

KILLED AT HEAD OF HIS COMPANY

"Too Brave." Is Tribute of Comrades of Sergeant Aaron Price

17 PHILADELPHIA DEAD

Eleven Fall in Action, Three Succumb to Wounds and Others to Disease

"All the boys say he was too brave and took too many chances."

This is the story of the death in action of Sergeant Aaron Price, 2436 North Twentieth street, as told in a letter from Battalion Sergeant Major Leon Cohen, a Philadelphia, with the 507th Engineers.

Sergeant Major Cohen, back from the front for a rest, heard that Price's unit also was in a rest station nearby. He went over for a chat with his old friend, only to learn that he had been killed in action.

Fell at Head of Company "He was a mighty fine soldier, well liked, and had a chance to go to training camp or back to the States as an instructor, but he wanted to stay with his company."

"He was leading his company, after officers were put out of commission, and was hit by a machine-gun bullet."

Cohen's letter to his brother, Harry Cohen, 5508 North Hutchinson street, was written November 9.

Lieutenant Walter M. Godshall, of Philadelphia, who killed in action, falling bravely, according to word received from brother officers by his mother, Mrs. Amanda Godshall, of Highlandtown, formerly of 5223 North Twelfth street.

Lieutenant Godshall fell October 19 while fighting with his command, Company B, 32nd Machine Gun Battalion.

Lieutenant Godshall and his brother, Elmer, went to Camp Meade, September 23, 1917, and on October 18 he qualified for the officers' training school at Camp Gordon. He sailed for France with the 25th Infantry in April, and after arriving there received his commission. In the meantime his brother was returned to the United States and assigned to Camp Lewis, American Legion, Wash., as an instructor, with the rank of sergeant.

Seventeen Philadelphia are among the dead in today's casualties, eleven killed in action, a head of wounds and three dead of disease.

SKETCHES OF THE HEROES

Private William J. Schott, gassed in the latter part of October, had been through four big battles without a scratch.

Private Schott enlisted on July 3, 1917, joining the old Third Regiment, N. G. He was sent to Camp Hancock for training and was eventually assigned to Company F, 110th Infantry. His unit has been in France since July of this year.

Private Joseph P. McCreary, who died of pneumonia in France following an attack of influenza, was back in this country to the 321st Field Artillery. He was drafted last April and sent to France in the second of the 10th Infantry Regiment. He was formerly employed on the Evening Star, an afternoon newspaper of this city, and had a long residence a year or so ago. McCreary was the father of seven children and lived with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. McCreary, at 3700 Mantua avenue. In his letter he expressed great concern about his younger brother, James Joseph McCreary, a member of the marine corps. The older brother had not been in action and around Verdun. He is about twenty-four years old and made his home with a cousin, Hammer, Ciacci, at 1519 South Thirteenth street.

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Lieutenant Harlan Miller, 4640 Larchwood avenue, gassed and wounded, went to the second of the 10th Infantry Regiment. He was formerly employed on the Evening Star, an afternoon newspaper of this city, and had a long residence a year or so ago. Miller was the father of seven children and lived with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Miller, at 3700 Mantua avenue. In his letter he expressed great concern about his younger brother, James Joseph Miller, a member of the marine corps. The older brother had not been in action and around Verdun. He is about twenty-four years old and made his home with a cousin, Hammer, Ciacci, at 1519 South Thirteenth street.

Private Charles L. Knox, officially reported missing following the fighting along the Meuse in October 22, had rejoined his company a few weeks before he had disappeared. He was last seen at 2114 South Opal street. A letter from Private Knox arrives three weeks after the official telegram, informing his mother that he was safe and sound. "I got lost during the thick of the fighting," he said, "and it took me a day or so to find my own outfit." Knox was drafted on May 26, sent to Camp Meade, volunteered for immediate service overseas, was assigned to Company M, 316th Infantry and went to France in July. A brother, William Knox, drafted at the same time, died of influenza at a southern resort camp in the marines.

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Private James A. Doody, Jr., wounded on September 28, during the famous battle of the Meuse, is back in this country, slowly recovering at the convalescent hospital, Camp Dix. The young soldier called his mother after his injury that he would be able to walk again.

Corporal Doody was drafted in September of last year, trained at Camp Meade and went to France in July of this year as a member of Company B, 110th Infantry. He was formerly employed at the Philadelphia Navy Yard and lived with his mother at 1315 South 22d street. Unable to come home for Thanksgiving as he hoped, Corporal Doody sent his mother a letter from the camp in Philadelphia, praising his conduct in the gallant 31st and wishing

everybody the best of luck and a fat turkey to fill the ranks of the 10th Infantry Regiment. He was formerly employed on the Evening Star, an afternoon newspaper of this city, and had a long residence a year or so ago. Doody was the father of seven children and lived with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Doody, at 3700 Mantua avenue. In his letter he expressed great concern about his younger brother, James Joseph Doody, a member of the marine corps. The older brother had not been in action and around Verdun. He is about twenty-four years old and made his home with a cousin, Hammer, Ciacci, at 1519 South Thirteenth street.

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Honor Roll for the City and Its Vicinity Today

KILLED IN ACTION
LIEUTENANT WALTER M. GODSALL, formerly 5223 North Twelfth street, was killed in action October 19, 1917, while fighting with his command, Company B, 32nd Machine Gun Battalion.

DIED OF WOUNDS
LIEUTENANT HARLAN MILLER, 4640 Larchwood avenue (gassed, as well as wounded), died of wounds October 22, 1918, at the convalescent hospital, Camp Dix.

DIED OF DISEASE
PRIVATE CHARLES L. KNOX, 2114 South Twentieth street, died of influenza at a southern resort camp in the marines.

WOUNDED
LIEUTENANT SYDNEY THAYER, Jr., Haverford, Pa., was wounded in action October 22, 1918, and is now recovering at the convalescent hospital, Camp Dix.

MISSING
PRIVATE WILLIAM J. SCHOTT, 7120 Rising Sun street, Philadelphia, was missing following the fighting along the Meuse in October 22, 1918.

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INScribed IN FREEDOM'S HALL OF FAME



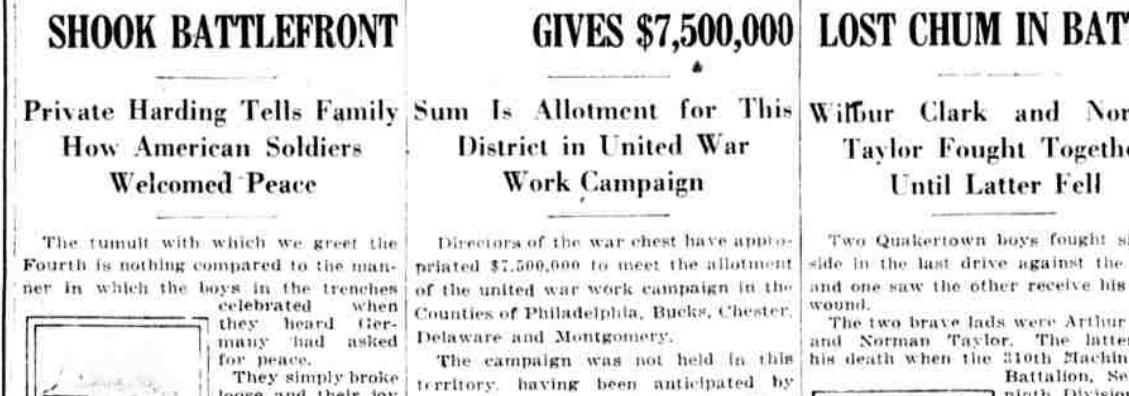
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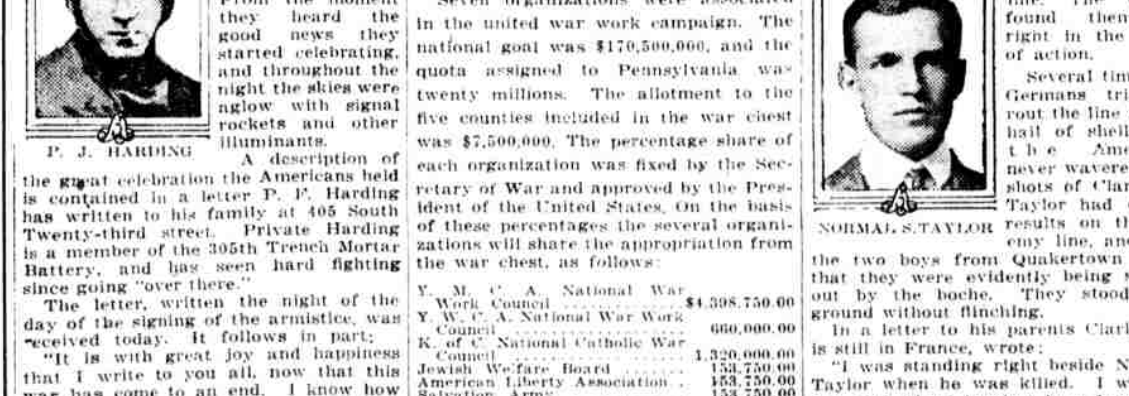
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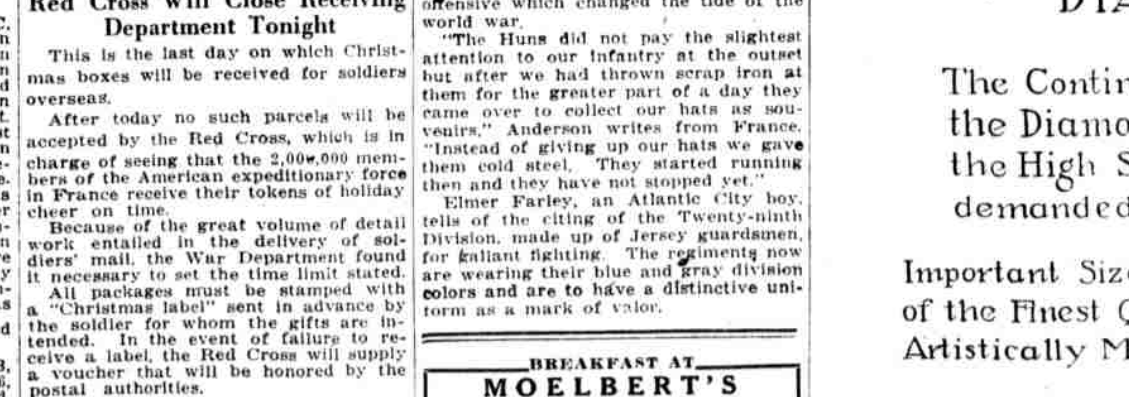
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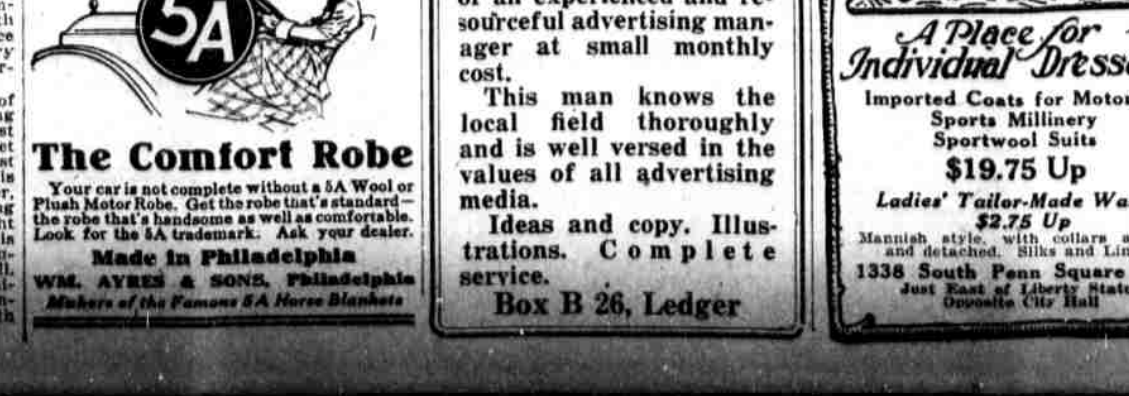
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FREED CAPTIVES CALL FOE CRUEL

So Says Philadelphian Released With Seven Other Men

GIVEN LITTLE FOOD

Would Have Starved Save for Red Cross Packages, They Declare

Colonel Leroy S. Congleton, 5442 Hazel avenue, has arrived in London with seven other Americans, former prisoners of war, the first to reach the British capital, according to cables dispatched received today.

All the men are members of the 19th Infantry. They were captured in 1914 at Soehieray. All told stories of being placed at hard labor and insufficiently fed. They would have starved, they said, had it not been for American Red Cross packages, received at long intervals, according to the prisoners.

English prisoners tried to aid them, they said, but were prevented by the Germans.

Congleton is the son of Dr. and Mrs. George E. Congleton. He had been a prisoner for seven months. He enlisted in 1916, in Connecticut, while traveling in that State for a Chicago firm, and saw service on the Mexican border. He was sent to France in September, 1917.

Three Comrades Wounded "Three of Congleton's comrades were wounded. They were placed in various hospitals, but later joined the other prisoners who were taken first to Compiègne for a week, then to Darmstadt for five weeks, to Limberg for three months and then to the Opeladen work camp. They were attached to the Friedrichshof camp until their release November 15.

The men said they were supposed to get an American Red Cross package weekly, but were lucky if the Germans permitted this monthly. The packages were mostly soap. The chums found themselves well cared for, they said, especially those containing soap, according to the prisoners. Their treatment was varied in the different camps. In Darmstadt they endured civilian insults. While working on the roads the girls were kept upon and civilians "got down on their knees to us," they said.

Limberg was called the "mystery camp" owing to the mysterious disappearance of prisoners, the fate of whom was never revealed.

The Americans everywhere observed a scarcity of men for enormous work, women doing the tasks in lumber yards and on the railroads with picks and shovels and unloading coal. Lily said the women and men looked alike and, as far as the girls were concerned, "you would not know that they were girls."

At Opeladen the women worked pushing freight cars at 6 cents a day, said one. He added that thirty American prisoners were shipped to a coal mine. Here it was reported that a corporal named Luellen, whose regiment is unknown, refused to enter the pit. German guards pushed him over the brink and he was killed by the fall. He was buried the next day.

Illness Among Men "The American prisoners experienced considerable illness. Several of them suffered from influenza. The men were permitted to write two letters or four postal cards monthly, but were allowed to receive only two.

Four days after the armistice the men were taken to Friedrichshof and then to Holland, where they sailed from Rotterdam on the 18th. They arrived at Ripon, England, November 24. Except for an average loss in weight of ten pounds each of the men were in good health and spirits. They will be sent to camp at Winchester.

James Etiochele, of North Providence, R. I., one of the group, related a gruesome incident which occurred at the Limberg camp. A human finger was found in the soup. The American prisoners were made ill, but a German guard declared it a great joke and hung up the finger as a "mess decoration."

Etiochele said: "The food was all but unpalatable. Breakfast consisted of miserable coffee and a tiny piece of bread, brown, soup containing bits of turnip, grass and potatoes and always full of dirt and sand. We used to take out the potatoes and give the rest to the poor Russian prisoners. For weeks we had to labor on that diet."

"The common people realize for the first time that the military ruled them it is impossible for militarism to return to power."

On November 8 German marines went through the Rhine, waving red flags, throwing away their weapons and disarming other soldiers.

At Opeladen people and the German prisoners were wild with joy. The entire garrison immediately packed up and all of them returned to their homes. My guard, announcing the news, tossed his cap and said he was free. He was crying: "Now we'll have freedom."

I had acted as interpreter and as a result was allowed the freedom of the towns where we were quartered. I talked with many persons regarding the food situation, which was extremely serious. Here is a menu of a typical family, such as I often dined with:

At Opeladen a substitute for coffee, consisting of barley, oats and bread made of potato flour and suet.

For luncheon—A soup made from substitutes for fats and potatoes or onions, alternating with cabbage. On Sunday meat was allowed.

For dinner—Bread and jam.

All restaurants were closed. The people had plenty of money to spend, but no gold, silver or copper. Anyway, they didn't have anything to spend it for.

The factories were making only such necessities as war materials, household furniture, etc. Everything was expensive. I paid fifteen marks (\$3.60) for a knife and fork. Laborers, who were mostly women, earned from seven to nine marks (\$1.80 to \$2.16) a day. Prisoners did all the farm work.

All work clothes were made from paper, while dress clothes were made from old things. Shoes were paper and the soles were either paper or wood. Hats were made of straw. The only amusement was the movies.

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UNDER FIRE TEN DAYS; UNHURT

F. C. Nash, Jr., Former Central High Athlete, Not Even Scratched



F. C. NASH, JR.

Sergeant Franklin C. Nash, Jr., former Central High School rowing star and all-around athlete, went through the entire battle of the Meuse, being under active service for ten days and nights without being scratched.

Having himself thoughtfully made up as brave, he called his parents as soon as he was home. He had been signed and hospitalized as a result of having had some through unhurt, and was in the line of health.

A letter received in Philadelphia in the middle of the week, after his return from the front, told of his experience in that terrific struggle along the Meuse, which he was fighting from October 22 to November 5, and which army experts say finally broke the back of the German drive.

Sergeant Nash was drafted last year, trained at Camp Meade and went to France in July of this year with the Headquarters Company of the 316th Infantry, Philadelphia's own regiment of selective service men. He was twenty years old and lived with his parents at 1217 West 41st street.

PLAN MISSIONARY SUNDAY Society for Propagation of the Faith Celebrates Tomorrow

The Society for the Propagation of the Faith will hold its fourth annual celebration of Missionary Sunday in the cathedral tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

It will be the first opportunity the mission workers of the diocese have had to greet Archbishop Dougherty, who was a missionary Bishop in the Philippine Islands. The Archbishop will preside at the celebration and make an address.

A special musical program has been prepared by Professor William Silvano Thayer, organist of the cathedral. The sermon will be preached by the Very Rev. James Walsh, founder and superior of the American Foreign Missionary Seminary at Maryknoll.

HOG ISLAND STRIKE STILL ON

1000 Locomotive Engineers and 250 Cement Workers Out

A thousand locomotive engineers and leading crane operators at Hog Island were still out today, striking for an increase in wages from eighty cents an hour to \$1.25. About 250 cement workers also struck, contending their foreman had been unjustly supplanted.

There has been some talk among other workers of the start of a walkout in sympathy with the engineers, especially among motortruck drivers, who were called upon to haul iron and machinery that had been carried by the locomotives. There is further unrest among these truck drivers because of their wage scale, fifty-four cents an hour, which nets them \$23.76 for a forty-four hour week.

The strike is the result of reduced pay checks caused by the elimination of overtime and Sunday work at the yard since the armistice was signed. The men now want \$1.25 an hour to make up the difference between what they made from overtime and their present forty-four-hour week pay.

LOSES JOB; ENDS LIFE

Mill Worker, Hit by Peace, Hangs Himself

Despondent because he lost his job in a mill following cessation of war work, Joseph H. E. Sutton, sixty-five years old, 2525 Norwood street, Germantown, committed suicide today by hanging himself in the cellar of his home.

The body was found suspended from a rafter on a new rope which Sutton purchased shortly before ending his life.

Relative who discovered him made a search and found the body.



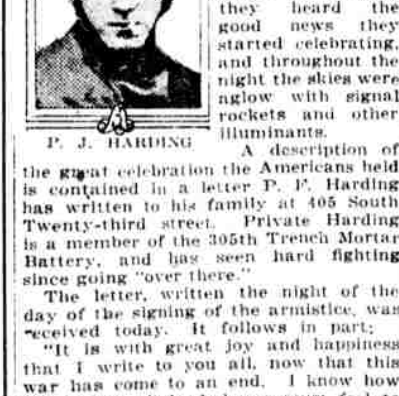
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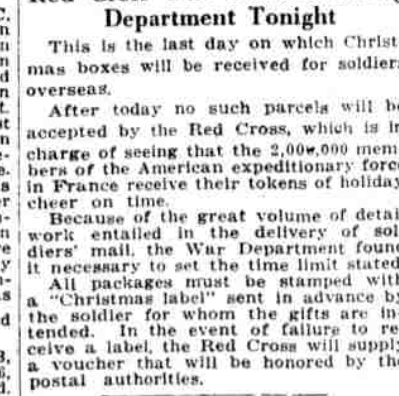
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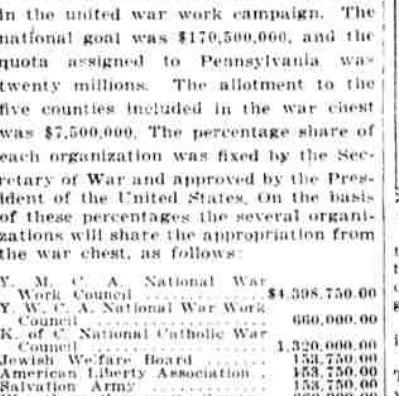
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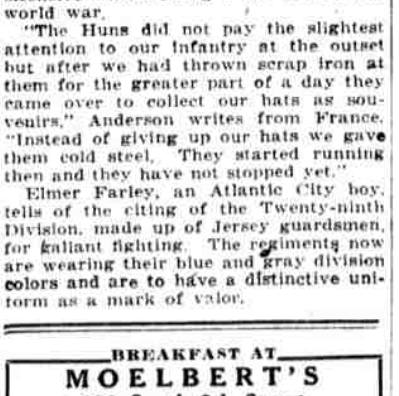
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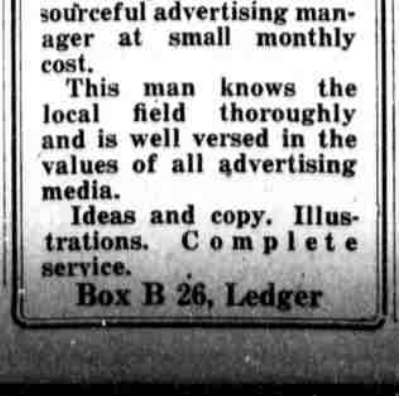
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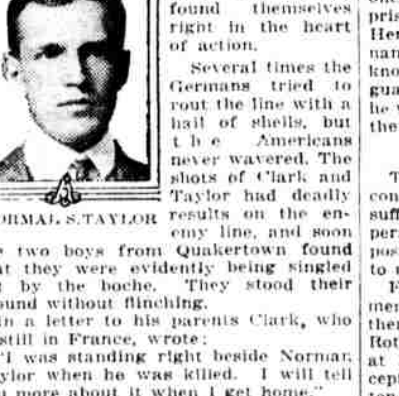
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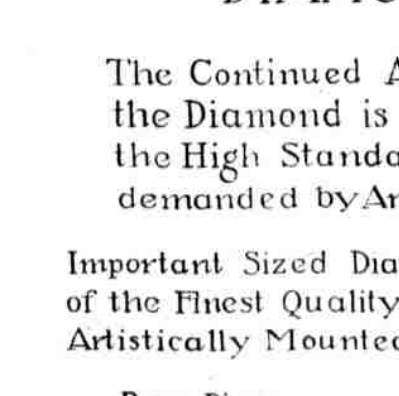
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