonable. I have sold over 3,000 head of this type of cattle since January 1.

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Four County Colleges Began As Small Schools in 1800s

Delaware County has four colleges which began as small institutions back in the 1800s and now are among the leading schools of their kind in the area.

One is a military school, Pennsylvania Military College, which traces its origin to a boarding and day school for boys opened in 1821. In conjunction with PMC, a preparatory school also is operated. Two of the county colleges were established by the Society of Friends. Haverford College, opened in 1833, was the first college established by the Friends in the United States. Swarthmore College, now in its 82d year of operation, grew out of an idea discussed by the Baltimore Yearly Meeting of the society.

Sleeper's Business College was started as Sleeper's School of Stenography with one pupil taught by Josiah Sleeper in 1896. Today the school is the only one in the country teaching electronic dictation. A detailed history of each school follows:

PMC

Pennsylvania Military College traces its origin to a boarding and day school for boys opened at Wilmington, Del., in 1821, by John Bullock. At the death of the founder in 1827, Samuel Alsop succeeded to the control of the institution and conducted it until 1853, when he transferred by sale the equipment and good will to Theodore Hyatt, then in charge of the parochial school of the First Presbyterian Church of Wilmington.

In the fall of 1858, military instruction was introduced and speed-

ily took on so definite a form that on April 19, 1859, the governor of Delaware, William Burton, ordered the delivery to the institution of "certain public arms," equipment which consisted of an outfit of rifles and two six-pound field pieces.

Six days later, April 25, Principal Hyatt was appointed aide-de-camp, with rank of colonel, on the staff of the governor. This radical change in the constitution of the school opened a new era in its history, and to make the evolution complete, a characteristic name was adopted — Delaware Military Academy.

Increased Facilities Necessary

At the opening of the Civil War, increased facilities for conducting the academy became necessary. Accordingly, an extensive and valuable school property at West Chester was leased and the school was incorporated under an act of Pennsylvania State Legislature, approved April 8, 1862, by Governor Andrew G. Curtin.

The charter invests the board of trustees with all the powers and privileges of a military university. The following June, the board of trustees organized under the corporate title of Pennsylvania Military Academy and elected Col. Theodore Hyatt president of the institution. The first session in Pennsylvania opened Sept. 4, 1862, with all the students living at the institution. Moved Here in 1865

In December, 1865, the academy changed its location to Chester, occupying at first the Crozer Normal School building. Two years



PETER T. DURHAM, of 604 W. 9th st., moved to Chester from Wilmington the year the Times was begun. He was born March 3, 1871. A butcher by trade, Mr. Durham managed the A&P market in Marcus Hook for some time in the 1920s. He is the father of Brooks Durham, dancing teacher, and has 14 grandchildren and 21 great-grandchildren.

later a tract of land was acquired near the north-eastern border of the city (14th and Chestnut streets). In June 1868, the cornerstone of the main building of the college was laid, construction being completed in time for the doors to be opened to the corps of cadets on Sept. 3.

In 1869, the military department of the college was accorded government recognition under act of Congress by the detail of an officer of the United States army as professor of military science and tact-

A certain husband whose name we withhold for this time only, employs his spare time by beating his wife.

tics and an additional officer as assistant professor in that field, furnishing of equipment and supplies for military instruction and training.

Destroyed by 1882 Fire

A spectacular fire burned Pennsylvania Military Academy to the ground on the night of Feb. 16, 1882. For hours, thousands of residents watched the total destruction of the institution on the site of the present college building.

In order that the name of the institution might indicate without ambiguity that the legislature had invested the board of trustees with collegiate powers and privileges, the Court of Common Pleas of Delaware County on Dec. 12, 1892, changed the corporate title to Pennsylvania Military College.

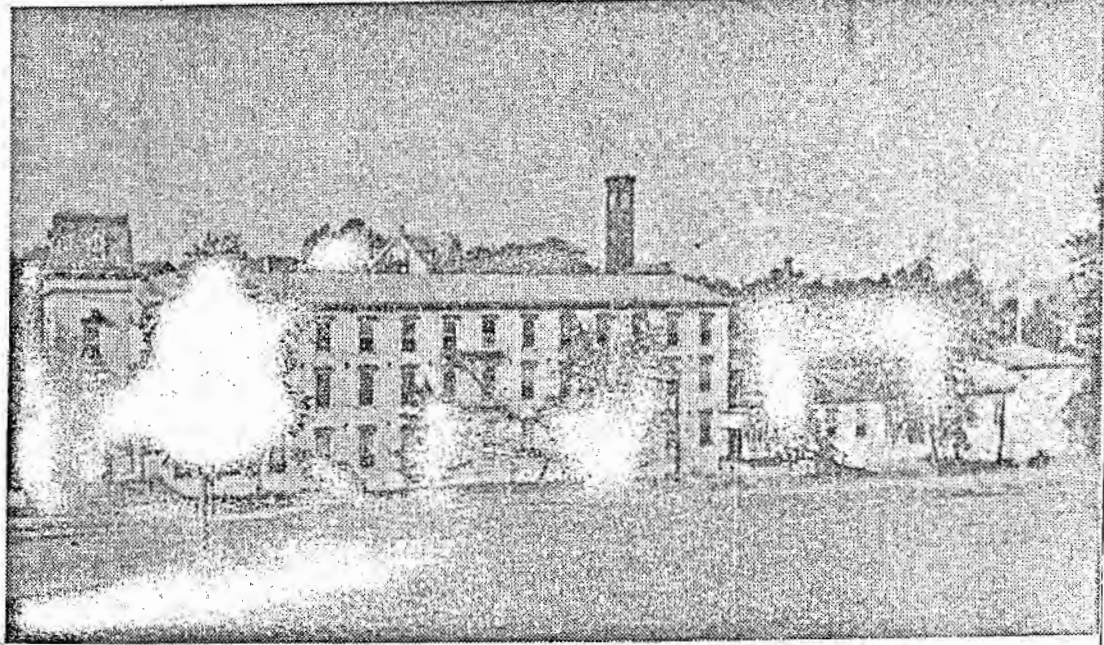
In Nov., 1934, the college was transferred by purchase and gift from the Hyatt family to the public. To assure the perpetuation of the college beyond their own lives, they took this action to make it a non-profit, non-proprietary institution.

PMC Prep School

Pennsylvania Military Preparatory School, located at 14th and Chestnut streets, although affiliated with Pennsylvania Military College and controlled by the same board of trustees, is administered as an entirely separate secondary school unit.

Col. Frank Kelso Hyatt is president and commandant of both the college and prep school.

Founded in 1821, the school prepares primarily for college, enrolling boys between 13 and 20 in grades nine through the post-graduate level.



OLD SHAW & ESREY MILL—This one-time mill at the point where Upland avenue and 15th street meet, was built in the 1870s by Shaw & Esrey, who at one time operated three mills in the Powhattan section of old North Chester Borough. The picture above was taken in 1922 when it was called the Highland Mill and was operated by Aberfoyle Mfg. Co. During World War II, the mill, long idle, was converted into apartments. The smaller buildings at the rear are used as warehouses for a local grocery chain.

Haverford College

Haverford College was founded in 1833 as the first college established by members of the Society of Friends in the United States.

Wherever the first Quaker settlers set up their meetings for worship, they also opened schools, but because Friends have no ordained ministry or priesthood set apart from secular life, they made in the beginning no provision for institutions of higher learning.

With the expansion of science and learning in the early 19th century, the need for advanced

training was felt by the Friends. A tragic separation in American Quakerism in 1827-28 brought this need sharply to the attention of certain leaders of the "orthodox" Quaker body in Philadelphia and New York.

"Liberal" Instruction

They organized Haverford as an institution which would provide an "enlarged and liberal system of instruction" to meet the intellectual needs of "Friends on this continent," offering a course of instruction in science, mathematics and classical languages.

students who attended Haverford were, in the Quaker phrase of the day, to receive a "guarded" education, but their training was to be "equal in all respects to that which can be obtained in colleges."

Haverford College in those days was modestly called Haverford School, but the intent was to create an intellectual center that would give to Friends the kind of education which other young Americans were receiving in the best colleges.

The choice of the site of Haverford College exercised its founders for three years. It was settled by the purchase of 198 acres of rolling

Our guess is that the census takers will find about 73,000 population in Chester.

farmland in the center of the West tract, a large area originally set apart by William Penn for Quaker immigrants from Wales.

Still Bears Old Names

The region still bears the native place-names of its settlers, of which Haverford is one. Today the college campus, increased to 216 acres, is an area of fields and woodlands. The sweep of lawns is distinguished by trees and planting reminiscent of an English garden, the contribution of William Carrill, an English landscape gardener who did the careful planting.

During the first 40 years of the college's existence, Founders Hall, the original building; Alumni Hall, now incorporated in the library, and an astronomical observatory comprised the major part of the physical plant.

In 1847, Haverford opened its doors to young men who were members of the society of Friends, and in 1856 it became a degree-granting institution, with a tradition of high scholarship. It has adhered to its Quaker traditions of simplicity of living and enlightened interest in social issues.

Era of Progress Started in 1874

An era of progress began in 1874 under the presidency of Thomas Chase. He and his brother, Prof. Pliny Earle Chase, brought the institution to full academic status and strengthened its endowment. In this period a number of new buildings were erected, notably Barclay Hall, the principal dormitory which became the center of student life.

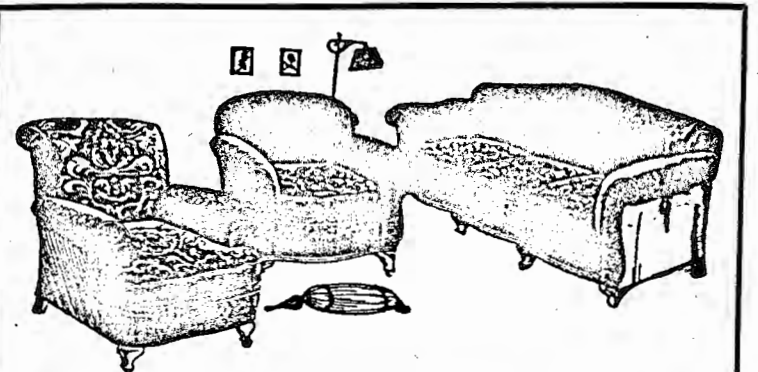
President Isaac Sharpless, 1880-1917, led Haverford College into the forefront of American collegiate

Continued on Following Page

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Four County Colleges Began As Small Schools in 1800s

Continued From Preceding Page

institutions. Modern dormitories and classrooms, well-equipped laboratories for chemistry, physics, biology and engineering were added.

The gymnasium was erected in 1900; Robert's Hall, containing administrative offices and a large auditorium, 1903; Haverford Union, 1910; Morris Infirmary, 1912; observatory, 1933, and library addition, 1941.

A Spanish and French house have been established with resident directors. The original fund of \$50,000 raised when the college was started has been increased to more than \$4,500,000 by bequests and donations.

Swarthmore College

It was almost 100 years ago that a group of men and women in the Baltimore Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends began to discuss the ideas that led to the founding of Swarthmore College.

The Delaware County institution, now in its 82nd year of operation, has had a profound effect both on the character of the surrounding borough and on the educational history of the nation.

In 1850 Martha E. Tyson proposed at the Baltimore Yearly Meeting that a joint committee be formed to plan for a coeducational college which would give young Friends "a guarded education" in the Quaker tradition. However, it took 14 years of talking, encouraging, planning and raising subscriptions before the cooperation of the New York and Philadelphia Yearly Meetings could be enlisted and the charter of incorporation drawn up in 1864.

It was not until July 10, 1867 that the trustees of the future college arrived at the Westdale station of the Philadelphia and West Chester Railroad to look over the proposed site. They selected the 205-acre Ogden farm as both an expensive and convenient being only 10 miles from Philadelphia.

Isaac Hicks described the view from the hill now crowned by Parrish Hall as that of "the most beautiful country, dotted with houses and well-cultivated farms. The silvery waters of the Delaware were seen in two places in the far distance . . . and winding through the meadow just below was Crum Creek."

\$21,447 for Property

The property was purchased for \$21,447 and the construction of Parrish Hall begun immediately. When the college opened its doors in 1869 its plant included Parrish, built and furnished for \$227,052, a laun-

dry and boiler building, the bakery, and the servants' quarters.

Swarthmore College was named after Swarthmore Hall, the north of England home of George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends. When the institution began operation in 1869 there were 150 students in the preparatory school and only 20 in the freshman class. This was the case because preliminary examinations disclosed that nearly all students needed more schooling before they were ready to do work of college calibre.

Coeducation was a great success at Swarthmore from the very beginning. The boys lived in the west end of Parrish Hall and the girls in the east end, and they mingled in the dining room and in the classrooms. To the surprise of their elders, the girls excelled the boys in a varied curriculum which emphasized math and science as well as the then customary classics.

Dr. Parrish First President

Swarthmore's first president, Dr. Edward Parrish, retired in 1872, having worked hard during the eight years since the incorporation raising money and supervising the construction of the new college in the difficult post-Civil War era. He turned the administration over to a able educator, Dr. Edward Hicks Magill, who did much to set Swarthmore in its present pattern of academic excellence.

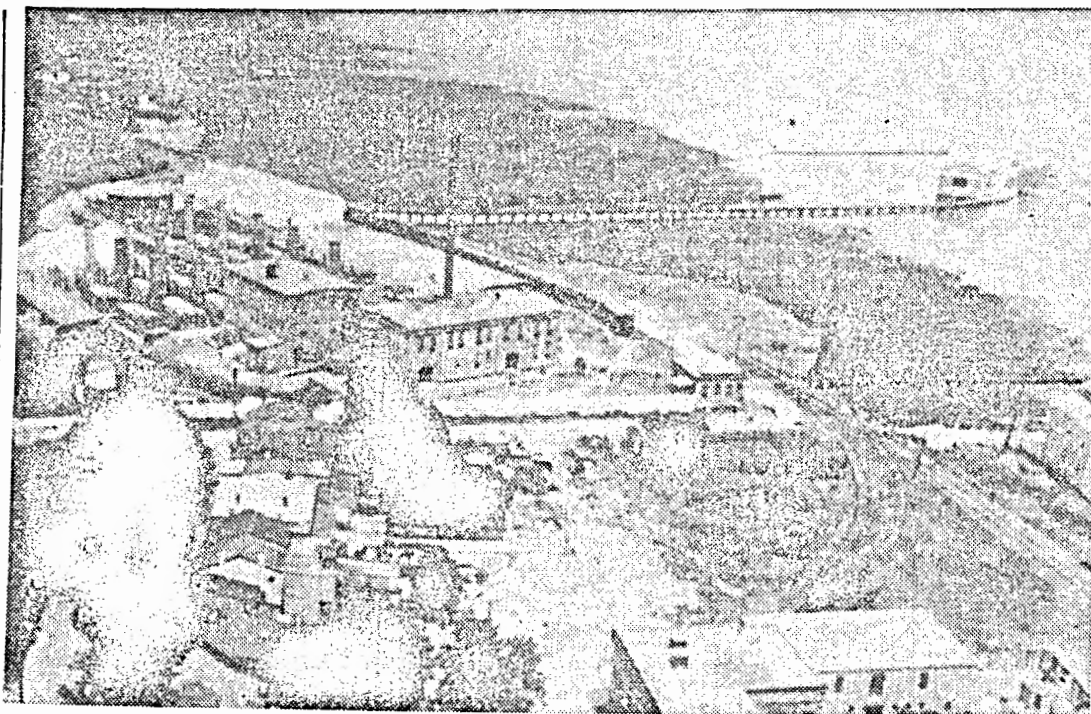
During the period of intellectual ferment which followed the Civil War, many college curriculums were undergoing change. The practical Quakers introduced much science and started civil engineering long before it was included in other small college programs.

President Magill successfully resisted an attempt to introduce a Normal school, and in the 1880s encouraged more liberal arts courses, enlarged the faculty, greatly strengthened the library and began to admit students who were not Friends. The preparatory school was dropped in 1889. In short, Swarthmore began to assume the characteristics of the small liberal arts college it is today.

During the Magill administration the college began to assume its present physical characteristics also. The Asphatum (now named Magill Walk) running between the station and Parrish Hall was completed in 1872. Trees were planted, a new railroad station was built and renamed Swarthmore, a gymnasium a barn and a farm house were added.

Farmed 200 Acre Tract

The thrifty Quakers farmed their



OLD FAYETTE PLANT—This is a view of the Fayette Manufacturing Co. in 1907, which was later replaced by the Harbison-Walker Refractories Co. As recent events crowded into the picture, the refractories were torn down to make room for the expansion program of the Scott Paper Co. The scene is located on the east side of Welsh street between Front and 2d streets.

200 acre tract, providing dairy products and vegetables for the college dining room. The Westdale tract was also purchased in 1872, adding to the college grounds the historic West House, birthplace of the early American painter, Benjamin West.

In the fall of 1881, an explosion in the chemistry laboratory in the top of Parrish started a fire which demolished the building, leaving only the stone shell. However, while classes were held in Media, work was rushed on the rebuilding and by June, 1882, the college was back home again. In order to prevent such a hazard in the future, a new science building (Trotter) was also built in 1882.

Following the retirement of Dr. Magill in 1888, William Hyde Appleton, Charles De Garmo and William W. Birdsall took over the presidency in fairly rapid succession. Dr. De Garmo established a department of social science and economics in 1892, in an attempt to make students more aware of the political and economic problems they faced. Their interest in the subject was probably more stimulated by the depression of 1893 which succeeded in reducing the enrollment from 204 in 1892 to 167 in 1897.

Pre-Med Course Started

A pre-medical course was started at Swarthmore during the administration of President Birdsall which began in 1898. He also strengthened and readjusted the teaching staff.

During this period the town of Swarthmore began to make history. The farmland of pre-college years gradually became a scattered settlement, growing up around the college. By 1893 there were 300 inhabitants and in that year the Borough of Swarthmore was formally established.

This was a great step forward. A school district was incorporated, a newspaper was founded, a sewer system constructed, some of the streets paved and stone side-walks laid.

The college established the future character of the town by selling the land on which the present business center lies with the stipulation that liquor was never to be sold or manufactured.

The new little college town evidently proved attractive for the population jumped 300 per cent in

the next seven years. In 1900 it was officially listed at 903.

Modern Age Begins

When Dr. Joseph Swain, former president of Indiana University, began his administration in 1902, the modern age at Swarthmore began. During his 19 years as president the physical plant of the college was enormously enlarged, the endowment multiplied seven times, the courses integrated and improved, and the name of Swarthmore spread far and wide. Among the buildings erected under his jurisdiction were Wharton Hall, the dormitory for men, Hicks Hall, the engineering building, the library, the chemistry building, the Sproul Observatory and both the men's and women's swimming pools.

Dr. Swain's administration was one of continued expansion for the borough. Borough Hall was purchased for a sum of \$13,500 in 1908. The population jumped to 1900 by 1910 and reached 2350 by 1920.

The inauguration of President Frank Aydelotte in 1921 marked the beginning of another great era at Swarthmore. Dr. Aydelotte increased the endowment from about \$2½ million to nearly \$8 million. He presided over the building of Clothier Memorial whose tower is a symbol of Swarthmore for miles around. Worth Dormitory on S. Chester road, Bond Memorial, Martin Biological Laboratory, the Friends Historical Library, the Field House and the fraternity lodges were put up during his regime. The enrollment jumped from 407 to 750 during his 19 years as president. His greatest contribution, however, was to the character of the educational program.

Began Honors Program

Dr. Aydelotte started the honors program of study at Swarthmore, now copied and adapted by more than 150 colleges and universities throughout the United States. Dr. Aydelotte, a Rhodes scholar, was concerned over the tremendous increase in college enrollments after World War I. He felt that education was becoming a non-integrated, mass-production proposition.

Finding in Swarthmore's Quaker background, her smallness and high academic standards the materials he wanted, Dr. Aydelotte launched the honor program patterned on the Oxford system. Under it, a student choosing to "go into honors" during his last two years will

take two seminars each semester, one in his major subject and another in one of his two related minors. A seminar meets once weekly for informal discussion with the professor and not more than six or seven other students. It lasts all afternoon or evening, usually broken in the middle for refreshment. Aside from his two seminars, the honors student has all the rest of the week in which to do intensive reading, write the required papers, and fit in his extra-curricular activities.

Dr. Aydelotte felt that the independent student gained much more knowledge through intensive discussion and individual investigation of his subject matter than he would under the then four-course, daily-assignment plan.

Faces Outside Examiners

However, after two years of independent work without examinations or grades, the student faces a battery of eight three-hour examinations and eight oral exams posed by outside examiners. This is the supreme test of integration and review, and according to the student's ability, the outside examiners recommend him for a degree "with honors", "with high honors", or "with highest honors".

During the late '20s and '30s when this pattern of teaching evolved, Swarthmore was the subject of nation-wide scrutiny. The intellectual stimulus of teaching students under such conditions attracted faculty members of exceptional ability. Dr. Aydelotte took particular pride in assembling a faculty considered one of the finest of any small college in the country. Today, after nearly 30 years of the honors program, the Swarthmore faculty is still convinced that teaching by seminar is one of the most valuable and most flexible methods yet developed. Although about 60 per cent of the student body choose to remain in the traditional course system—either because they want a wider variety of courses or because they do not like the intensive reading and writing which honors work demands—it is universally agreed that the system benefits the entire college by attracting an excellent faculty and high calibre students, by making necessary an exceptionally good library and by cultivating an informal teaching spirit which is invaluable.

The town of Swarthmore has

Chester in 1739

In 1739, Chester contained about a hundred houses "and a very good road for shipping."

continued to grow steadily. By 1930 it was 3400 and by 1940 more than 4000. Since the 1930s Swarthmore has been considered one of the fashionable suburbs of Philadelphia.

The Quaker college, with its fine series of free lectures and concerts sponsored by the William J. Cooper Foundation, has attracted residents with unusually fine cultural standards.

Nason Succeeds Aydelotte

John W. Nason succeeded Dr. Aydelotte as president of the college in 1940, and his has been the difficult job of guiding Swarthmore through the war years and then through the post-war influx of veterans. An exceptionally fine V-12 unit under Captain Glenn G. Bartle was established at Swarthmore in 1943. It was disbanded in July 1946.

The enrollment immediately following World War II soared to more than 1000, a tremendous increase for a college whose buildings were built for a student body of less than 500. Temporary housing was not necessary at Swarthmore, however, because of the purchase in 1946 of the entire Mary Lyon School property. Today the college population has returned to a more comfortable and manageable 850, now considered a normal enrollment.

Swarthmore wants to remain small and residential. The cost of maintaining the high calibre faculty and the individual instruction for which Swarthmore is noted has become increasingly difficult in the face of mounting inflation and decreasing return on endowment. President Nason's chief task in these years of economic flux has been and will continue to be to raise the money which will insure Swarthmore's future as one of this country's top-flight small liberal arts colleges.

Sleeper's Business

With just one student in his own home, the late Josiah Sleeper founded the business school which today is Sleeper's Business College at 625 Welsh st. with an average of 250 day and night students each year.

Sleeper's School of Stenography, as it first was known, was started in 1896 in Sleeper's home, 3d and Howell (now Lamokin) streets. The teacher had graduated from Gilbert's Academy, 9th and Potter streets, and was a private secretary for a Philadelphia executive.

He taught Pitman shorthand to

HELLO EVERYBODY ON THE CHESTER TIMES! THIS CALL IS FOR SOMETHING THAT CALLS FOR SPECIAL CONGRATULATIONS -- YOUR PAPER'S 75th BIRTHDAY!



his first night student. That was in the days when typewriters were just becoming the machines which are known today and a typist was one who knew how to put typing paper in a machine. Teaching of typing was simply helping the student become familiar with the keyboard.

That was also long before the day when such schools had to be licensed and meet certain standards. Later Sleeper advertised his schools as featuring "the miracle of typing without looking at the keyboard."

That method attracted as much attention then as a magician would today.

The school then was moved to 3d and Market streets for awhile, later to the Weaver building, above Cooley Lilley's, until 1910. In that year, the present building at 625 Welsh st. was erected to house the school.

In 1946, Edwin Sleeper, who had been teaching at the school before teaching in the Armed Forces Institute in Manila, purchased the school from the Sleeper estate. He is the present director.

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It's Been

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★ HUNTING SHOES & BOOTS

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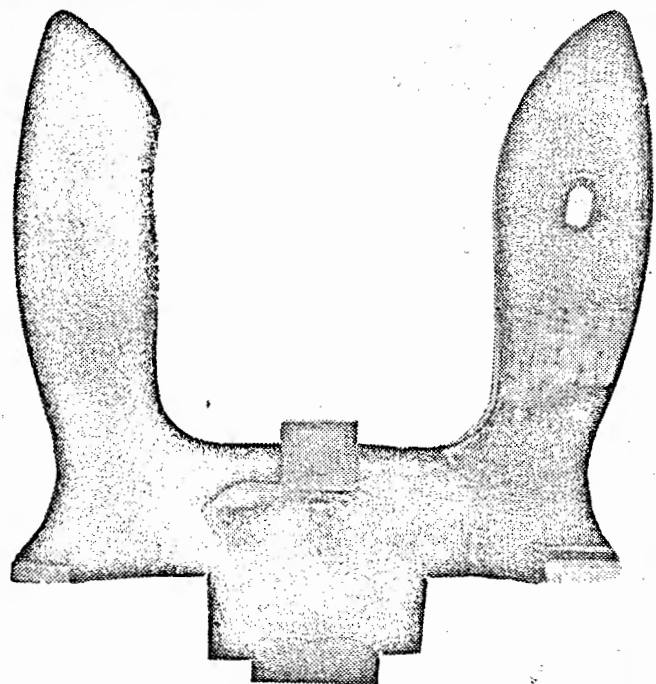
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On this 250th Anniversary of our City's founding, we look back upon our own humble beginning here in 1916—and feel a deep sense of gratitude for the prompt public approval of our selling methods. From the beginning we have maintained a policy of top-quality merchandise at the lowest possible price—and today enjoy a top reputation as the city's leader in Work Clothes, Hunting Goods and Authentic Western Clothing.

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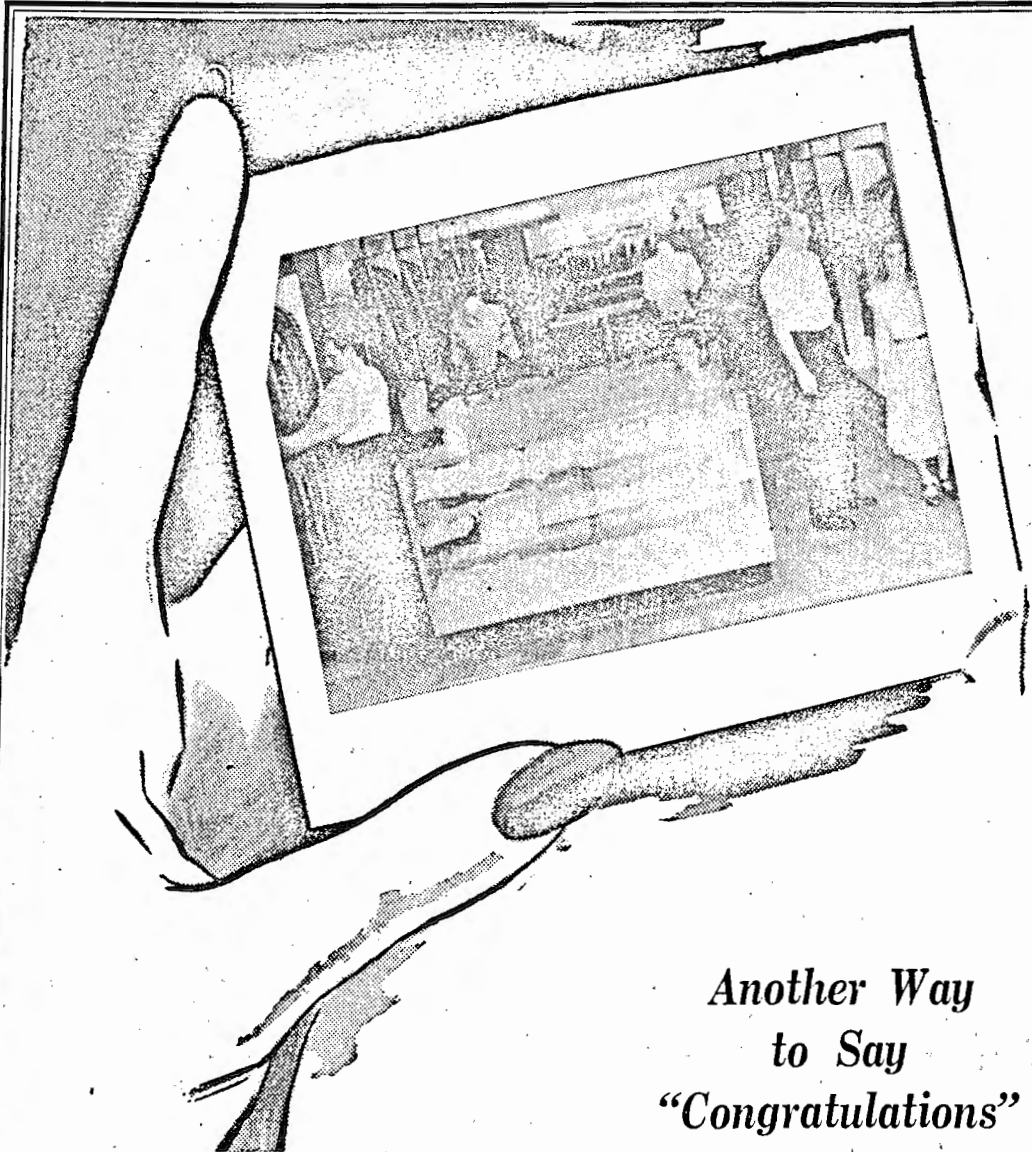
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In the brief span of almost half a century, while our way of life has progressed from the horse and buggy days to the atomic era, we are proud to say that our trade is still a treasured and honored craft. Although employing some of the modern time saving devices we must depend upon the tried and true methods of painstaking handicraft to maintain the high degree of accuracy necessary to our trade. Since opening our business in 1907 it has been our privilege to have been of service to some of the largest of America's manufacturers, chief among them being: Baldt Anchor Chain and Forge Company, Bethlehem Steel, Atlantic Steel, Penn Steel, Birdsboro Steel Foundry Machine Co., E. I. duPont and Westinghouse. The secrets learned by years of trade craft have been passed from father to son as had been done by generations before.

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CHESTER TIMES ON ITS BIRTHDAY

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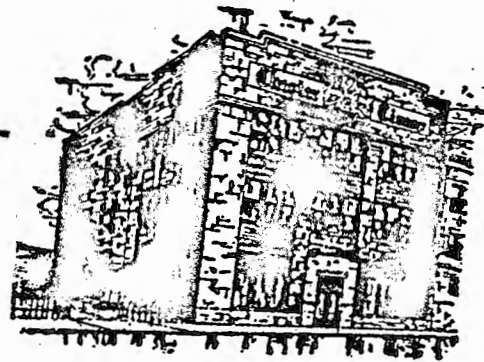
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to Say
"Congratulations"

Some people send cards. Others arrange a party. Ford's suggests a gift of wearing apparel . . . practical, pleasing, and long-lasting.

A complete stock of men's and ladies' clothing at Ford's makes your choice simple—because you don't have to go any further than Ford's.

And you can pay for your gifts to your friends, or yourself, on the easy budget plan. "Charge it!"

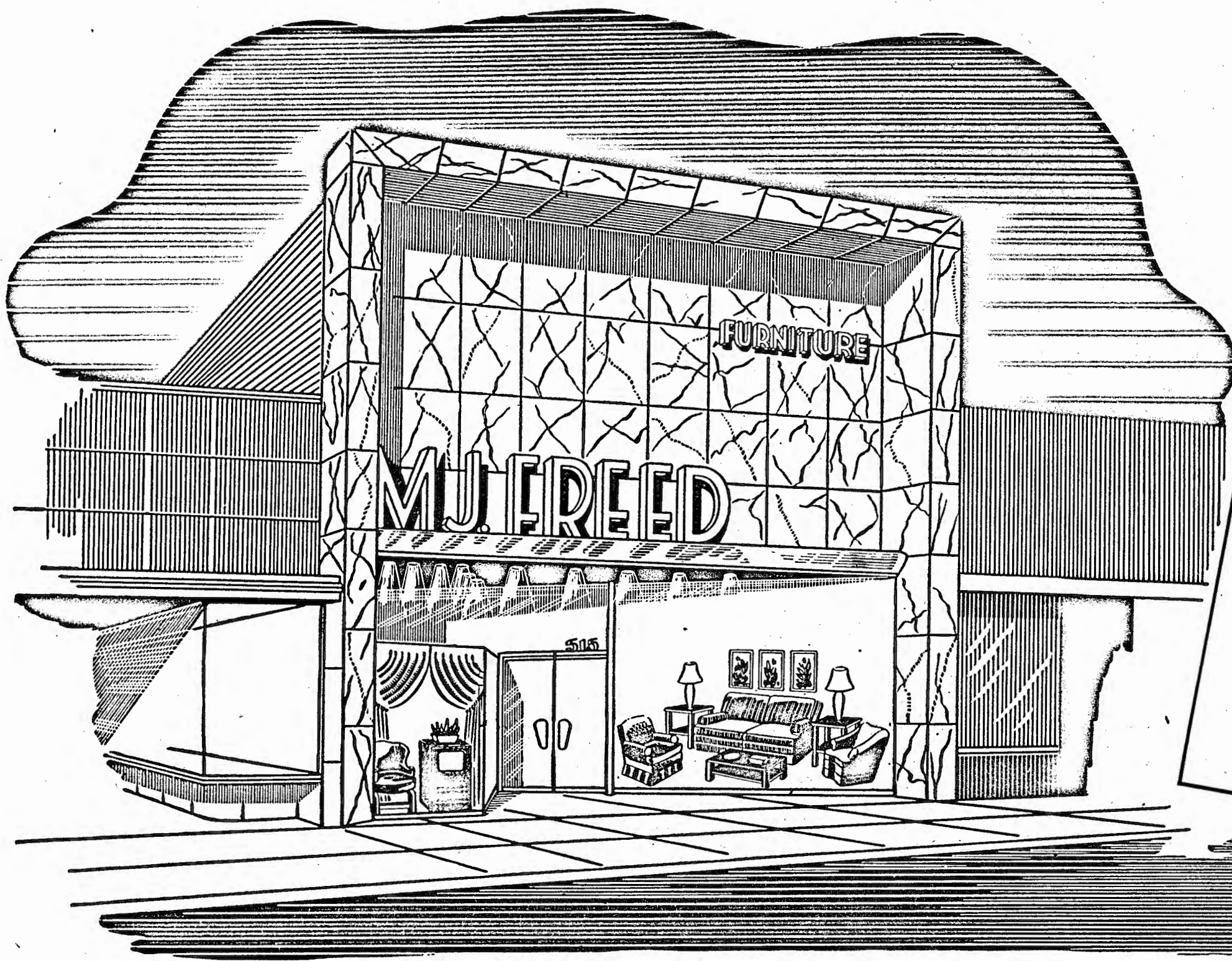
Ford Credit Clothing Co.
318 MARKET STREET



Congratulations

Our heartiest congratulations to the Chester Times, which today celebrates 75 years of successful living in our community. Its success has been based upon fidelity to its function as a great newspaper, and cooperation with the citizens of Chester, whose interests the Times continues to serve. M. J. Freed is proud to join the merchants of the City in wishing the Chester Times continued success and prosperity.

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M. J. Freed



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Business Landmarks—an institution of domestic helpfulness . . . founded upon the Appreciation and Confidence of an ever expanding Host of customers.

And the fact that Faith in the name of Freed today reaches into the very hearts and homes of so many increasing customers gives us our deepest sense of responsibility—also our greatest source of thankfulness and reward.

Be assured that we value this Faith, this Public Confidence as a treasure more precious than our finest merchandise—and shall continue every effort to deserve and protect it thru the years to come.

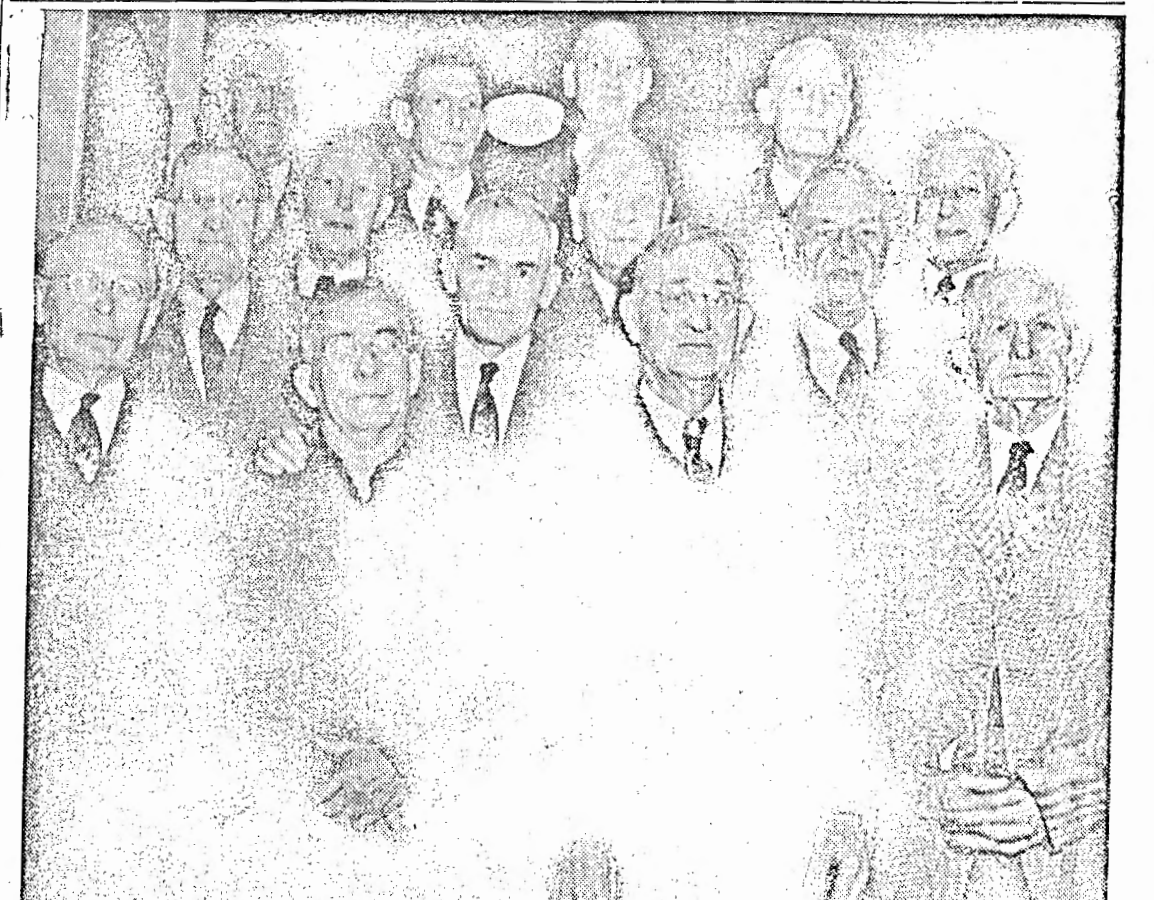
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Chester Fans Saw Night Baseball As Long Ago As 1901

ure was taken Feb. 4, 1951, of the members of the Seaboard team
mers banquet at the YMCA. Front row, (left to right): Alonzo
artin, c; Ernie Vinson, outfield; Second row: Dick Berry, 3b; Will
Third row: Jukie Ford, outfield; Doc Smith, outfield; Tinny Turner,
X



AS THEY LOOK TODAY—This picture was taken Feb. 4, 1951, of the members of the Seaboard team when they were honored at the Old Timers banquet at the YMCA. Front row, (left to right): Allonzo Boulden, lb; Grover Lane, p; Tippy Martin, c; Ernie Vinson, outfield; Second row: Dick Berry, 3b; Will Kerr, batboy; Vernon Touchstone, p; Third row: Jukie Ford, outfield; Doc Smith, outfield; Tinny Turner,



TUG OF WAR—This quartet of huskies was the entire Upland tug of war team from 1884 until 1886. At the upper left is William Knowles Evans, who now resides at Hotel Clubhouse; at the right is Charles E. Ross, son of the boss joiner at Roach's Shipyard; in front is Orlando H. Cloud, who lives at 704 Madison st., while kneeling behind him is Lewis C. Lewis, son of J. William Lewis, one-time Chester textile manufacturer. The team went unbeaten against opposition supplied by such teams as PMC, Alpha Boat Club and Thurlow AA but were defeated at a University of Pennsylvania meet by a team from New York City. The Upland team performed each year in the annual field day at the old Chester Cricket Club grounds at 12th and Potter streets.

McDonough's Book Vividly Describes Cross-Town Feud

Continued From Preceding Page

Always and ever he was in the box, and the number of defeats which he suffered were all too few for the waggered pennies of the Houstonites. "Hammy" was the greatest pitcher in the world. And selection of an all time "champion" team which includes "Hammy" from the role of pitcher is an empty, foolish, fatuous gesture. He was twenty years too early.

After an afternoon in which the Houston batters would break their backs trying to hit Lutton's curves, it was considered the need of loyalty to account for the failure of our sluggers.

The reputation of our hitters could only be saved upon the theory that Lutton was a magician. He was credited with "stuff" which no human being could have had; one extremist described his curve ball as a "parable" parabola, while others whose admiration was compelled to declare that the best way to hit him was to wait till the ball came around the second time.

He Was Awkward, But

There was no grace about Hamilton's delivery. He was an underhanded pitcher as distinguished from an overhand.

After he "ground the ball into his hip" for a second or two and bestowed upon the batter a sheepish "please don't knock it out of the lot" grin, he would let it go.

If the batter stood near the plate and in the place closest to the pitcher, it was a slow one, waist high, curving out to a right-

hand batter, it would drop like a plummet when the batter was reached, the bat "shattering the air," while the batter, when he recovered his equilibrium, would look at the bat, mystified that no hole was there. If the batter undertook to stand in the back of the box and get it after the "break" the break was made to occur a couple of feet further with the same result.

There were very few left-handed batters in those days, and they alone could get "Hammy," but never very effectively.

Matty and Ham
Enthusiasm to one side, Lutton could pitch a curve which in the sixty feet in which the ball passed it would curve three feet in the vicinity of the plate. Every person who has seen Lutton and Christy Mathewson pitch has noted the similarity of delivery of what was called the "fadeaway" when Matt pitched and called "drop-away" when it came from Lutton's hand.

It was uncanny the way Josh Street could catch these balls. He seemed to sense the direction they would take, and overhead or out of the dust, Josh's big hands were like a veritable maw at the end of two arms, one of which had a deadly peg for base-purloiners.

Tom Hargreaves, on first, had length and speed to cover the bag. Tom was a sporting enthusiast until the day he died. His grand opera house showed some of the best performances this country has ever seen. He built the William Penn moving picture house. His widow and daughter, Mrs. Ella Profit, survive.

Johnson Could Hit

The second most interesting player on the Ross was Johnson. He played right field, batted left-handed, and was such a free, natural hitter that he won and deserved the title "Home Run Johnson." It was "fare thee" when Johnson hit her right, and that is what he nearly always did. His son won the same title in the ball circle in which he was part, and for much the same reason.

B. Hillyard Sweeney was also a popular and kindly remembered outfielder on the Ross team. Henry

Chester Played Pittsburgh Under Arcs at 12th Street

Continued From Preceding Page

some time, the vast assembly kept in good cheer, helped by the music from Ettlinger's Band and the cornet solos rendered by George Gilchen.

"The dynamo and the engine of the Portable Light Co. of New York, in charge of A. W. Lawson, start up and the lights, 36 of them swung from the poles which had been planted about the ground more especially in the infield, and a faint spark of light shown forth at 8:20. A mighty cheer went up from the crowd and it seemed a roar from the bleachers, then was taken up by the grandstand.

"About this time the Brownson team of Wilmington, arrived on the grounds and they were given the glad hand and shout, the band struck up a welcome tune for the Delaware boys, but the lights were no more.

"The engine, which was all the while making a thumping not unlike that of a fire steamer, kept up the thumping and the people looked for lights, but they looked in vain.

"Someone on the leftfield bleachers struck a match, not thinking at the time that he was the direct cause of a beautiful sight, but he was, for all along the bleachers and in the grandstand, the people lighted matches and the tiny candles gave forth a red light, which illuminated the whole grounds and grandstand for one long moment making an enchanting scene, but it was not for long.

Treasurer, Money Gone

"The big crowd began to clamor for a return of the money that they had paid, but the treasurer had the money box and was gone.

"Some hoodlums created what little disturbance was committed, but they stole the leather cushions from the grandstand and destroyed most of them out of pure spite, and there was a dozen men and boys hunting for a crowbar with which to wreck the ticket office, but happily for them it was not found.

"A Times man called on the manager of the lights, A. W. Lawson, after the fluke. He was the one disheartened man on the grounds. He was found in the lower end of the field, still by the engine which failed to perform the work and to the representative of the press he said,

"Yes, it is too bad, but it was the fault of nobody except the lack of police protection. I had asked for ten officers as I knew what the crowd would be like, but only one or two did I see about the grounds, and one is all that came down to the engine.

Stop Cock Stolen

"In the first place, some unscrupulous person stole the stop cock from the boiler, letting the water out; then came the men who scattered our coal, and last and most crippling to us, the scoundrel who cut the wire, for the wire was cut and this is what prevented us from going on, but that even could have been, and was, partly, remedied, but the crowd about the engine numbered at least 500 and kept pushing the wires off and the engineer could not work his engine for want of room. The whole thing was a decided failure.

"We will give the exhibition on Friday evening, free to everybody and as I am under heavy bond that it be a success, it is bound to be a success. But there must be enough police officers to keep the crowd away from the engine and the men running it. It is an outrage the way they crowded about after we first shutdown, as no man could do a thing under such circumstances."

In the same day's account, Manager Jess Frysinger promised,

"The game will be played Friday

G. Sweeney, of the local bar, is his son.

On the Houston side, Tony Grawl was a great favorite of the turnstile pushers. No catcher anywhere, anytime, was more courageous and efficient than Tony. Over six feet high, no pitch was wild unless it went over the stand, and few and foolish were the lads that tried any stealing. Recently I saw Tony at Media during the election count, and he looked as game as ever. John Dix was our pitcher. This was a very efficient battery. John, who was a well-proportioned man, look very well in a uniform. His pitching, unlike that of his old rival, was the poetry of motion, and he would mix them up to the confusion of most of the batsmen. George Kulp, on first, was the essence of lazy grace. George never seemed to be in a hurry, and brilliant plays made by him did not appear to have that quality because they looked so easy when he made them. "Punch" Deveney, William Serad, Eddy Caffery and Bill Smith were in the Houston lineup, as was Charley Beck.

The Lineups

Nothing occurring in this community created such intense interest as the series of games between the Houston and Ross teams. The contests in 1883 which resulted in a tie were the climax of a rivalry which had reached the point of explosion.

The lineup of the Ross among the home talent was: Street, c; Lutton, p; Hargreaves, 1b; Tinney, 2b; Carroll, ss; Willey 3b; Hannum if Johnson, cf and Lutton rf. The imported talent were: Deasley 2b; Easterday, ss; Bertleback, p; and 3b; Betts, c and Barber, utility man.

The Houston lineup — "Tony" Grawl, c; John Dix and Billy Serad, pitchers; Culp, 1b; Dix, 2b; Scott Fry, ss; Carley 3b; McTamney cf; Everett Sproul, rf; Beck, if. Gillen and Highland were utility men. The most exciting game ended in a 9-3 victory for the Houston, the ball with which the game terminated, gilded and dated as a priceless souvenir, was given to Thomas J. Houston, and is now the treasured possession of S. Everett Sproul, one of the few survivors.

night sure, and if the machine will not run, it will be played anyhow, if the city lights have to be substituted."

The Friday, Aug. 9, Times announced that Pittsburgh AC would play Chester here on Friday and Saturday. It said that "Those at Wednesday night's game will be admitted free on Saturday. The gates will be thrown open. Those not there Wednesday night can pay if they so desire."

Lights Finally Work

Friday night came, and again a huge crowd turned out. There can be little doubt that most were doubtful. Most of them were simply curious, and undoubtedly went along for a night's fun.

But the lights did work and the game was played.

Read what the Chester Times of Saturday Aug. 10, 1901, said about the game. "Baseball at night under electric lights is a possibility and the contest can be made very scientific with practice. It has been demonstrated at Twelfth Street Park that the game can be played when Old Sol is sleeping; that the bleachers can see baseball without a roasting from the sun; that no matter how long the game, darkness cannot interfere. It is a success and away above the most sanguine expectations.

"The owners and manager of the Chester ball club by the game played last night are vindicated; A. W. Lawson, the owner and manager of the electrical apparatus is vindicated and the hard luck of Wednesday night has been forgotten, and as a further vindication, so as to give all a chance for their money's worth, the game this afternoon will be free to everybody, thus showing that the Chester club cares more for its reputation than for a few paltry dollars.

"Fully 7000 assembled again and the great crowd was an orderly one from every standpoint. They were there to give the owner of the electrical apparatus another chance for his life and he took it in great shape, the game being played to everybody's satisfaction."

The account of the game tells us that "the crowd circled the whole field, but far enough away that the players were not once interfered with." We also learn that good order was maintained throughout the proceedings.

Continuing, the story relates that "The ball was a little larger than the regulation ball and would not go as far as a rule, although there were several two and three base hits. Everything knocked into the field was given a hit unless it was an error of the rankst kind, but many of the errors were of the hard chance order.

Bunts and Stunts

"The outfield played in close back of the bases while the infielders played very close as in waiting for bunts because the game was one of many bunts and very many stunts.

"Chester had a little the better of its opponents, the Pittsburgh AC, because of some practice at the game on Thursday night and handled the ball just about the same as in the daytime making, at times, some even more brilliant plays than in daylight. The boys from the Smoky City are all players, however, and caught on to the new state of affairs.

"Everybody seemed pleased at the contest and not only pleased but surprised that so much skill

could be used at night or under the glare of the manufactured light. The field was brilliant and the spectators had no trouble in seeing and following the ball, although at times the first and third bases were not visible, owing to the crowd surging in to see a close play. All in all nobody has a kick coming and all enjoyed the spectacle presented."

And so, after many difficulties, that first night game in Chester and undoubtedly in Pennsylvania was played.

CHESTER

	r	h	a	e
Agnew, rf	3	3	0	0
Bonner, 2b	2	2	1	0
Noblit, cf	3	4	0	0
Harris, c	2	3	1	1
Maxwell, lf	1	0	0	1
Deal, 1b	2	1	8	0
Verga, ss	2	2	0	0
Green, 3b	1	1	0	1
Everson, p	2	3	1	4

Totals 18 19 21 6 3

PITTSBURGH AC

	r	h	a	e
Soffell, ss	3	3	4	1
Rodgers, c	2	1	3	1
Glover, 2b	3	2	0	1
Kuhn, lf	2	2	0	1
Campbell, cf	0	0	0	0
Barr, 1b	0	3	11	0
Michel, rf	0	0	0	0
Stotler, 3b	1	1	1	1
Wentz, p	2	0	2	7

Totals 13 12 21 12 4

Chester 4 4 2 0 0 8—18—19—3

Pittsburgh AC 0 2 4 0 4 0—13—12—4

Earned runs—Chester, 10; Pittsburgh, 6; Stolen bases—Bonner, Green, Everson, 2; Maxwell, Verga, Barr, Rogers, Wer. Two-base hits—Agnew, Noblit, Deal, Everson Glover. Three base hits—Agnew, Noblit, Verga, Glover. Base on balls—Off Everson, 2; off Wentz, 4. Struck out—By Everson, 11; by Wentz, 4. Passed balls—Harris, Rodgers. Wild pitch—Wentz. Umpire—Senior. Time—1:25.

Highland '9' Was Big Draw Here in Years After 1900

Just after the turn of the century, one of the strongest and most popular diamond outfits ever to play independent ball on the local sandlots was thrilling the fans in the West End.

The old Highland ball club played to big crowds, first on an open lot at 3d street and Highland avenue, later in a closed park at 4th and Ward streets.

Billy Ryan, popular neighborhood barber who loved baseball, organized the team. And on the roster who played with the team during its existence are a number of names that stand out in local diamond circles.

Still Live Here

Pat Dougherty, who lives in Prospect Park, was a catcher, as was the late Joe Watson. Lefty Lewis, who now lives in Hook, and Ernie Vinson, still a resident of the old neighborhood, were a couple of the pitchers.

The late Tom Lemm cavorted at first, while Joe Stidham, who died in Loraine, O., was a second baseman, while Joe Cassidy and Skeets Watson, who shared their day at shortstop. Cassidy is dead. Watson lives in Marcus Hook.

Ray Yarnall, active in welfare work in the city, was a third baseman, while the late Ben Pierce, Abbie Wood, Ernie Vinson and Kuke Ford were among the better known outfielders. Wood is dead,

while Ford is mayor of a New Jersey town.

Went to Majors

Cassidy went on to the majors, playing shortstop for the Washington Senators, while Ernie Vinson had turns with the Cleveland Indians and Chicago White Sox.

It was quite a team and it had a big following of loyal fans, many of whom remember the old days with happy thoughts of some of the diamond deeds that were reeled off on the West End field.

Thurlow AA Team Of 1910 Was Good

One of the best teen-age clubs ever to perform in Chester was Thurlow AA, which played at Third street and Highland avenue, in the 1910 era.

The team, managed by John Shea, made an enviable record in winning the large majority of its games and usually coming through in its "must" contests.

In its peak years, Leroy "Agie" MacDowell, was the catcher; Ray Hanby, pitcher; Harry Detwiler, first base; Tommy Gillespie, second base; Davey Traub, shortstop; Oliver Logan, third base; Charlie McCoy, left field; Dick Lemm, center field; Bill Morrow, right field.

Hanby, Gillespie and Morrow, are deceased but the rest are still living in this area.



CITY CHAMPS, 1911—This is the American Steel Foundry AA baseball nine, pennant winners of the Chester City League in 1911. The team was one of the best in Chester from 1909 until 1912. Front row, left to right: Arthur Bulger, Andy Rankin and Leroy (Aggie) McDowell. Second row, same order: Boulden, Billy Cadwalder, Dick MacDonald, Frank H. Linthicum, Eddie Bryan. Third row, in uniform: Ches Neal, Harry Johnson and Barney Gorman. Rear: George Rankin, John Luttrell, Jack Jones, Watson and Harry Dunn.

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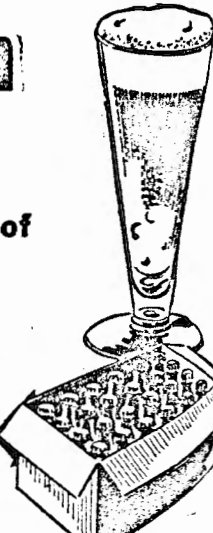
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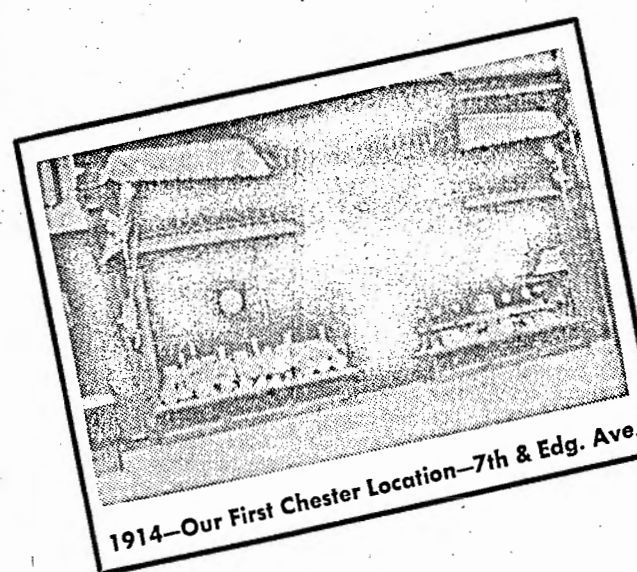
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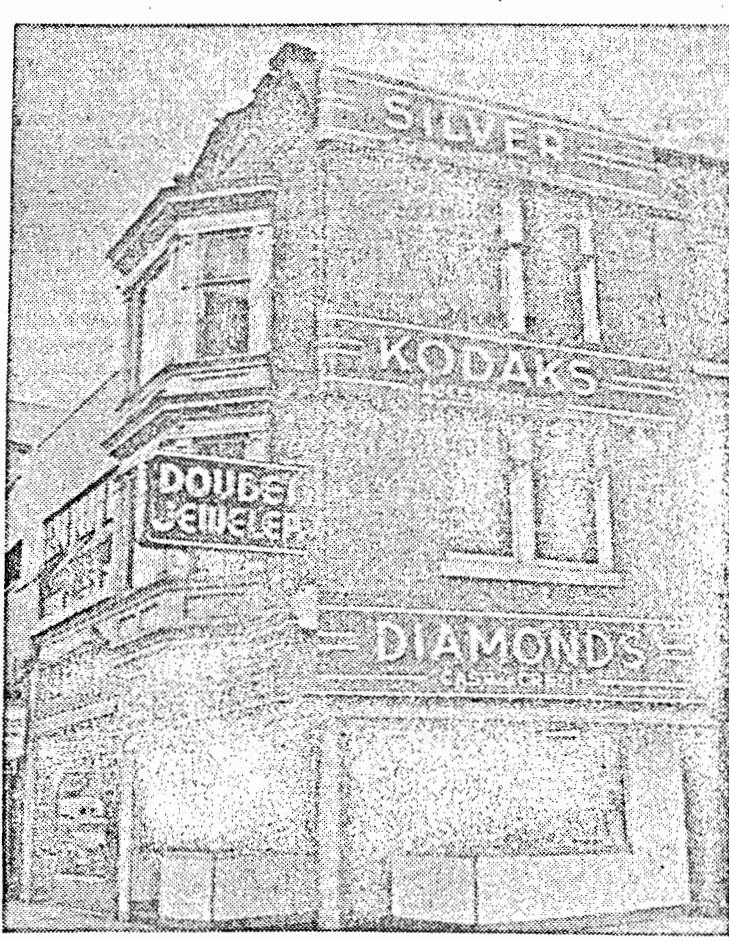


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Chester Area Sent 22 Local Ball Players up to Majors

Murtaugh, Vernon Follow In Steps of Earlier Stars Who Reached Big Leagues

Young baseball fans in Delaware County are quite familiar with the fact that Mickey Vernon, Washington first baseman, and Danny Murtaugh, Pittsburgh second sacker, are products of sandlots in the Chester area.

But what the young ball fans probably don't know is that at least 20 other ball players, either natives of Delaware County or who lived here, also have made the major league grade.

The first Chester ball player to make good in the big leagues was Tom Berry. He played in only one game for the A's back in 1871, but at least he's down in the records as a major leaguer.

Billy Southworth, who recently was manager of the Boston Braves, lived in Chester during World War I. Jimmy Dykes, who has no description, has been a resident of Oakmont, out in the county, almost all his life.

George Earnshaw, strapping Eddystone pitcher, gained fame with the A's, winning more than 30 games in 1929, '30 and '31.

John Krausse, a Media product, pitched for the A's in 1931 and '32. John (Home Run) Baker, who lived in Chester, played third base for the A's and the Yanks over a stretch of 14 years. Six different sons, he batted over the .300 mark.

Jack McGillen, an Eddystone pitcher, pitched in two games for the A's in 1944.

John Oldham, who lived in Chester, pitched for the Phils in 1944. John McFetridge, of Glenolden, pitched for the Phils way back in 1911—won 1, lost 11.

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EDWARD F. MCGINLEY, who was named by Walter Camp to the 1924 All-American football team after a brilliant season at tackle for the University of Pennsylvania, is the only Chester native to make the "All" team. Now 51, McGinley is vice president of the Chemical Bank & Trust Co., New York.

Seaboard Team Was Power In Big Four Circuit Here

The most powerful semi-pro baseball team in Delaware County after the turn of the century was the Seaboard nine of the Big Four League.

Piloted by Everett Sproul, brother of former Gov. William C. Sproul, the Seaboard team dominated the loop from 1904 until 1912. Other teams in the league were Fifth Ward, Upland and Marcus Hook.

Seaboard's field was at 3d street and Highland avenue. The grandstand was located on the present site of the West End Bowling alleys.

The mound staff of the Seaboard club still brings plenty of raves when old timers gather to discuss good baseball. The hill corps included Vernon Touchstone, Jack Smith, Harry Hanby, Al Hillborn and Grover Lane. The catcher, Tippy Martin, is a sandlot immortal locally.

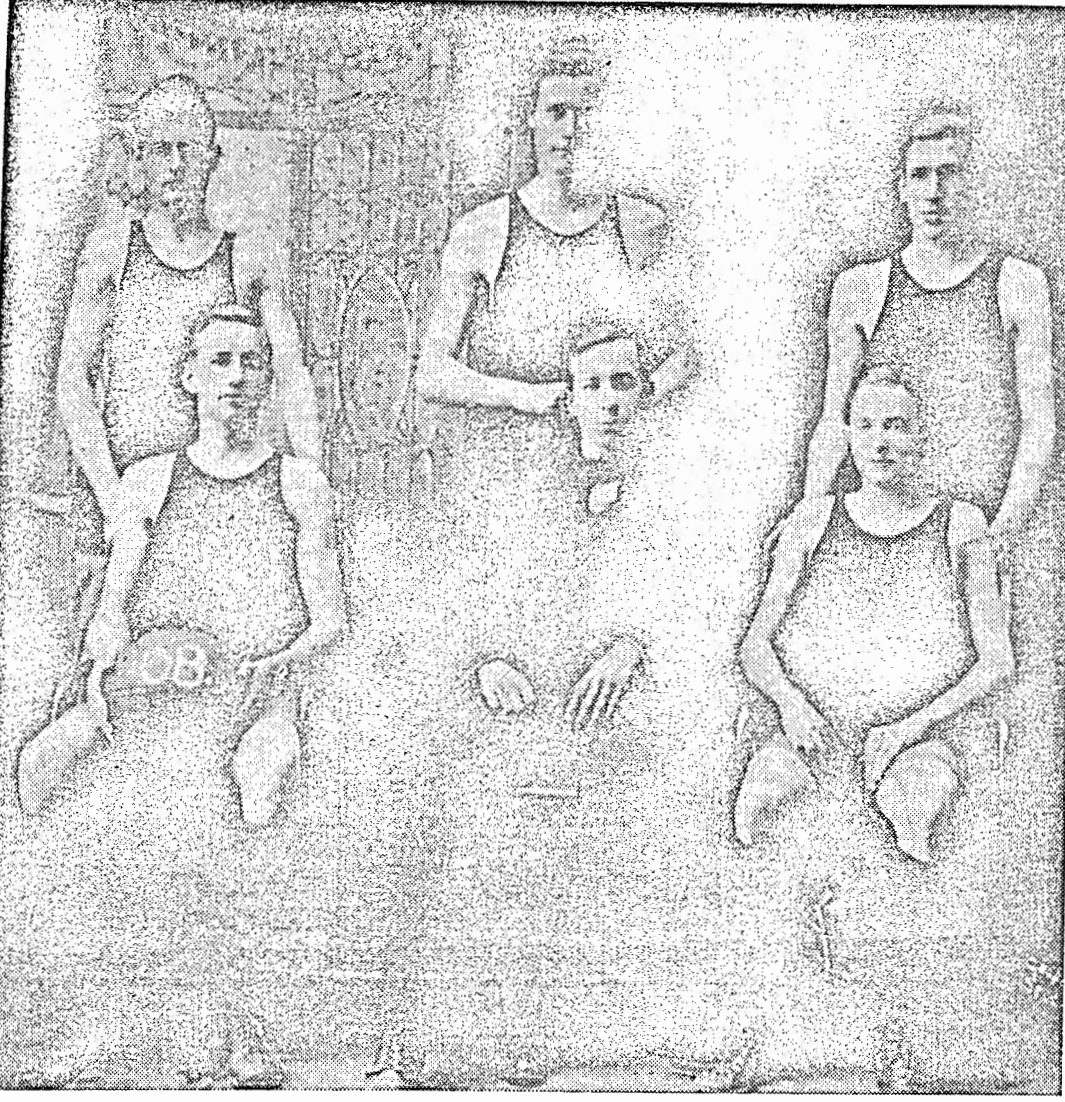
Johnny Burns, today Democratic city chairman, also was a receiver on the team. Other members of the squad were Samuel (Skeets) Watson, Ches.



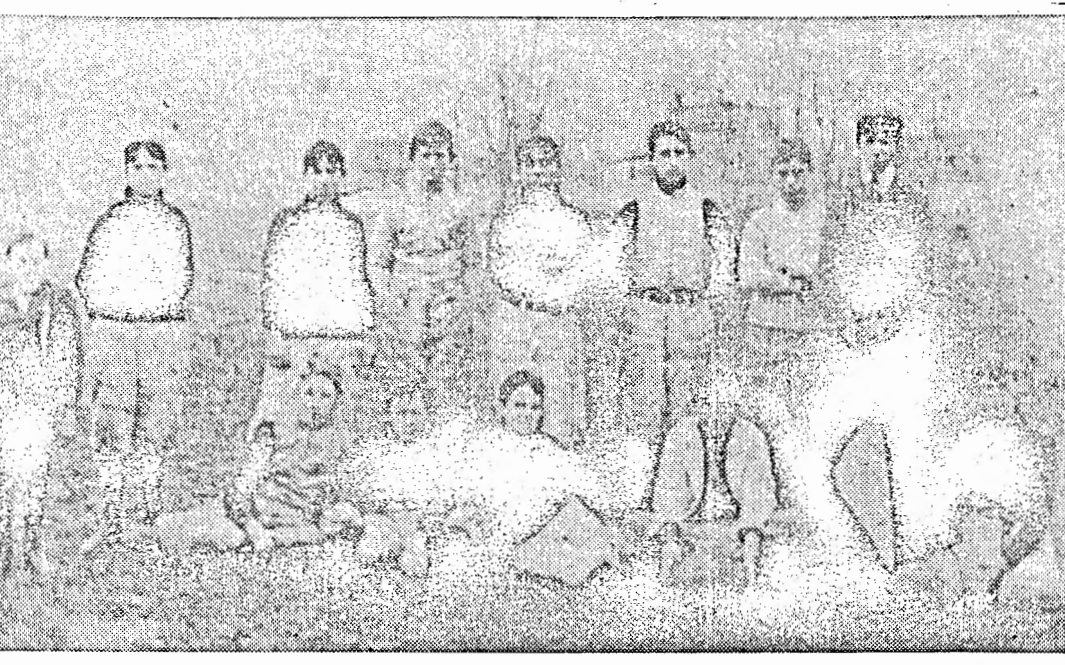
BEFORE GEORGE AND JOE—This 50-year-old picture presents members of the Messick Baseball team, 1901, forerunner to the more-widely remembered George and Joe teams. The teams were named for George and Joseph Messick, Chester merchants. The Messick team played its games at 12th and Chestnut streets, on the present site of Freihofer's bakery. Front row, (left to right): Alexander Tisdale, Frank Pierce, Henry Tisdale, behind Pierce: William Pierce, mascot, and Thomas Quade. Rear row: John McLaughlin, James Conahan, Kenneth Hall, James Timmins, William MacIntyre and Richard Helms, manager.



HILL A.C.—This baseball team was the first of many to be managed through the years by Gordon (Dick) MacDonald, standing, right, above. It was made up of players 14 years of age and was, to quote MacDonald, "the best in town." Front row, left to right, Bill Fromal, Billy Kane, Alfie Hannum and Topsy McDevitt. Rear: Stanton Hill (standing), Ed Lewis, (now a mid-town barber and minstrel man), Pud Hannum, Sammy Talbot, MacDonald and Hughie Callahan.



1908 CAGERS—This is the Chester High School baseball team of 1908. Front row, left to right: George Crothers, Coach Broomall, Ike McFadden. Rear row, left to right: George Enion, Lee Logan and John (Whitey) Cullin.



THURLOW AA, 1901—This aggregation was reported to be the first uniformed teen-age football team of the era. Sprawled on the ground, left to right: Jerry Thompson, Robbie Robinson, Charles Booth and Fred Rawcliff. Standing, left to right: Leroy Hewes, Bill McClenachan, Bill Cadwalder, Grover Lane, Les Pierce, Earl Powers and Ches Neal.

Night Football Games Nothing New Here

Night football in Chester dates back at least 11 years before night baseball. When the first night grid contest was played locally has not been learned, but on Sat., Aug. 17, 1889, the Volunteers of Eddystone played the Kensington Rovers of Philadelphia under the "electric lights" at Chester Park, where "a small crowd found the game interesting."

Eddystone defeated Kensington, "one goal to none."

In the Eddystone lineup were Rowley, Adams, Carney, Greenlee, McGurk, Anderson, Reed, Howarth, McKnight, Chapelle and McKnight.

It's interesting to see that even in those days, 62 years ago, the gridirers were pushing the baseball enthusiasts early in the season. Even today, Aug. 17 is early for the gridiron sport.

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Twin-Bills Date Back to 1889 in Chester Area

The doubleheader or "bargain bill" is nothing new to baseball. The Chester Times of July 24, 1889, reports a doubleheader played in Chester on Saturday, July 22. In the curtain raiser, Upland blanked Chester, 9-0. The second game, or nightcap, found Upland defeating Houston, 4-2.

In the first game, the Upland lineup was: Lord, cf; Andrew, 2b; Sanders, p; Graul, c; Gilston, rf; Cross, 1b; Stone, 3b; Miller, ss; Hannum, lf. Chester: Long, cf; Conahan, lf; McElhone, p; Daley, rf; Deasley, ss; Jacoby, 2b; Crawford, 3b; Culp, 1b; Collins, c.

In the nightcap, Baxter pitched for Upland, the rest of the lineup remaining the same as in the opener. For Houston: Carfery, 3b; Knight, 2b; Deveney, ss; Gibson, c; O'Donnell, 1b; Humphries, lf; McCabe, cf; Gray, rf; Anderson, p.

The Lord in the Upland lineup was "Old Bris," father of Bris of Athletics fame.

Tobacco Plantation
The present site of Chester in 1644 was a tobacco plantation operated by farm servants employed by the Swedish company.

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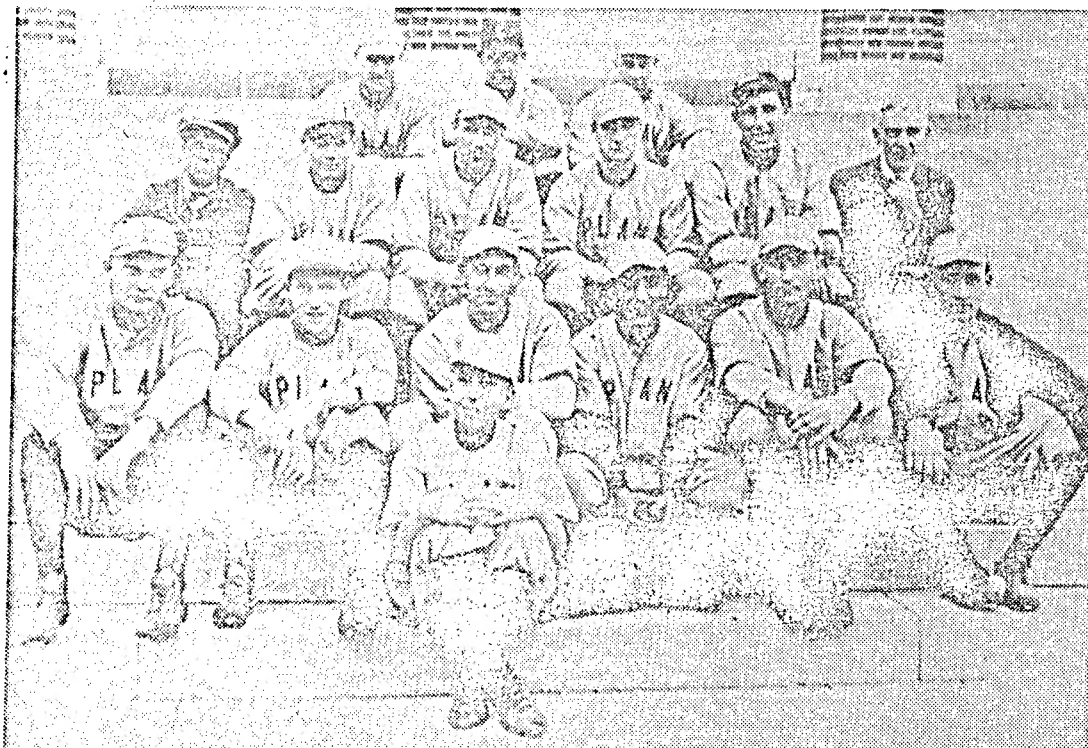
THE CHESTER TIMES

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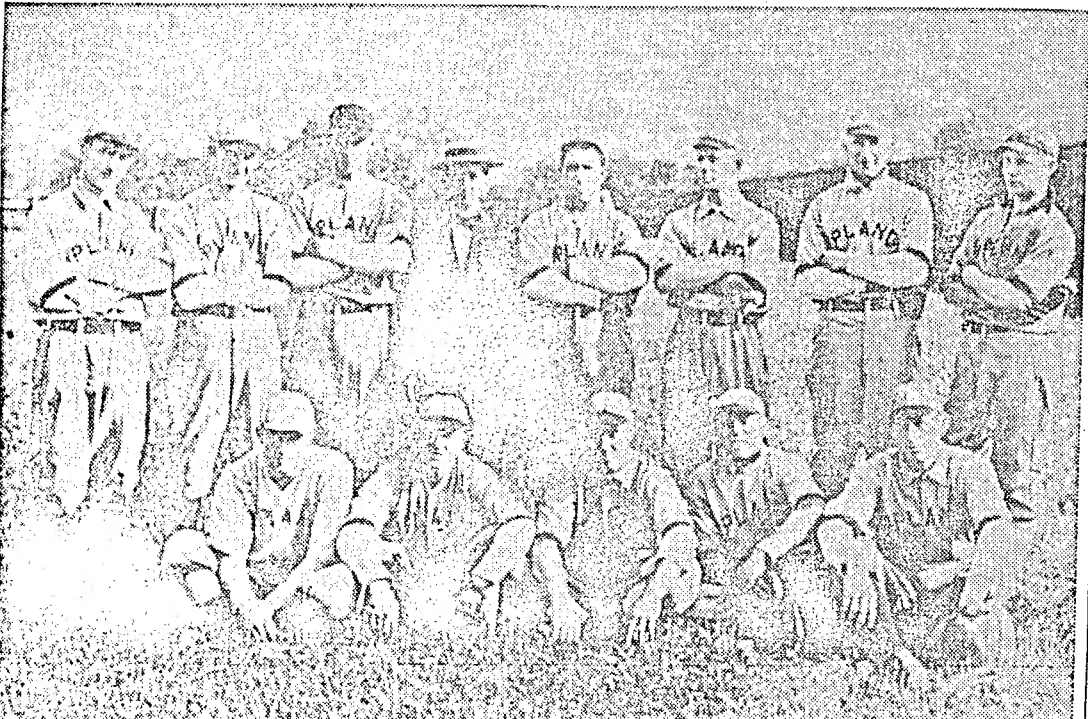
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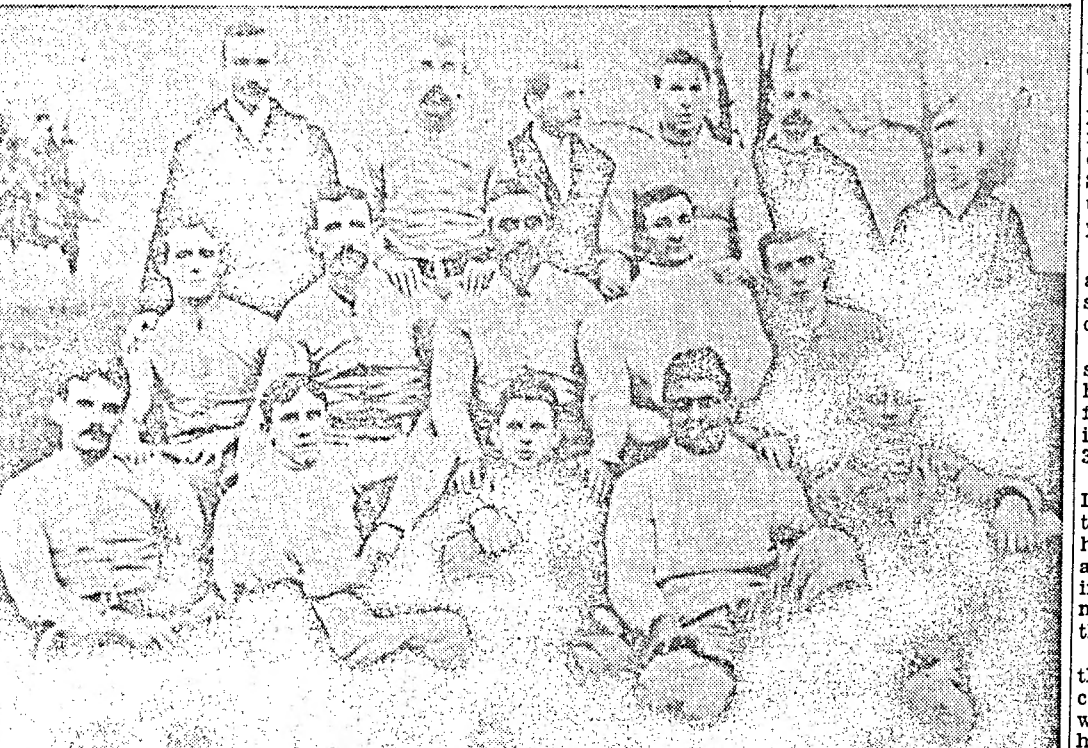
The Lens Looks Back On 60 Years of Good Chester Area Sports Teams



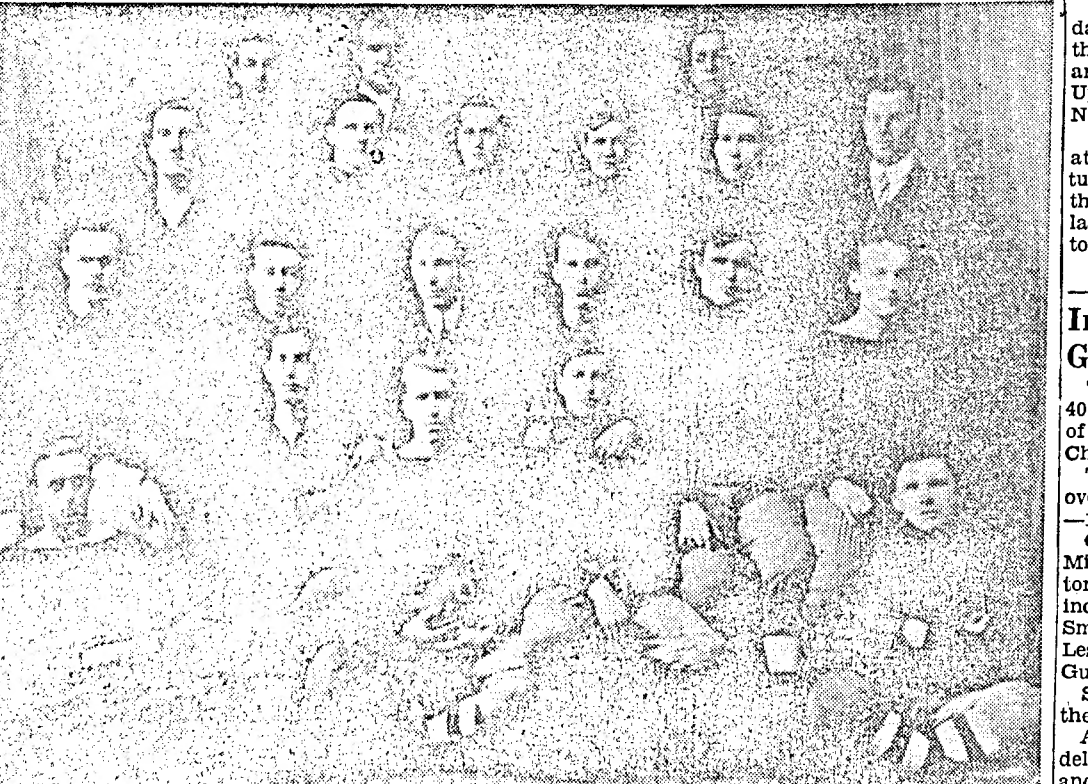
DELCO LEAGUE AND COUNTY CHAMPS, 1926—Hugh B. (Doc) Hayes' 1926 team won both halves of the Delco League race, then took two straight from Aberfoyle, Delco League titlists. Back row, left to right, George Dougherty (he did not play, but posed for his brother, Joe, now Rev. Joseph Dougherty, who had returned to Holy Cross for the fall semester when the picture was taken); Herb Kay, Elliot (Hen) Crow. Second row, William (Wick) Cowan, scorekeeper; Nate Baxter, Frank Martin, Joe Conlon, Johnny Sutton and Mgr. Hayes. Front row, Benny Lister, Det. Clayton, Liz Powell, Bert Pizano, Joe Biliski and Ellis Smith. In front, George T. Hayes, mascot. Sutton and Kay played with Lansdowne, were borrowed for the series. Aberfoyle had the same privilege. Not in the photo are Charlie Erney, star pitcher, Alex McClary and Reds Rothwell.



DELCO LEAGUE CHAMPS IN 1911—This Upland team, managed by the late Frank Miller, was the first Upland team known to have participated in league play. Prior, all of the great Upland clubs had played independently. Back row, left to right, Tommy Hart, captain; Fred Ousey, Harry Hanby, Mgr. Miller, Sam Connell, Elmer Lukens, George R. (Doc) Crothers, Gus Ebeling. Front row, Albert (Hick) Ward, Frank (Tit) Robinson, Ed Lewis and William (Tippy) Martin. Charles (Timney) Turner, star outfielder, is not in the photo. Media, Prospect Park, Glenolden, Pembroke and Clifton Heights were the other clubs in the circuit.



UPLAND FOOTBALL TEAM OF 1891—This club was managed by the late John Hall. John Crooks was assistant and Curtis Hall was mascot. Bris Lord, father of Bris who later starred with the Philadelphia Athletics, played on this club. A few years later he still played on the same Upland team with his two sons, Bris and Bill. Back row, left to right, John Hall, Dave Lord, Dr. Memminger, team physician; Jack Dowd, John Crooks, Curt Hall. Second row, Levi Glatts, Jack Miller, Bris Lord, Al Schreiner (deaf mute), Holmes Seamen. Front row, Reynolds (a Crozer Seminary student), Dave Cluelow, Evans (also from the seminary), Bob Hulme and John Crooks (no relation to other John Crooks). This photo was taken on the campus of the seminary.



ORANGE AND BLACK, '09—The 1909 Chester High School football team played under a new coach, Harry Grundy, who took over from Joe Messick. But John (Whitey) Cullin, captain of the team the year before, was back as captain again. Front row, left to right: Fred Dautel, Eddie Fagan, Cullin, Max Reinhardt, Ed Bradley. Second row: Ronald Reich, Bill Provost, Grundy, Allan Dalton, John R. Helms, Sweeney. Third row: Low Buonc, Harry Hague, Al Cramp, Hughie Bradley, Alec Tisdale, Bob Oglesby, assistant coach. Back row: Robb Cochrane, Principal George W. Pedlow, Dewey Green and Taylor Birtwell.

Fred Stott, Upland Pilot, Still Covers First Base Despite Fifty-One Seasons

The late Eddie Collins, Connie Mack's great second sacker, played in the majors for 25 years—a record that's never been beaten.

And as far as age is concerned—a good many have reached 40 in the majors and a few have gone on beyond that. But it's rare.

How about a guy who's been playing baseball for 45 seasons and is in his 36th season of adult baseball, and still going strong at 51?

That's the almost unbelievable record of Fred Stott, playing manager of Upland of the Delco Valley League.

Let's go back to 1907 for the beginning of the Stott saga.

The Chicago White Sox had beaten the Cubs the year before in the World Series, four games to two. The junior league pennant winners were to be unseated by Hughie Jennings' Detroit Tigers.

Cobb Hit .350

That was the year that a young Georgian, Tyus Raymond Cobb was to bat a nifty .350 to win the first of 12 American League batting championships.

That same year—1907—a youngster of seven was just beginning a baseball career that is still going strong. Fred Stott's father, an English textile worker, had come to Atlanta to accept a position in a mill there. And in 1907 the mill team was represented on the ball field by a pretty fair semi-pro outfit.

On the mill team was a husky first baseman who played his position with a certain flair and could hit the old apple for distance. He soon became the idol of the seven-year-old son of this newcomer to America.

Young Fred Stott spent almost all his time watching baseball—particularly the mill team. His eyes followed every pitch, watched every putout and saw every swing of the bat.

Special Bat

Responding to the admiring glances of the boy, the first baseman took a broken bat, mended it and cut it down so that a tiny, seven-year-old could swing it.

That was all the kid needed. Enthusiastically, he soon organized a team of neighborhood boys and his baseball career was officially launched. There hasn't been a season since that Fred Stott hasn't played baseball.

He and his family moved to Chester a few years later, and we find Fred playing second base (how did that happen?) for the J. F. Ryan team, in the neighborhood of 3d street and Highland avenue, in 1913 when he was 13.

Then Fred made his debut with Upland in 1916—his first adult club. And that was in the days when Upland had a crackerjack outfit, meeting the best in the country at the old White Hip grounds.

Fred is a little guy, and that is probably the only reason why he never made the big time. He had one year in organized ball with Scottsdale of the old Middle Atlantic League.

Lacked Wallop

There never was any question about his fielding ability or his speed—but Fred never packed a lot of wallop.

On the other hand, Fred's slight stature is probably one reason why he's able to take his turn at the first base stand today. We doubt if Fred has gained five pounds in 30 seasons of baseball.

Fred has always been a "Fancy Dan" with the glove. He could do tricks with it. And bunt! Brother, he could call his shots, lay down a beautiful drag bunt or a swinging bunt and, off to a fast start, more times than not beat the throw handily.

A few weeks ago, Fred got into the Dream game between the Delco and Delco Valley All-Stars. It was only a brief appearance. But he's played a lot of first base for Upland this year, having lost his first sacker, Frank Nye.



FRED STOTT

If Stotty has slowed down any, it's not noticeable. He has remained lithe and limber, and can still dig 'em out of the dirt with the old abandon.

Youngsters Learn

A real picture player around the bag, a lot of youngsters have learned a lot by watching the old master.

We've seen and known Fred for years, and he's always been a bit of a Gloomy Gus. At the beginning of each year since he's been managing Upland, Fred always paints a black picture of the season's prospects.

Mostly he's been wrong, as the records show. Since Fred took over the reins at Upland in 1946, he's done pretty well when it must be considered that it takes some convincing and heavy figuring to meet expenses most of the time.

In 1946, Upland won the pennant, then lost to Brookhaven in the first playoff round. In '47, Upland finished second in the race, then lost to Media in the initial round, three games to two.

Blew the Title

Stotty was growing desperate when his club won the 1948 pennant, went to the finals in the playoffs, only to bow to Concordville, three games to two.

In 1949, the White Hippers won their third flag in four years in the Valley circuit. And this time, the boys waded through Upper Chester and Concordville in the playoffs to cop the championship.

It was a happy Fred Stott—his first championship club.

In 1950, the boys copped another pennant and took the Brookhaven club and Upper Chi to bring Old Man Stott another title.

This year, the team has bogged and no pennant and no championship are in the offing.

But a young fellow like Fred can afford to wait until next year. When you've played baseball for 45 seasons—36 of them with adult teams—what's another year?

Besides, there's no indication that Fred is slowing down, either as a manager or a player.

The way the guy's going now, he may still be pinch-hitting when the Chester Times celebrates its 100th anniversary!

The Score Was 4-3

Upland Fooled N.Y. Yankees By Beating Them in 1920

When fans talk of the "good old days" in Delaware County sports, they probably are thinking of—among other classics—the day the Upland semi-pro team beat the New York Yankees.

It was on Saturday, Oct. 2, 1920, at the Upland field. The crowd that turned out to see the Yankees, and the mighty Babe Ruth, was the largest ever assembled in the history of the tiny borough.

But the Babe didn't show up. As

was his custom in those days, Ruth was going one way and his ball club the other.

But even without Ruth, the Yanks rolled into Upland confident of slaughtering the local fellows. But were they surprised!

Johnny Ogden was on the mound for Upland. Ogden, who later became a major league star, scattered ten Yankee hits. Wally Pipp had three, Aaron (Erin) Ward had a pair and Duffy Lewis had two.

Upland bunched their hits in the first three innings to score four runs off Ernie Shore, who held the locals at bay after that. But the damage had been done.

Frank (Home Run) Baker paired with Bucky Ayau to lead the Upland attack. Baker, had played third base for the Yanks the year before and returned to them in 1920 for two more seasons.

Bob Meusel, Roger Peckinpaugh, Pipp, Lewis—the crowd cheered as the hometown boys throttled the efforts of the mighty Yanks.

And when the game was over, the Upland crowd cheered its heroes—Dick Spaulding, Tom Kibler, Rube Cashman, Frank Baker, Nig Berry, Allie McWilliams, Ayau and Ogden.

Those were the good old days.

Upland

Spaulding, 0 1 0 0 0 Ward, 3b 2 1 2 0

Kibler, 1b 1 0 0 Pipp, 1b 3 1 0 1

Cashman, 1b 1 1 0 1 Frazer, 2b 0 3 5 0

Baker, 3b 2 1 0 Meusel, rf 1 0 0 0

McWilliams, 2b 0 2 4 0 P.K. P.ghss 2 2 0 0

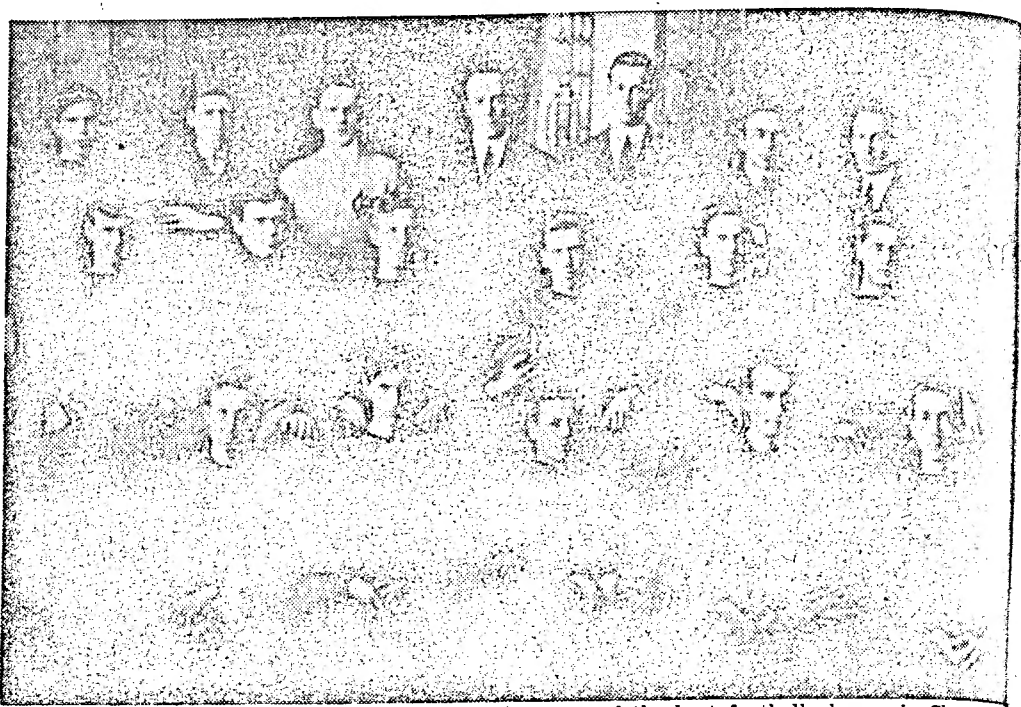
Ayau, ss 2 2 3 1 Vick, cf 1 3 0 0

Ogden, p 0 0 2 0 Shore, p 0 3 0 0

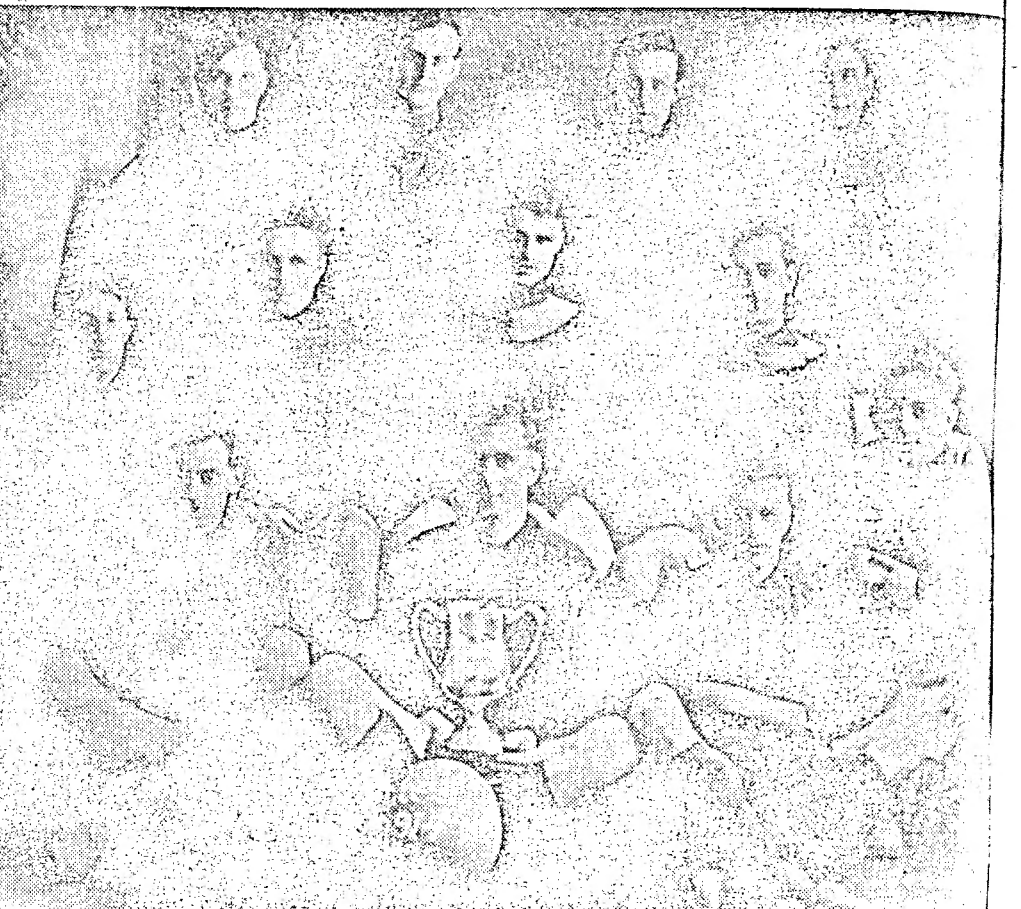
Totals 727 102 Totals 1024 131

Upland 1 2 1 0 0 0 0 4

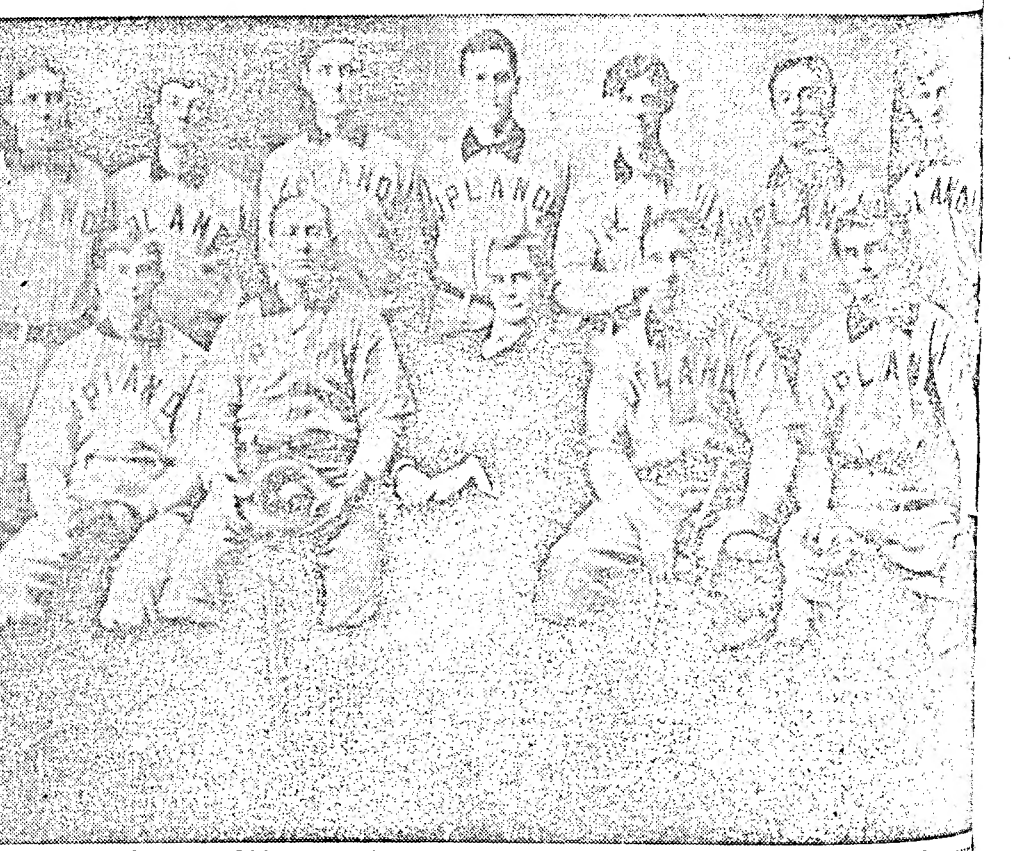
Yankees 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 6—3



CHS SQUAD, '08—John (Whitey) Cullin, regarded as one of the best football players in Chester School history, was captain of this 1908 team. Front row, left to right: Frank Clough, Ned Costello (now an admiral), Bill Provost, George Armitage and Alec Tisdale. Second row: Hugh Bradley, John Helms, Frank Wittman, Cullin, George Crothers, Al Cramp and George Enion. Standing: Don Thompson, Heston McCray, Bill Stainton, Sam Oglesby, Bob Oglesby, assistant coach; Joe Messick, head coach; Harry Grundy, assistant coach, and Dewey Green.



WILSON SOCCER TEAM—This Wilson soccer team won the title in the Delaware County Soccer League for the 1914-15 season. The Wilson team played its home matches at 3d street and Highland avenue. Gordon (Dick) MacDonald was president of the circuit, which included the Highland, Liberty J.O.B., Knights of Columbus, Colonial, George & Joe and Eddystone teams. Front row, left to right: George Downing, Bert Blasdale, Bill Shelden. Second row: Johnny Willie, Henry Fisher, Jackie Har, John Friemuth, Charles McGinnis. Third row: George Wakeland, John Lemm, Tony Reynolds and Charles Borek.



UPLAND TEAM OF 1906—This strong, independent outfit played some of the best teams in the county and the east, and was managed by the late Hugh B. (Doc) Hayes. Upland druggist in later years, he then worked on the Chester Times and Morning Republican. Back row, left to right, Dave Cluelow, Ed Wheatley, Ted Dix, Pike Poulson, Frank Borrell, Nick Lanahan and Fred Ousey. Front row, Clarence Tarry, Matt Ferguson, Mgr. Hayes, Sam Connell and Tom Draper.



FIRST UNINFORMED GRID TEAM IN UPLAND, 1893—Football on a small scale began in Upland in 1893, but the 1893 team was the first really organized and uninformed club. They played teams such as P.M.C., Eddystone, Wilmington YMCA, D. A. (Al) Dalton, Upland druggist, was manager. Back row, left to right, Dave Cluelow, Bill Rea, Hen Swallow, Dr. William Knowles Evans, team physician; Howard (Smoke) Richardson, Bill Tarry, Jack Dowd. Second row, Morris Richardson, George McGowan, Al Dalton, Dave Lord, Billy Schofield, Bob Burgess. Front row, Lou Finigan, Charles Goelts and Bob Hulme. Cluelow and Hulme still live in Upland. Dr. Evans, also still living, wrote a song for the team. The boys wore orange and blue, the team colors on their sleeves in the form of garters.

Congratulations

TO THE CHESTER TIMES

*On The Celebration Of Its
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FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE CHESTER-CAMBRIDGE BANK AND TRUST COMPANY

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EAST FIFTH STREETS

North Chester Had Short Life Before Annexation

North Chester, like South Chester, once had the status of a borough, but its existence as an independent community was even shorter than that of South Chester.

By act of March 14, 1873, part of Chester Township was incorporated as the Borough of North Chester. The boundaries as described by the act were:

"Beginning at a point in the middle of the public road leading from the Borough of Upland to Edgmont road, being at the intersection of the boundary lines of the City of Chester, the Borough of Upland and the Township of Chester; thence along the north-eastern boundary of the said Borough of Upland to the line dividing the properties of A. C. Lukens and John Wetherill; thence along the said line to the southern side of Edgmont road; thence along the said southern side to a point opposite the line dividing the properties of Mary Kelly and Isaac Engel Cochran; thence crossing the said road and along the said line to Ridley Creek; thence down said creek to the northern boundary of the City of Chester; thence following said boundary to the place of beginning; said limits including the towns or villages of Paultown, Powhattan, Waterville and Shoemakerville.

The borough elections were directed to be held the third Friday in March of each year at the Oak Grove School. The act also created North Chester as a separate school and election district.

Riverfront Active

Early industry in Chester and vicinity, for the most part, stayed close to the riverfront. But even in the '70s' industry was beginning to spread.

At the time North Chester became a borough the Powhattan mills and Irvington Mills were within its limits and were operating successfully.

That part of North Chester known as Shoemakerville had been laid out in 1830 by William D. and R. Shoemaker, and in 1833 we know that Shoemakerville had a store, blacksmith and wheelwright shop and several stone and frame homes.

Early hopes were high, but the little community didn't thrive, and when North Chester was incorporated, 43 years later, Shoemakerville was little larger than it was in 1830.

Robert E. Evans had a store there in 1842, and in 1850, his-

ians say that John C. Murray had a coach factory at Shoemakerville.

First Election

The first election of a burgess and a council was held March 29, 1873. John M. Sharpless was chosen first burgess, but declined the office, so that at the organization of council on April 7, Henry L. Powell, who had been elected to council, was named burgess.

Members of the first council, in addition to Powell, were Joseph G. Fell, Hugh Shaw, John Wetherill, Charles Worthington was first clerk and Robert E. Hannum first justice of the peace.

The Friends Meeting House at Shoemakerville was built in 1828 on land donated by Enos Sharpless. This was after the split of Chester Friends Meeting a year earlier. It was built next to the Oak Grove School on 24th street at Chestnut street.

Some of the early members were Enos, John, Henry, Isaac, George, Daniel and John M. Sharpless, Jesse J. Maris, Stephen M. Trimble, Richard Wetherill and Gideon Smith, who was a ministering Friend. At the time of the borough's incorporation, the society had about 50 members.

The North Chester Baptist Church was founded the same year the borough was incorporated. It was established April 26, 1873. A few persons interested in such a church met at the home of James Irving for organization. Irving was named chairman and E. Mills, clerk. A number of outside Baptist congregations assisted in forming the new church. The first pastor was Rev. Edward Wells.

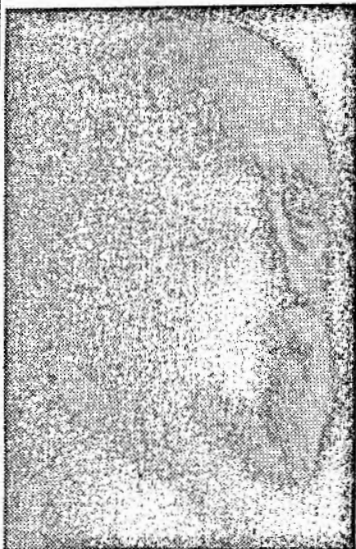
Asmead says that the date stone, bearing the figure 1872, is in error, that the church was not established until 1873 and that the building was dedicated in June of that year.

Build First School

The first school built in North Chester was on a lot sold by Daniel Sharpless, March 18, 1813, to William Davis, Pierce Crosby and Enos Sharpless, who were chosen trustees by the residents of that part of Chester Township. A one-story stone building was erected, and was used as a school until Oak Grove School was built in 1860.

In 1836, the Sharpless School passed into control of the school directors of Chester Township and in 1873, was transferred by authority of the act incorporating the

Former Publisher



FORMER TIMES OWNER—John Spencer, founder of John Spencer, Inc., the local graphic arts firm, was once the owner of the Chester Times. He purchased the newspaper on Oct. 20, 1877 from J. Craig Jr., and five years later sold it to the Times Publishing Co. This was in 1882 when the elder Spencer started his bookbinding which grew into the printing and lithography business of today. His son, R. Chester Spencer, is head of the firm now, and four grandsons are active in the business: John F., Robert C. Jr., on leave as an airforce captain at Spokane, Wash.; William C. and Stephen F. Spencer.

borough to the directors of North Chester Borough.

In 1830, two years after the Friends had built their meeting house on 24th street, the society built a small frame structure below the meetinghouse on the road to Waterville mills. Asmead says that Miss Ann McGill (later Mrs. Richard Wetherill) and Miss Amy Griffith, were the early teachers.

After the borough was incorporated, a two-story brick schoolhouse was built on 22d street. The first school directors were Josiah Berry, H. Greenwood, Nathan Berry, H. L. Powell, D. R. Esrey and Daniel McCurdy.

In 1863, Chester Rural Cemetery was organized. Joshua P. Eyre was elected president and John H. Baker, secretary of the company. It included a tract of 40 acres which belonged to I. Engle Hinkson, a short distance north of the limits "of the borough of Chester" and extending from Edgmont to Upland road. The sale price was \$250 an acre.

Irvington Mills are very much a part of North Chester's history. The site of these mills is on the tract surveyed to Thomas Brassey in 1685, and of which 176 acres became the property of Caleb Pusey on Aug. 20, 1705. It is not known when the first mills were built, but history does say that prior to 1767 grist and saw mills were located there and that sometime before 1790 came into the ownership of the Crosby family.

In 1826 Pierce Crosby had a grist mill producing from 30 to 50 barrels of flour a day and a saw mill on the estate which cut between 200 and 300 thousand feet of lumber a year.

In 1843, Crosby leased the mills to James Riddle and Henry Lawrence who changed them to a woolen factory which they operated until 1845, when James and David

From Times June 29, 1880

The latest thing in stockings—holes.

Irving, who had established Irvington Mills in Philadelphia in 1842, leased the mills and moved from Philadelphia. They remained as tenants until 1857 when they bought the property.

By 1860, business had increased to the extent that a second mill was built. In 1873, the old grist mill building was torn down and a four-story stone structure was erected. Then, in 1880 a third mill was built. James Irving was born in 1817 and was a Henry Clay Whig in politics. He later became a conservative Republican. He was a director of the First National Bank here and was a member of North Chester Baptist Church.

In the fall of 1863, Hugh Shaw and D. Reese Esrey entered into partnership as Shaw & Esrey. They purchased from Patrick Kelly machinery in the Pennellton Mills at Bridgewater, together with his interest in a brand of goods known as Powhattan jeans. Thus they began the manufacture of cotton and woolen jeans at those mills, employing 60 and producing 400,000 yards of goods a year.

In 1865, the firm bought land on Green street in Chester, from Spence McIlwain, planning to build a mill. However, early in the spring of 1866, D. R. Esrey bought from John Cochran six acres and the mansion on the Engle property at Powhattan, near Chester and the

firm bought other lands adjoining, consisting of three acres.

Here they built Powhattan Mill No. 1 and moved the machinery from the Bridgewater mill and buying new woolen machinery. They added more machinery in 1867 and in 1872. By 1871, business had increased so much that they built a second mill.

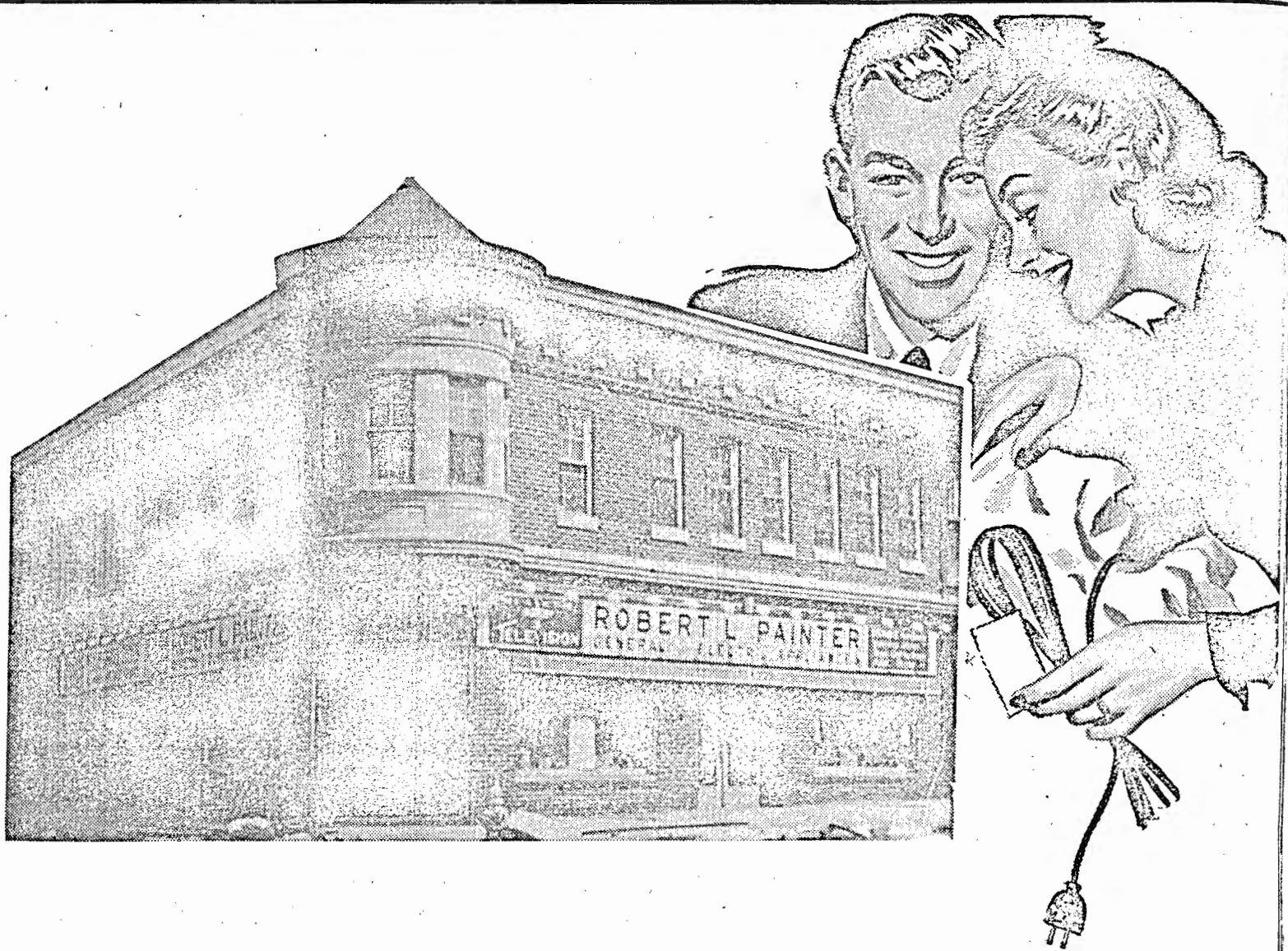
In the spring of 1877, Shaw & Esrey decided to build a third plant for the exclusive manufacture of finer quality goods, and operations began a year later. In 1878 the firm was changed under act of assembly to a limited company. In that year the company had three mills, 14 houses and a large tract of land, with a capital of \$300,000.

Samuel J. Rose established the North Chester Brickyard in 1869. He had been in the same business at 10th and Upland streets in Chester. It included 15 acres on Providence avenue at 21st street. Brick of all kinds used in building were turned out here. Three kilns were in use and the company had a payroll of 40, turning out 22,000 bricks a day.

We see by this that industry already was growing and spreading throughout Chester and its surrounding communities. North Chester was taken into the city Oct. 19, 1887, just 14 years after its birth.



OLD NEIDE HOUSE—This fine old home originally stood in what is now the 1st ward on Edgmont avenue above 20th street. It is believed to have been built by Joseph Neide, the father of Orpha Neide Hinkson, and has been known as the Ladomus house, the Hinkson house and the Baker residence. It was torn down about 1914.



OVER 25 YEARS . . .

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Yes, and Painter's has had an "electrifying" career, too. Chester people have been only too willing to "plug in" on the high voltage current of merchandise values offered so consistently over the past quarter century . . . for they have come back time and time again, simply because they know that Painter's offers the best buys in town, and behind them stands a reputation for making credit easy, and for replacing merchandise with even the slightest imperfection.

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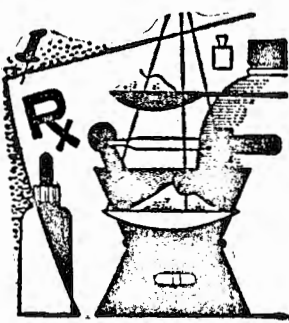
Old Timsters



BROTHER AND SISTER OLD TIMERS, Mrs. Alberta O'Hara Lewis, born Feb. 18, 1866, and William Kelly O'Hara, who was born March 12, 1872. Both now live at 47 E. 22d st. O'Hara was in the grocery business at 406 Market st. His sister, Mrs. Lewis, was graduated from Chester High School in 1883. She is the widow of Arthur B. Lewis who had a hardware store at 6th street and Edgmont avenue.

From Times June 29, 1880

The latest thing in stockings—holes.



Just What The Doctor Ordered!



JOHN BULLOCK

For nearly 20 years Bullock's Pharmacy has been just what the Doctor ordered . . . a pharmacy dedicated to the drug needs of the entire family.

In addition to Mr. Bullock himself, three registered pharmacists guarantee quick service for your prescription needs. Prescriptions left at Bullock's are filled with the utmost accuracy by pharmacists with years of experience.

Be sure to look around at Bullock's, the Rexall Store, for Baby Foods, Toilet Articles, First Aid Items, and Sick Room Supplies.

BULLOCK'S PHARMACY

720 PARKER STREET

Phone 2-2319

Chester, Pa.

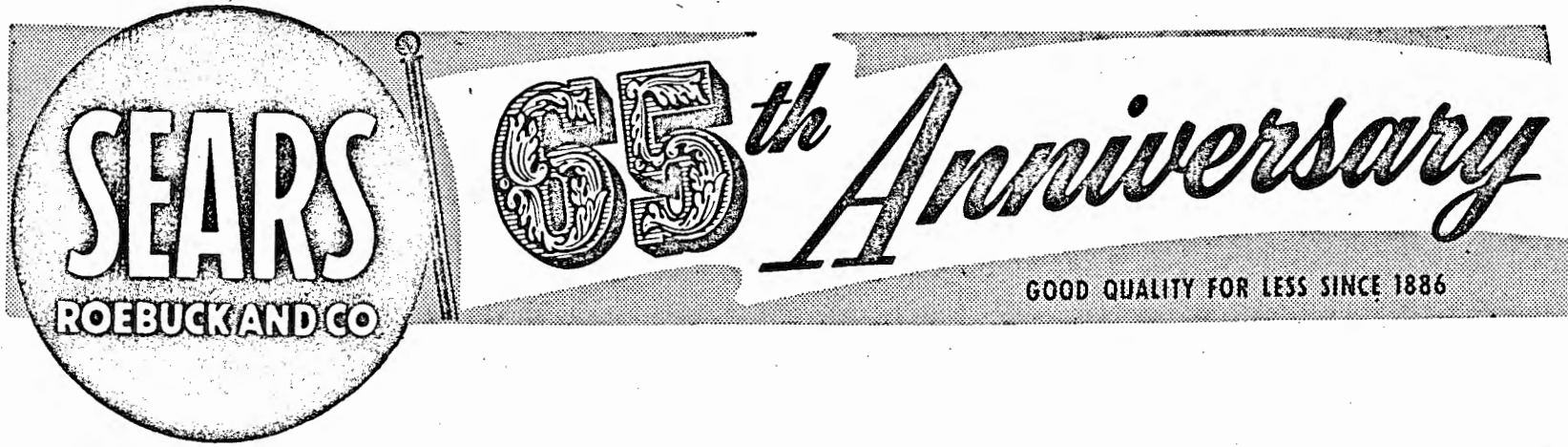
Congratulations
CHESTER TIMES

1886
to
1951

Thru the Years with Sears

Chester Times

1876
to
1951



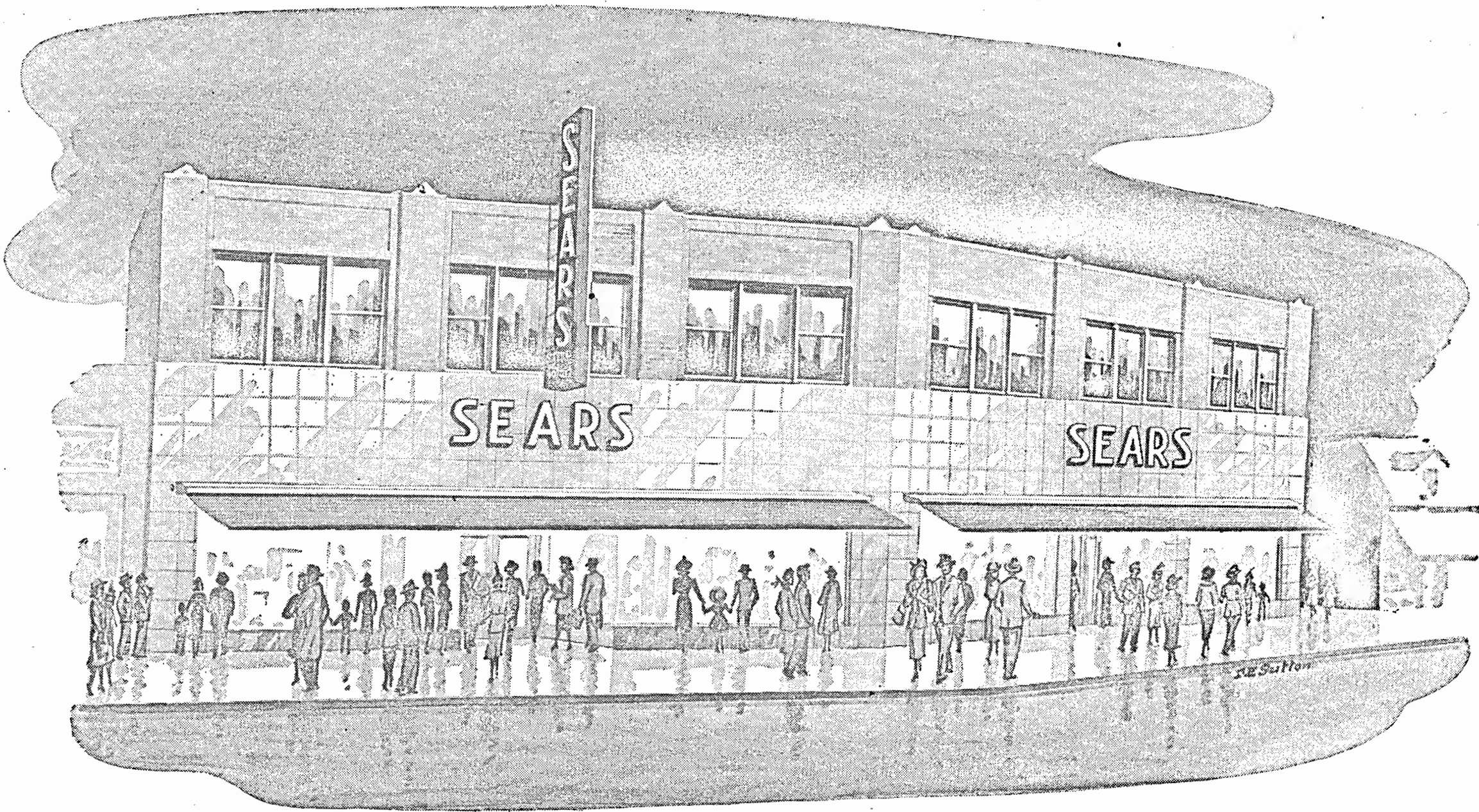
Salutes
the
Chester Times

65 years
of Progress

Keeping Pace With the Growth

of the community and the needs of the people we are pleased to announce that the Grand Opening of our newly remodeled and enlarged Department Store will take place in the very near future.

75 years



250 Yrs.
Congratulations
City of Chester

75 Years
Congratulations
Chester Times



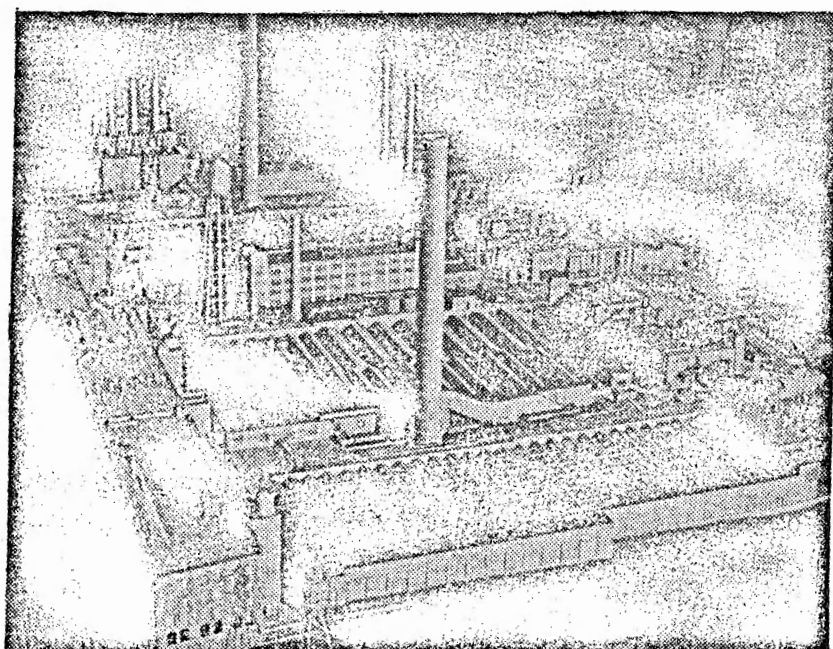
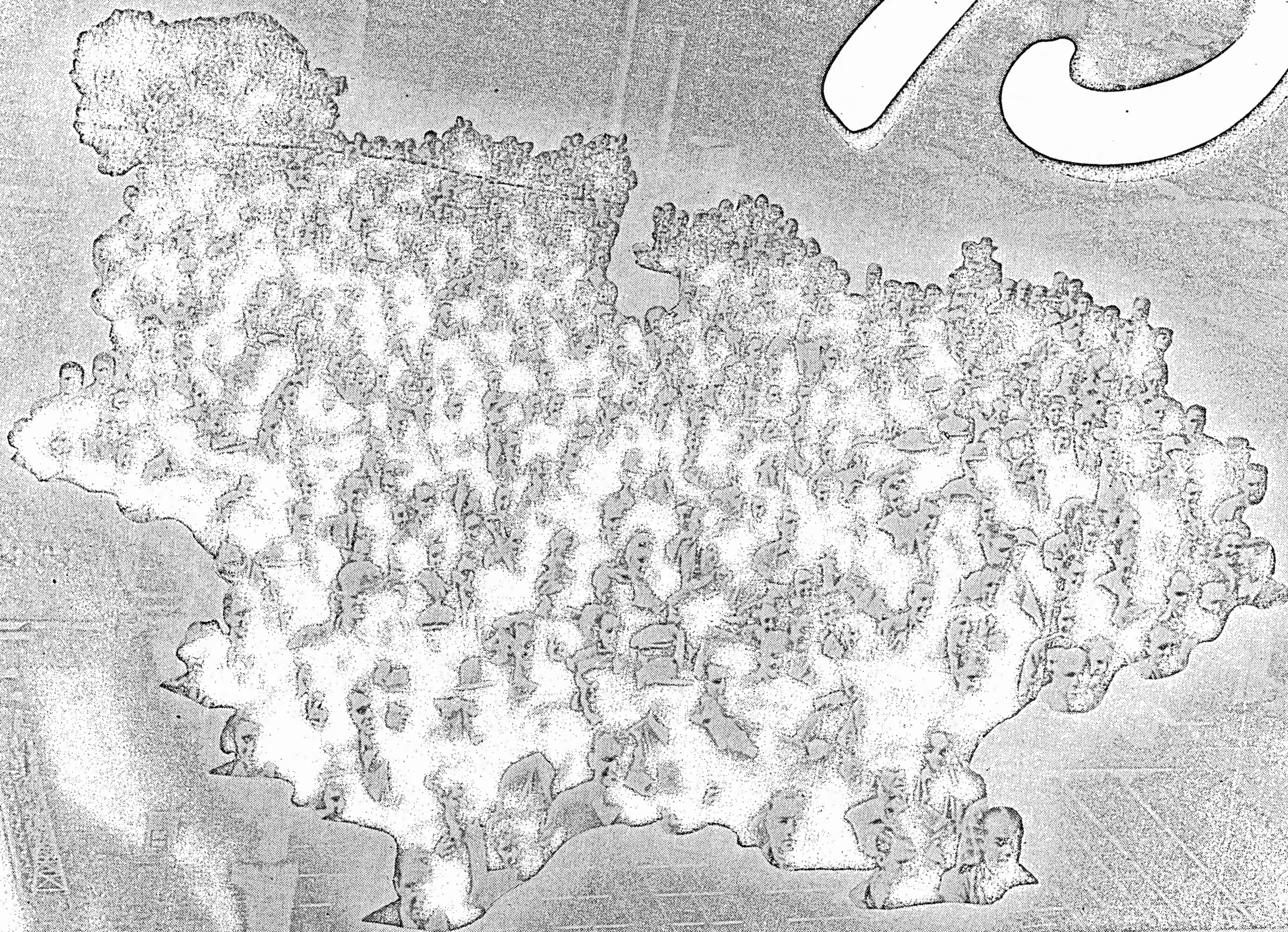
you may think a railroad station is a strange place to start a retail business. But you see, that's where Sears, Roebuck & Co. began. We sentimentally recall that station in North Redwood, Minnesota, where station-agent Richard W. Sears, our Founder, sold his first merchandise in 1886—a gold filled hunting-case type watch of good quality—at savings. We're grateful because you and millions of Americans have favored us through 65 years. Your confidence and your patronage are our most precious assets. Today we celebrate our Sixty-Fifth Anniversary, the more than One Hundred-Twenty-Five Thousand Sears Employees . . . and the profitably employed men and women in thousands of factories making Sears merchandise . . . unite in pledging to do our best to please and serve you. We ask you to remember that our Founder's policy of "Satisfaction Guaranteed or Your Money Back" is our golden rule. We invite you to attend this year's Anniversary Sale. It was planned with you in mind. It's our way of saying, "Thank You".

"Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back" **SEARS CHESTER**

EVERYTHING CAN BE PURCHASED
ON CONVENIENT EASY TERMS

PHONE
4-1411

75-



SEVENTY-FIVE IMPORTANT YEARS

1876—First edition of *Chester Times* published. No news about rayon (there wasn't any such thing).

1889—Count Hilaire de Chardonnet of France, "the father of the rayon industry," exhibited in Paris the first fabrics woven from chemically created yarn.

1910—American Viscose, a new company, started building the Marcus Hook plant—destined to be the first commercial success in production of rayon in the United States.

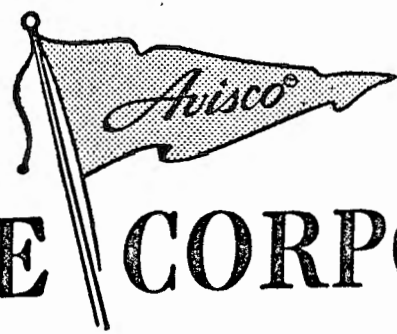
1951—Avisco now America's largest producer of rayon. Marcus Hook plant now employs 2,400 people who turn out millions of pounds of viscose rayon textile yarns a year.

A

Important Years

CHESTER has come a long way since 1876 when the first copies of the *Times* came off the presses, and since 1910 when ground was broken at Marcus Hook for the first plant of American Viscose. Both the *Times* and Avisco, in their different ways, have played their part in the community's growth and industrial progress.

But the community is more than its newspaper, its plants, its streets and homes. People make the community. The jobs they do, the services they perform, the products they turn out, are the true measures of Chester's strength. At the right you'll see a few of the Avisco people, perhaps some of your friends and neighbors, telling you the kinds of work they do to help keep Chester and Avisco strong.



AMERICAN VISCOSE CORPORATION

America's largest producer of rayon

MARCUS HOOK, PENNSYLVANIA

Clarence D. Plaugher Stores

It takes a lot of things to keep the plant running, so we have a big supply of materials in stock—just about anything from lead pencils to steel beams.



Arthur R. Greenman Cake processing

The job we do is called "cake processing" but it's nothing like making a cake at home. It means purifying and bleaching raw rayon yarn into finished form.



James W. Hyde Engineering

The machines in the plant have to be in tip-top shape to turn out the kind of rayon Avisco makes. We try to keep them that way.



Walter C. Giles Management

Our function is to coordinate the efforts of skilled and competent employees with the flow of raw materials so that the end result is high quality rayon.



Jay C. Elliott Viscose

Our work is at the very beginning of rayon manufacturing — where wood pulp is treated with chemicals to make a liquid that looks like honey. We call it viscose.



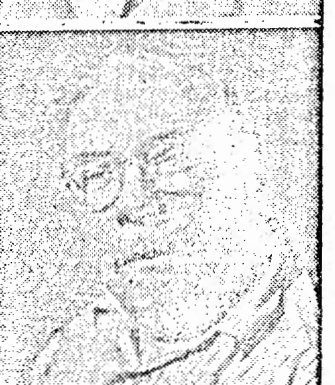
Dorothy J. Atherholt Medical

Looking after the safety, health and welfare of our 2,400 people 24 hours a day is a big assignment, but Medical and the other groups manage to keep up with it.



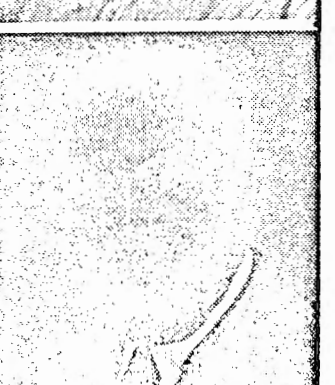
Cornelius Connors Spinning

We take the "honey" that comes from the Viscose department and spin it into rayon threads ready for our customers to weave into fabrics.



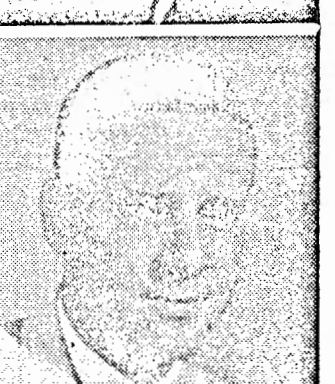
Edward R. Handy Yard

When there's trouble with a machine we are called to fix it. Maybe it's a big job, maybe a little one, but it's up to us to get the machines working again in short order.



Dr. F. Gardiner Pearson Chemical Research

Lots of new uses for rayon started right in our laboratory but we're still looking for more ways to use more rayon for more things.



Margaret F. Vogt Control laboratory

Most people don't realize that making rayon is more chemistry than textiles. Our job here is to keep close checks on all the chemical processes.



Yesterday's Headlines

Eight Slain in Market Street Massacre

Eight persons were killed and six wounded by a gunman barricaded in a second floor tenement bedroom on Saturday morning, Nov. 6, 1918, in what has become known as the "Market Street Massacre."

After his fantasia of murder, the quick-trigger marksman turned his .22 calibre rifle on himself. He sent a fatal bullet through the roof of his mouth.

The 38-year-old man, a migrant to Chester from Virginia, knew the turn finally had been called on him because policemen, guns at the ready, were battering down the door leading into the small cubicle of a bedroom at 233 Market street.

When police headed by Chief of Police Andrew J. Desmond Jr., and Sgt. Francis J. Kelly, who at the time headed the "rate police" barracks at Glenolden, piled into the room a "hit second" after they heard the single bullet explosion, they found Melvin Collins stretched on his back on the floor. The still hot rifle was across his chest.

It was the ugly finale of the cold-blooded shooting down of a small-time numbers writer and the subsequent murder of a city detective who sought to arrest Collins for the murder of the numbers writer, Edward Boyer, of 205 Market st.

Find Dead Detective

When police and detectives piled into lower Market street to begin their more than an hour long campaign to drive Collins out of his fortress, they found Detective Ely Purnsley, 56, of 16 W. Mary street, dead on the sidewalk beneath the second floor bedroom window.

One shot through the chest, in the region of the heart, had killed the detective instantly. Eleven months before Purnsley had been elevated from patrolman to detective, the first Negro police sleuth in the city's history.

Purnsley, who lived less than a block from the scene of the shooting, was on his way to report for duty at police headquarters on 4th street near Market when Collins became involved in an argument with Boyer. Witnesses said it was sparked by disagreement over a numbers bet.

Purnsley was a few yards away when he heard a shot. He turned to see Boyer tumble to the sidewalk, mortally wounded. Collins had sent a single shot through Boyer's chest from the bedroom window.

Motorist Is Victim

Of the victims, all except one were Negroes.

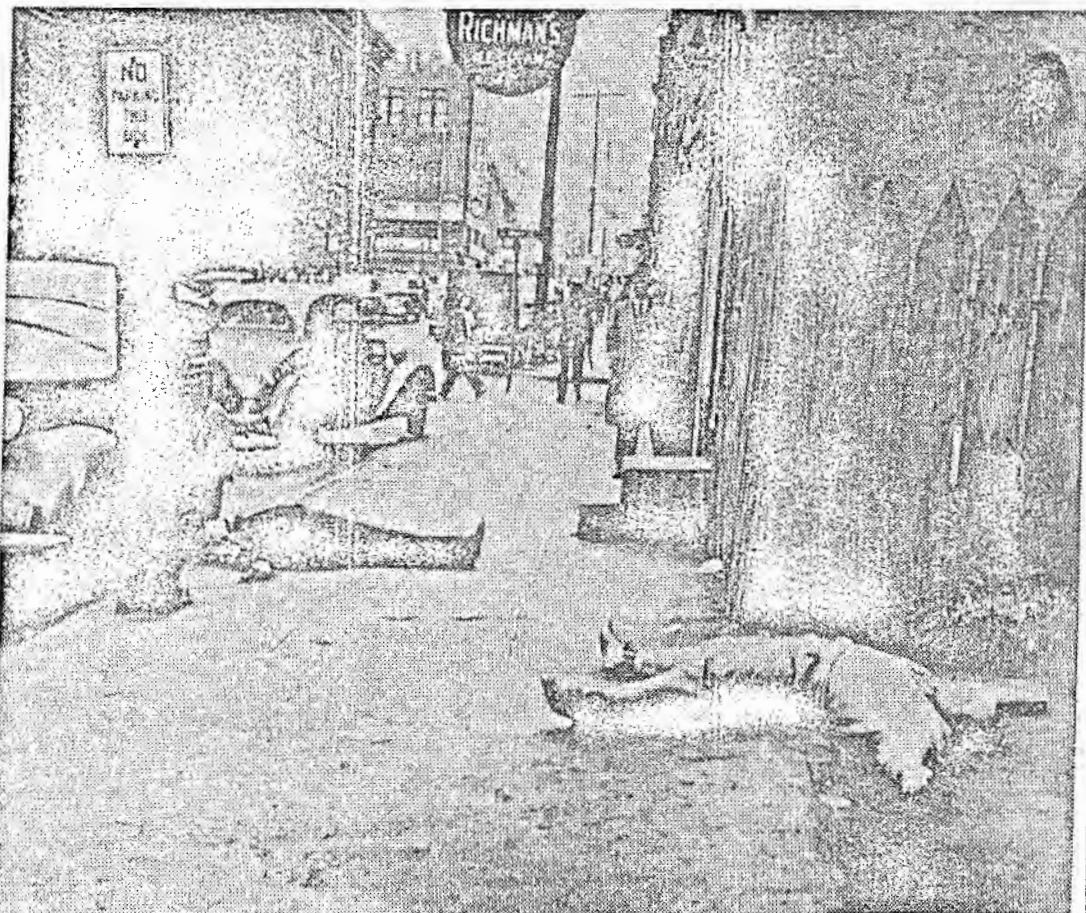
The single exception was Fred Casino, 38, of 1401 Edgmont av. He was in the area to pick up a stonemason who lived a block from the scene and who was employed by Casino.

When Purnsley fell to the sidewalk, a few paces from where Casino sat in his parked automobile, the motorist started out of his vehicle to assist the detective. That's when Collins fired a single fatal shot into Casino's body.

By that time the late Detective Harry Feeney and Detectives Francis Holt, Stanley Rogozinski and Leander Tassoni arrived at the scene. But already another victim of Collins' rifle was fighting for her life.

She was Louise Moore, 40, of 232 Market st., across the street from where Collins was holed up. She was standing near a window when Collins spotted her. His bullet winged her through the left forehead.

In the meantime, police reinforcements were literally pouring into Market street between 2d and 3d. Small alley-like streets that are tributaries of lower Market street became alive with cops, seeking ways to gain access to the



THE KILLER HOVERED OVER THEM from a second floor front window, but Detective Ely Purnsley (left) and Edward Boyer (right foreground) already were dead in the Nov. 6, 1918, "Market Street Massacre." Clashed in the slain detective's hand is his service revolver, which he had fired three times into the overhead bedroom window where Melvin Collins lurked.

Yellow Fever, Influenza and Smallpox Epidemics Have Taken Their Toll in City

Delaware County has had its share of epidemics, from the time of the very early settlers to modern times.

Outstanding, of course in the local history of such scourges, are the great yellow fever epidemic of 1798, smallpox and diphtheria of 1900, the "Spanish flu" of 1918, and very localized in one section, an unidentified wave called for want of a better name "breakbone fever" in 1920.

One of the earliest references harks back to 1647.

In that year, according to Ashmead the historian, "the influenza visited the colony as a scourge and it is recorded that such as bled or used cooling drinks died, such as used cordials or more strengthening things recovered for the most part."

The successful treatment mentioned in that early day sounds very much like the successful treatment used in the great flu wave of 1918.

Philadelphia with its relatively large population suffered most from the tragic yellow fever epidemic of 1798.

Chester had a population of about 400 in those days and the community was panic-stricken when the wave crossed the county line and "visited Chester as a fearful scourge."

Dr. William Martin, a local physician, was kept busy day and night caring for his patients and he had a feeling that he would fall victim to it.

He therefore used every precaution. He would ride to the windows of the houses where persons were sick with the fever and would prescribe and furnish the medicine without entering the dwelling.

But fate caught up with him. In September of that year a British vessel was lying off Chester with all hands sick with the malady.

He was sent for, boarded the vessel and did what he could. He contracted the illness and died.

Twin Epidemics

The smallpox and diphtheria epidemics struck Chester about the same time, in 1900. There were many deaths but the scourge had one salutary effect.

The tragedy spurred the movement for immunization.

Many were stricken by the two waves and to care for smallpox victims Dr. Robert S. Maisson had a temporary "hospital" built in Upland. It was demolished after it had served its purpose.

Upland was especially hard hit by diphtheria. One of the most active physicians at the time in handling the cases was Dr. J. L. Forwood, who was alert to medical advances and used the new anti-toxin with great success.

More Conservative

A colleague, Dr. William B. Ulrich, also active in combatting the scourge, was a little more conservative in his use of the new treatment.

He fortified its use by also administering chlorate of potash and tincture of iodine of iron. He was going to make sure.

Without the use of the new serum, deaths averaged about 50 per cent, it was reported to the Delaware County Medical Society at the time.

That epidemic was followed by the Spanish flu of the World War I years. It struck in 1918, sparing no section.

350 Deaths Recorded

When it had passed, Chester mourned more than 350 dead.

Dr. H. C. Donahoo, city physician

recalls that there were as many as 600 new cases a month and that death struck one third of the victims.

Many of the victims employed in local industries and living elsewhere fell at their work and died unidentified.

Eighty such unidentified victims were buried at one time in a huge trench dug in Chester Rural Cemetery.

The call for coffins was so great that they were unobtainable. To meet the need the Sun Shipbuilding Co. and the Chester Shipbuilding Co. assigned some of their workers to make the badly needed coffins at company expense.

Hospitals Jammed

Local hospitals could take no more patients; they were jammed to the doors. The Armory and Odd Fellows Temple were commandeered and even then there was difficulty in finding accommodations for the sick.

All churches and playhouses were closed to the public and grave-diggers were hard to find even at the high wage of \$1.10 an hour.

Local physicians were so over-worked that the U. S. Public Health Service sent 12 physicians and a dozen nurses to help out; physicians and nurses recruited from various sections of the country.

Two years later, after the great flu epidemic had become a memory, a mysterious ailment struck some 400 homes.

"Breakbone Fever"

Physicians couldn't identify the disease and so for want of a better name called it "breakbone fever" because of the joint pains it caused.

There were no deaths. But physicians were struck by the peculiar course it traveled, going down a street, missing others nearby and cutting a zigzag route through the area.

It raised a suspicion that it followed the route of a milk dealer, a suspicion confirmed when they checked the route lists of one of the local firms. It was milk-borne and physicians never knew whether it was their treatment that cured or whether the disease just burned itself out.

Old Timester

SISTERS LIVED HERE 75 YEARS—Mrs. Blossom Deary, 813 Hughes av., (left) was born Sept. 7, 1876, the same day the Chester Times was founded. She was born in Bridgewater and was brought to Chester when a year old with her sister, Mrs. Lillian Greaves, 1545 Shaw ter. (right), who was born in Downingtown, Pa. Mrs. Greaves is older; she was born Aug. 30, 1872. Mrs. Greaves' husband was a candymaker at Deakney's.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE CHESTER TIMES ON ITS 75TH ANNIVERSARY

W. C. HANNUM
Painting Contracting
159 E. SEVENTH ST.
CHESTER

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY Chester Times 1876-1926

THE TIMES TODAY OBSERVES ITS FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

Plot to Force Alfonso to Quit Bared by Revolt

Suppression of the Mutiny in the Artillery Saves Spanish King

Premier de Rivera Says Whole Nation is Back of Government

Slain Jurist

"Pig Woman" Ill, State Aids Her

Rain Drenches Holiday Crowds

Downpour Catches Many On Their Way Home—Cells are Flooded

Prof. Nolan, Architect, Dies in Motion

Daugherty and Miller on Trial for Conspiracy

Former Attorney General and Ex-Alien Property Custodian So Charged

Alleged They Defrauded the U. S. by Returning Stock to Germany

Schools Reopen With Record List

8,784 Boys and Girls Enrolled, Exclusive of Ninth Grade

Store Theft Suspect Taken

Wilmington Man Caught at Holly Oak After Alleged Robbery

Shooting Victim Still Critical

Mrs. Ely Dunlevy, Wounded by Father-in-Law, Barry Living

New Plan Solves Traffic Mix-Up

Two Mounted Officers On Duty at B. & O. Grade Crossing

Man Dead; Lansdowne Woman Hurt in Crash

Police Officer Shot

Police Officer Shot

Police Officer Shot

Police Officer Shot

Police Officer Shot

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CIVIC PRIDE

THE CHESTER REAL ESTATE BOARD TAKES PRIDE IN CHESTER

The Chester Real Estate Board naturally takes pride in Chester. Each one of its member REALTORS is daily in the business of planning Chester's growth. And real estate sales do not begin and end with a plot of ground and a building; they concern the life and interests of the community. For real estate is certainly entwined in the progress of Chester . . . cultural, business, industrial, and municipal management.

Many things are in Chester's favor when a member REALTOR convinces a large industrial concern to settle here, or when it seeks to develop suitable homes for Chester's population. There is a whole background of civic pride . . . and civic concern.

Also, you can be certain that your REALTOR has at his command pertinent real estate information from all over the nation . . . information which is pooled by 45,000 members of the National Association of Real Estate Boards . . . information which deals with nation-wide values and property trends. Further, he is governed by a code of ethics which is a part of the national organization.

SERVING CHESTER SINCE 1920

The Chester Real Estate Board was organized on April 15, 1920 with a membership of 26 REALTORS, eight of which are still active members.

Officers elected at the first meeting were J. P. Eyre Price, president; Jesse K. Lewis, vice president; Andrew Clark, treasurer, and Earle F. Hewes, secretary.

The Chester Real Estate Board presents a unified organization of men and women who are especially equipped to meet your real estate problems. Thirty-one years of working together has underscored the harmony of a central board with a common aim . . . to serve the best interests of Chester.

PAST PRESIDENTS

1920—J. P. Eyre Price
1921—James P. Hopkins
1922—Wallace Lippincott
1923—Jesse K. Lewis
1924—Earle F. Hewes
1925—J. C. Taylor
1926—James P. Hopkins
1927—John C. Kane
1928—Wm. M. Hunter
1929—James A. Moss
1930—Charles Palmer
1931-1932—Earle F. Hewes

1933—Mrs. M. E. Ives
1934—Charles Palmer
1935-1938—W. Alrich Price
1939-1940—Clifford E. Blythe
1941—Philip M. Sweeney
1942-1943—Robert L. Rankin
1944—A. Foster Williamson
1945-1946—Samuel C. Warwick
1947-1948—Edmund Jones
1949-1950—Benjamin Blank
1951—Walter J. Lewicki

THE FOLLOWING FIRMS ARE MEMBERS OF THE CHESTER REAL ESTATE BOARD:

S. H. ADELMAN
Crozer Building Phone 2-4113
DEAN AHREN
160 E. 7th Street .. Phones 4-2534-4-2535
SAMUEL R. BELL & SON
1031 Edgmont Ave. Phone 2-1513
ALBERT BERMAN
45 E. 8th St. Phone 3-7832
CROSLY M. BLACK, JR.
631 Sprout St. Phone 2-1412
BENJAMIN BLANK
623 Welsh Street Phone 3-3326-3-3327
EDWARD CALDERONI
502 W. 3rd St. Phone 4-2504
FREDERIC CALVERT
26 E. 4th Street Phone 2-6154
Chester Real Estate Co.
25 E. 5th Street Phone 3-6156

JOSEPH A. CONTE
1218 W. 3rd Street Phone 2-5147
JOHN F. CROWLEY
21 E. 5th Street Phone 3-7453
WILLIAM EVONSKY
1327 Chester Pike, Crum Lynne Ph. 3-6680
CHARLES A. GABRIES
330 E. 9th St. Phone 3-3100
J. WAYNE HAMILTON
116 W. 24th Street Phone 3-0361
GEORGE M. HEFFRON
14 E. 5th Street Phone . 5591
EARLE F. HEWES AGENCY
521 Welsh Street Phone 3-4185
WILLIAM M. HUNTER
931 Edgmont Avenue Phone 3-9814

DAISY A. ING
21 E. 5th St. Phone 2-1313
KERSHAW & PECK
2036 Edgmont Avenue Phone 3-6118
JOHN LACUSCH
2805 W. 3rd Street Phone 2-1430
VALORIE D. LEE
110 E. 5th Street Phone 3-6356
PETER LEWICKI
702 Concord Avenue Phone 2-1118
LEWIS, HOPKINS & WILLIAMSON
603 Welsh Street Phones 3-8125-3-8126
WALLACE LIPPINCOTT
907 Edgmont Avenue Phone 3-4516

CHARLES M. LOCKE
115 E. 8th Street Phone 3-1697
MACK REALTY CO.
1006 W. 3rd Street Phone 3-2561
LEONARD P. MAYFAIR
620 Concord Ave. Phone 3-6511
JOHN MODESTI
1606 MacDade Blvd. Folsom
Phone Ridley Park 1304
VINCENT J. PACE
232 W. 5th Street Phone 3-4407
CHARLES PALMER
714-716 Edgmont Avenue Phone 2-4513
WILLIAM J. PASTUSZEK
2301 W. 9th Street Phone 2-6191
W. ALRICH PRICE
617 Sprout St. Phone 3-6718

REVILLA B. READ
Crozer Building Phone 3-4777
PAUL J. SCHLITSEY
1313 Grant Ave., Woodlyn Phone 3-2691
ALFRED V. STISCIA
405 Market St. Phone 3-7100
SWEENEY & CLYDE
29 E. 5th Street Phone 3-6141
SWEENEY & LUKENS
523 Welsh Street Phone 3-7183
MAURICE SWIMMER
22 W. 5th Street Phone 3-4171
SAMUEL C. WARWICK
611 Welsh Street Phone 3-6183
WILLIAM J. WOLF
Wolf Bldg., 3rd & Market Phone 3-7258

CHESTER REAL ESTATE BOARD

REALTOR-SERVICE GIVES YOU ETHICAL
SAFEGUARDS, EXPERIENCED GUIDANCE,
POOLED KNOWLEDGE



BE WISE!
BE SAFE!

INTRUST YOUR PROPERTY PROBLEMS
TO YOUR REALTOR

Miss Nan L. Dutton, Oldest Woman Reporter, Still on Job After 56 Years

Beloved Median Has Spent Life Helping Others

Born before the Times—but she stubbornly won't say exactly when—Nan L. Dutton is still a Times reporter, and probably the oldest working newspaperwoman in the United States.

In her career of 56 years with the Chester Times, Miss Nan has been more than a reporter. A tiny, vigorous woman, she has made her life a happy task of letting people know what's happening around them.

She has always done the usual things a reporter does in the course of a day's work. She has covered fires, drownings, elections, accidents, murders and court trials.

But it was for the unusual things she did that the people remember her.

There was William Jones, for instance. He remembered Miss Dutton until the day he died. He remembered her from a day back in 1904. That was when he was a murderer who had just been sentenced to the electric chair and she was a reporter sitting in the courtroom at Media.

Look of Despair

Miss Dutton, in court the day he was sentenced, watched the look of despair deepen on his face and as she puts it, "decided to send words of encouragement to him." The next day she sent the convicted murderer a bunch of red roses and a letter.

From that day on life got better for William Jones. After a legal struggle, his death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. He received other letters from Miss Dutton, and then, all through the period William Jones was in prison, he and the reporter corresponded.

In 1922 he was pardoned and a year later he died of injuries resulting from an automobile accident in Trenton. In a pocket in his clothes, the police found a card requesting that Miss Dutton of Media take charge of his body and arrange the funeral. The card also provided that his two bank accounts and a life insurance policy be bequeathed to her.

Miss Dutton went to Trenton, arranged to have the body sent back to Media and then saw to it that he had a decent funeral and burial.

Life is Helping Others

That was a typical act of this pert, energetic reporter who has made a successful life of helping other people. An enterprising entrepreneur of news, comment and kindness, she started with the Times



Miss Nan Gets Ride on Fire Engine

as a Media correspondent May 25, 1895. For nine years she worked "without compensation," as she puts it, but in 1904 she joined the staff as a full-time, paid reporter.

In her career she flew in an "aeroplane" on Oct. 3, 1914 (flying for 30 minutes at 1000 feet); received a Citizen Award from the VFW Post 3460; was selected (in 1943) as a Good Neighbor on a nationwide radio program; taught Chinese immigrants the English language; befriended the friendless; served as a one-woman relief agency; was the unimpeachable friend of what might have been otherwise unrepentant criminals in the county jail, and through it all was the unrelenting recorder of life in a small town.

But after making a career of telling about other people, Miss Nan is more than a little vague about herself. Stubbornly refusing to tell her age (though her long acquaintances and friends place it in the late 80s), she is equally indefinite about her religion.

She has attended Negro church services, Protestant, Catholic and Hebrew churches and Friends Meeting Houses with equal devotion. And she insists that saying "little prayers" in the quiet of her home or walking down to Glen Providence Park and communing with

nature keeps her in touch with God just as effectively.

Friends Everywhere

As testimony to her way of life, she has friends from all over the world who, on each holiday, fill an ample wicker basket with cards of greeting and affection to their "Miss Nan."

For half a century, she sat at a rolloptop desk in the Media office of the Chester Times, answering the telephone in a voice which in recent years has always surprised the caller by its ever-youthful tone. She is probably the only reporter in history who took pride in the aesthetic condition of the office in which she worked.

The shades were always pulled evenly and vases spaced along the window sills, were filled with fresh flowers that Miss Dutton's faithful readers brought to the office. Her column frequently carried references to the lovely bouquets which were left at the office by her admirers and friends.

In the old days, her routine got under way about 10 a. m. when she would roll up the top of her oak desk and begin work. As she made her telephone calls she read and reread the clippings she had pasted on the facing of the pigeon-

holes. They were bits of Edgar Guest's doggerel, aphorisms from a Quaker calendar, proverbs and homely sayings she had clipped from many a source. After she made her calls she would slip across the street to substitute for the men reporters on the Times staff while they went out for lunch.

Afternoons of Strolling

Her afternoons were devoted to strolling the streets of Media "meeting people" or attending club meetings, weddings, teas, or other social affairs. Many a Median who had a friendly chat with Miss Dutton in an afternoon has read about it the next day.

In the evening she returned to her desk and wrote her copy until midnight. Then, sometimes escorted by the Media police, and for many years, accompanied by her pet dog, Rikki, Miss Dutton walked the three blocks home.

Rikki, named for Rudyard Kipling's Rikki Tikki Tavi, spent almost every evening for 15 years in the Times office at the feet of his beloved mistress. When he died Miss Dutton had him buried in the graveyard or the hill at the SPCA on Sandy Bank road.

The dignity of life to all living things, human or animal is part of Miss Dutton's code. A life member of the SPCA, she has filled her columns with protests against mistreatment of animals and has served as a conscience to persons who might leave their animals uncared for while they went on summer vacations.

Items like this have appeared in the Times throughout the years: "Some heartless person dropped a kitten that could not lap milk at Monroe and State streets last night."

Or: "An automobilist stopped his car on W. State street yesterday just as a pet cat ran in front of the vehicle and avoided maiming or killing the animal. His kindness is appreciated by the family owning the pet."

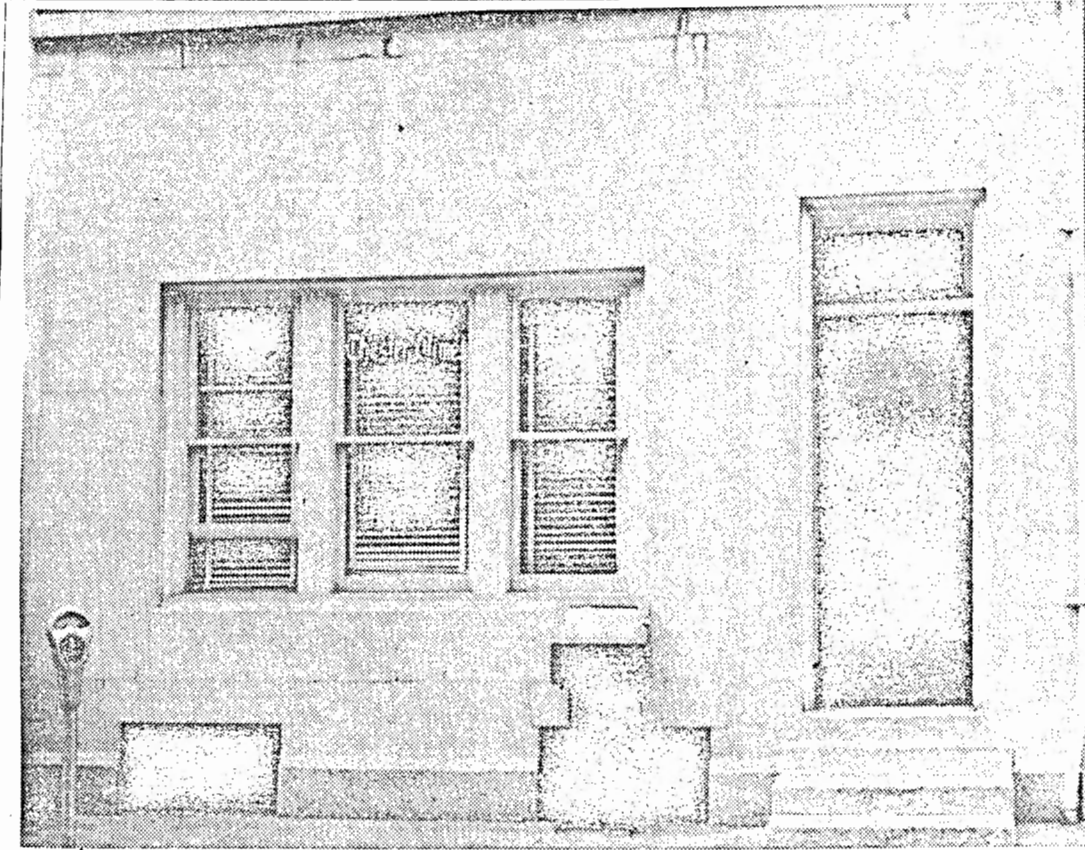
Suggestions

And dauntlessly using her column to suggest little improvements in the Medians' daily life she notes: "Suggestions have been made: 'That coffee be provided for the men laying water pipes in the vicinity of Broomall's Lake.'"

"That a day be set aside for donations to the Media Hospital."

"That the animals at the shelter of the Delaware County SPCA be remembered at Christmas. Cereals, dog foods, vegetables and anything that can be served the cats and dogs would be acceptable."

Often to get her moral across, she resorts to a dialogue technique, or reports imaginary (or at least anonymous) interviews with persons who have some complaint or comment. At one time she sparked a furor



CHESTER TIMES MEDIA OFFICE—Pictured here is the Media branch office of the Chester Times, located across the street from the county courthouse. All county governmental and Media happenings are covered from this office, which is headed by veteran Charles H. Russell. Assisting him is Doris B. Wiley, while "Miss Nan" Dutton uses the Media office as her headquarters.

when some of Media's trees were being trimmed and removed under a work relief project. Her quiet comment, appearing on the Media page of the Times:

"Speaking of trees, a resident said: 'I cannot understand why people grant anyone permission to take their beautiful old shade trees down. They cannot realize what they mean in a neighborhood. Have you ever noticed on a hot day now refreshing it is to rest beneath the boughs of a leafy tree? Try it and then it will convince you that the Creator understood why He made the trees.'"

Other times, her dialogues served to call attention to some bit of whimsy or botanical knowledge:

"An observer walking through the field and woodlands has noticed the various formations of the fungi. Some much larger than in former years and some marked quite pretty."

Unidentified Friend

Sometimes she served as the unidentified "friend" in dialogues:

"Can you hear voices in water?" asked W. Irwin Sharpless of a friend as they were seated on a wall at Broomall's Lake, listening to the water flowing over the fall. "No," was the answer. "Although I have always understood that the

Indians hear the voices of their departed in the rushing waters."

And another: "A naturalist chatting with a friend who is inclined to be depressed at times said: 'Go out on the hills and down in the valleys; spend as much time as you can with nature.'"

Watch the floating clouds, listen to the lovely song birds, pluck the beautiful wild flowers, sit by babbling brooks, and see how different life will appear. I know what it does for me."

Always through her columns she has been a medium to match need with supply and even yet she makes appeals for items of furniture or clothing that are needed by people.

During the depression thirties, Miss Nan became a one-woman relief agency. From 1930 to 1932, more than 60,000 articles were channeled into homes where they were needed—under Miss Dutton's direction.

Career of Giving

She started on her career of giving in 1929 when a couple called at her home and said they wanted to give Thanksgiving baskets and wanted their giving to remain anonymous.

"We know that we can trust you, for we know you can keep a secret; we know in your going daily over

Media and vicinity you come in contact with hungry folks."

Her first mission was carried out successfully and followed by even more giving at Christmas. Then, as unemployment mounted and the poor in Media and the county increased, Miss Dutton went into high gear.

Baby coaches, cribs, beds, mattresses, clothing, shoes, chairs, stoves, washing machines, sewing machines, kitchen utensils, toys, pianos, ice boxes, wheel chairs—all shuttled back and forth according to the supply and the needs of the people. Items like this would bring immediate results:

"A woman whose husband is unemployed and who has been ill could use some wood. She has been successful in obtaining a couple of washes. She has no gas or electricity in the house where she is living and has no way of hauling wood."

"Any person interested can call Media 105 (that was the Times' telephone number at that time)."

And: "A little girl, eager to start school needs shoes. Her father has been out of employment for seven months. She wears size 12."

Or: "Miss Dutton has had three elderly people ask her to obtain spectacles."

Continued on Following Page

Staff By-Lines Are Omitted

There are no staff by-lines in the 75th Anniversary Edition of the Chester Times.

They have been omitted because of the tremendous amount of work done by all Times writers in connection with the edition. Each member of the staff has handled numerous anniversary articles.

Editorial content of this special edition is the work of the following: Bunney Abbott, Frances Campbell, Fred Echelmeyer, Orrin C. Evans, Bob Finucane, Joe Fitzgerald, Roberta Goodman, George Hayes, Helen Hunt, Frank Johnson, William J. King, Deane Krebs, Bud Magnin, Ted Maisch, Harry Maitland, George H. Northridge, Cliff Rainey, Charles H. Russell, Jack B. Thompson, Doris Tollen, Veisbaum, Richard S. Widdoes and Doris Wiley.

Pictures bearing the credit line "Times Staff Photo" are the work of Photographer George Nelson. Most of the engravings were made on the Times Fairchild Scan-graver by Doris K. Koveal.

While staff signatures are omitted, by-lines are carried on articles contributed to the Anniversary Edition by those outside the editorial department.

Old Timester



MRS. EMMA HENDERSON, 8 W. 8th st., who will be 98 on Dec. 12. Mrs. Henderson, who has lived in Chester virtually all her life, is the widow of R. H. Henderson, druggist. Her husband operated his store at 18 W. 3d st. for nearly 30 years. Mrs. Henderson has traveled around the world twice.

The Mack Story



ONE memorable afternoon in the year 1900 the Mack brothers gathered at a little wagon shop in Brooklyn, New York. There they watched America's first successful gasoline-powered commercial motor vehicle roll out through the doors and chug up the street.

The first Mack went into service for Mr. Isaac Harris, who operated it as a sightseeing bus in Brooklyn's Prospect Park. Subsequently it was converted to a truck and this original chassis was still in operating condition when it was finally retired in 1917, seventeen years after it first rolled down the street.

By 1905 it became apparent that the small Atlantic Avenue plant in Brooklyn would no longer fill production needs. On the advice of another

Mack brother in Allentown the business was moved to that city, and the next five years found the Mack brothers in a truly nation-wide business.

At the time of the first World War the "Bulldog Mack," with its distinctive tapered bonnet, was introduced and subsequently became internationally famous on the war fronts. 1939 again found the powerful Mack rolling in olive drab. Called into the nation's service were buses, heavy duty trucks, fire and crash trucks, vehicles for searchlights and anti-aircraft artillery. "Keep 'Em Rolling" was the slogan and Mack carried the message to every corner of the world... impressing it doubly on our home population by helping operators to prolong the lives of their Mack trucks... already synonymous with stamina and power.

Today Mack is busier than ever making vital instruments of human welfare from the trucks that haul your refrigerated foods—to the great red fire trucks that help protect our cities. In Peace and War... Mack Trucks, Inc., continues to "Keep 'Em Rolling."

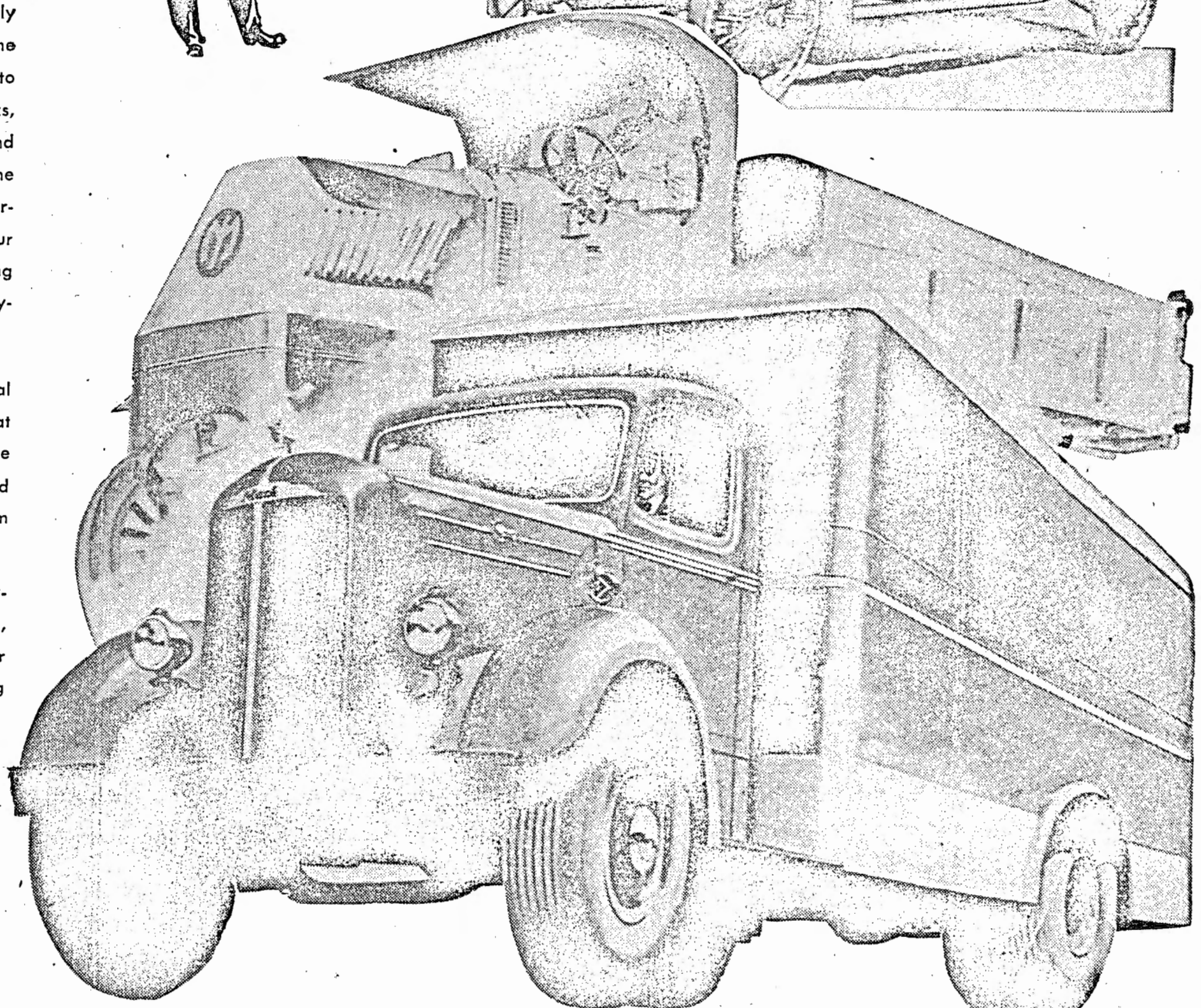
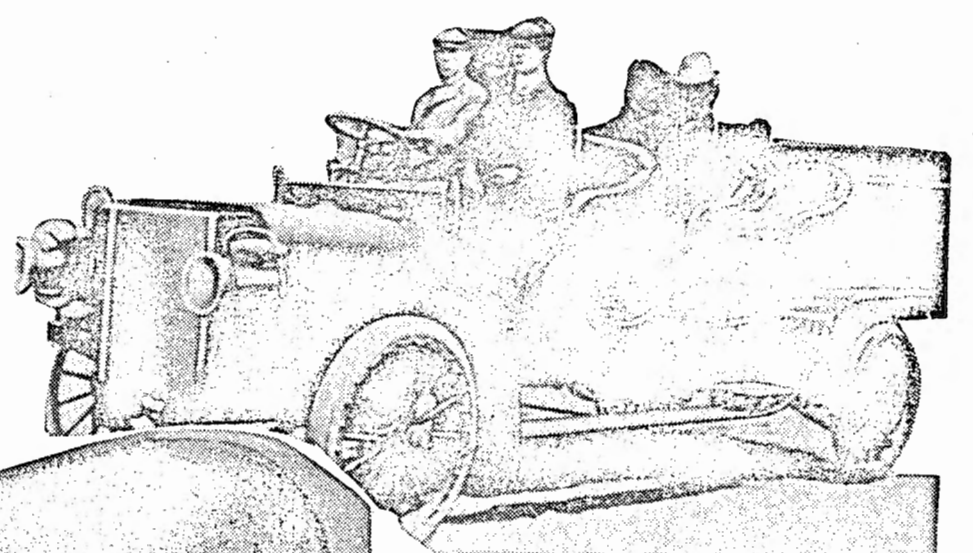
Chester-Mack is proud to be the official distributor of MACK products in Delaware County, Penna., and the State of Delaware, and in celebrating our 7th Birthday we join with Mack in congratulating the Chester Times on its 75th Anniversary.

CHESTER MACK SALES & SERVICE, Inc.

128 West Second St. — Chester, Pa.

ALSO

22 S. Heald St. Wilmington, Del.



Nan L. Dutton Still on Job After 56 Years

Continued From Previous Page
tacles for them. Should anyone have any they can give away, they may be left at the Media office of the Times."

Helped the Hungry

More meaningful than staggering statistics on unemployment is an item like this:

"Miss Dutton suggests that people who have food left from their meals not throw it out. There are hungry little people in Media. One mother has had to send her three children to school without breakfast several mornings."

She always pointed out that her "money friends" never failed her.

In addition to the strictly practical needs she met through her columns, there are other items like this:

"Roy Cough, the lad who was bitten by a bulldog a few days ago, will appreciate some humorous books as he will have to be indoors several days."

Another whimsical note:

"Two good little boys about nine years old can have masquerade suits."

By virtue of her profession and by inclination, her interests are widespread. At one time she devoted much time to teaching English to new arrivals from China.

Chinese Gifts

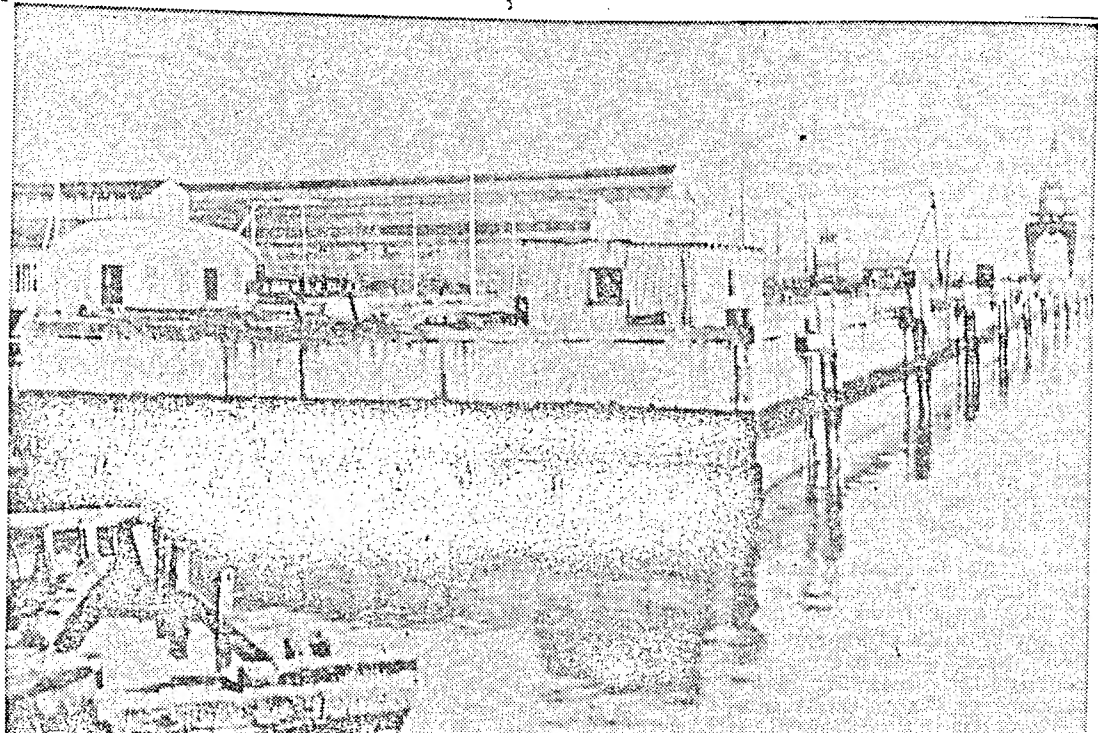
When she refused to take money for her English instruction, her grateful pupils tried to repay her by sending her Chinese bits of art. Her home today is filled with Chinese figures, vases, shawls, wall hangings, gifts of her former pupils who are now scattered over the world.

In the middle thirties, she became friends with General Hwang Hsing, one of the leaders of the Chinese revolution, who had been exiled and lived for a time in Moylan.

Her active interest in the county prison is another chapter in her life. Friends with the then warden, George Allen, she visited the jail weekly and led the singing. With a great capacity for having fun and making others have fun, she was always welcome at the jail. She listened to their tales and became as fond of her "bad boys" as the citizens who managed to stay out of jail. Prisoners often continued to correspond with her, as William Jones did, after they had served their time.

She never went into the prison as a "reformer." But letting the prisoners share her philosophy was her way of contributing to their rehabilitation.

Quite divergent from her local interests, Miss Dutton has always made a hobby of saving clippings concerning England's royal family. Her scrapbooks are filled with pictures showing the royal princesses



FORMER MERCHANT SHIPBUILDING CORP.—Looking northeast from the Delaware River, is the Merchant Shipbuilding Corp., later known as the Chester Shipbuilding Co., Ltd. The picture was taken in 1923. The yard became inactive and the property was later sold to the Ford Motor Co. The large building in the background is used by the export department of the river front plant.

when they were tots, King Edward VIII's abdication for the love of Wall Simpson, and photographs of Queen Mary.

Wrote to Queen

One day she wrote a letter to Queen Mary, complimenting her on her selection of hats. To her delight and surprise, Miss Dutton received a reply. Another time, when Princess Elizabeth was seven years old, Miss Nan sent a birthday card to the young princess. She got a letter back from "The Lady in Waiting to the Duchess of York," thanking her for the birthday remembrance.

When King George V died, Miss Dutton wrote a letter to Queen Mary and received a royal note of thanks.

In her reporting of social events through the years, Miss Dutton came to know the prominent society figures of the day and has seen the days of elegance depart to be replaced by less formal social life. And she has kept many a secret that was better left unwritten.

On the Rose Tree races days, Miss Dutton was always there, shading her dainty features with a parasol. She paraded, on hot days, was a familiar sight in Media. Miss Nan, during the elegant era, dressed at the height of fashion. She loved clothes and even as a mischievous child, she liked to parade in her Sunday best. The more ruffles the better and bright colors were her styles rules. Even today red is her favorite color.

Passion for Jewelry

As she has gotten older, she takes less interest in clothes but she has never diminished her passion for jewelry. Whether it comes from the 10 cent store or is rare jade from China, she likes to synchronize her jewelry accessories with national

holidays. On July 4th she wears red, white and blue bangles. On Valentine's Day, she wears a big red heart on a ribbon around her neck. On St. Patrick's Day, she gets out her emeralds—mock or real—and wears the usual matched combination of earrings, necklace, bracelets, rings and pins.

She had her ears pierced when she was still in her teens, not daring to tell her mother about it until later, and ever since then earrings have dangled from the little gold hooks.

She puts on her earrings before she dresses each morning and doesn't take them off until she gets into bed at night.

She's sentimental about her possessions and about her memories. When she sits and daydreams of the past, it's not with a longing for the days that are gone, but merely a happy reliving of the days.

She has fun all over again thinking of her beaux, her sleigh rides to Chester, sledding on the hill and bagging Sunday school to go for a walk in the woods.

Christmas Eve Recital

Each Christmas Eve she rereads Dickens' Christmas Carol, and reads a little in the Bible before retiring in the room where her Christmas tree is next to her bed. A Christmas tree is a must in Miss Nan's house and each year she gets the ornaments from their storage place in the attic and hangs them on the tree.

Underneath it, she arranges her little village with hundreds of toy figures, each purposely placed. On a nearby table, she arranges her doll house and moves her family of dolls into it for the Christmas season.

When Christmas is over, she carefully takes down the ornaments, dusts them and tucks them away for another year.

Two other enthusiasms she has

carried over from childhood are a devotion to Media Fire Co. and a desire to ride on an elephant. Last year, during Media's centennial celebration, she gleefully rode on a shiny red fire engine. Media's children and grown-ups shouted greetings to their Miss Nan, who waved happily in response. Now she's waiting for the elephant ride.

Several years ago the Media office was remodeled and modern green steel desks were moved in. Miss Dutton's roll top desk with its homely sayings was remodeled a little and then was moved to the basement office of Magistrate A. Randall Mathews, near the Times office in Media.

Just about that time conditions at home made it necessary for Miss Dutton to shift the center of her operations to the second floor of her home on State street.

Still on the Job

She continues to report, with unfailing faithfulness, writing the news in her own style and the way "her people" want her to.

Her column still subtly warns:

"A naturalist has observed upon several occasions bunches of wild flowers have been plucked and then thrown away." She still lets her readers know that "The little English snowdrops that usually bloom in February are just in flower now" or that the "spring rains are filling the wells and streams."

She has stopped using a typewriter in recent years and she writes all her items in a bold, free-flowing hand with heavy black pencil. In addition to her refusal to use a typewriter, she balked also at using the dial phones which were installed in Media a year ago. But you get the impression that it's not because she can't use them, but because she has never taken her quota of privileges that come with

Author H. V. Smith Extolled City's Virtues in 1914

"No city has greater reason for being satisfied with what God has given it than Chester."

Thus writes Hy. V. Smith in his record of Chester's gentler era, a slender 126-page volume which he published in 1914.

Extolling the virtues of the quiet times in the early 1900s before bobbed hair and the installment plan, Author Smith describes the days of the homes furnished in golden oak, when "old-fashioned" ideals weren't old-fashioned and when people talked about "noble manhood," "square deals" and "high purpose" without putting quotes around them.

True Light

At the outset the purpose of the book is stated as: "... to present Chester in its true light at home and abroad". ... so that "people from a distance may be attracted to this city, and that those here may become more fully awakened to the value of their home and the blessings they enjoy."

The volume, filled with illustrations of Chester's stores, industries, churches, homes and suburbs, is interspersed with the author's own philosophy.

He begins with a statement on happiness:

"Just what constitutes the basis of happiness in the human family is not universally agreed upon. Contentment of mind contributes more to happiness than does money. The greatest men are not men of wealth. Men who have left their deeds and sentiments riveted in the hearts of succeeding generations were rich in character and wise in judgment."

One Big Family

"Every municipality should be conducted as one big family, and every member of the family be entitled to share benefits in accordance with his or her helpfulness and value to the community. The social, political and industrial forces should never clash. Competition, aggressiveness or 'live wire' methods in social, political or industrial circles are not intended to prove detrimental or hurtful to the individual or the community."

In an historical summary it notes under the date of Jan. 1, 1876:

"The Centennial year was ushered in with memorable ceremonies. At half past eleven o'clock of the night of December 31, 1875, a Colonial salute of 13 guns was fired by a detachment of Wilde Post No. 25, GAR and, when the hands of the dial of the illuminated clock in the tower of the city hall marked the hour of twelve, the bells of the city rang out a joyous peal, while the music of the various

age and she's determined to take advantage of a few in recognition of her advancing years.

Miss Nan has been a career girl since 1895. It has been her life to know more about Media than any one person could ever hope to know. She has seen it. She has reported it.

Old Timesters



GEORGE V. BUCK, 102 E. 23d st., believes he is the oldest citizen of Chester. He was born Oct. 5, 1855, in Upland. During his active years he was employed as loom superintendent at the old Shaw & Esrey mill.



MRS. REBECCA KEEL, 919 E. 15th st., who was born Dec. 25, 1871, in Chester. Her husband was Harry T. Keel, who before his death worked as a carpenter and builder in the city for 56 years.

bands, the cheers of the crowd, the discharge of firearms and cannon, the blowing of the whistles all made a din such as Chester had never before known. A large procession, comprising all the military and fire companies, and most of the civic societies of Chester and outlying boroughs, traversed the principal streets of the city amid the greatest enthusiasm."

Chester's Homes

Showing pictures of "workingmen's homes" in Taylor terrace which rented for \$15 a month, Author Smith comments on Chester's housing:

"The future of the city will depend not so much upon the number of factories it can lure to its precincts, nor upon the number of workers who find employment in a variety of industries but in the way in which these people live and make their homes."

Although he proudly claims that Chester is "immune to the regrettable urban conditions which large cities must develop," he admits that "in the matter of housing conditions, Chester is no different than other Pennsylvania cities that have been developed without a properly worked out plan."

As a spur to Chester's development, the book suggests that "land should be offered free of charge to industrial concerns willing to take advantage of the local opportunities for locating factories within reach of three of the most important railroads of the country and one of the best and safest navigable rivers in the United States."

City Planning

Although we look upon city planning as something comparatively

new, they were concerned about the city's unorganized growth even then and the book cautions:

"Plan your city with a view of meeting future requirements. Plan for looking after trade and industry as well as the housing of more people. Plan to bring the people of outlying districts into the city to make their purchases and give them the right kind of attention when they come. It's absolutely necessary that a new city plan be adopted, which shall determine years in advance the physical needs of a city that should at least grow to three times its present size in the next quarter of a century."

"That Chester was badly laid out there is no question," he says flatly.

Public Works

Then, sounding like a 1951 brochure on planning, he says: "The best development of the suburban territory surrounding Philadelphia and Chester requires the planning, execution and maintenance of such public works as main sewers, main highways, parkways and parks, water supply, collection and incineration of household waste, etc., through the voluntary joint action of the various communities interested in adopting a comprehensive scheme."

The advantages of Chester's climate are described with the explanation that "cyclones and tornadoes are unknown to Chester. The district comprising the city and surroundings is rarely visited by wind storms of any kind, such disturbances passing either over or around the city. An occasional thunder storm during the summer season breaks over the community but never with disastrous results."

(That was before Nov. 25, 1950 and before Eyre Park was developed). The cost of living was a talking point in the early 1900s: "Chester is an ideal place for a workingman to live. He can enjoy a better table and at less cost than is to be had elsewhere. The variety of edibles is so much greater than most cities afford, that foods which may be termed luxuries in other places are only of commonplace attraction here."

Pay As You Go

Then, way in advance of our "dollar down and two years to pay", he points out: "Another saving feature is to pay as you go and thus avoid unnecessary purchases. The workingmen and women here have largely reached the stage of paying cash and accepting credit only when absolutely necessary. They are not much gifted to useless extravagance, preferring to be content with the necessities of life and such pleasures they can afford rather than waste money on shams and false appearances."

Writing blissfully in advance of the Thirties, Author Smith comments: "No well disposed working man need be idle for any great length of time in Chester. The same may be said of the working women."

When he comes to the cleanliness of the streets, he places the responsibility on the citizenry. "The public can do much to lessen the burden of the street department by exercising care and thoughtfulness. Wastepaper and other trash should never be allowed to find a lodging place on our streets or in the alleys of the city."

Middle of Road Policy

Author Smith takes a deferential and cautious glance at government and makes the conservative declaration:

"While Chester is destined to forge ahead in rapid order, the municipal authorities can do much to hasten or retard its growth. A too penurious policy is worse than extravagance. By the former we are likely to get nothing; by the latter, surely something for the good of the community. A middle-in-the-road policy is, after all, the best one to adopt."

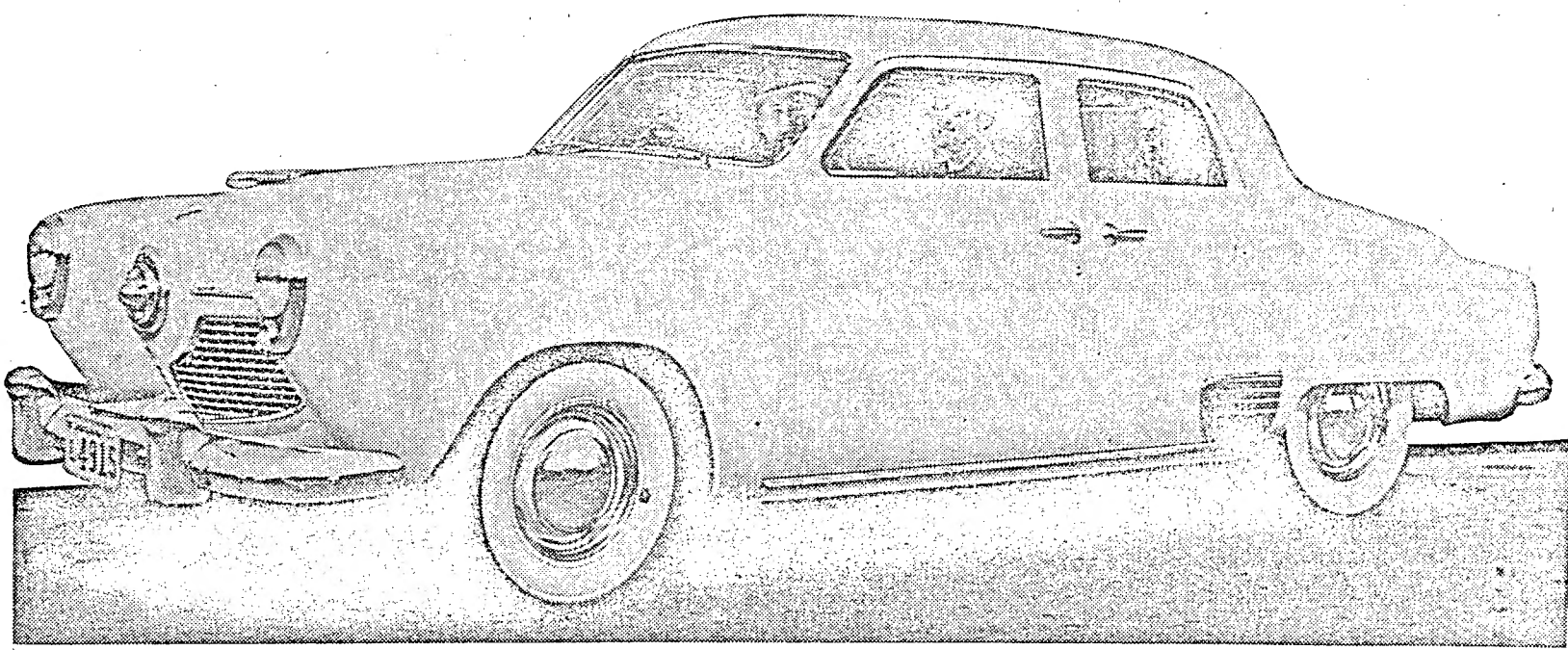
"It may be conceded," he adds, "that Chester, like other municipalities, has made mistakes. But these instances have been isolated—few and far between."

Smacking a bit of smugness, Author Smith says: "The residents of Chester may well be proud of the place in which they live, and they live in a manner that makes Chester justly proud of its residents. The city will stand by anybody whose stand is right. Wrongdoing is not tolerated."

From Times May 29, 1908

A close friend is one who turns you down when you want a small loan.

Out Of The Fertile Past Has Come . .



THE 1951 STUDEBAKER!

SOME part of the past has contributed to every forward step in the progress of the world.

The invention of the steamboat, the incandescent bulb, radio, the microscope . . . all were dependent upon the accumulated learning of past generations.

And side by side with man's technological advance must proceed his advance in the world of arts, of ideas and ideals, giving pur-

pose and meaning to material welfare. It was, in fact, men of humanitarian ideals who helped found the United States, men concerned with "inalienable rights" who passed on to the Eli Whitneys and the Thomas Edisons, and the Andrew Carnegies this self-same ideal of progress with a humanitarian bent.

And today, more than ever before, this combination has given us technological idealists

. . . struggling to produce the world's goods for people all over the globe . . . striving to give meaning to "the dignity of man."

Anniversaries are a time of reminiscence.

The Chester Automotive Center, Inc. pauses on this 250th Anniversary of Chester, the 75th year of the Chester Times, and the 100th Anniversary of Studebaker to look to tomorrow . . . when the American heritage of human welfare will be universal.



CHESTER AUTOMOTIVE CENTER, Inc.

128 WEST SECOND STREET



Distributor for
B. F. Goodrich Tires, Tubes & Batteries

Recollections of the Old South Ward From the Pen of Former Judge MacDade

What was the old 8th ward like back around the turn of the century?

Perhaps no one living today can remember more accurately those early days than Albert Dutton MacDade, former president judge of the Common Pleas Court of Delaware County.

Judge MacDade volunteered the following recollections for the anniversary edition. "I am volunteering some recollections in the days when 'Will' Sproul (William Cameron Sproul) and I palled around in the old south ward, made prominent in a book written by the late and lamented John E. McDonough in 'Idyls of the Old South Ward.'"

"In later life that 'Will' Sproul became first state senator and subsequently governor of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. As is well known, McDonough, who lived near the old Franklin School in the 6th ward became president judge of our orphan's court. I became president judge of the common pleas court, living in the 8th ward, on Howell street in my early days.

Sproul's Home

"Sproul lived at 7th and Kerlin streets in the 7th ward and across from Charles E. (Daddy) Foster, superintendent of the Chester Public Schools, which each of us attended, Sproul and I at the Gardside School, formerly a private school of which a Miss (we called her "Turkey") Brown was the principal and Evaline Caldwell a teacher of whom we were her pets.

"The first day at school for Sproul was here while mine was at 3d and Kerlin streets and beside the building where William J. McClure lived and where his son John J. McClure was born.

"The father became later the political mentor of both Sproul and myself and much of our later successes in public life can be attributed to him.

"John seemed to be contrarily inclined, bucking both of us mostly at times, but Sproul succeeded in overcoming his unexplained antagonism, while I succumbed in 1947 to his unexpected opposition to a sitting judge (self) whom he had promised to support.

Political 'Corner'

"Across the street from this school (I was transferred to the new Howell street school) was the place of business of 'Billy' McClure and politically speaking 'The Corner' where many political conferences were held.

"It may not be generally known but Oliver McClure, a young lawyer and brother of William J. was at one time a candidate for district attorney which marked the advent into politics of the latter, who became a stout supporter of my judicial mentor Judge Thomas Jef-

erson Clayton, which lined up an invulnerable political team.

"In those days judges were greatly in the political game. It was the same 'Billy' McClure who advocated sending Sproul to the state senate and myself to be a district attorney and I always feel for him an everlasting gratitude for helping two poor boys of respected parentage to advance in life.

Saw Garfield Funeral

"Later I personally witnessed the funeral cortege of the president and saw as mourners no less persons than James G. Blaine, his secretary of state, and ex-President Ulysses S. Grant. The train stopped at Lamokin station to supply water to the locomotive. The spectacle was all too sad that our then ruler should be stricken down in his heyday by a political assassin, Guitau, who was a disappointed office seeker.

"At the Union Station in Washington is a star in the flooring indicating the spot where the president fell.

"The railroad was at grade then but later was elevated. Lamokin station was located at another spot then as now and close to what was then called Pennell street bridge which was the mecca in early days (winter of course) for all the boys and girls of the old south ward to try out their skill on their sleds.

"Mine, I thought the champion, was called for one of Santa Claus reindeer—the Dasher. Those were joyous events and the vigor of youth was at the flood. Happy days then—now a memory.

Lamokin 'Halfway' Spot

"Lamokin station was the halfway station between Philadelphia and Wilmington and was a starting point for some local trains whose movements were regulated by switches and semaphors on the block system. It was there that lawyers and litigants or witnesses, including jurors, had their departure for the court at Media via Wawa or Lenni by the Baltimore Central, commonly called the 'Cannon Ball' express.

"It ran on the roadbed that at every 100 yards there would be a curve in negotiating which one would be slued about until he felt as if he had an attack of seasickness. And when in court the reaction would be in the language of Grover Cleveland, a great president, of 'incoercuous desuetude' and easy victims for prodding of a staff held by an alert tipstaff or crier,

used for the purpose of prodding out of a state of somnolence provoked by that ride on the Cannon Ball express.

"At the station too was a 'Y' where trains were turned about as well as a round house for locomotives to be cleaned and a turntable to turn them. All the boys assembled to take a ride on such a turn-table when propelling it.

"Later it became a manufacturing plant for building passenger and freight cars and when this was abandoned it became the winter headquarters for Pawnee Bill's wild west shows. The latter became a well-known figure on the streets and as a boy it did not take long for us to strike up an acquaintance with him and his good-looking wife, Annie Oakley, who hit a bull's eye at 1000 yards away. The late and lamented William Tell had no superiority over her marksman-

Remembers Bald House

"Close by were the Bald House (made famous by a proprietor named John J. Leary, a big-hearted but sporty Irishman) and the neighborhood consisted mostly of the Irish and a sprinkling of Negroes who really operated the old Log Mill (American Dyewood Co.) at the foot of the then Howell street, now Lamokin street.

"They were mostly of a fine citizenry, and made loyal neighbors and supporters of mine in my most ambitious years.

"Indeed there were some who dressed their boys as I and my brother, Hilary, were dressed, borrowing the patterns from mother who obtained them at the old Joseph Deering and Margaret Quinn (subsequently married) and the parents of a number of fine children, one of whom was the late Father Lawrence S. Deering, rector of the Roman Catholic church in Media, a classmate of mine at the Chester High School store.

"My brother Hilary was 15 and in his first year at Chester High School when he died leaving a great void in our household and a shock from which my mother never recovered. She dressed us as twins, although we were over a year apart and for imitations there were many supposed twins in our neighborhood when those patterns were passed about.

"At the Bald House (a tavern) at one time no less were maintained than a saloon, concert hall, beer garden, a zoo and a theatre (stable) to conduct local fights, the latter of which were patronized by the sporting rich who came dressed to the fights in the elegance of fashion which included silk hats and spats, the elite of Philadelphia and vicinity.

Saw Prizefighters

"Famous prizefighters were frequent visitors and gave boxing



ALBERT DUTTON MAC DADE
About the 8th Ward

(prize-fight) exhibitions. I remember seeing John L. Sullivan particularly, and he was no fakor.

"The cock fights became Leary's undoing eventually for he became so bold that he fingered his nose at constituted authorities. The end was stewed chickens for prisoners at the county jail and Leary convicted of cock fighting.

"At his trial he said he wished he had a dollar for every time he saw me (a district attorney) at his cock fights and that would enable him to buy a nice horse and carriage. He was too smart for once and down he went from a lofty attitude.

"The truth was I was never at a cock fight in my life. It used to be said that Judge Clayton attended such, but he did not; but there was a person who attended who was a counterpart of Judge Clayton's, and his name was 'Joe' Donaldson, who lived in the 8th ward, silk hat, moustache and all.

Lamokin Woods

"Then there was Lamokin woods and run, the former of which was a beautiful grove where the Negro people from all sections of the eastern seaboard would gather to celebrate the 4th day of July.

"They started off patriotically and spiritually and everything would be fine until they reached Leary's in the latter part of the day where they gathered for more 'spiritual' manifestations which usually resulted in some boisterous conduct on which occasion a fine policeman by the name of 'Tony' Barber was shot. He afterwards lost his life as a fireman in the Jackson explosion.

"I remember hearing the blast while a pupil at the Howell street school the morning of the day of that terrible disaster which caused the death of many firemen, useful, high-grade citizens, one of whom was a neighbor, a man known as Phillips.

"There lived a boy with Thomas Dalton who conducted a small grocery at 2d and Pennell streets, McNicholas by name, who grew up in that neighborhood and became a priest. Only recently did he die and when he did this playmate

of mine was archbishop of the Cincinnati diocese and respected as one of the most learned prelates of our country.

Chambers' Vineyard

"In the same neighborhood there was a fine old Democrat by the name of Thomas Chambers whose hobby was to cultivate and maintain a vineyard. And what fine grapes they were, especially when purloined, when he was not on the alert. He was industrious and succeeded in raising a son who subsequently became a vice-president of the Reading Railroad, namely Gordon Chambers.

"And close by too, was McCool, or a similar name, who was employed at Roach's shipyard, but later migrated to Brooklyn, New York and became a famous Democratic leader of New York. He never forgot, in reaching such a lofty height, his old neighbors of the 7th and 8th wards.

"Near Lamokin woods was the Emery woods where a farm was conducted by a colored man by the name of Emery whose wife presented him with many children, two of whom became prominent as an artist and a sailor.

"At his place Sproul and I quenched our thirst in clear, sparkling spring water and ate persimmons until our mouths were drawn tighter than wax.

Steel Plant Pool

"And close by, too, was the Chester Steel Casting Co. along Lamokin Run, containing the purest water in a swimming hole, where the first steel productions in this country were manufactured. When steel was substituted for iron, it was at Roach's Shipyard conducted by John Roach, a sturdy Irishman and blacksmith who always dressed with a silk hat. He was quite deaf but an active, progressive ship-builder of renown.

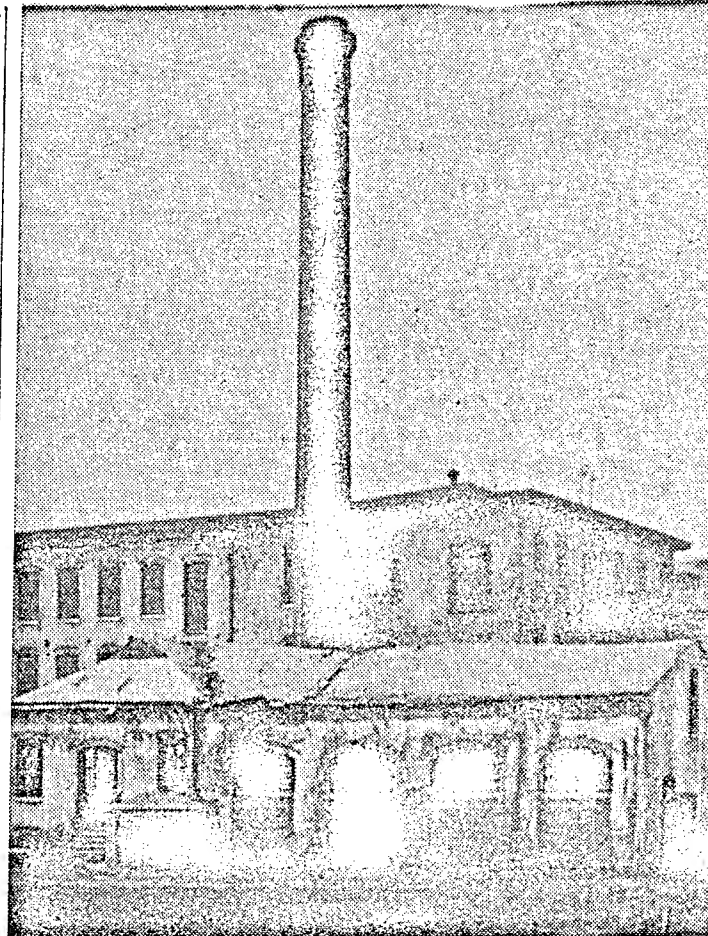
"I remember him well for it was he who employed my father, Joseph Walker MacDade, a former selectman councilman of Chester, as his marine superintendent. There were constructed the first steel vessels for the United States Navy under Secretary Chandler, supplanting iron vessels and they were named Chicago, Atlanta, Boston and Dolphin, the latter of which became a presidential yacht.

"The fleet was called the white squadron and at the same yard the cruisers Concord and Bennington were constructed. The Concord participated in the Battle of Manila under the leadership of Admiral Dewey.

"Mr. Roach's son later conducted the business and lived at 8th and Kerlin streets, where some of the finest social functions were held, especially New Year's receptions attended by the elite of the country and Washington officials.

Sproul's Near Miss

"There lived there also a daughter of John B. Roach, Emeline, who subsequently married Will Sproul who became a governor and only by an eyelash missed the presidency of the United States. I know this because I was part of the coterie who was advancing his in-



PATTERSON MILLS—Now the home of a food market and skating rink, the mills were erected by Gen. Robert Patterson in 1866 and put into operation in August, 1867, for the manufacture of cotton goods. Located on a four-acre tract between 5th street and the railroad and Penn street and Chester River, the main building was 335 feet long and 80 feet wide. During their heyday the mills employed 210 and had an average monthly payroll of \$5000. This figured out to something less than \$20 a month average for each.

terests and if he had accepted the nomination, which was tendered for vice-president he would have succeeded President Harding when he died.

"I am proud to say the first young woman I ever formally called upon was this delightful person, Emeline Roach. And the most gracious woman I ever met socially was her mother who was the sister of John A. Wallace, one of the publishers of the Chester Times.

"Now that yard is gone and on its site is the great Ford plant. Indeed many other industries along the Delaware River waterfront have passed into oblivion but in their day were most outstanding as hives of industry.

"What Chester Makes, Makes Chester. That is the legacy now handed down to us by those early pioneers in industry which may be truly said to be the halcyon days of Chester's civic and industrial life.

"Much more can be said, but this letter is already lengthy but I must not overlook a few matters which occur to me to be of significance. That is, the spiritual or religious side.

"No persons were more substantially religious than those of the early days of the old 8th ward and vicinity. Under the leadership of

Father Thomas McGlynn, the Roman Catholics were most devout and set up not only a wonderful edifice for worship but established a parochial school and convent, the latter being converted from one of the most beautiful country estates known as the Archbold residence.

"It was brown stone, surrounded by a spacious lawn studded with Lebanon cedars.

"The Archbalds were shipbuilders in Chester before the Roach's took over. Indeed Chester was a shipbuilding center and all in the old south ward from the Revolutionary Days of Girard and the Humphreys, founders of our Cheyney School (normal).

Dr. Young's Place

"Adjoining these premises was Dr. Young's premises with its romances and stately mansion, surrounded by beautiful trees and plants and flowers and a tenement and a springhouse. I lived across from this wonderful playground and on it I learned to pitch my first curved baseball and became a local pitcher for Chester High.

"No one had better surroundings naturally for scenery and a recreational outlet than I. In the woods adjoining the Young property I used to attend Methodist camp meetings and they were soul stirring.

"In due time progress took up or over this beautiful wooded park and what happened? A hotel and beer garden were set up in its place. That's an anomaly. The old time religion is good enough for me is often said as surely we had it in those early days of the shouting Methodists.

"And there were the Presbyterians too and the Heavenly Recruits, with Jonas Trumbauer as its head. He could never say "In the Sweet By and By" and he always sang it "pie and pie." Those camp meeting days were fine.

'Wee Nip' Days

"The Presbyterians in a large measure believed in their constitutional and today in those days. The McClures' progenitor was a John McClure and a devout, thrifty Presbyterian who attended church regularly, but I have seen him in the early morning in a skull cap, handing out a 'wee nip' to customers.

"Then there was the Quaker, Rogers, owner in those early days of the Rose Tree Inn, who said, in tending bar, to a customer who ordered a drink of whiskey, but was also showing the influence of it, "No, thee cannot have a whiskey for I think thee should have a sassa-parilla."

"All together, whether the spirit be for a glass of gin, or the soul of man, the religious spirit prevailed everywhere and is it not now time that we got back to the old moorings to be religiously conscious once again.

"To the days when father and mother had faith and taught their children the Golden Rule—when all elders attended divine services and in the quietude of the edifice received rest from earthly cares and communed in thought with their creator. A revival is over due."



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The Fastest Growing Company In The Industry

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SPARES ANALYST

INSTALLATION PLANNERS
PRODUCTION PLANNERS
PRODUCTION SCHEDULERS
PROJECT SCHEDULERS
AIRCRAFT INSPECTORS
SHEET METAL WORKERS
SHEET METAL ASSEMBLERS
TEMPLATE MAKERS

A & E LICENSED MECHANICS
JIG & FIXTURE BUILDERS
MACHINIST
LATHE MECHANICS
MILLING MACHINE MECHANICS
STENOGRAPHERS
SECRETARIES

IT PAYS TO WORK & GROW WITH THE LEADER

INTERVIEWING INSTRUCTIONS

SHOPMEN APPLY PHILADELPHIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

OR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OPPOSITE MORTON PLANT

INTERVIEWS DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAY, 8 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

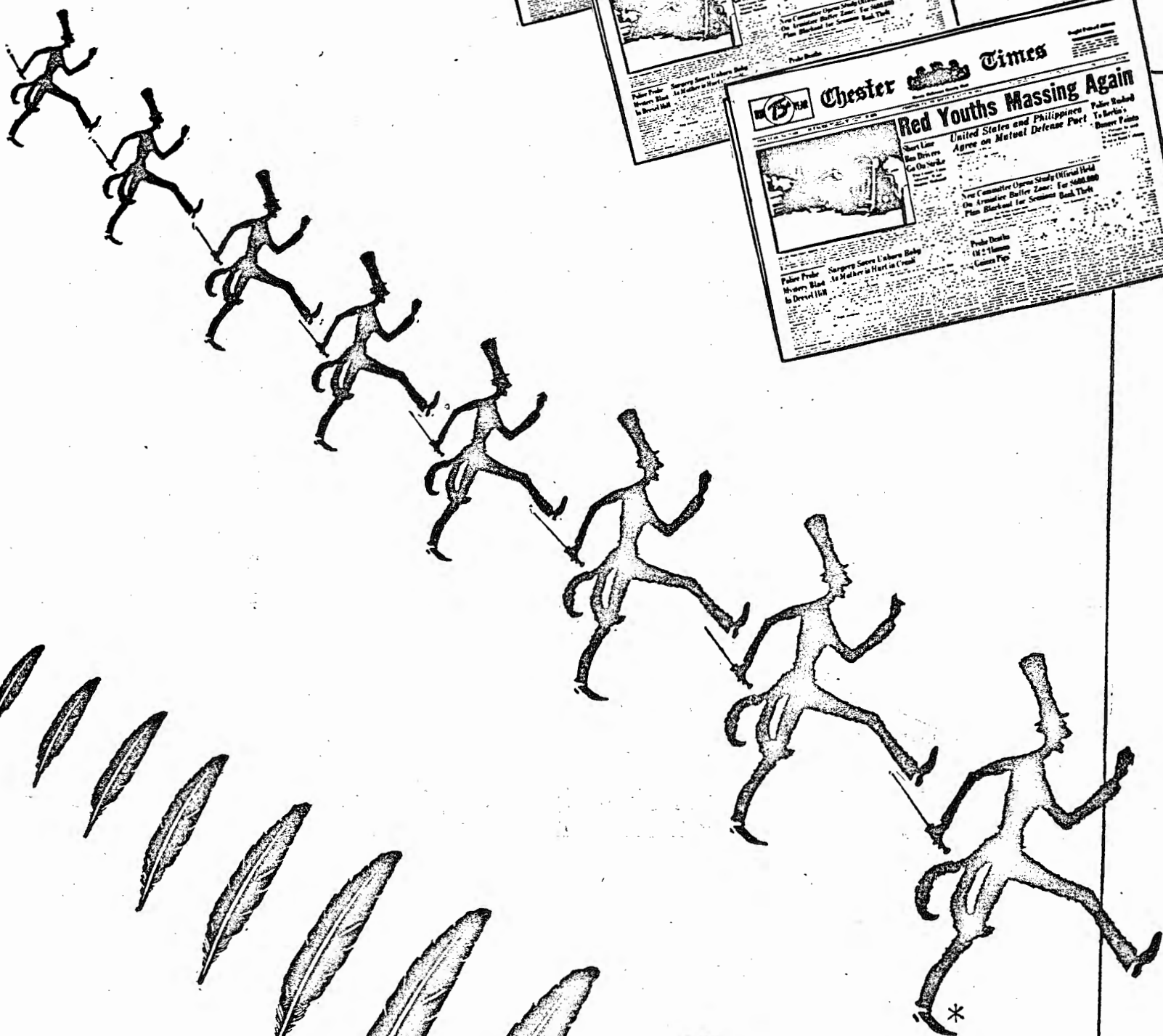
AND EVENING INTERVIEWS AT MORTON PLANT

MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY UNTIL 10 P.M.

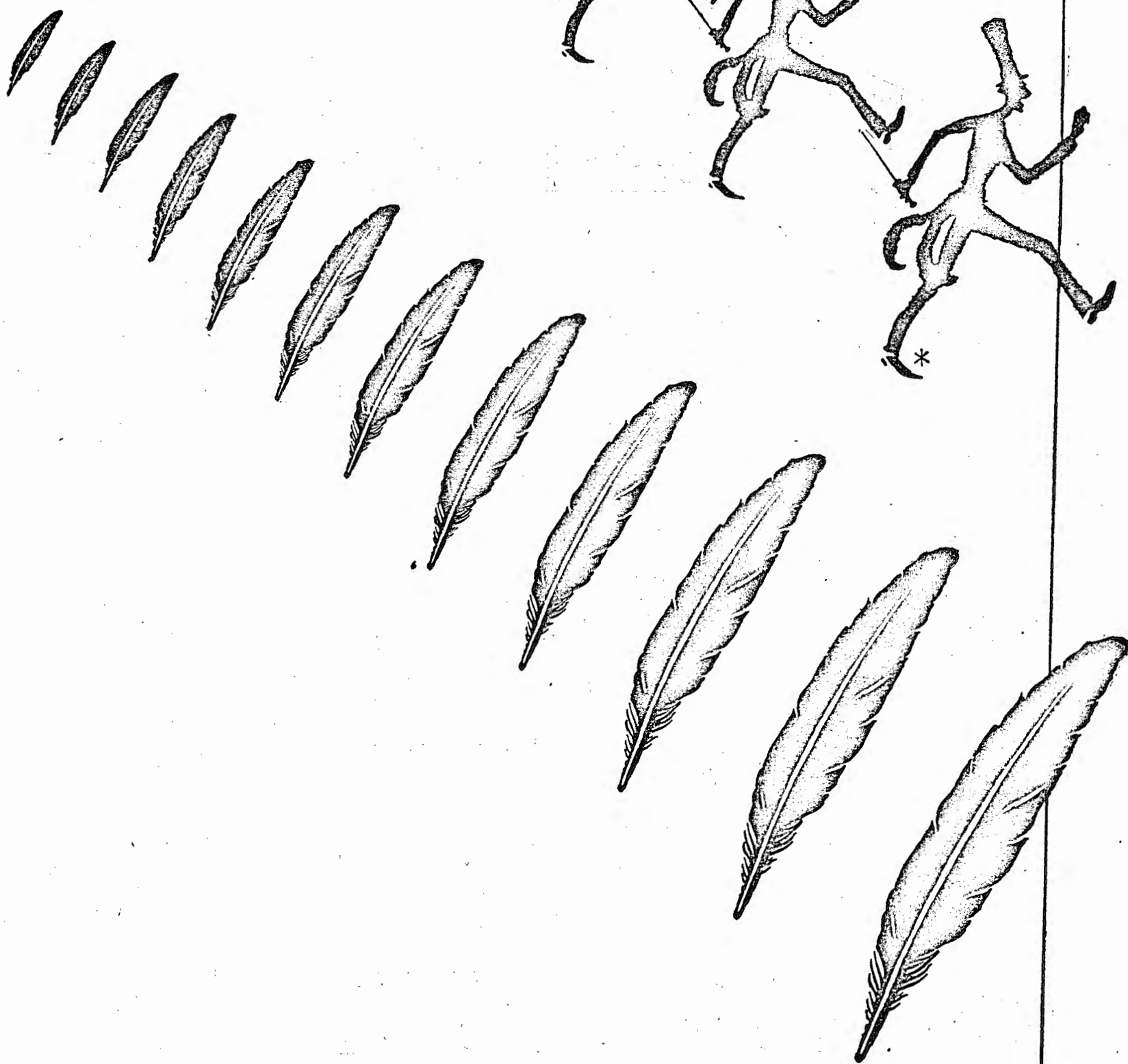
1876



1879



1924



CAREERS OF SERVICE

CAREERS of service . . . three citizens of the Chester area whose service activities have helped to pace the community's growth:

THE CHESTER TIMES, viewing in nostalgic retrospect the accomplishments of its first seventy-five years, sees its past as a panorama of service to its neighbors in Delaware County. In its role of courier, it has been uncompromising; as a servant, a loyal retainer; as a citizen, responsible. The Chester Times has broad justification for looking back with restrained pride, for out of the past has come a pattern for the future.

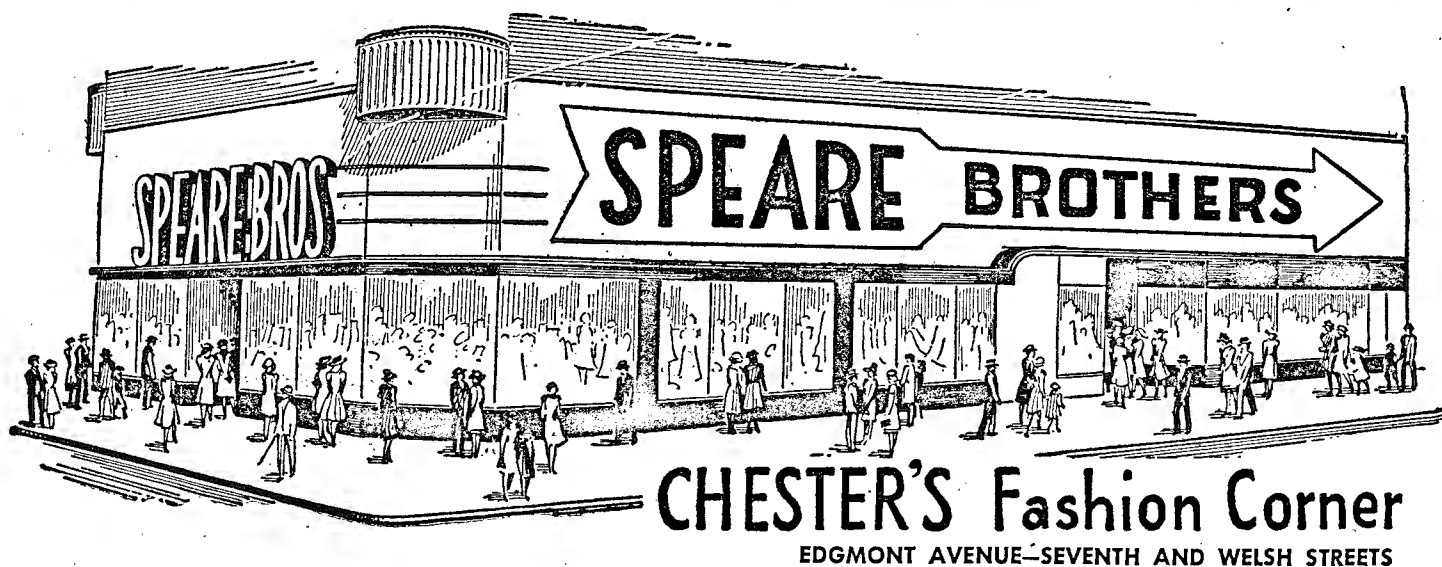
SCOTT PAPER COMPANY, glancing back to count the milestones of its seventy-two years, views its achievements with the same humble pride. It has drawn from the strength of its people and the soundness of its philosophy to serve the community of its choice. With accent on the quality both of products and employees, Scott, too, can justly trace its growth with satisfaction, for out of the past has come a pattern for progress.

THE COMMUNITY CHEST, looking backward only long enough to review its productive past, points with conscious pride to its superlative record of serving humanity. As a living symbol of man's willingness to help his neighbor, the Community Chest has been unswerving in its purpose, unfaltering in its service. The Red Feather agencies can study the history of their deeds with gratification . . . their Career of Service with calm pride . . . for out of the past has come a pattern of promise for a fuller community life.

BUILDING A COMMUNITY IS A COMMUNITY JOB
SUPPORT YOUR COMMUNITY CHEST NEXT MONTH

SCOTT PAPER COMPANY

*"You Meet the
Nicest People
at Speare's"*



Over
30 Years
Leadership

A TRIBUTE TO OUR FOUNDER NATHAN SPEARE



WHOSE LEADERSHIP AND
INSPIRATION MADE US
CHESTER'S POPULAR
DEPARTMENT STORE

It's just as important to you . . . in times like these as it was when it was first made. Today more than ever, there is a need for fair dealing and an efficient distribution of merchandise to the consuming public.

For this reason we bring you our message in which we reaffirm sincerely our belief in the soundness of the principles and policies of our founder . . . upon which our business is based.

TO DISTRIBUTE QUALITY MERCHANDISE AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES

Accomplished by large-scale buying, a highly efficient buying organization and cash payment of all purchases, together with a sincere desire to sell at prices as low as we can possibly make them.

YOUR STEADILY INCREASING PATRONAGE

Proves to us that quality . . . at the lowest possible price . . . is what you want! Continuing our 30-year policy we now pledge even greater savings than ever before.

TO KEEP FIRST PLACE IN THE CONFIDENCE OF THE BUYING PUBLIC

We sincerely believe that we are performing today a distinct service in adhering to these principles. "Give the utmost in value" . . . this is what we have done in the past and what we will continue to do in the future.

"BUY WHAT YOU NEED, WHEN YOU NEED IT"
MAKE COMPARISON, AND ABOVE ALL, MAKE CERTAIN
THAT YOU GET THE MOST FOR YOUR DOLLAR . . .