



Yesteryears

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Section of The Salem News



Gathered for the soldiers monument dedication of the Charles H. Carey Post 56, American Legion in November 1927 are, background, from left, Bill Vodrey of East Liverpool, soldiers Harold Hise, George Slocum, riflemen Ben Flecker, LeRoy Foust and Ray Pearce, John Litty, flag holder Albert Jackson, seaman McGuire, holding post colors Nick Hatzagan, Eugene White, rifleman H. Pike Kyle, Arthur Brian, Frank Brian, ?, George Menser, Virgil Rakestraw, ?, ?, ?, Orva Walton, ?, Civil War veteran W. Pidgeon. Pictured at foreground are Percy Tetlow, Charles Haldi, Salem Mayor Al Carlile, Frank Stoudt, W. H. Mullins with cane, C. C. Gibson of the Mullins Co., James Carey Bolger who paid for the statue, ?, G.R. Deming of Deming Pump Co., and Bob Armeni behind them. Cemetery sexton Joe Birkhimer is in front left foreground.

Doughboy saluted soldiers' memory

By Lois Firestone

FACTORY WHISTLES blew, town church bells chimed and the fire department's warning gong pealed. Then the rifle squad fired a volley across the grave of the city's first war hero and trumpeter Paul Heckert answered with taps.

That Friday, November 11, 1927 was far different from the day nine years earlier when the city went mad with joy and marched for hours, shouting, laughing and weeping because

World War I was finally over. At 11:01 a.m. on Monday, November 11, 1918, silence fell on the battlefields of Europe. Six hours earlier, at 5 a.m. Germany signed the armistice. Over ten million people died during the war years, six million of them civilians.

The 1927 celebration was special because the doughboy monument to be dedicated at Grandview Cemetery that day was a memorial salute to the servicemen who didn't return from the battlefield.

The bronze figure, made by the Eagle Bronze Works of Mount Vernon, New York, was holding a hand grenade in his right hand ready to hurl and in his left he clenched his rifle. The figure was on a granite base and in the center a large bronze plate was inscribed: "In honor of the men and women from Salem, Ohio who served their country in the World war and in the memory of those who made the supreme sacrifice. Let those who came after see that they shall not be for-

gotten." The monument was furnished by the Bryan Granite Company.

The flag draped over the figure had covered the casket of President William McKinley, was secured by Frank Trimble and given to cemetery superintendent Joe Birkhimer.

James Carey Bolger, a Salem boy who had moved to New York City, set up a \$5,000 fund for the monument and 750-foot plot of ground at the cemetery. In charge of purchasing the

land and monument and arranging the dedication was a committee comprised of Bolger's father, John C. Bolger, and Mrs. H. K. Yaggi, Charles M. Carey, Mrs. Charles M. Carey, Mrs. James R. Carey, G. Ramsden Deming, Edward F. Hauser, Robert M. Atchison, Charles C. Gibson, Homer M. Silver and John R. Vernon.

During the 1927 service, the deed to the land was turned over to the Charles H. Carey

See Doughboy, page 8

Ruins of great Egyptian city submerged in sea

By The Associated Press

ARCHAEOLOGISTS HOPE this week to begin recovering a group of statues submerged for centuries in the Mediterranean Sea along with the ruins of the Pharos lighthouse. But remnants of the lighthouse, one of the Seven Wonders of the World, may be too large to retrieve.

Hundreds of ancient Egyptian, Greek and Hellenic statues lie broken under the sea off Alexandria, where French and Egyptian divers are wrapping up a three-month mission to chart a 215,000-square-foot patch of the seabed.

After countless dives, the team confirmed the Pharos lighthouse was among the ruins off Egypt's second-largest city, founded by Alexander the Great.

The white marble building, built 2,200 years ago, stood 400 feet high; its beacon could be seen 35 miles away. Earthquakes brought portions tumbling down in 1100 and 1307, when the lighthouse was demolished.

The ruins were long believed submerged off the coast, and

some said shadows of its massive blocks could be seen from the shore.

The expedition was a race against time. The government has suggested it may resume throwing concrete blocks into the water to build a sea wall to protect a 15th-century fort on the beach. Work was suspended in 1993 after an outcry from archaeologists.

How the statues got in the sea in the first place remains a mystery. One possibility is that the area was once above sea level but settled. Others say the Mamelukes — builders of the 15th century fort — dismantled old temples and statues and dumped them into the sea to protect the fort in a project similar to the government's plan.

The recovery of 20 to 30 statue pieces is to begin Wednesday. Divers have already begun fixing cables to the statues, expedition spokesman Colin Clement said.

A crane will drag the pieces from the water in a laborious process that could take days. The recovery of one of the pieces, a huge sphinx, may

prove troublesome, Clement said.

No attempts will be made to retrieve the lighthouse, because the blocks that made the building simply are too large, he said.

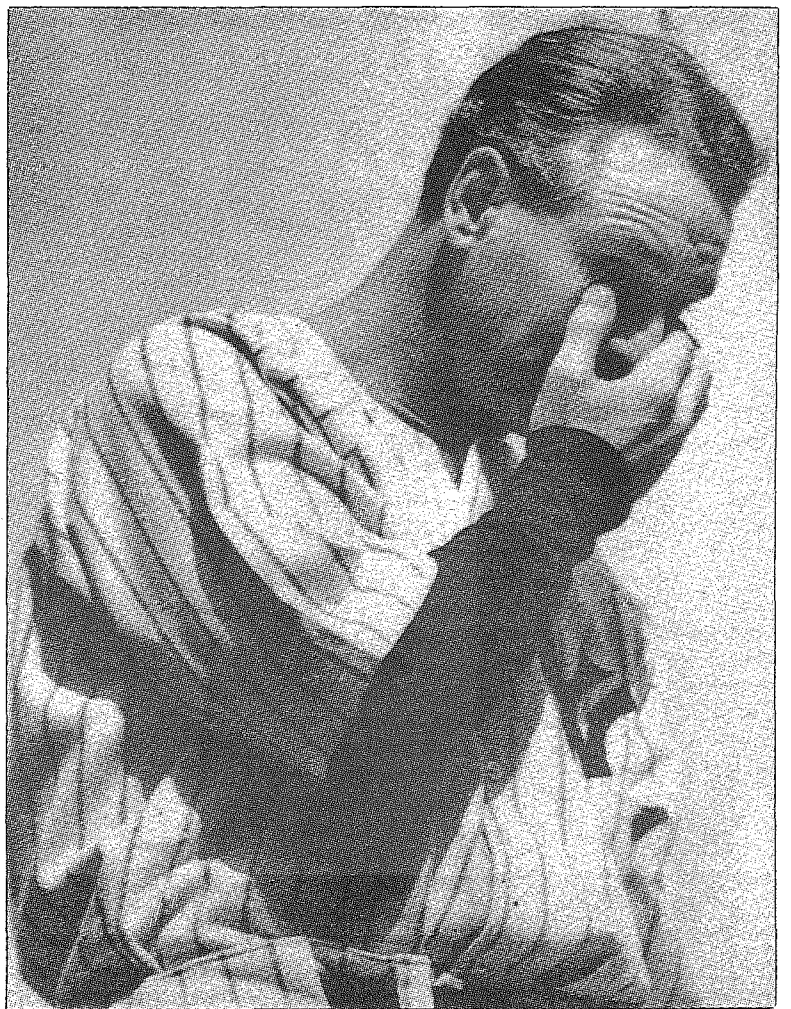
"They weigh between 40 and 75 tons each," Clement said of the blocks. "We cannot remove them without serious equipment."

Whatever is removed from the water will have to go through several months of treatment to rid the stones of salt. Otherwise, they would likely fall apart once they were dried.

Still, they may not prove exciting to tourists.

"They are blocks with no inscriptions," Clement said. "They would be of technical interest for archeologists, but not very interesting for the public."

The French team has suggested that even if all the statues and blocks cannot be pulled out, they could become the basis for an underwater archaeological park. Most of the relics are about 20 feet to 26 feet under water.



New York Yankees first baseman Lou Gehrig wipes away a tear at Yankee Stadium in New York on July 4, 1939 after his record braking career was cut short by Lou Gehrig's Disease. Gehrig died in 1941 of a degenerative disease that slowly destroyed his spin and nerve cells. Associated Press file photo

Czar's lost portrait for sale

By The Associated Press

A LONG-LOST PORTRAIT of Russia's last czar, kept hidden through years of Communist rule, is now on sale in Moscow.

The century-old portrait by celebrated Russian painter Ilya Repin is the greatest work to be auctioned in Russia's new legal art market, the dealer handling

the sale said.

"It was unthinkable only a short time ago for such a work to surface in Russia," Alexei Galin, director of the Alpha-Art auction house, said last week. "Getting this masterpiece is our greatest achievement, and proof of growing trust in legal art dealers."

The portrait, painted in 1895, was last seen on the walls of the ornate Mariinsky Palace in St. Petersburg. It shows Czar Nicholas II in full dress uniform in the palace's gala State Council Hall.

Mystery still surrounds the

treasured work. It went on display in Moscow for just a few hours Thursday before Alpha-Art put it back in storage.

The owners, who remain unidentified, contacted Alpha Art last spring about selling it. They said that their relatives, now dead, had found it in the garbage, rolled it up and hid it in their apartment for decades. Russian art experts have confirmed the picture's authenticity, Galin said.

"Those people risked their lives the whole time," Galin said. "People were shot for far less than keeping a czar's por-

trait in Stalin's time. And recently, they ran even worse risks from art thieves."

Until recently, there was no legal art market in the Soviet Union. Anonymous private collectors traded on the black market.

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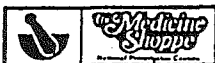
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The week in history

Sunday

On Oct. 1, 1908, Henry Ford introduced the Model T automobile to the market; each car cost \$825.

In 1885, special delivery mail service began in the United States.

In 1961, Roger Maris of the New York Yankees hit his 61st home run during a 162-game season, compared to Babe Ruth's 60 home runs during a 154-game season.

In 1962, Johnny Carson succeeded Jack Paar as regular host of NBC's "Tonight" show.

In 1971, Walt Disney World opened in Orlando, Fla.

Monday

On Oct. 2, 1944, Nazi troops crushed the two-month-old Warsaw Uprising, during which 250,000 people were killed.

In 1939, the Benny Goodman Sextet recorded "Flying Home."

In 1950, the comic strip "Peanuts," created by Charles M. Schulz, was first published in nine newspapers.

In 1959, "The Twilight Zone" made its debut on CBS television.

Tuesday

On Oct. 3, 1863, President Lincoln declared the last Thursday in November Thanksgiving Day.

In 1955, 40 years ago, "Captain Kangaroo" and "The Mickey Mouse Club" premiered on CBS and ABC, respectively.

In 1962, astronaut Wally Schirra blasted off from Cape Canaveral aboard the Sigma 7 on a nine-hour flight.

In 1974, Frank Robinson was named major league baseball's first black manager as he was placed in charge of the Cleveland Indians.

Wednesday

One hundred years ago, on Oct. 4, 1895, silent film comedian Buster Keaton, known as "The Great Stone Face" for his deadpan delivery, was born in Piqua, Kan.

In 1777, George Washington's troops launched an assault on the British at Germantown, Pa., resulting in heavy American casualties.

In 1931, the comic strip "Dick Tracy," created by Chester Gould, made its debut.

In 1970, 25 years ago, rock

singer Janis Joplin, 27, was found dead in her Hollywood hotel room.

Thursday

On Oct. 5, 1921, the World Series was broadcast on radio for the first time, with sportswriter Grantland Rice describing the action between the New York Yankees and the New York Giants, who went on to win the Series.

In 1892, the Dalton Gang, notorious for its train robberies, was practically wiped out while attempting to rob a pair of banks in Coffeyville, Kan.

In 1947, in the first televised White House address, President Truman asked Americans to refrain from eating meat on Tuesdays and poultry on Thursdays to help stockpile grain for starving people in Europe.

In 1962, the Beatles' first hit, "Love Me Do," was first released in the United Kingdom.

Friday

On Oct. 6, 1927, the era of talking pictures arrived with the opening of "The Jazz Singer," starring Al Jolson, a movie that featured both silent and sound-synchronized scenes.

In 1949, American-born Iva Toguri D'Aquino, convicted of being Japanese wartime broadcaster "Tokyo Rose," was sentenced in San Francisco to 10 years in prison and fined \$10,000.

In 1973, war erupted in the Middle East as Egypt and Syria attacked Israel during the Yom Kippur holiday.

Saturday

In 1940, Artie Shaw and his Orchestra recorded Hoagy Carmichael's "Stardust" for RCA Victor.

In 1949, the Republic of East Germany was formed.

In 1954, Marian Anderson became the first black singer hired by the Metropolitan Opera Company in New York.

In 1968, the Motion Picture Association of America adopted its film-rating system, ranging from "G" for "general" audiences to "X" for adult patrons only.

'Rebel' James Dean still has fans after 40 years

By The Associated Press

THE "REBEL WITHOUT A Cause" is not without his fans. Forty years after his death, they refuse to let his memory fade.

Hundreds of them gathered in James Dean's hometown of Fairmount, Indiana Saturday to help dedicate a park in his name.

Brian McKay, a 33-year-old waiter from Perth, Australia, hoarded tips for years to finance his pilgrimage.

Dean died at age 24 in a car wreck in Southern California on Sept. 30, 1955. His legacy of just three feature films — "East of Eden," "Rebel Without a Cause" and "Giant" — captured an image of a brooding sex symbol that continues to attract a worldwide following.

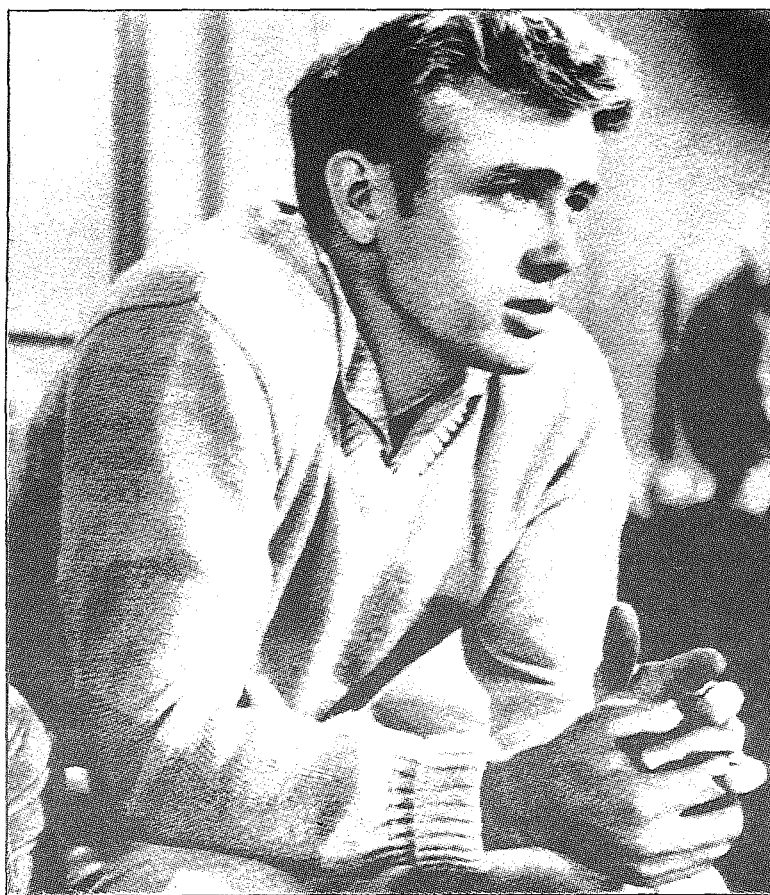
The centerpiece of James Dean Memorial Park is a larger-than-life bronze bust of Dean that captures his characteristic swooped-back hair, cocked head and mischievous grin.

Much of the \$25,000 collected for the park's construction was donated by Masao Hayashi, a Japanese businessman whose son died before realizing a longtime dream of visiting Fairmount.

Lenny Prussack, a New York City native also drawn to Fairmount by Dean's aura, recalls that Hayashi visited Fairmount two years ago with family members and friends of his late son, Kentaro.

"They were carrying these enlarged mounted photos of this dead boy, almost like they wanted him to 'see' the gallery," said Prussack, who works at the gallery.

Marcus Winslow Jr., Dean's cousin, has witnessed many similar displays over the years. As heir and protector of Dean's image, Winslow says it's some-



Actor James Dean, shown in this 1955 file photo, died 40 years ago September 30 in a head-on crash at a crossroads in Cholame, California. Many of his fans still visit a memorial to the famed teen idol at the site of his death. Associated Press photo

thing he has to put up with.

What he finds unpalatable, however, are stories that Dean was bisexual, a reckless lost soul, a difficult actor. Those just aren't true, he says.

Dean lived in Fairmount with his parents, Winton and Mildred Dean, for a few years, then the family moved to Los Angeles in 1936, so the elder Dean, a dental technician, could take a job at a VA hospital.

When Mrs. Dean died in 1940, the 9-year-old Dean was sent back to Fairmount to live with his aunt, Ortense, her hus-

band, Marcus Winslow Sr., and their 13-year-old daughter, Joan. Marcus Winslow Jr. was born three years later.

His cousin recalls the two ice-fishing and Dean's love for reading, drawing, cars and motorcycles.

After graduating from Fairmount High School, Dean returned to California in 1949. He studied acting at UCLA before he moved to New York, where he soon landed television roles.

Dean would return to Fairmount a half-dozen times over the years.

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Tetlow organized World War I unit

Salem's Company D fought on battlefields in Europe

By Dale E. Shaffer

WHEN JIM MCNEAL, A Salem history teacher, saw the 1909 photo of Washingtonville's football team in the September 12, 1995 issue of Yesteryears, he called to tell me that the young man holding the football was William Tetlow. In our conversation, the name Percy W. Tetlow (a relative of Jim's) came up. He is the one who organized Salem's Co. D in 1917.

The next day Lue Brunner called from Greenford to put me in touch with Clara Campbell Prefenzer, niece of Percy Tetlow. With her help I wrote this story about her highly-respected uncle, who had important connections with our town.

Captain Tetlow was the commander of the newly-formed Company D of the Ohio 10th Infantry in World War I. The unit of volunteers trained in Salem for three months before being sent to Camp Sheridan, Alabama and Camp Lee, Virginia. Company D later became Company A of the 134th Machine Gun Battalion, commanded by Tetlow, and served in France and Germany during the war.

Tetlow was a veteran of the Spanish-American War. Many decades later — in 1960 — he was honored guest at the 62nd annual convention of Spanish-American War Veterans.

Born in Leetonia on December 16, 1875, Percy was the son of William and Ann Hadfield Tetlow. He was a miner's son, and went to work at the age of 12 in the Fairview Mine at Washingtonville in December of 1887. His father had died and Percy, the oldest son of a family of eight, was largely responsible for the support of his brothers and sisters. He worked in the tippie and his mother helped him there.

At the age of 14, he was elected secretary of the Knights of Labor local union at Washingtonville. This was a time in history when a week's work demanded 52 hours. In the steel mills, the 12-hour day and seven-day week were common. Percy decided that he could serve labor's cause better by dropping the pick and shovel and devoting himself to improving the workingman's lot.

He was a charter member of the United Mine Workers of America, joining in January of 1890 when it was formed. Both his paternal grandfather and father were coal miners, and active members in miner's

unions in England before coming to the U.S.

As a member of the Ohio Constitutional Convention in 1912, Tetlow helped write into the state constitution the eight-hour day for public employees. Years later he would become the last surviving member of that convention.

Early in the century he was named to a committee to revise Ohio's mining laws. In 1913 he was elected to Ohio Legislature, and was very active in bringing about the compulsory feature of Workmen's Compensation in Ohio. That same year he became international organizer and statistician for the United Mine Workers, a post he held until April of 1917 when he joined the U.S. army to fight in World War I. He was succeeded in that position by a young man named John L. Lewis.

Upon his return from the armed services he was appointed International Representative, and served in virtually every coal field in the U.S. Twice he was president of District 17 (in 1924 and 1927), which in those years included all of West Virginia except the panhandle section.

In 1921 he was appointed the first Director of Industrial Relations in Ohio and drafted a mine safety law. In 1924 he was at the head of UMW contract negotiations. He often was referred to as John L. Lewis' "right-hand man." Reportedly, President Warren G. Harding once offered him the position of Secretary of Labor, but he turned it down.

During all these years, Tetlow was closely associated with John L. Lewis. He was at his side in the depression days of the 1920s and early '30s, and was one of the spearheads of the great organizing drive of 1933. He was in the forefront of the leaders that seized the spirit of unrest in the middle of the 1930s, and formulated out of it the CIO — the organization that brought trade unionism to the great mass industries of the U.S.

In 1935 President Franklin D. Roosevelt appointed him a member of the Bituminous Coal Commission of the U.S. He became chairman of that commission in 1938.

The list of offices Tetlow held in the UMWA is long, and he served in every one of them with distinction and honor. His career embraced virtually every position and honor that could be bestowed upon him by the UMWA, and by the govern-



Captain Percy Tetlow

ments of his home state of Ohio and the U.S.

Tetlow ascended to national prominence in the UMWA because of his leadership qualities, despite having had little formal schooling. He was an eloquent and popular speaker, and addressed thousands of gatherings of coal miners, including most of the International Conventions he attended, beginning in 1900. He was a builder, not a wrecker. Historically speaking, both labor and industry benefited from his untiring efforts.

Percy Tetlow was usually called "Major Tetlow," a result of his services in the army during the Spanish-American War and World War I. In the earlier war he served as a private in Co. B, 16th Pennsylvania Voluntary Infantry, which was sent to Puerto Rico.

In World War I he rose to the rank of Captain of Co. A, 134th Machine Gun Battalion, 37th Division, which fought in both France and Belgium. He was brevet major at the war's end. In the last battle of the war in France, he was the only officer who returned. Only hours before the war ended, he was gassed. It caused him stomach problems for the rest of his life.

Many people thought he had lost his left arm during the war. This was not true. His empty left sleeve was the result of an automobile accident in West Virginia in 1924.

Major Tetlow was a charter member of Salem's Charles H. Carey American Legion Post No. 56. In 1918 he had been a delegate to a meeting in Paris, called by Theodore Roosevelt Jr., to set up the original organization that later became the American Legion. He also was a delegate to the meeting in St. Louis where the Legion was officially organized.

Tetlow never lost touch with



The World War I doughboy monument at Grandview Cemetery in Salem was dedicated Friday, November 11, 1927.



Company D doughboys march east past Salem's Grand Theater along Main Street.



Marching along Penn Avenue toward Pershing Street in Salem in this June 1917 photo are members of Company D of the 10th Ohio Infantry Regiment.

his friends in the Salem area. In 1952 he was presented a 50-year membership certificate and gold pin by the Knights of Pythias in Washingtonville. On many occasions he returned to the area to speak on Memorial Day.

Six weeks before his death, Tetlow spoke at the UMWA's 1960 Convention in Cincinnati. He was particularly proud of

his role in launching the UMWA Welfare and Retirement Fund, and told the audience that John L. Lewis had come to him one day in Washington and asked him to establish the Welfare Fund. He worked out the basic principles, which the UMWA trustees accepted. The result was that millions of dollars were spent to help miners in need of medical care and pensions.



This photo was taken on Memorial Day 1970. Pictured in front of the doughboy monument at Grandview Cemetery and holding their own company banner (from left) Herb C. Fisher, John C. Litty, Harrison P. Kyle, Roland Paxson, John Walton, Pete Stankovich and Nick Hatzagan. The banner reads company A, but originally it was mustered in as Company D. On April 17, 1917 Percy Tetlow of Salem was commissioned to organize Company D, 10th regiment of Infantry with headquarters in Salem. President Woodrow Wilson had called for volunteers after the U.S. declared war against Germany on April 6, 1917.

Estate seeped in history

By Associated Press

AS OWNER MALCOLM Jamieson tells it, Berkeley Plantation in Charles City, Virginia has so much history, "you almost feel like you're making it up."

Jamieson has spent 68 years restoring Berkeley Plantation to its rightful stature as the birthplace of a U.S. president and key plotting site during the Revolutionary and Civil wars.

This is the place where President William Henry Harrison wrote his inaugural address and where the country's first 10 U.S. presidents were entertained.

"None of the other places can compete on the history in the whole United States, I don't guess," Jamieson said.

The grounds of Berkeley Plantation were settled by the British in 1619. The first bourbon whiskey was distilled here in 1621.

Benjamin Harrison IV spent five years building the three-story Georgian mansion on the property nearly 250 years ago.

It was known as "Harrison's Landing" for more than a century beginning in 1726, and each of the country's first 10 presidents was entertained here.

Benjamin Harrison V, born in the house, was governor of Virginia three times and signed

the Declaration of Independence. His son, William Henry, was a hero of the War of 1812 and in 1840 became the ninth president.

William Henry Harrison wrote his inaugural address in the room where he was born. A month later, he was buried there after he died of pneumonia. His grandson, another Benjamin Harrison, in 1889 became the nation's 23rd president.

"He came here once to visit his relatives," Jamieson said, "and they didn't have the time of day for him because he was a Republican. So he told them, 'the Harrisons are like potatoes — the best of 'em are underground.'"

The Harrisons lost Berkeley before the Civil War because of financial problems. During the war, it served as a headquarters of Union Gen. George McClellan and as a hospital that in one day took in 1,800 wounded from the Seven Days battles at Malvern Hill.

According to one account, Jamieson said, "the battlefields were awful, noisy and awful, but nothing was as bad as the inside of that house."

"They would give the soldiers a lead bullet to bite on while they were cutting off their arms or legs, and because of all the screaming and hollering, the most horrible place anyone could go was that

house."

Jamieson's father, Scottish immigrant and engineer John Jamieson, bought Berkeley at a bank auction in New York City in 1907. John Jamieson had been to Berkeley when he was 12 as a drummer in McClellan's Army of the Potomac.

Interior ornate moldings remain from a 1790 renovation by the Harrisons, he said. Jamieson said he financed furnishing the mansion by selling cattle, other livestock, "anything else we had to raise some money."

The Jamiesons moved into the house in 1938, lived on the second floor and opened the ground floor and basement to tourists.

Jamieson estimates 100,000 people visit each year, including Boy Scouts who camp near a reproduction fish house built on the James River.

Bald eagles nest in the woods and feed off frogs and fish in the 10 ponds Jamieson put in for irrigation. He plans for the ponds to one day support a catfish farm.

Jamieson grows corn, soybeans and winter wheat on 600 acres, and harvests timber off 400 wooded acres. The grounds also have a nursery run by his son, a small amphitheater and even an airplane landing strip.

Tetlow

Continued from page 6

Percy Tetlow died at the age of 84 in Columbus on Nov. 19, 1960. Funeral services were held Nov. 23 at the Stark Memorial Funeral Home in Salem. A large gathering of UMW officials attended.

As reported in The Salem News, his buddies gave him a military funeral, a fitting tribute to a fine soldier and an outstanding citizen."

He was remembered as a natural leader, respected and loved for his sincerity and integrity; especially by the men of Co. D who served under him here and overseas. He is buried at Grandview Cemetery.

Percy was married to the former Sadie M. Carrier for 60 years. They had three children: Harry, Percy Jr. and Jesse (Mrs. John Brede). In a message of sympathy to Mrs. Tetlow upon the death of her husband, UMW President Thomas Kennedy included the following comments:

"Words are inadequate to

fully express the depths of my sorrow concerning the sudden passing of your distinguished husband. Percy Tetlow was a man among men... he was a champion of labor and a defender of human life... To those of us who had the pleasure of knowing him and profiting by his wise counsel, his loss is irreparable. As a result of his tremendous sacrifices for all of his fellow men, his memory will live with all of us throughout our lifetime.

"Percy Tetlow rendered yeoman services on an unselfish basis, sometimes against tremendous odds. His gift of courage was unswerving, however, and as a result our membership and their families are today enjoying many fine benefits which were unimaginable in the years of strife during troublesome times of the past... I want you to know that his wisdom was greatly beneficial to his state as well as the entire nation."

Fallen Timbers may affiliate with park

THE SITE OF THE 1794 Battle of Fallen Timbers probably is not worth designation as a national park, the director of the National Park Service said.

But the director, Roger Kennedy, said the site near Interstate 475 and U.S. 24 is important enough to become an "affiliated area" of the park service.

The battlefield in suburban Maumee is being eyed for a mall development. The land is owned by the city of Toledo.

An affiliated area is recognized as nationally significant but is managed by local groups rather than the park service.

"We're on our way now," said Maumee Mayor Steve Pauken, who has been working to get the site nationally recognized.

U.S. troops led by Gen. "Mad" Anthony Wayne defeated a coalition of Indians in the battle, which opened Ohio and the then-Northwest Territory to white settlement.

Kennedy made his statements in a letter to Rep. Ralph Regula, R-Ohio. The letter commits the park service to helping local officials prepare the site.

That could mean help in mapping out the park, for example, said Rory Robinson, a planner for the service's Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assis-

tance Program in Cleveland.

Robinson's office originally believed the site would need an extensive study before it could be recognized by the service. The study could have taken years because Congress has to approve such expenditures.

But if Congress approves the plan outlined in Kennedy's letter, the assistance and an abbreviated study could be under way in early 1996, Robinson said.

A proposed mall by Bryan developer George Isaac and the wrangling over the land between Maumee and Toledo are adding a sense of urgency.

"This poses an obvious threat to the integrity of the battlefield," Kennedy wrote.

Isaac could not be reached to comment Saturday. A phone message was left at a listing in his name.

Affiliated areas are becoming increasingly popular, both with a strapped national budget and a growing interest in communities to maintain their own historical sites, said Flo Six, park service spokesman.

Of the 369 or more designated areas of the National Park Service, 54 are national parks, such as Yellowstone National Park, and 23 are affiliated areas. The rest are monuments, memorials and other historic sites.



The drapery has been removed from the doughboy statue in this photo taken during the November 11, 1927 dedication services at Grandview Cemetery. The flag draped over the bronze figure was draped over the casket of President William McKinley.

Doughboy

Continued from page 1

Post 56, American Legion who agreed to maintain the statue and grounds. In addition to the plot purchased by the committee, the legion post purchased an additional plot, containing about 300 square feet adjacent to the one on which the memorial stands.

Charles C. Gibson, representing the committee, turned the monument over to the legion. Captain Percy Tetlow of Columbus, member of the post and commander of Company D recruited here during the war, accepted the monument on behalf of the post, pointing to the monument as a "beacon light for the legion to follow in the service of the nation." Legion post Commander Charles Haldi of the post then formally dedicated the monument. Chaplain George Slocum gave the benediction.

Unlike the parade the day the war ended when marchers sang and cried and nearly every person in the city joined in the festivities, this parade was placid and dignified. Over 3,000 people took part, two-thirds of them school children dressed in red, white and blue costumes — one enterprising school teacher made mortar boards of patriotic colors for her class to wear.

Ray Foust was parade marshal and was followed by 25 divisions of ex-servicemen, divided into three sections and led by Frank Griffin, Jack Stoudt, W. W. Andrews, Albert Jackson and Joe Householder. Tetlow and Mayor George Russell reviewed the parade and rode in the first car.

Afterward, parade marchers and watchers drifted off to Reilly Field for the annual football game, this one between Salem's Althouse Studebakers and the Sebring Independents. A pep meeting had been held at the Memorial Building the day before, hosted by the building's manager Joe Kelley, and Ernie Althouse furnished the "eats."

"Sunkist" Joe Corso was the pre-game announcer, discarding his megaphone when the game started to join his team. Others on the team were Big Eddie Dowd, star center; Corso and Zelle, guards; Walt Wiffler and Simmons, tackles; Pack Seeds, quarterback; Captain Twing Seeds and Murph at halves; and Norman at full back.

Unfortunately Sebring defeated the Salem boys, 6 to 0. There were a few over 1400 paid admissions at game, netting each team \$310. However, an estimated 2,000 others saw the game without paying. Joe Kelley challenged sebring to a Thanksgiving afternoon game, winner to take all the gate

receipts.

One hundred thirty eight people attended the banquet that night at the Memorial Building. Rev. A. M. Clarke of the Baptist Church led the invocation and Arnold Lutes directed group singing to hte accompaniment of Mrs. Harold Babb's orchestra.

A plea for world peace, to banish all wars, was voiced by Percy Tetlow who recalled the great struggles in the front line trenches, and declared that peace could be accomplished if the same great army were united in a like struggle to end wars. He said ex servicemen were lacking in their duties and their responsibilities to the country and the world if they failed to take an active part in a movement which might bring about permanent peace.

Thanks to Leon Kuniewicz of Salem, a 50-year member of the Charles H. Carey Post 56 and three-term commander, who discovered the dedication photos and identified them. Mr. Kuniewicz served in Africa and Italy during World War II and was honorary Jubilee parade marshal in 1993.

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Caveman Alley Oop on postage stamp

FOR SIX DECADES BEFORE "Jurassic Park," caveman Alley Oop galloped across the funny pages astride trusty Diny the dinosaur. Armed with a stone ax, Oop traveled the Land of Moo amid dinosaurs, his girlfriend Ooola, King Guz, Queen Umpa and Foozy the wiseman who spoke in rhyme.

A rock song heralded Alley's antics years ago. In its heyday during the '40s and '50s, the comic strip appeared in more than a thousand newspapers and in several languages.

Alley Oop and 19 other comic strip characters, including Popeye, Little Orphan Annie, Li'l Abner and Prince Valiant, will be offered, starting Monday, as a 20-stamp "Comic Strip Classic."

Oop's honor comes too late for creator V.T. Hamlin, who retired in 1970 and died two years ago at age 93. The strip has continued under the pen of Hamlin's assistant, David Graue.

"He would have been astounded. In his last years he thought everyone had forgotten him. And he was blind, which is very sad for an artist," said Hamlin's daughter, Teddy

Dewalt, of the Denver Art Museum's Center for Latin American Art and Archaeology.

The child of an Iowa dentist who wanted a football player — not an artist — for a son, Hamlin was a rugged individualist with an explosive temper, his daughter said.

He left home at 17, joined the Army and was wounded in France during World War I. During a long convalescence in a French hospital, he began drawing pictures on the letters fellow soldiers sent home. They encouraged him to pursue an art career.

Back home, he took an art correspondence course over his father's objections, then rode the rails for several months before landing a job in the Texas oil fields.

There he began finding dinosaur bones and became fascinated with them. He always described himself as "The Man Who Walked With Dinosaurs," Dewalt said.

When he landed a job in 1926 doing cartoons for the Texas oil industry, he married his high school sweetheart, Dorothy Stapleton. She was the inspiration for Oop's curvaceous girlfriend, Ooola.