



NEW BRUNSWICK
NEW JERSEY
IN THE
WORLD WAR
1917-1918



COMPILED BY
JOHN P. WALL

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NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

1921



IN HONOR OF OUR CRUSADER SONS
WHO FIGHT FOR THE CAUSE OF HUMANITY

PRESENTED BY
The City of New Brunswick
New Jersey

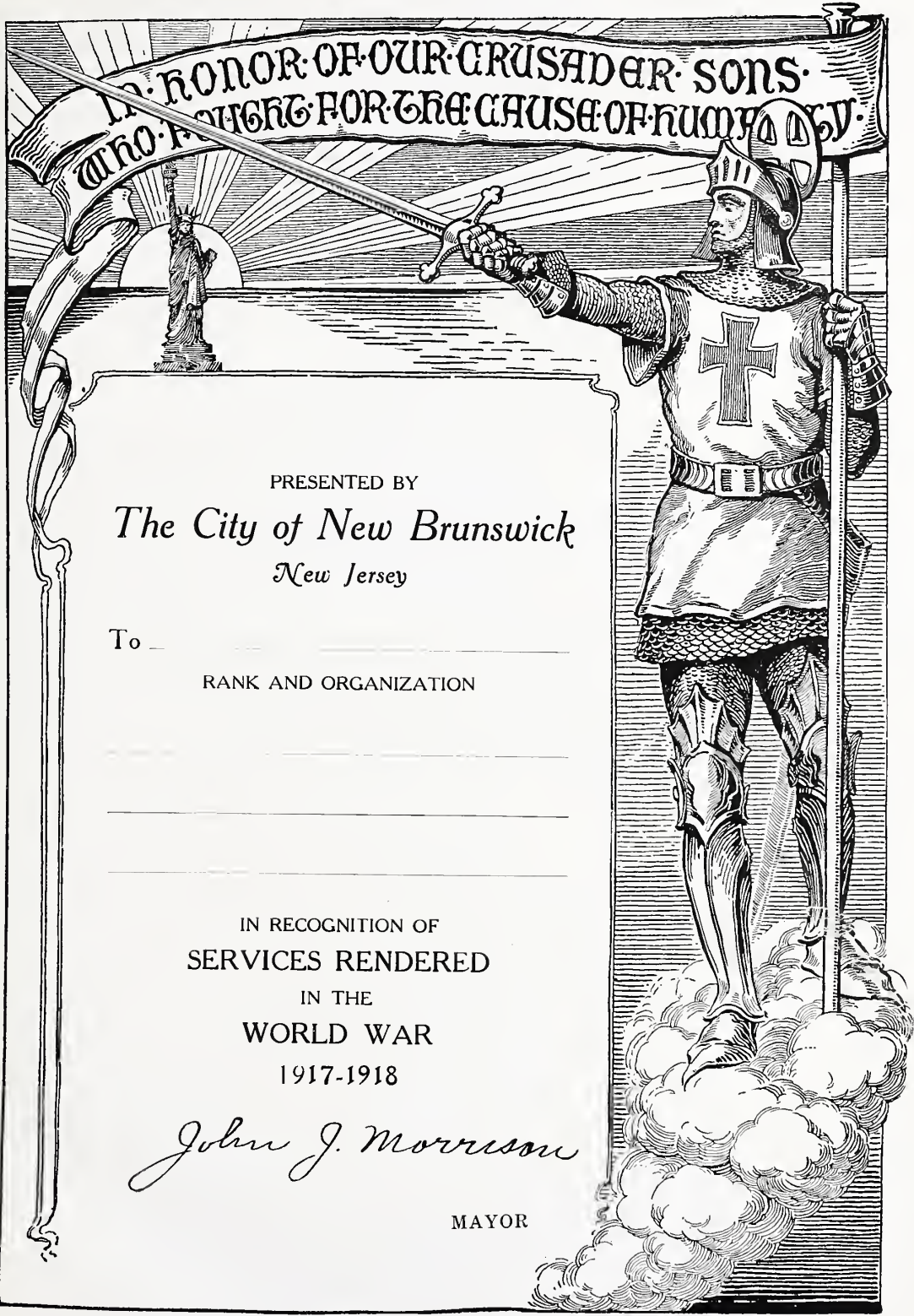
To _____

RANK AND ORGANIZATION

IN RECOGNITION OF
SERVICES RENDERED
IN THE
WORLD WAR
1917-1918

John J. Morrison

MAYOR



Dedicated to
The Men and Women
of
New Brunswick, New Jersey
who upheld the honor of their city in the
World War
1917-1918

PREFACE

THESE PAGES WERE COMPILED TO PERPETUATE THE VALOR AND COURAGE OF THE MEN AND WOMEN OF NEW BRUNSWICK WHO TOOK PART IN THE GREATEST CONFLICT THAT THE WORLD HAS EVER KNOWN, AND TO EXPRESS OUR DEBT OF GRATITUDE TO THE NEARLY EIGHTEEN HUNDRED MEN AND WOMEN OF THIS CITY WHO DONNED THE UNIFORM OF THE UNITED STATES AND GATHERED UNDER THE COLORS TO OFFER THEIR LIVES THAT THE PRINCIPLES SO DEAR TO THEM SHOULD NOT PERISH.

John P. Wall

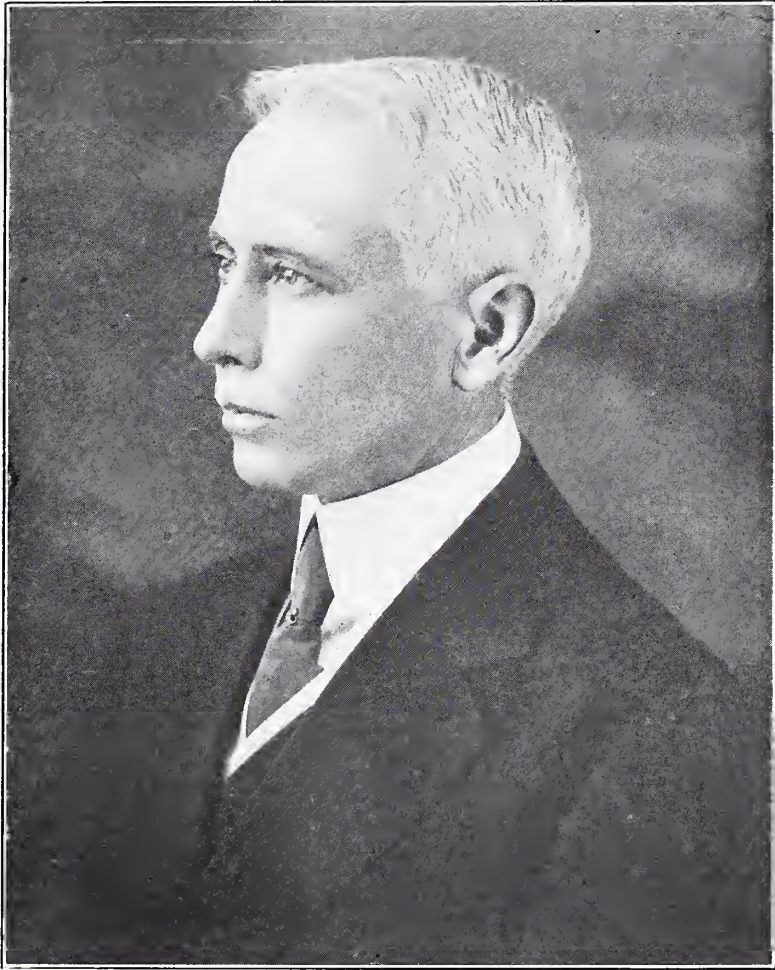
IN MEMORIAM



HON. EDWARD F. FARRINGTON
War Mayor of New Brunswick, N. J.



MAYOR JOHN J. MORRISON



JOHN P. WALL



MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM WEIGEL
88th Division



BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOSEPH C. CASTNER



Rev. FREDERICK J. HALLORAN, Chaplain



LIEUT. COM. ARTHUR CARPENDER



LIEUT. COM. FRANK J. DALY



LIEUT. CRAIG DENMAN, U. S. N.



LIEUT. COM. WM. NICHOLAS



Capt. HAROLD S. FLANNAGAN, D.D.S



Capt. WM. J. CONDON, M.D.



Capt. HERBERT J. NAFEY, M.D.



Capt. ALEX. GRUESSNER, M.D.



Capt. RALPH N. PERLEE
Artillery



Capt. FLOYD M. CHIDESTER
Sanitary Corps



Capt. EDMOND W. BILLETDOUX
Liaison Officer, Q.M.C.



Capt. ROBT. W. LUFBURROW
Ordnance



Capt. WM. B. TWISS
Infantry



Capt. J. BAYARD KIRKPATRICK
Infantry



Capt. RAYMOND S. PATERSON
Sanitary Corps



Capt. WM. P. WHITE
Signal Corps



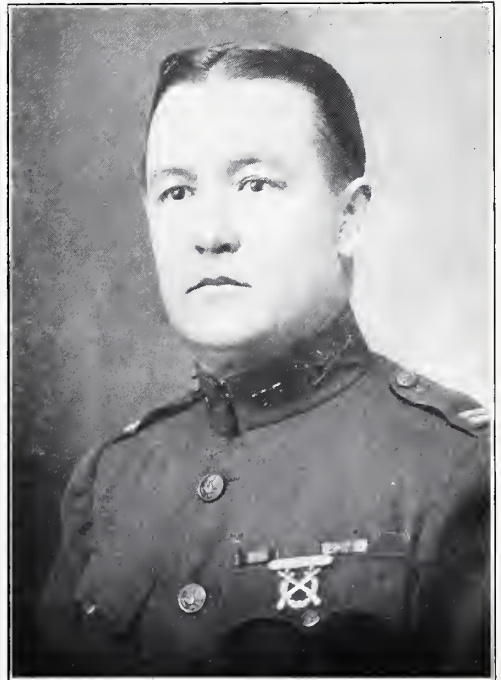
Capt. CHARLES H. REED
Co. M, 311th Infantry, 78th Division



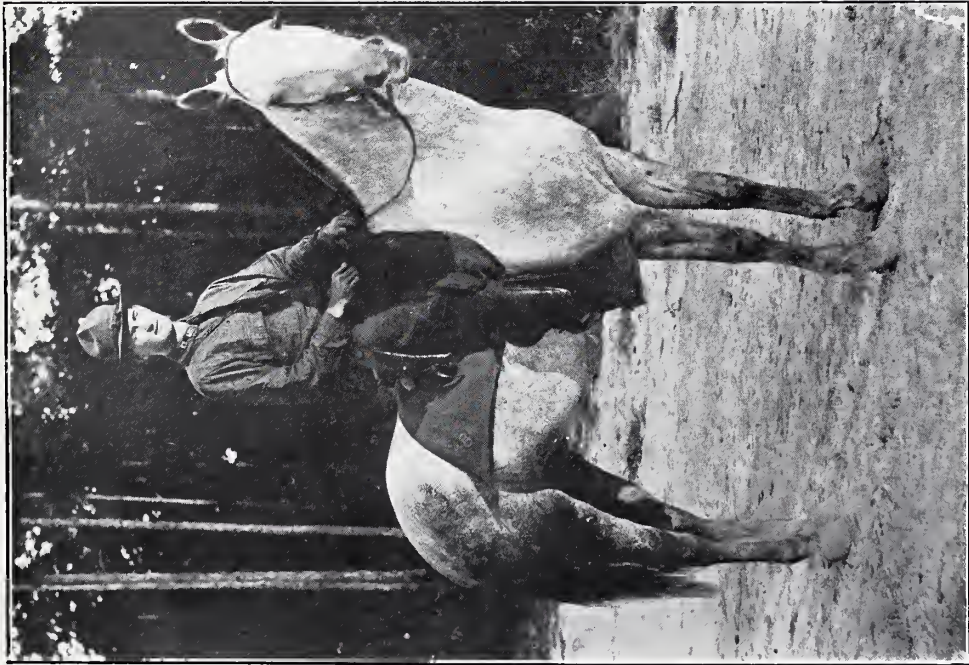
Capt. T. RICHARD A. SMITH
Co. H, 113th Infantry, 29th Division



Capt. VIVIAN ROSS
Ordnance



Capt. CHARLES F. SEIBERT
Co. I, 305th Inf., trans. to Co. D, 113th Inf.



RALPH P. WHITE,
Provisional Captain British Army, resigned
Captain U. S. Infantry



Capt. J. LEO DALY, Q.M.C.

HOW THE GREAT WAR OPENED



ON June 28, 1914, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir-apparent to the throne of Austro-Hungary, visited the city of Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia, to take part in a public ceremony. As he was driving through the town a Bosnian named Cabrinovicz threw two bombs at his automobile. Both fell short. Despite this warning and the supposed excellence of the Austrian police system, that same afternoon a young Bosnian named Gavrilo Princip succeeded in reaching the steps of his automobile and fired two shots from an automatic pistol. His aim was only too good. Both the Archduke and his wife, a Czech countess whom he had married morganatically, were killed.

Prinzip was seized, but was later given the comparative immunity of a prison sentence, while several political leaders of the pro-Serbian faction were held as the real principals and three of them were executed. The Serbian government immediately expressed its horror, and was assured that the affair would not disturb the relations between Austria and Serbia. The world in general assumed that the incident would end where it had begun—in Bosnia. Nearly a month passed. Then on July 23d, to the amazement and consternation of all Europe, Austria-Hungary sent to Serbia the most startling ultimatum ever addressed by one free nation to another. It demanded:

Prohibition of publications hostile to Austria-Hungary; suppression of societies engaged in propaganda against Austria-Hungary; elimination from the schools of teaching opposed to Austria-Hungary; removal from the Serbian military service of officers whom Austria-Hungary should thereafter name; acceptance of Austrian military and judicial commissions to carry out Austrian demands.

Press, public meetings, education, military service and administration of justice in Serbia must all be turned over to Austrian dictation. And Serbia must accept these terms within 48 hours.

Serbia accepted! The terrified little nation quibbled on only two of the demands, conceding the others unreservedly and concluded with an offer to refer any point not satisfactorily answered to The Hague tribunal or to the powers.

And then, on July 28th, Austria declared war, and on July 29th the great world war was begun by the shelling of Belgrade.

The alliance between Germany and Austria was defensive only, as Italy, the third member of the league, later showed. Even had it been otherwise, disregard of its obligations for the purpose of preserving peace could have presented no moral difficulties to a nation which was soon to violate equally binding treaties in order to carry out her plans of war. The slightest word from Germany would have

compelled Austria-Hungary to settle her quarrel. As a matter of fact, the Austrian government was at one time on the point of yielding to reason, but Germany compelled it to go on. The assassination of the Archduke was to be made the pretext for carrying out plans of military aggression which the German imperial leaders had long been preparing. These plans contemplated nothing less than the conquest of a large part of Europe, if not of the world.

Evidence of this accumulated during the progress of the war.

August Thyssen, a leading German steel manufacturer, published in 1917 a pamphlet telling about several meetings of German men between 1912 and 1914 at which the Emperor promised them great financial rewards for supporting him in the projected war. Thyssen was "personally promised 30,000 acres in Australia." Other firms were to have "special trading facilities in India, which was to be conquered by Germany, be it noted, by the end of 1915." A syndicate was formed for the exploitation of Canada."

Prince Lichnowsky, who was German ambassador to Great Britain when the war began, wrote for his family archives in 1916 a record, which later gained publication, in which he said that Serbia had accepted almost the whole ultimatum "under Russian and British pressure," and that "Count Berchtold was even prepared to satisfy himself with the Serbian reply." Lichnowsky added that he had to support in London a policy, "the heresy of which I recognized" and suggested that the German people were dominated by "the spirit of Treitschke and of Bernhardt, which glorifies war as an end in itself."

The United States army intelligence service learned from German agents arrested in this country that on July 10, 1914, a corps of German propagandists had been sent to neutral countries to develop sentiment for Germany in the war which was about to begin.

Henry Morgenthau, United States ambassador to Turkey, was told, a few weeks after the war started, by both the Austrian and German ambassadors at Constantinople, that war had been decided on at a conference in Berlin early in July.

This was why when Russia called her reserves to the colors on the day following Austria's declaration of war on Serbia, Germany immediately began to mobilize and on August 1st declared war on Russia. It was not on the Russian frontier, however, that Germany massed her troops. France was bound to Russia by a treaty of alliance; and, before sending her ultimatum to Russia, Germany demanded of France whether she would remain neutral. France ordered mobilization, but directed her troops to keep ten miles inside the French border. Nevertheless, cavalry skirmishes occurred on both the French and Russian frontiers on the following day, August 2d, and

on the same day German troops entered the neutral duchy of Luxemburg, which could only protest. The formal declaration of war on France was made on August 3d.

The first and greatest horrors of war, however, were to fall, not on Serbia or Russia or France, but on a nation which was absolutely inoffensive and unconcerned in the quarrel. On July 31st, before any declaration of war except that of Austria had occurred, three German army corps started for the Belgian border, and on August 2d the amazed and frightened government of Belgium received an ultimatum demanding the right of passage for the German army through Belgian territory. The particular wickedness of this note lay in the concluding paragraph, which read: "Should Belgium oppose the German troops and particularly should she throw difficulties in the way of their march by a resistance of the fortresses on the Meuse, or by destroying railways, roads, tunnels or other similar works, Germany will, to her regret, be compelled to consider Belgium as an enemy."

Germany was not content to ask the privilege of sending troops through Belgium and to offer alliance and protection against invasion by France, which she professed to believe was threatened, though France had just given the most positive assurance to the contrary. She was not even satisfied to announce her purpose to move through Belgium and leave the question of Belgium's attitude for the future. She placed Belgium at the outset in the position of a subject province to be subdued if it dared to resist. In view of the later attitude of the German leaders, there can be little doubt that this note was written in the expectation and hope that Belgium would resist, since that would further the project of annexation.

Germany's course violated written as well as moral law. The perpetual neutrality of Belgium had been solemnly guaranteed by a treaty between the five great powers, including Prussia, as early as 1831, and had several times been reaffirmed. Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg frankly admitted in his speech to the reichstag on August 4th that Germany had acted "contrary to the dictates of international law." The excuse offered was "military necessity."

When the British ambassador at Berlin gave warning of the consequence of violating Belgium's neutrality, the German foreign minister, Von Jagow, heatedly referred to the treaty as a "scrap of paper." Great Britain's attitude up to this time had been that of a mediator seeking to avert the general calamity. She had a friendly understanding with France and Russia, but was not allied with them by treaty. It is probable that even when Premier Asquith and his associates sent an ultimatum to Germany demanding that Belgium's neutrality be respected, they cherished a strong hope that their threat would compel Germany to pause. But if so,

the hope was disappointed, and on August 4th the war became general with Germany and Austria-Hungary on one side and Great Britain, France, Belgium, Russia and Serbia on the other. Montenegro came to the aid of Serbia four days later.

The events of 1915, which had most influence on the outcome of the war, though not in the way which the Germans expected, were the operations of submarines. On February 4th, the German government declared all the waters around the British Isles a war zone and gave notice that neutral as well as enemy shipping was liable to be sunk. This aroused the United States. The President immediately notified Germany that she would be held to "strict accountability."

The seriousness of the submarine threat soon became apparent when the British steamer "Falaba" was sunk on March 28th in Saint George's Channel, drowning 111 of the passengers and crew, including one American. Soon afterward the American steamer "Cushing" was attacked and damaged by a German airplane in the North Sea and a little later the "Gulf-light" was torpedoed off the Scilly islands.

The climax came on May 7, however, when the great passenger liner "Lusitania" was torpedoed off the south coast of Ireland with a loss of 1,153 men, women and children, of whom 114 were Americans. Indignation blazed to a white heat. It was thought that the United States would declare war at once. The President called on Germany to disavow the act, adding that the United States would not "omit any word or any act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty" of maintaining the rights of its citizens. The Germans, however, made a conciliatory answer, and although the steamer "Nebraska" was soon afterward torpedoed, but not sunk, the incident was allowed to dwindle into a series of inconclusive diplomatic notes, only to flame up again when, on August 19th, the liner "Arabic" was sunk off Ireland with a loss of 44 passengers and crew, including two Americans.

More notes followed, culminating on October 5th in a disavowal by the German government of the act of the submarine commander, an offer to pay indemnity and a promise that no similar incident would occur again.

Little more than a month afterward, the "Arabic" tragedy was repeated in the Mediterranean when the Italian liner "Ancona" was sunk with a loss of more than 200 lives, including nine Americans. The responsibility for this act, however, was assumed by the Austrian government, which, after another series of notes, duplicated the German promise and then broke it on December 30th by sinking the liner "Persia" with a loss of 392 lives, including an American consul.

Public indignation was further aroused by the discovery of indisputable evidence that, while this controversy was going on, plots to foment strikes,

destroy munition plants and commit other acts against the peace of the United States were being directed from the German and Austrian embassies. The recall of the Austrian ambassador, Dr. Dumba, was demanded in September, and the German military and naval attaches, Captain Von Uapen and Captain Boy-Ed, were similarly sent home in December.

Nevertheless, the government accepted the German word, and the country was kept out of war for the time being, even refraining from beginning any active preparation. The "Lusitania" sinking, however, had turned against the Teutonic powers a greater force than cannon or armed battalions. It had aroused the conscience of civilization. Their every word and act thereafter were faced by the silent, accusing fingers of drowned children.

"ILS NE PASSERONT PAS"

The battle cry of the French poilus at Verdun, "They shall not pass," was descriptive of the entire war in 1916. Not only at Verdun, but at Ypres, in the North Sea and in the Italian Trentino, they did not pass. And the successful counter-blows on the Somme, in Galicia and the Caucasus and on the Isonzo gave offensive emphasis to the power of the Allies. Nowhere except in the detached campaign against Roumania had the Germans been able to repeat their successes of 1915. If the Russians could have continued to develop the recuperative strength which they had shown in 1916, the campaigns of 1917 might well have brought a decisive Allied victory. But intrigue and treachery had been at work in Russia.

It was probably a knowledge of the successes of their agents in Russia and an expectation that the betrayal of Roumania was to be followed by a separate peace with the Czar's government which gave the Germans confidence to break their word to the United States for the third time. On January 31st, they gave notice that after February 1st they would resume submarine ruthlessness. This was a contemptuous violation of both the "Sussex" and the "Arabic" pledges as well as of a special pledge, given in the "Frye" case, not to sink American ships. The Germans may have believed that the influence of their friends in American politics and the strong pacifist sentiment in the Southern and Western parts of the country, which in the winter of 1916 had nearly put through Congress the McLemore resolution forbidding Americans to travel on foreign ships and had made a powerful appeal for an embargo on the export of munitions, would prevent the United States from entering the war under any provocation. They undoubtedly thought that, in any event, the United States, having made no preparation, would be unable to send troops to Europe in time to give effective help to the Allies.

This time the Germans did not attempt to hold off the United States with diplomatic notes and new

promises, although given ample opportunity to do so. President Wilson, when he severed diplomatic relations on February 3d, still declared his unwillingness to believe that the Germans would actually do as they threatened. The sinking of several ships, including two American merchantmen and the liner "Laconia," by which three American lives were lost, removed all doubt on that point. Feeling was further intensified by the discovery of a secret message from the German foreign minister, Zimmermann, to the German minister to Mexico, directing him to propose to Mexico an alliance with Germany against the United States and that Mexico should conquer Texas, Arizona and New Mexico and should attempt to draw Japan into the plan. The President then, on February 26th, proposed a resort to "armed neutrality," asking authority to arm American ships for defense, but again expressed the hope that it would "not be necessary to put armed forces anywhere into action." The opposition of twelve senators prevented the granting of this authority before the expiration of Congress on March 4th, but the President proceeded to arm merchant ships under his general powers and called a special session of Congress to meet on April 2d. More ships had been sunk in the meantime, and there was no further hesitation. When the President asked Congress to declare war, however, he based his action, not alone on the special grievances of the United States, but on the general course of the German government, which he called a "challenge to all mankind." He denounced the German autocracy as "the natural foe of liberty" and asked for action because "the world must be made safe for democracy."

The declaration of war was adopted on April 6th with six opposition votes in the Senate and 50 in the House.

In addition to providing for a large increase in the Regular army and National Guard by voluntary enlistment, a general conscription of all men between the ages of 21 and 31 was ordered. Money was raised by popular bond issue, and war activities began on an enormous scale. A naval contingent reached Great Britain on May 4th and at once began patrol work against submarines. General John G. Pershing was appointed to command the army. He landed in France with his staff on June 13th. The first contingent of regular troops arrived on the 26th. More than a year passed, however, before the United States began to take an active part at the front.

Cuba followed the course of the United States at once. Brazil immediately severed diplomatic relations, but did not declare war till October. Bolivia, Peru, Uruguay, Ecuador and Santo Domingo either severed diplomatic relations or otherwise indicated their sympathy with the United States. Siam declared war in July, and China in August. Panama, Hayti, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras and Nicaragua all declared war. Even the little negro republic of Liberia came in. The world was at war.

War Declared

New Brunswick's Answer to the Call



On April 2, 1917, President Wilson appeared before Congress and advised a declaration of war against Germany. Acting upon this advice the Senate, on April 4th, and the House of Representatives, on April 6th, each by an overwhelming vote, passed a resolution declaring that a state of war existed between the Imperial German Government and the United States. President Wilson signed the resolution on the same day and thereupon immediately issued a proclamation heralding the news to the people.

For more than a half century, barring the short conflict with Spain, the United States had been at peace. There seemed no danger of war. The United States was so gigantic, so powerful, so isolated, that nothing threatened it. There could be no war.

On the whole Western Hemisphere there was no worthy foe for America; therefore there could be no war—for it was unthinkable that the United States would plunge into a war in Europe; unthinkable that the Republic would form an alliance with any nation of the world to fight against another nation. That would be contrary to the traditions of America, contrary to the fundamental principles of our existence, contrary to the doctrine of every President from George Washington to Woodrow Wilson. It seemed certain that there was no danger of our being forced into the war. And Mr. Wilson ran for President on the platform, "He kept us out of war." That was his watchword in 1916. That battle cry re-elected him President of the United States.

Therefore on April 6, 1917, when the declaration

of war came, the people scarcely comprehended the gravity of the situation. Nobody believed, even then, that our boys would be sent to the battlefields of Europe. It was to be a sort of negative warfare; so it seemed. Diplomatic relations were to be severed and moral and financial assistance was to be lent to the Allies, but the people could not realize that their sons were to be drafted from the field and factory and sent to the trenches in France.

But in six weeks from the day that war was declared, President Wilson signed the draft act. The situation began to grow serious. The stern hand of discipline had appeared and the people saw that the government was in earnest. The registrations and drafting of men commenced. The National colors were flowing full to the breeze there to remain until the Hun was defeated.

At this point the nation began to come into contact with the realities of the war. Farmer boys left their ploughs in the field, mechanics dropped their tools at the bench, bookkeepers closed their ledgers and accounts, students walked out from the college doors, young professional men closed their offices and in every phase of life the vocations of peace were abandoned for the duties of war. The streets were filled with the tread of marching troops and scenes of parting were witnessed on every hand.

From the very beginning of hostilities in Europe, long before the submarine outrages at sea, the public sentiment of America turned strongly against Germany. Why this was so it is not necessary to argue—it was so. This feeling became greatly intensified by the sinking of the *Lusitania*. A wave of

indignation swept over America and the world. The people took sides positively with the Allies, nine-tenths of them. Then came the destruction of the Arabic and the Sussex and the rapid aggression upon American shipping, so that the overwhelming preponderance of public opinion was against Germany.

There were many who had ties that bound them to their Fatherland and the Central Powers. But suddenly the bugle sounded and the American flag was unfurled in war. The honor of the Stars and Stripes was challenged. Then patriotism, the great dormant American instinct, leaped into being. All the ancient ties were forgotten. America was in the war. That was enough. All other considerations disappeared. The summons was issued and every race, color and creed responded. Those maligning the Kaiser, those friendly to the Central Powers, those native to the soil of this continent, those born across the seas—the Yankees, the French, the Poles, the Irish, the Swedes, the English, the Italians, the Africans, the Germans, the Chinamen and the Japs were assembled soldiers of the Republic. All true Americans cemented into one body and for one common cause—to win the war.

While all this was taking place in the Nation, Mayor Farrington and his band of faithful advisers were hard at work making every preparation for the protection of New Brunswick and its citizens.

On April 2, a proclamation was issued by Mayor Farrington on account of the critical international crisis, assuring the foreign born residents every protection as long as they remained loyal. The proclamation follows and was printed in six different languages, English, German, Hungarian, Polish Italian and Greek.

PROCLAMATION

"I, Edward F. Farrington, Mayor of New Brunswick, deem it wise in the present crisis, in this formal proclamation to assure all residents of foreign birth that even in the event of the United States becoming involved actively in the great European war, no citizen of any foreign power, resident of New Brunswick, need fear any invasion of his personal or property rights as he goes peacefully about his business and conducts himself in a law abiding manner.

"The United States has never, in any war, confiscated the property of any foreign resident unless by his own hostile acts he made it necessary.

"I take this formal means of declaring to all foreign-born residents that they will be protected in the ownership of their property and money, and that they will be free from molestation so long as they obey the laws of the State and Nation and the ordinances of the city.

"I urgently request that all our people refrain from public discussion of questions involved in the present crisis and maintain a calm and considerate

attitude toward everyone without regard to their nationality.

"EDWARD F. FARRINGTON, Mayor.

"New Brunswick, N. J., April 2, 1917."

During the entire period of the war there was not the least sign of disloyalty shown by any of the inhabitants of New Brunswick. At the same time no chance was taken. The Home Defense League was formed. The water plant, the bridges, factories and public buildings were put under guard. The United States Secret Service had a central office located in the Post Office under the direction of the Navy, and what they did not know about the citizens of this vicinity did not amount to much. It must be said for the men that were in charge of the local office that they were of the highest type of citizenship and when the time came to close the office it was with regret that our citizens saw them depart.

Spies and rumors of spies, bomb plots and anti-American propaganda had a real meaning for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and one of the points most carefully watched was its great bridge across the Raritan River between New Brunswick and Highland Park.

The first real sign of the threatening war was the placing of guards and the building of guard houses at each end of the bridge, on the tow path and on the bridge proper. The honor of being the real pioneers in the actual protection of the city fell to these guards who went on duty early in March, 1917.

They were relieved April 3, by a detail of thirty-five men from Co. H, 5th Reg. N. G., N. J., from Orange, N. J. They were encamped at Buccleuch Park. They were later replaced by a detachment from the 15th colored regiment of New York. When these men were called into active service the railroad company took over the guarding of its whole system.

In compiling this record of New Brunswick's part in the war every effort was made to list all the men that entered the service from this city and Highland Park. The names of the drafted men from Local Board No. 1 is complete. The enlisted men who were under or over the draft age or entered the service before the first registration were difficult to find and a few may be missing from the list. If so, it is not the fault of the compiler as every means was taken to notify the missing that their names were needed to complete the list. There is no official list either of the drafted or enlisted men from Highland Park but through the efforts of Mrs. Alfred S. Tindell of Highland Park, and the files of the local papers, a very complete roster was made.

The Honor Roll is complete, as extra care was taken to secure the names of those who died in the service. The most remarkable feature of the compiling of this list was the lack of interest taken by the families of the boys that died in service, only seven of them making any effort to give correct data. The same is to be said of many of the boys

who returned and did not take the trouble to have their names registered.

Of the hundreds of men who went to war from New Brunswick not one lost an arm or leg. The most seriously injured was Captain William J. Condon, wounded in action less than three hundred yards from the German trenches while giving surgical aid to the wounded. Captain Charles H. Reed and private William Manley sustained severe wounds in the body and legs. In the Navy, William V. Kibbie lost an eye at target practice in England. A number of others were wounded or gassed but so severely as to cause a permanent disability.

New Brunswick had the distinction of being the only city in the United States in which a Major-General, on active service, led a parade of discharged service men.

Lieutenant Commander Arthur S. Carpender commanded the Fanning when she captured the German submarine U-58 off the coast of Queenstown and took four officers and thirty-five men prisoner, the first to be taken by the United States Navy. For this action Carpender was recommended by the British Admiralty for the D. S. O., which was subsequently conferred upon him by the King at a private audience at Buckingham Palace. Later he was granted the D. S. C. by Congress.

New Brunswick in a little more than two years, contributed \$413,240.80 to war relief and war relief campaigns. This only includes contributions for organized campaigns conducted in the city. Of course, the Liberty Loan drives and the War Savings Stamp sales—being investments—are not considered, although to many it was a sacrifice to subscribe as heavily as they did for the Government bonds.

The people learned to give during the war and large sums were raised in "quiet" campaigns. For instance, at the beginning of the war \$16,400.00, was raised at a meeting held at the residence of Mr. Sidney B. Carpender, ex-President Taft being the speaker of the evening. This was for the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A.

In the earlier campaigns it was no small task to collect money. As the war progressed the people gave to all drives without a question. The hardest drive was the first Red Cross, and the one that the people gave up to the easiest was the second Red Cross. This appeal came at a crucial time—in May, 1918—when soldiers were being rushed to France at the rate of hundreds of thousands a month. The Germans appeared stronger than ever. Just as the Red Cross campaign opened the Seventy-eighth Division left Camp Dix and brought the war home to

New Brunswick. Never before was there a more generous response with contributions.

The largest campaign was the United War Work in which \$114,169.29 was subscribed. The city over subscribed its quota in every drive.

The average number of subscribers to all of the campaigns was about 10,000, and as more than \$400,000 was collected for the war drives it shows an average of more than \$400 given by each subscriber, or placing the war population of the city at 40,000, it means that every man, woman and child gave up about \$100, a record to be proud of.

Retrospective of war time campaigns a word is not amiss concerning a few New Brunswickers whose personal application to the task was a feature of every drive. First place must be given to the late Mayor Edward F. Farrington, who will always have the distinction of being known as the War Mayor of New Brunswick. To the work coming to him as the city executive in the many different directions caused by the world-wide war he devoted his time and brain unstintedly and gave to the service a patriotism that was pure, self-sacrificing and noble. As President of the Patriotic Force of New Brunswick, as President of the Home Defense League, and as Chairman of the Soldiers' Farewell and Welfare Committee, he extended his labors night and day to the breaking point of endurance, but he never stopped and could not be stopped because his rich heart was absolutely engrossed in the America that he loved and his sympathies for his own boys who had offered their all for their country had become the passion of his life.

Next comes Henry G. Parker, to whose executive ability was due the success of the First and Second Liberty Loans, of which he was the Chairman. It was he who organized the workers that later put over all the drives. As Chairman of the Third and Fourth Liberty Loans, James W. Johnson gave the best that was in him—and that is saying as much as a whole volume.

Charles A. MacCormack, after serving his country in Washington, assumed the Chairmanship of the Victory Loan and with his usual energy put it "away over the top." The smooth oratory and fine hand of Peter F. Daly was forever in evidence when needed to make the war a success. The same may be said of Dr. Austin Scott, Commissioner John J. Morrison, Robert E. Ross, James K. Rice, Jr., Sidney B. Carpender, Robert C. Nicholes, Robert W. Johnson, Dr. E. I. Cronk, J. Kearney Rice, Sr., and Elmer E. Connelly. There were many others but these were the towering lights who led that others might follow.

National Guard Called Into Service

The War Brought Home as Co. H Departs

Two weeks before the United States broke off diplomatic relations with the Imperial German Government there was no class of Americans who appeared, to the casual eye, more unconcerned with war and its alarms than a certain proportion of the male population of these parts that was wont to congregate one night a week in the National Guard armories, there to don olive drab and spend an hour or so practicing the intricacies of fall in, right dress, front, squads right, march, etc. They seemed to be in the mood to take things as they came and not fret over what the future held. Half the world was at war and America was fast drifting into it, worthy citizens were crying out for retaliation for Germany's insults, the nation was working itself up into a just rage. But these undisturbed young men went their way in unruffled calm. Time enough to get warmed up when the call came.

These seemingly nonchalant fellows were the men of the National Guard of New Jersey. They were the men who responded eagerly enough when their call was sounded, and who, with recruits and replacements swelling their number, and welded into the Twenty-ninth Division, hammered the Hun with all their might and nobly did their part of the task that befell the army of the United States in the forests and ravines of the Northeast of France.

The break with Germany was announced to Congress, February 3, 1917, and the evening papers spread the news throughout the country. Disappeared then the manner that had made the National Guard seem apathetic and indifferent. No flaring patriotism took its place, no frenzy of enthusiasm begot in them an up-and-at-'em bravado. They simply dropped into the armory to see what was doing, and hung around awaiting the call they expected.

The night of February 3 there came the forerunner of the actual declaration of war in the shape of a telegram from the War Department notifying the adjutants general of the states to take steps to insure the safety of armories, arsenals and store houses within their military jurisdiction. The notification found the New Jersey National Guard ready, its mobilization plans all prepared and the men awaiting only the order calling them out.

On March 28, 1917, the War Department ordered the mobilizing of the National Guard for police duty. Company H was notified that afternoon at 2 o'clock and were placed under arms. Later the members were

examined and those that passed were, on March 31, mustered into the Federal service.

On Tuesday, April 6, 1917, amid the cheers of a huge crowd that completely filled the station platform, Company H of the Second Regiment of New Jersey departed on the 1.14 train over the Pennsylvania Railroad for Trenton, and thence to Camden where they were detailed to points to be guarded. The company was made up of 68 men under the command of Captain J. Bayard Kirkpatrick.

Orders to move were received by Captain Kirkpatrick early in the morning and at 9 o'clock the men were informed and instructions issued to make immediate preparations for departure at 1.14 o'clock. The men were permitted to return to their homes to bid their relatives a last farewell and were back at the armory again at 11 o'clock.

At this hour final orders were imparted to the men and at 11.15 o'clock they were sent to the mess hall and reported back at 12 o'clock. With all their equipment the men proceeded to the Pennsylvania Railroad station and were cheered enthusiastically all along the line.

Huge crowds assembled at the railroad plaza and wished the boys the best of luck. When the train was about to pull out, wives were embraced in their husbands' arms. To some anxious hearts there came the fear that sons and husbands were already starting off for France.

As the hour approached for leaving, anxious mothers and wives overwhelmed the telephone at the armory seeking information on the movement of Company H. Some anxious mother wanted to say a last good-bye to her son, others wanted to impart a last word of good fortune before the final word which would take the men out of this city was given.

Thus war was brought to the city's doors. It had seemed such a far-off thing—thousands of miles away; something associated with strange foreign names like Bapaume and Przemysl.

But here it was Good Friday, the same day that war was formally declared on Germany, that the bitterness of war was brought right to our own doors. Here it was with young men in khaki and loaded rifles parading our streets to the railroad station to be detailed to active work.

Face to face with the facts, New Brunswickers to whom war had been so far off and apparently so impossible, began seriously to look into the future.

NEW BRUNSWICK

ROSTER

The following shows the roster of Company H while the company was at Anniston, Alabama, shortly before sailing for overseas duty:

Captain J. BAYARD KIRKPATRICK,
 First Lieut., RICHARD A. SMITH
 Second Lieut., FREDERICK T. HAMER,
 First Sergeant, WALTER H. SMITH,
 Supply Sergeant, HARRY KRAMER.

SERGEANTS:

Edwin F. Ellison
 Rudolph C. Nordhouse
 Charles H. Skidmore
 John H. Hoagland
 Otto F. Wolff
 Merrill H. Morris

CORPORALS:

Russell B. Howell
 Stephen C. Austin
 Albert E. Davis, Jr.
 George H. Meirose
 Charles A. Wissert
 Charles Morris
 William Boschong
 Ralph Solomon
 Charles S. Smith
 William C. Hampton
 Theodore Lachenmayer

COOKS:

Arthur V. Miller
 George L. Burt
 Mechanic—
 Peter F. Copeland

BUGLERS:

Adelbert J. Heim
 Roy F. Fellers

PRIVATES, First Class:

Edward L. Breen
 Bertram E. ordo
 Charles S. Dixon
 James J. Hannan
 Edward S. Hoe, Jr.
 Lester Irons
 Howard Louyinger

William B. Manley
 Leroy H. Morris
 John E. Ross
 Joseph Russo
 Chester C. Seemann
 William A. Smith, Jr.
 William Stuart
 James J. Staudt
 Benjamin H. Tallman
 LeRoy E. Tappen
 John H. Tunison
 Russell B. Walker
 George H. Wood

PRIVATES:

Charles J. Anderson
 Thaddeus A. Anzolut
 Walter L. Barr
 Clarence Bailey
 William J. Bates
 Joseph Bernard
 Philip H. Breece
 Carl J. Buckelew
 Martin J. Burke
 Albert E. Carlson
 Robert E. Casey
 William W. Cathcart
 Woodburn T. Covert
 Voorhees Dean
 William E. Dunham
 Frank J. Eckert
 LeRoy Ervin
 Harold P. Ellison
 John J. Ferrin
 Thomas A. Fullerton
 George Gamble
 Edward T. Garrigan
 Myles V. Garrigan

Arthur L. Gowen
 Austin Hagaman
 Carl A. Hokanson
 Abraham Hertz
 Frederick L. Jernee
 Joseph LaPlace
 Edward L. Linke
 William H. Lorch
 Lester W. McGinnis
 Joseph V. McGovern
 John F. McKeon
 John A. Manning
 Oscar W. Marks,
 Frederick W. Matthies
 Louis Matthies
 John H. Merritt
 William A. Merritt
 James E. Mulvey
 Thomas H. G. O'Connor
 Frederick W. Obrowsky
 John Olesnewicz
 William N. Ramponi
 Anthony Silzer
 John J. Selesky
 John J. Slavin
 William V. Smith
 George H. Stillwell
 Stephen J. Stevenson
 William D. Tallman, Jr.
 Harry Tatarsky
 Harold Van Liew
 Herbert F. R. Van Nuis
 Alonzo F. Warren
 John F. Williams
 Leo Witkowski
 Ernest Zogg.
 Elias Goydas



DR. SCHUREMAN FIRES THE
 FIRST SHOT IN THE ARM-Y.



SCENE AT THE DEPOT ON THE DEPARTURE OF A QUOTA OF NEW BRUNSWICK BOYS, SEPTEMBER 27, 1917

This is Typical of the Demonstrations that took place time and again as the boys went away



FOR CAMP DIX, FEBRUARY 24, 1918



THE BOYS ARRIVE AT CAMP DIX AND AWAIT THE FIRST "SHOT" IN THE ARM



THE FIRST OF THE MEN IN UNIFORM OF THE NEW NATIONAL ARMY AT THE HEAD OF THE LINE OF PARADE, FAREWELL RECEPTION TO CO. H. THESE MEN LEFT FOR CAMP DIX SEPTEMBER 5, 6, 7, 8, 1917.



FOR CAMP DIX, APRIL 26, 1918



FOR CAMP MEADE, MD., SEPTEMBER 26, 1918



FOR CAMP GREENLEAF, MARCH 6, 1918



FOR CAMP DIX, APRIL 3, 1918

Farewell Reception to Co. H and the Boys of the New National Army

Company H and the new National Army men arrived in town on September 14, 1917, in full fighting array. Their springy steps and broad smiles, as they marched through the streets upon their arrival, attested to the joy in their hearts over the chance of getting into service. As the boys of Company H proceeded to the Armory, they were greeted enthusiastically.

Captain J. Bayard Kirkpatrick, First Lieutenant Richard S. Smith and Second Lieutenant Fred Hamer marched at the head of the local unit. The boys were bronzed by the several weeks of camp life, and marched in perfect alignment.

An eleventh hour shift in the plans brought Company H back to this city at 9.42 o'clock over the Pennsylvania Railroad, but even with the sudden change of plans, the citizenry of New Brunswick turned out strong to bid the boys welcome home. When the train pulled into the station, the platform was crowded with relatives and friends of the boys.

Both the Public Service and the Pennsylvania Railroad officials refused to transport the boys of Company H at no expense to the committee from Trenton to New Brunswick, even though the Public Utility Commission had granted them a permit to do so.

It was thought that either of these corporations were patriotic enough to waive the small expense attached, but they even refused to consider the request of the local committee. As a result, the committee had to charter a special car on the Pennsylvania Railroad to convey the boys to this city, at an expense of \$177.50.

Mayor Edward F. Farrington with a committee, composed of John P. Wall, Francis M. Yorston, Milton Strauss, Andrew Kirkpatrick, Joseph Snyder, W. F. Thomas, Chester Wood, Harry Silverstein, John Payton and George Cathers, met the boys at the railroad station and escorted them to the Armory on Codwise avenue, where the Mayor welcomed the boys.

As the boys swung along the streets on their way to the armory, they were loudly cheered. The pupils of the Livingston school were dismissed to enable them to cheer the boys, as they passed the school. When the boys marched out of the railroad station there was a bedlam of noise, with the cheering of the crowd and the shrieking claxons.

Headed by the Second Regiment band and bugle corps and Mayor's committee the boys paraded down Albany street to George, to Livingston avenue to Handy street and thence to the Armory. Upon their

arrival at the barracks, the soldier boys found their entrance blocked by the huge crowd.

The boys were surely a happy lot. They were glad to get back to their old home town and as soon as they were dismissed, there was a merry scramble for the door. The boys were granted their freedom until 3:30 o'clock when they mobilized at the armory for the parade.

The boys had nothing but praise for their company and regimental officers. Not a single complaint was heard and on all sides the boys expressed gratification over the interest manifested in them by New Brunswick citizens.

MAYOR'S WELCOME

Mayor Farrington in welcoming the boys said:

"We are proud of 'Our Boys.' You are going from us to put down a force that has flooded the world with blood. You are coming back to us, but you are not coming back until you have finished your job. Your bravery and valor will speed the end.

"As Mayor of New Brunswick, I welcome you back to this historic old city, whose revolutionary traditions are known far and wide. The citizens of New Brunswick have prepared a celebration in your honor, for they have the sincerest love for you and pray and when this bloody conflict is at an end, you will come back to us.

"To Captain Kirkpatrick and officers of Company H, and above all, to the men in the ranks, in the name of the people of New Brunswick, I bid you Godspeed. You are worthy defenders of the righteous cause to which our nation is committed.

"The love and hopes and prayers of a great people go with you. Thousands of us, men and women, put our trust in you. Every day we shall look for news of you. Every day we shall know you are bearing yourselves as soldiers of the Republic, doing your part to right a great wrong. We cannot fail because we know you and the others of our great army.

"May the holy cause, for which you contend prevail and may the Almighty in His infinite mercy bring you home to us.

PARADERS MOVE

Early afternoon, the blaring of trumpets could be heard, as the various organizations began to mobilize at the concentration point. Practically every society in the city met at 3 o'clock at their respective club rooms and proceeded to the corner of Handy street and Codwise avenue, where they were assigned their position in the procession.

The big demonstration held in honor of the New Brunswick soldier boys was a spectacle, and will long live in the minds of every person who was fortunate enough to witness it.

The one predominating feature was the crowd that turned out to view the parade and to bid the boys of Company H and the new National Army lads Godspeed. There have been big crowds before—when the city bade farewell to the boys in blue who went forth to engage in the grim Civil War and again when the old Company D marched away in 1898 and later returned, but the city never witnessed such a tremendous outpouring of people. All New Brunswick turned out to bid good-bye to its gallant soldier troops, who were due to be projected into the most devastating war this world has ever seen.

As numberless as the sands upon the seashore appeared to be the crowd that surged the parade route and jammed the main arteries of the city. It was a grave and reverent throng and for the first time, the citizens of this city were made to realize of what a serious job the nation had on its hands and the celebration was almost a rite. There was an unexpected solemnity about the affair that can not soon be forgotten.

All along the line of march, faces drawn and anxious, or eagerly expectant, or smiling were all turned in the one direction, scanning other faces, as the boys of Company H followed by the new National Army boys paraded by. In the windows, the trees, along stoops, on balconies, wherever a foothold offered, there were people and more people, eyes all bent in one direction. There were many flags, a few waving in time to the music, but most of them held rigidly still while men and women gazed silently on the vast spectacle.

To be sure there was cheering as the boys marched through the lanes of thousands of people on George street, but those who had anticipated that the young soldiers of New Brunswick would march through the streets to the accompaniment of tumultuous cheering found themselves treated to a lesson in the psychology of the crowds. It was apparent that too many in the crowds jamming the sidewalks had personal interest in the soldiers passing by to permit the cheers and good-natured chaffing that generally characterizes a parade was lacking.

The strange silence of the crowds was puzzling until one trailed along with the parade for a time and observed what many of the spectators were doing. Every few feet there was a weeping woman. Fathers, too, who were too old to fight, but had sons in the ranks of the new National Army and Company H were seen to pull out their handkerchiefs and mop their faces and eyes as their sons passed by.

"There goes my boy" many women cried forth with brave efforts to voice the exultation they felt, as the gallant boys in khaki, looking straight ahead,

marched along seemingly as unconcerned as though they were but on parade in time of peace. As the boys swung along the line of march, many weeping mothers and sisters waved their tear-wet handkerchiefs at them and in several instances, flags were showered on them.

Although the tumultuous cheering was lacking, the blaze of patriotism touched every heart. There are those in New Brunswick who have been wont to give expression to the opinion that this nation had lost its ancient soul in the mad and selfish chase of the almighty dollar, but as the soldier boys of our city marched by, this sentiment was all changed and replaced by a feeling that the old fires were aflame again even as they flamed in the days of peril long ago.

Officially the day was a holiday. Merchants, bankers, manufacturers and professional men made it so. All the big stores were closed in the afternoon and most of the manufactories ceased operation either at noon or the middle of the afternoon. Plenty of time was given everyone to get out on the streets, for the parade didn't start until 4 o'clock.

ONE MISHAP

The only mishap to mar the whole celebration was the late arrival of the boys from Camp Dix, Wrightstown. The boys were brought back from Wrightstown by automobile, and in passing through Monmouth Junction one of the machines broke down. The other machines stopped and every effort was made to repair the broken machine, but to no avail. A hurry call had to be sent to this city for another machine to convey the men to town.

The boys arrived safely, however, in time for the parade. They were fully uniformed, but they did not carry weapons. Those who paraded were Eugene Reilly, James S. Walker, Henry M. Stang, George B. Wright, Michael Potnas, George Anton, Leon H. Draper, Francis Eldridge, Louis F. Kuhn, Michael Moundalexis, John D. Reebe, Konstantin Zoricksy, Herman J. Levine, Fred Curtis, Wasil Bolsizek, Victor Samanon and Robert Dempsey.

PARADE GETS OFF

There was not a single delay in getting the parade off, so well were the plans of the parade committee, organized. Promptly at 4 o'clock, as the shrill blasts of Johnson & Johnson whistle were heard, the Second Regiment band struck up "Over There," and the parade was off.

Headed by a platoon of police, in charge of Chief O'Connell, the marchers made their way out of Handy street to Livingston avenue. At this point, fully three thousands people had gathered, but the excellent work of the police cleared a passageway for the marchers. Andrew Rappleyea, as Uncle Sam, carrying a silk flag, followed the police.

The City Fathers, refusing to ride, marched with the boys, and followed Uncle Sam. Commissioners

John J. Morrison, Edward J. Houghton, Joseph J. Feaster, Charles A. Oliver, Sr., and Mayor Edward F. Farrington, marched abreast. The Mayor's executive committee came next in line, and then the boys who were to do the real fighting.

Colonel William Martin, accompanied by his aides, escorted by the Mayor's committee, also walked. The big Second Regiment band and bugle corps did their best and were accorded a warm reception. And then came the home boys, which was a signal for an emotional display. Captain J. Bayard Kirkpatrick, first Lieutenant Richard Smith and Second Lieutenant Fred Hamer led these boys, who marched stoutly and with a steady tread.

As the boys from Company H came parading down the avenue a ripple of "Here comes Company H" could be heard, and then there was scuffling, for everyone wanted to get into the forerank. One searched the faces of the crowd of those masses lining the street on either side while the boys passed through. They were subdued. Their faces were set and tense oftentimes. They were tired from waiting for the parade to start, for many began to assemble long before 3 o'clock. But it wasn't physical fatigue that constrained them. It was not the time for emotion, but the time for thought, and that thought was "there goes my boy, will he ever come back."

Then came the boys who were soon to make their departure from this city, and in their ranks were also some boys who were already in training, preparing to help lick the Kaiser. These boys were members of the new National Army. Many in their ranks were of foreign birth, but of American spirit. Several were colored.

Elmer Connolly and Dr. E. I. Cronk, members of the local Exemption Board, acted as an escort to the boys. The boys assembled at the court house, where they were given a short talk and then mustered into the parade.

Fully 150 paraded and they carried American flags.

There were many features and sidelights in the great crowd. There were Civil War veterans, few in number, but in martial spirit they were a mighty host. They wore the old G. A. R. uniforms, and medals they had won for deeds of valor.

Under the command of Lieutenant Gorslin, Co. E. of the State Militia paraded. The boys numbering fifty, marched erect and made an excellent showing.

The Spanish-American War Veterans, with their own fife and drum corp, marched thirty strong as did the Home Guards of Metuchen and New Brunswick.

SECOND DIVISION

The second division was composed of the various civic organizations of the city, including the Red Cross Society and the Exempt Firemen. In this

division there were several bands of music and a fife and drum corps.

The Red Cross Society members, attired as Red Cross nurses, and numbering nearly a hundred, marched four abreast.

The Exempt Firemen's Association were escorted by a line of ex-chiefs of the New Brunswick Fire Department. The ex-chiefs were attired in their parade regalia of former days, and were also applauded enthusiastically. Several of the exempts wore their red shirts and caps, while others were attired in their uniforms of blue. The old volunteer veterans surely made a hit, and many who lined the curb recalled the good old volunteer days, when the monstrous firemen parades were held.

There were fully two thousand marchers in this division, including the Goodwill Council, Good Intent, Knights of Columbus, the various Hebrew societies, Sons of Veterans, steam fitters, Eagles, Moose, Foresters, and many others, all of whom were represented by large delegations. The Boy Scouts were largely represented.

A flag of historic fame was carried by the New Brunswick Lodge of Elks, B. P. O. E., No. 324. It was a tattered flag presented to the local "Hello Bills" by Major Buttler, after the battle of Manila. No little comment was heard about the flag.

30,000 SEE PARADE

It was estimated that fully 30,000 people viewed the spectacle. On every street of the line of march, hundreds gathered to pay their tribute to the boys. As the parade passed St. Peter's Church the chimes played.

The biggest crowd to witness the demonstration was on George street, between Washington street and Livingston avenue. Between these points there was a solid mass of people on the sidewalks. Every window along the parade route was occupied and on several of the house roofs, along George street, men climbed to get a good view.

Although the demonstration was hurriedly arranged, it is doubted if the city of New Brunswick will ever see such an intensive military and civic spectacle.

With the Second Regiment band playing "Auld Lang Syne" the boys of Company H, Second New Jersey Infantry boarded a special train at 8.30 o'clock Saturday morning, tired and happy, while hundreds of friends and relatives crowded the platform to bid them a last good-bye. Tired because of the heart-rending and nerve-racking duty of parting with those they love and hold most dear, and happy because every soldier boy, from the oldest veteran of the company to the youngest "rookie" was convinced that behind Company H stood, united as one, the 35,000 people of the city of New Brunswick.

THE BANQUET

"May each and everyone of you be returned to us sound in mind and body," said Judge Peter F. Daly to New Brunswick's soldier boys, gathered in the Ballantine Gymnasium at Rutgers College on Friday afternoon, September 14, 1917, for the city's great farewell banquet, and that was the sentiment echoed by every man, woman and child in New Brunswick.

The banquet was a fitting farewell to the soldiers of the city. The big gymnasium, the scene of many and many a jovial banquet of Rutgers alumni, never looked down upon a merrier scene, a scene that was just a little bit over-joyous, perhaps, because of the ache in the heart of everyone there at the knowledge of what was waiting for the boys in khaki—an ache that had to be hidden.

The banquet scene was a memorable one. Long tables seating nearly fifty men each, ran lengthwise along the big gymnasium, covered with snowy cloths and laden with delectable viands of every description. Across the left end of the hall was a table reserved for the officers and other dignitaries.

The boys of Company H, New Brunswick's first sons to enter the Federal service, filled three long tables in the rear of the gymnasium. The selective service men, in civilian clothes, occupied three other tables in front. The members of the local Exemption Board also were present in a body.

RED CROSS LADIES SERVE

The ladies of the local Red Cross Chapter acted as waitresses, and they kept heaping the plates of the soldiers with good things. As the ladies moved swiftly and quietly about the big gymnasium their headdresses and white dresses lent a pleasing touch to the picture.

Never was such a banquet in New Brunswick before. Perhaps it was the knowledge of what that banquet meant that lent added savor to the food, but never did any body of men so enjoy a dinner since the city was founded. Praise for everything was heard on every side.

During the meal the musicians kept up an almost constant flow of music. Popular songs, national airs, stirring military tunes were kept up almost continuously, and from time to time the soldiers joined in the choruses. Performers from the Opera House and other volunteers also added to the entertainment of the fighting men.

Not content with listening, the soldiers started several songs of their own in the infrequent intervals when they were not busy eating, and they were also liberal with yells for various persons connected with the celebration.

A handsome compliment was paid to Rutgers College, which had donated the use of the gymnasium, by the boys of Company H, when they sang the college song, "On the Banks of the Old Raritan."

Finally, when all had satisfied the inner man to the full, topping off an excellent meal with ice cream, home-made cake, coffee and cigarettes, Mayor Edward F. Farrington called for order and briefly introduced the Rev. George H. Payson, one of the speakers of the evening.

Extolling the patriotism of the men who were about to go forth to defend their nation's flag, Dr. Payson expressed to them the pride that the city felt in them and its urgent desire that everyone of them might come back home before long.

"I have never seen the city in such gala attire as it was today for the parade of our soldiers," said Dr. Payson, "and yet I could not help but feel that beneath it all there was a feeling of solemnity and awe at the great sacrifice that you men are about to make."

But there is as much patriotism in the hearts of the mothers, sisters, wives and sweethearts as in those of the soldiers, he said. Every shot strikes twice, killing a soldier and at the same time breaking the heart of a woman.

"But with our tears, our smiles, and our prayers," he continued, "we send you forth. Soon your address will be 'somewhere in France,' and there our hearts will be. If I were a little younger I would be glad to exchange with you myself.

"This war is a cruel war; the evidences of this are everywhere. But it is the holiest war that the world has ever seen. It is war not only to defend freedom and humanity, but a war of deliverance, to succor the oppressed, deliver all nations and to destroy the awful fiction of the divine right of kings."

A rising vote of thanks to the city of New Brunswick, to Rutgers College, and to the ladies of the Red Cross, was then called for by the Second Regiment officers, and it was given with a will. Yells for all were given by the soldier boys.

"We want to thank New Brunswick for the splendid entertainment given us this afternoon and evening," said one of the officers. "And some of us are Rutgers men, and we are glad to see how Rutgers has come to the front and identified herself with the Nation's welfare. And most of all, we want to thank the splendid ladies of the Red Cross."

\$200 FOR COMPANY H.

Judge Peter F. Daly, of the Court of Common Pleas, was then introduced by Mayor Farrington, and he announced that the sum of \$200 had been presented to the members of Company H as the balance of the fund raised by the people of the city.

"With it goes the heart-throb of every man, woman and child in the city," said Judge Daly, as a silence that told more plainly than any words the way that the soldiers felt about it, settled over the big hall. "There was a lump in every throat, a jump in every heart today. For magnificent as are the world's movements, great as are the national issues

at stake, the affections of family and relationship are, after all, the ultimate things of life.

"And it was only these intimate relationships that we could think of today. 'These are our Brunswick boys,' was the thought in every heart, and that is the ultimate in life."

With an eloquence, and earnestness, that touched every heart in the gymnasium, Judge Daly went on to say that it was the intimacy of feeling for the soldiers that was the great reason for the demonstration, and all shared in it from the Mayor to the humblest citizen.

Incidentally, Judge Daly paid a high tribute to Mayor Farrington for his "splendid integrity and self-sacrifice in public service."

Life would not be worth living, Judge Daly went on, if the principles of American democracy and all true democracies were not secured, and for this the boys of New Brunswick are offering their lives to their nation.

Our cause is just, the speaker declared, for the United States suffered humiliation and shame almost without end before war was declared. "But now," he thundered, "There are only two classes left, the loyal and the disloyal—and, God forgive them, there are a number of the latter left."

But the manly stride of the soldier boys and boys who soon will be soldiers, said to the intriguer, the anarchist and the pro-German, "There is no room in America for you." This statement was greeted by a wild outburst of applause and hand-clapping which forced the speaker to stop for several minutes.

"The cry of women and helpless babes still comes to you from the watery grave of the Lusitania," said the judge, "and this war cannot end as long as any human being responsible for these things still claims a divine right of partnership with God. You go to make the world safe for American democracy and for every other true democracy."

The blood of every race, he continued, is banded together in New Brunswick's soldier representatives, joined in a militant brotherhood of Americans.

As the speaker concluded his address the big audience burst into round after round of applause, which ended only when the band struck up "America" and all joined in the national hymn. To the stirring strains of "The Star Spangled Banner" the meeting then broke up, and a page was written into the history of New Brunswick that will stand out always in bright letters.

There was more than one wet eye among those who had gathered to honor the soldier lads, but smiles were bravely substituted as all rose to honor the khaki-clad youngsters.

It was a fitting climax to an occasion that probably never before, even in the trying days of the Civil War, has been seen in New Brunswick. The committee in charge of the big farewell celebration was one of the most active ever appointed to arrange for a big demonstration in this city.

The members of the Mayor's committee were:

Chairman—Mayor Edward F. Farrington.

Treasurer—Commissioner John J. Morrison.

Secretary—Frank M. Deiner.

Executive committee—Mayor Farrington, Commissioner Morrison, Jesse Strauss, F. M. Yorston, J. Fred Orpen, John Payton, John P. Wall, Milton Strauss, Frank M. Deiner, Charles A. McCormick and Elmer Connolly.

Pageant—J. Fred Orpen, R. C. Nicholas, Edward Burt, Charles Spratford, I. Ross, John Conger, Chester Holman, Raymond White, Samuel Shannon, James Tomney, Charles A. McCormick, William Higley, Ralph Gorsline, Philip Bruskin, John Bartholomew, Fred Gowen, Robert Hyde, William Applegate, Morris Bauer, Edward Johnson, William Watson and John Watson.

Music—John Payton Joseph Galipo, Charles Morris, Frank Knoll, B. M. Bohn, William Cortelyou and John Donnegan.

Finance—Commissioner John J. Morrison, Jesse Strauss, Henry Landsberg, C. A. Groves, Harry Solomon, Harvey Hullfish, James Kidney, George Cathers, Elmer Boyd, Ralph Holman, Ernest Webb, William Applegate, William F. McGovern, Jacob Hoagland and Edward Gleason.

Refreshment—Charles A. McCormick, Andrew Kirkpatrick, John Kirkpatrick, John Paulus, Joseph Snyder, Harry Silverstein, E. V. McCormick, Chester W. Wood, Harvey Hulfish, W. F. Thomas and Edward Ballantyne.

Publicity—Frank M. Deiner, Harold E. O'Neill, City Clerk McLaughlin, District Court Clerk Raymond Stafford and George C. Ingling.

Entertainment—Milton Strauss, Jake Besas, Joseph Shagrin, Edward McCormick, Nelson Ham-mell, Charles Whalen and John Clark.

NEW JERSEY DAY

REGISTRATION DAY TUESDAY, JUNE 5TH

June 5, 1917—What a wealth of color in that phrase!

JUNE 5, 1917—A mere day—a day among 365 in the year—and yet a day which in history will share honors with America's greatest of days, July 4, 1776.

FOR ON JUNE 5, 1917, men from twenty-one to thirty-one years of age, representing the flower of the nation, will for the second time in history assert their inherited independence.

The President of the United States has prescribed that all male residents in the United States from the ages of twenty-one up to thirty-one years of age shall register at their customary voting places on June 5.

What an honor it is for those whose years qualify them to this consecrated duty—what a thrill there is in the mute voice of 10,000,000 men—“Here I am to render to my country any service for which I may be suited.”

10,000,000 noble men symbolizing the very soul of Old Glory—men who will shape the destiny of our entire beloved country.

What an honor it is to register one's name on memorable June 5, 1917—what a noble duty will be performed by 10,000,000 men to 100,000,000 men, women and children.

YOU

Will you head the grand procession to the registration polls “By the Dawn's Early Light” on JUNE 5, 1917?

PROCLAMATION ON REGISTRATION

No day in the history of our country is so important to the great conflict on the other side of the water as tomorrow, when all men BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 AND 45 WILL REGISTER for the greatest army in the history of the world. These earnest, loyal, true Americans will form the last of the great units to leave from the soil of the United States. This vast army will join in the triumphant march through the streets of Berlin, they will stop the flow of innocent blood, forever still the cravings of the ambitious Hohenzollern leaders, and, lastly, make the world safe for democracy.

LET ALL MEN COME TO THE FRONT; it is no time for the slackers, or the "would if I could" crowd. We must keep before us one great thought and that is to defeat Germany. Don't allow anybody to influence you to shun your duty—no true American will try to—but keep ever uppermost in your mind the fact that we will soon emerge victorious from the great conflict and that you will want to have it said that you did your duty.

We know of no case in New Brunswick where anybody of the draft age has not come forward and offered his services to his country. New Brunswick is proud of her splendid record in going over the top in the Liberty Loan and other war campaigns, and in contributing many of her fine young men, many of whom are now fighting on the firing line in France.

As Mayor of this great commonwealth, I do hereby request that the American flag be displayed on all public and private buildings of New Brunswick tomorrow. I further request that the employers give their employes ample time in which to register and to do everything within their power to see that there is no evasion of the law.

All men between the ages of 18 and 45 are to register at the various polling precincts designated by Local Board No. 1, tomorrow, between the hours of 7 a. m. and 9 p. m.

By way of instruction and to clear up the uncertainty which seems to exist among some of the older men involved in the extension of the draft ages to include men between 18 and 45:

"A man is considered to be included within the new age limits unless on or before registration, September 12, he has reached his forty-sixth birthday. If his age is 45 years and 364 days on September 12, he must register.

"The minimum age limit of 18 years, on the other hand, is intended to include any young man who, on or before September 12, shall have reached his eighteenth birthday.

"For these reasons it is important that all men who have the slightest doubt as to whether they are included within the new draft limits, ascertain as soon as possible before Registration Day the date of their last birthday. The burden is on the man who fails to register to show that he does not come within the new age limits.

"The man who stands back now is lost; lost to the ranks of citizenship; lost to the mother who bore him; lost to the father who gave him a name; lost to the flag that protects him; lost to the Nation that calls him; lost to the world that needs him. His day of birth is henceforth a day of dishonor. He can never name it without a lie. His time has come, and he has denied it. He is a man without a country, an outcast!

EDWARD F. FARRINGTON, Mayor.
New Brunswick, N. J., September 11, 1918.

Registration Days

The Man Power of the Nation Signs Up to Finish the War

On the 5th of June, 1917, occurred one of the most memorable events in the history of democratic institutions.

On that day 10,000,000 self-governed young Americans marched quietly to the polls and, in a voice that was heard around the world, registered their invincible determination to preserve for themselves and their posterity the blessings of the liberty with which they have been so richly endowed.

The young men of New Brunswick made Registration Day a real voluntary offering of their services to the nation in its hour of danger. All over the city they hurried to the registration places early to enroll their names for military service.

The city awoke thoroughly on that morning to the fact that the United States was at war. When at seven o'clock a great salvo of factory whistles, mingled with the pealing of church bells, announced the opening of the Registration Day that was to secure for the nation an army to put in the field, the youths who were to serve and the relatives who were to keep the home fires burning realized keenly that the war had been brought home to America.

And the young men made it plain by the way they hurried out that they were no slackers, but were ready to do their share to make the world safe for democracy by service overseas.

And the people of the city did what they could to honor the men who were enrolling. Flags were flying everywhere. Probably at no time since the nation entered the war was there such a display of the national colors, together with those of the Allies.

The saloons were all closed, as were many of the factories, but most of the stores were open.

But it was not altogether a gala affair. Beneath it all was a realization of the solemnity of the occasion of the fact that before long the casualty lists might contain the names of those who were going on the registry lists. But there was a feeling of solemn pride, of joy in sacrifice, beneath it all.

The quietness of the registration, in fact, was its distinguishing feature. The crowds were orderly, waiting their turn in line, and causing the registration officials as little trouble as possible. All seemed to be imbued with the feeling that the nation was calling on them for service and that it was the least they could do to help the registry along.

Few precautions were taken by the local authorities. At the third poll of the Fifth Ward, in the very heart of the Hungarian section of the city, a militiaman was stationed, but there was no occasion for his services. Throughout the city, the registration proceeded as quietly as an election. It was purely a civil affair, carried out with the full consent of the people of the city.

The foreign population, largely through the efforts of manufacturers, seemed to have been impressed even more deeply with the necessity of registering than were the Americans themselves. They all turned out early, and at the registration places where the foreign population was large, the clerks were rushed all day.

In the purely American districts, however, there were often lulls in the registration.

On the whole, New Brunswick took the registration merely as a chance to show its patriotism. There was little shirking and no disorder.

No political election in this city or county ever passed off in smoother manner than on that day, a day which marks an epoch in the history of the nation. The manner in which the youth of New Brunswick and in fact, everywhere in the country, realized its responsibility was a tribute to the young patriots, while the sober sense of its citizenry obliterated any disloyalty or anything that smacked of treason.

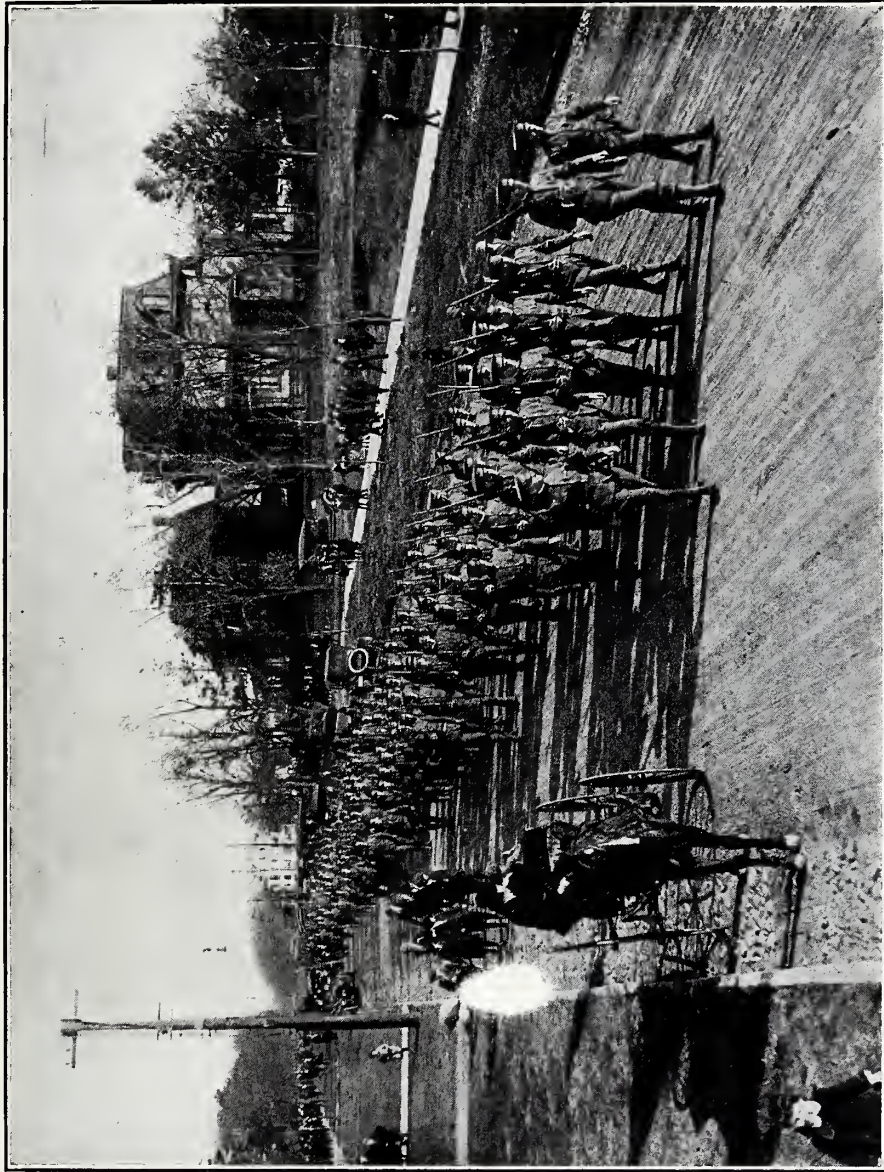
The work of registration was carried out by volunteers. There was not the least bit of trouble throughout the registration. Everything was harmonious although the enrollment meant the rounding up of men belonging to many nations.

Untried registration machinery, extemporized for the occasion and operating under the provision of a law containing many things new and strange to even experienced registrars, was handled in a way that did great credit to all who participated.

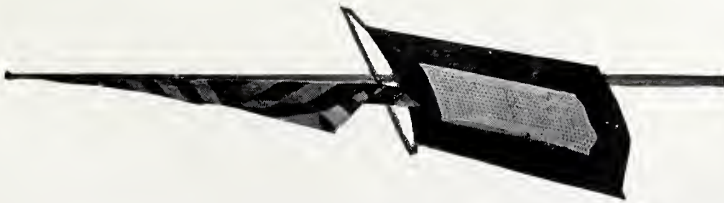
Men of large affairs deserted factories, banks, industrial plants and offices to aid in the registration. Everyone seemed to want to do his bit.

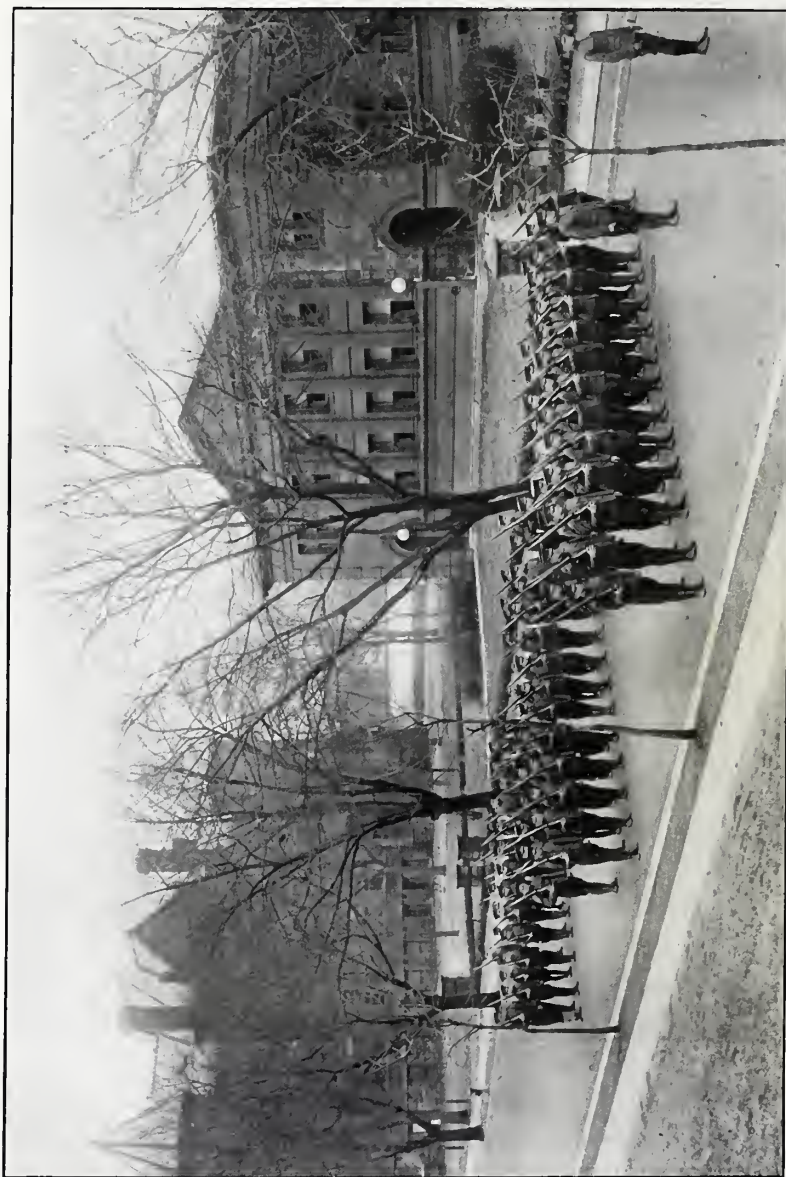
The question of exemption was answered by nearly every alien in the city and nearly 75 per cent claimed exemption, on the grounds of dependent relatives.

Exemption was demanded by a very small percent-



RUTGERS COLLEGE RESERVE OFFICERS ON A HIKE. THE COLLEGE WAS AN ARMY TRAINING CAMP DURING THE WAR





RUTGERS "PREP" BOYS. THEY ALSO WERE READY

tage of native-born Americans. The employes of the Public Service all asked for exemption because of occupational duties. The employes of the Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation and munition plants claimed exemption. All the firemen who registered also claimed exemption.

The registration was in charge of the general election board in each election district with a chief registrar in charge.

The result and total registration in this city according to wards was as follows:

District	White	Black	Ailen	Total
First Ward, First poll.....	118	5	104	227
Second poll	122	2	184	309
Third poll	82	5	15	102
Second Ward, First poll.....	119	2	32	153
Second poll	120	45	39	204
Third poll	174	49	138	361
Third Ward, First poll.....	267	....	88	355
Second poll	65	....	181	246
Third poll	85	6	217	308
Fourth Ward, First poll	104	1	23	128
Second poll	122	....	65	187
Third poll	95	2	32	129
Fourth Ward, First poll	25	5	86	216
Second poll	22	51	176	338
Third poll	1	202	338	341
Fourth Ward, First poll	1	159	319	320
Second poll	5	31	134	170
Third poll	4	35	206	245
Fourth Ward, First poll	7	30	200	237
Second poll	162	1713	4298	6173

The local board of the draft following the first draft made up for the second draft shows the following results: 4,574; men who failed to register, 1; men who failed to appear for physical examination, 809; men who failed to appear for physical examination, 474; men who failed to register, 33; rejected at camp, 1036; claims allowed, 1036; claims rejected, 1036; men discharged by District Board on industrial claims, 51.

In comparing the married and single men in the draft, the following figures are submitted:

Married men registered but not called, 721; single men, 736; married men called but not accepted, 1157; single men, 920; married men called and accepted 107, single men 516; total registration of married men 1985, single men 2172; total number of married men called 1264, single men, 1436.

The following figures show the number of aliens and citizens affected by the first draft:

Total number of native citizens, 699; total number of naturalized citizens, 73; aliens, 574; alien declar-

ants, 120; total number of native citizens called but not accepted, 1034; number accepted 310; total number of naturalized citizens called but not accepted, 104; number accepted, 25; number of aliens called but not accepted, 751; accepted, 249; number of alien declarants not accepted, 188; number accepted, 39.

The total registered native citizens in the first draft was 2,034; number of naturalized citizens, 202; number of aliens, 1574; alien declarants, 347.

Registration day, June 5, 1918, for young men reaching 21 years of age since June 5, 1917, added the names of 256 youths to the list of draft registrants of New Brunswick. The official report as published in the second annual report of the Provost General gives the total registration for the draft as 5176, while the local registry returns show 4298 registrants. The only way that this difference in the total can be accounted for is that the registrants left the city before they were checked up by the local board.

REGISTRATION OF SEPTEMBER 12, 1918.

Registration of all men not enrolled in previous drafts between the ages of 18 and 45 years was accomplished on September 12, 1918.

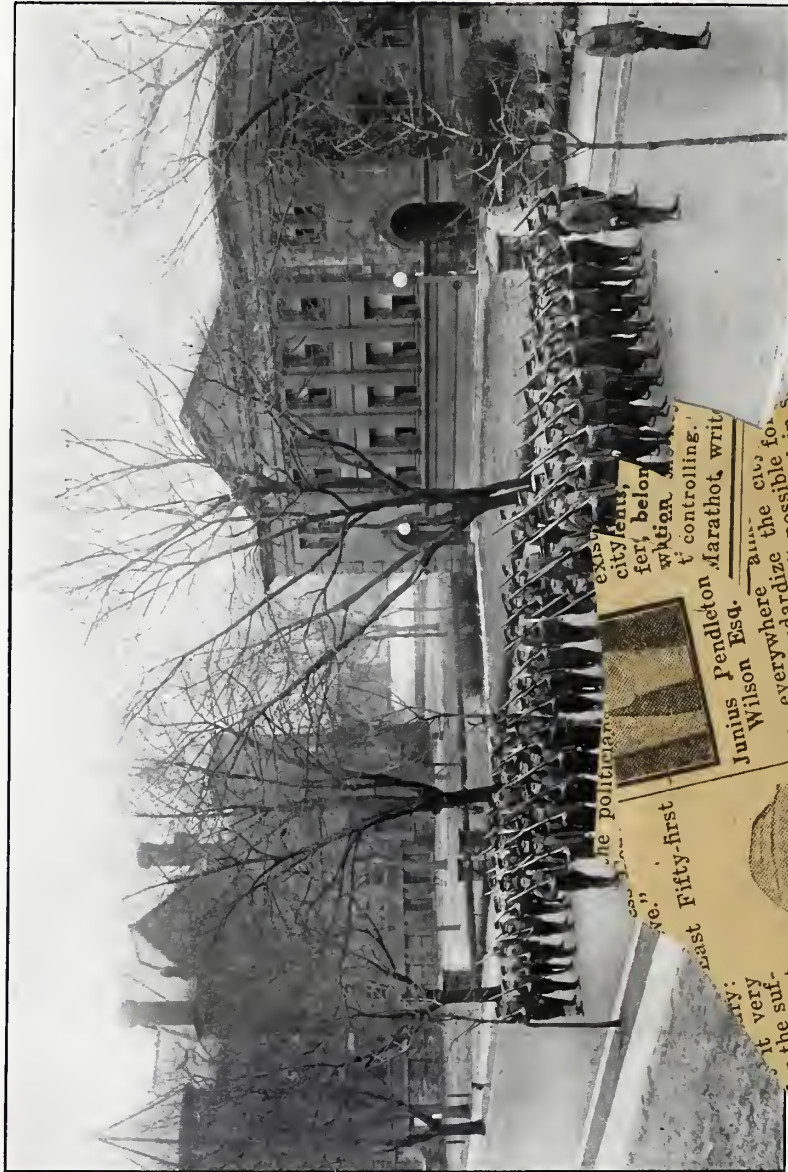
The registrants answered all questions readily and fully aided in every way possible the registration.

The registration in this city fell short of what was expected by the Federal authorities. A total registration of 5,545 was expected here, whereas only 5,435 men enrolled for Uncle Sam's mighty army. In all four districts of Middlesex county, excluding Perth Amboy, 20,223 men were registered. The Third District, which embraced the various munition works, enrolled the largest number of men, 5,800 being enrolled. The Fourth District was second to New Brunswick with 4,951, while the Second District registered the least number of men, 4,037 men being enrolled.

The employes of the Wright-Martin, Johnson & Johnson, Brunswick Refrigerating, Neverslip and the India Rubber plants registered in their respective plants. At the Wright-Martin plant, 1,121 men were enrolled; Johnson & Johnson, 339; India Rubber, 68; Neverslip, 31. Registration was carried on at the local draft board headquarters, a corps of clerks being engaged in this work. During the day 183 were registered.

Of the 5,435 men registered here, 2,574 were native-born citizens; 573 naturalized citizens, and 133 citizens by father's naturalization before registrant's majority, making a grand total of 3,280 citizens eligible for military service unless given a deferred classification or exempted because of physical defects.

Of the men registered, 766 had taken out their first papers, while 1,389 were non-declarant aliens, making a total of 2,155 who were not citizens of the United States between the ages of 18 and 45 years. 5,204 men who registered were whites, while 216 were



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Fifth Ward, First poll.....	103	22	51	176
Second poll	135	1	202	338
Third poll	159	1	159	319
Sixth Ward, First poll.....	98	5	31	134
Second poll	167	4	35	206
Third poll	163	7	30	200
Total, New Brunswick....	2423	162	1713	4298

The statistics compiled by the local board of the registration of June 5, 1917, and the draft following are of interest. The report was made up for the Provost General's office and shows the following facts: Called for examination, 2701; men who failed to appear when called, 240; men called but had previously enlisted, 71; accepted on physical examination, 1451; rejected on physical examination, 809; certified to District Board, 474; men who failed to report at Camp when ordered, 33; rejected at camp, 1; claims filed, 1196; claims allowed, 1036; claims disallowed, 101; men discharged by District Board on appeal, 12; men discharged by District Board on industrial claims, 51.

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NEW BRUNSWICK

negroes. Fifteen Chinamen of the city registered.

It is interesting to note the ages of the men who registered. A total of 45 men were registered or neglected to register in the draft of 1917. The majority of these men were "slackers," while there were a few who came into this country since the last registration.

The table on ages follows:

Eighteen years, 303; nineteen, 273; twenty, 317; twenty-one, 19; twenty-two, 4; twenty-three, 3; twenty-four, 4; twenty-five, 5; twenty-six, 6; twenty-seven, 5; twenty-eight, 1; twenty-nine, 5; thirty, 5; thirty-one, 7; thirty-two, 254; thirty-three, 446; thirty-four, 443; thirty-five, 373; thirty-six, 366; thirty-seven, 355; thirty-eight, 344; thirty-nine, 306; forty, 305; forty-one, 248; forty-two, 290; forty-three 247; forty-four, 230; forty-five, 271.

LIST OF ALIENS

There were 578 non-declarant Austrians and Hungarians here who had not taken out their papers, as against 338 who had.

The list of declarants and non-declarants follows: Belgium, 1 declarant and 2 non-declarants; England, 41 declarants and 18 non-declarants; Ireland, 2 declarants and 6 non-declarants; Scotland, 5 declarants and 1 non-declarant; Canada, 6 declarants and 6 non-declarants; Jamaica, 2 declarants; other British possessions, 1 non-declarant, making a total of 76 British subjects who have declared themselves and 34 who have not.

France, 17 declarants, 12 non-declarants; Italy, 118 declarants and 184 non-declarants; Portugal, 3 non-declarants; Russia, 115 declarants, 143 non-declarants; Servia, 3 declarants, 2 non-declarants; China, 1 declarant and 12 non-declarants; Japan, 1 non-declarant; Denmark, 2 declarants, 1 non-declarant; Netherlands, 5 declarants, 4 non-declarants; Norway, 3 declarants; Roumania, 5 declarants; Spain, 2 declarants, 73 non-declarants; Sweden, 8 declarants, 2 non-declarants; Switzerland, 3 non-declarants; Mexico, 2 non-declarants; Central and South America, 2 non-declarants; Greece, 23 declarants, 169 non-declarants; Sundries, (?), 9 non-declarants; Austria-Hungary, 338 declarants, 578 non-declarants; Bulgaria, 2 declarants; Turkey, 18 declarants, 134 non-declarants; Germany, 31 declarants, 15 non-declarants.

REGISTRATION BY WARDS

The third election district of the Second Ward had the largest registration; 375 men registered in this district, while in the third district of the Third Ward, 310 men registered. Third honors go to the third district of the Fifth Ward, in which 270 men were registered.

The registration by districts follows:

First Ward, First district, 226; second district, 171; third district, 86.

Second Ward, First district, 159; second district, 184; third district, 375.

Third Ward, First district, 163; second district, 238; third district, 310.

Fourth Ward, First district, 123; second district, 85; third district, 116.

Fifth Ward, First district, 214; second district, 311; third district, 270.

Sixth Ward, First district, 144; second district, 147; third district, 132.

NAMES OF REGISTRARS

The local draft board appointed the following men to act as registrars.

FIRST WARD

First District, James A. O'Connell, chief registrar; C. Van Winkle, Elmer Spratford, A. McCloud, Fred Potter, Jr., and Joseph Sliikin.

Second District, William Van Nuis, chief registrar; Frank Holden, A. J. Farley, A. W. Reeve, Frank M. Deiner, H. B. Crouch, S. G. Hales, John Warner.

Third District, E. J. McLaughlin, chief registrar; James Talmadge, Louis Ferguson and Frank Pennington.

SECOND WARD

First District, John J. Welch, chief registrar; E. R. Carpenter, F. A. Connolly, Eugene Morris and Chas. Brower.

Second District, Thomas F. Brennan, chief registrar; Joseph Doyle, Henry Dunn, Charles Lowe, Edward White, John Colligan and Howard DeHart.

Third District, William A. Groben, chief registrar; John G. Wynkoop, Alfred J. Lins, Clarence W. Cronk, Charles S. Britton, John Bauman, John Jonas, R. F. Tuttel, John W. Grymes, Howard A. Reynolds, Clarence H. Hill, George Kohlhepp, William Baldwin, John Rowland, Jr., David Barry.

THIRD WARD

First District, Fred B. Tappen, chief registrar; T. R. Sloan, Grover O'Neill, Robert Hannah, Andrew Zahn and Frank C. Wark.

Second District, John V. Hubbard, chief registrar; Edward Oram, Charles R. Dey, Joseph Fertig, George MacPherson and E. W. MacKenzie.

Third District, George Baier, chief registrar; Harry Grimes, John Dawson, John Clark, Joseph Iovan and George C. Landmesser.

FOURTH WARD

First District, Morris Bauer, chief registrar; Norman Moore, Charles Forman, Charles Jackson, Elmer Boyd, Henry C. Pierce.

Second District, George D. Johnson, chief registrar; Harvey L. Hullfish, Frederick Thickstun and William Whitfield.

Third District, J. J. Rooney, chief registrar; William Statt, Lawrence Perkins, William Colburn and Alfred Fleming.

Fourth District, Thomas F. Boylan, chief registrar; J. A. McCloskey, Edward Gleason, D. J. McCormick and Edward Foley.

FIFTH WARD

First District, Walter C. Sedam, chief registrar; Charles Greenwald, James V. Haskins and Harold W. Morris.

Second District, Alexander Gold, chief registrar; Michael J. Smith, Frank McMahan, E. J. McMurtry, John Mooney, John E. Smith and Rev. Sigmund Laky.

Third District, Edward Burt, chief registrar; William Kane, Peter Tennyson, Thomas Whalen, Dr. L. Mundy, Robert Houston, Milton R. Jaques and George Orpen.

SIXTH WARD

First District, George McCormick, chief registrar; Robert C. Nicholas, John P. Wall, Benson J. Trumbull and Fred Cole.

Second District, John T. Bradley, chief registrar; Frank McCabe, John A. Gibbons, John J. Donnelly, and Patrick J. Stanton.

Third District, James A. Morrison, chief registrar; Raymond P. Wilson, R. O. Smith and John L. Daly.

Registration of All Inhabitants

The registration of all inhabitants of New Brunswick and vicinity was part of a national movement to make available a record of every person who resided in these United States. With this available data, the government was able to reach any individual without trouble or confusion. At the same time, tabs were kept upon the movement of strangers within the city.

Among the questions asked of every person were the following: Name of head of house, owner or premises, owner's address, family residence, flat or apartment, rooming or boarding house, how heated, if coal used for fuel, what size, how much on the premises, normal annual consumption of coal, number of tons of coal for heating, number of tons of coal for cooking, is gas used for cooking, is gasoline used, how are premises lighted, occupation of tenant, business address, nationality, age, if alien, how long in country; how long in city, how long on premises, if not native American has he taken out citizenship papers; when and where were first papers taken out, when were second papers taken out, name, age, sex, occupation, birth place of all occupants of house, what war activities have you participated in, give name of each.

Aiding in this great work, the New Brunswick Lodge of Elks tendered the use of their building to the Patriotic Force for all meetings at no cost. This census was taken in March, 1918.

ALIEN ENEMIES REGISTER

The registering and fingerprinting of all male German residents of New Brunswick, not actually naturalized as American citizens, was done by the police department and under the direction of Chief O'Connell, commencing at 6 A. M. on February 4th, 1918, and continuing each day thereafter between the hours of 6 A. M. and 8 P. M. up to and including the 9th day of February, at 8 P. M.

Each registrant was required to furnish four unmounted photographs of himself, not larger than 3 by 3 inches in size, on thin paper, with light back-

ground. All four signed by the registrant across the face of the photos, so as not to obscure the features. For identification a card bearing his thumbprint was issued to each registrant. The finger printing was done at police headquarters following the practice observed in the military and naval service of the United States.

The forms filled out by a German gave in full his doings for the past three years. He had to state if since the war began he had offered himself for military service in any German consulate in the United States and just what service he had seen, if any, in the German army.

His place of employment since January 1, 1914, each place of residence and the name of every relative in the armies of enemies of this Government or its allies, and the particular branch of service in which that relative was engaged.

Of all registered at the police headquarters, not a single registrant stated that he had relatives fighting against the allies. Several of the registrants did state, however, that they were not aware as to the whereabouts of their relatives on the other side.

His age, height, weight, forehead, eyes, nose, mouth, chin, hair, complexion and face, with any distinctive marks and full name and address were also recorded.

Family particulars were given as to whether the registrant was married or single, name of wife if married, and names of children over 14 years of age. "Have you been registered for the selective drafts?" "Have you had previous military or naval experience?" "Have you been partly or wholly naturalized in any other country? or taken allegiance to any country other than the United States?" were among the questions asked to be answered. No enemy alien could change his residence to another registration district without a permit.

The alien enemy women were registered at a separate registration and had to answer practically the same questions.

Men for the New National Army Leave for Training Camp

NEW BRUNSWICK'S FIRST CONTINGENT OF THE NATIONAL ARMY

EUGENE REILLY, 21 James street.

JAMES SCHUREMANN WALKER, 96 Prospect St.

HENRY M. STANG, 125 Somerset street.

GEORGE B. WRIGHT, 131 Townsend street.

ALEXANDER FARKAS, 13 Prospect street.

ALTERNATES

MICHAEL POTNAS, 266 Burnet street.

CONSTANTIN ZORICKSY, 1 Neilson street.

ROBERT DEMPSEY, 18 Throop avenue.

Solemn and impressive was the departure of New Brunswick's first contingent of the new National Army, on the afternoon of September 5, 1917, at 2:24 o'clock for Camp Dix, Wrightstown. There was neither the blare of horn or trumpet to signal their approach or departure. A large number of friends of the men were on hand, however, to bid them a last farewell.

The boys assembled at the office of the Exemption Board, 57 Livingston avenue, at 1:30 o'clock and following the roll call, which was made at 2 o'clock, they marched to the Pennsylvania Railroad station. There they met their friends and relatives who had gathered to bid them Godspeed. It was but a short wait before the special train bearing other drafted men rolled into the station, the local boys boarding amid the cheering of the crowd.

The local boys drafted into the new National Army had their first taste of military life when they attended the first roll call which was made at 5:30 o'clock at the Exemption Board office on the afternoon previous to departure. There were no attendants with the exception of the board, the clerks, and Judge Peter F. Daly.

The impressiveness of that roll call will never be forgotten. The twenty-two young men summoned before the board responded to the roll call with one exception. When the name of Leon Asseo, of 25 Hiram street was called, there was no response.

Although but five men were selected, the entire group expressed a willingness to leave for the training camp. Following the roll call and the address by Judge Daly, the boys were permitted to return to their homes.

In a most eloquent manner, Judge Peter F. Daly paid homage to New Brunswick's first contingent of the new National Army on behalf of the citizens of this city. It was one of the finest patriotic addresses

ever delivered by Judge Daly and the only regret expressed was that a large crowd was not able to hear it.

"It has been my privilege and opportunity, time and time again to speak to small and select crowds and to thousands," began Judge Daly, "on occasions of jubilation and on occasions of sorrow, but never before in my life has there been an occasion so solemn as in speaking to you men.

"I was indeed signally honored," continued the Judge, "when this distinguished board asked me to speak to you. You who are recognized as the youth and strength of this nation, who stand ready to give your lives in order that America may live.

"I hope you boys realize what this draft is. You are to be members of our National Army. An army that is more democratic than any army in the world. In this army we will find both the rich and the poor. It did not matter whether you had political influence or whether you had gold, if you were drawn you had to respond. It is this procedure that has made the new army so democratic.

"You men are going into this new army and will be measured not by your political influence, nor your wealth, but by your manhood, courage and heart. Upon you rests much responsibility. Upon you rests the task of proving that the youth of America stands ready at all times to preserve democracy against autocracy.

Speaking of the bloody conflict across the seas, Judge Daly declared that if the kaiser had won in his purpose in Europe, his militarism would have stretched across the sea to this country.

Judge Daly also censured the kaiser and his warlords for the debauchment of the women of Belgium and for their ruthless warfare and said that in his opinion Germany had all the European nations whipped until the entrance of this country.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIX OFF FOR WAR

Amid outbursts of cheering mingled with many sad tears, one hundred and forty-six of "Our Boys" marched away to war on the morning of Saturday September 22, 1917. Scenes attending their departure were unprecedented in New Brunswick.

Hundreds of loyal citizens turned out to bid New Brunswick's increment of the National Army farewell, and a rousing and inspiring farewell it was.

One hundred and eighteen members of the new National Army from the Second Exemption District and one hundred and thirty-two from the Fourth Exemption District accompanied the local boys to Camp Dix. The Second District boys boarded the train at the Pennsylvania station here, with the local contingent.

The ceremonies attending the departure was to behold sad and inspiring. They were intensely impressive and stirred the patriotic soul of every citizen who witnessed the departure. Many of the boys as they made their way through the lanes of thousands of people wept, for they realized that soon they would be in the trenches offering their life for Democracy's sake.

Although some of the thousands who filled the sidewalks seemed to take the occasion not seriously, there hundreds more—men, women and children—who wore solemn and sad faces, and many of them wept, for it was either their sons, brothers or cousins that filled the ranks.

In the ranks of the men, many were to be seen laughing and joking as though they were on their way to an outing, yet there were still others who had a tear in their eye and a lump in their throat, as they saw their fathers and mothers in the big crowd waving a fond farewell and wishing them Godspeed.

The boys were ordered to assemble at 8 o'clock, but long before that hour, they began to assemble at the local exemption headquarters. Simultaneously the boys of the Second and Fourth Districts were meeting at their headquarters to make ready for their departure. When the roll was called there were but few absentees, and for these, alternates were provided.

The local exemption board officials were greatly handicapped by the massive crowd that gathered on Livingston avenue in front of the headquarters. The crowd refused to remain on the sidewalks as commanded and as a result, the exemption board officials were greatly interfered with.

Headed by the Boy Scouts' drum corps, "Our Boys" paraded down Livingston avenue to New street, to Kirkpatrick street, to Bayard street, to George street, to Albany street, to the railroad station. Mayor Edward F. Farrington, Commissioner Edward J. Houghton, Rev. Edward Hall and Dr. I. Cronk and Elmer E. Connolly paraded at the head of the delegation.

Monroe Taylor acted as captain of the local delegation and was ably assisted by several corporals.

All along the line of march, thousands surged from the sidewalk to the street, leaving little room for the boys to march. Upon reaching Albany street, the crowd reached such proportions that the boys were compelled to break four abreast and march in twos. All traffic was held up by the gigantic crowd and as the boys reached the railroad station, they were greeted by the shrieking of the claxons, sirens and other noise making devices which was deafening.

Making their entrance to the railroad station on Easton avenue, the boys were put on the offense for the first time, for the mob of people that gathered there refused to give way even for them to pass. Everyone, apparently, had a brother, son or a dear one in the ranks and was eager to say a last farewell.

A rush was made by the surging crowd for the railroad platform, but they were driven back by the police, who had their hands full in keeping them from breaking through their guard. Automobiles clogged all traffic on Easton avenue and for a half a block away from the station, autos lined up in zig zag fashion.

The boys, on reaching the platform, were marched to the Somerset street entrance where they were lined up and given instructions. Fully 160 composed the local increment and of this number 164 were selected to make up our quota of forty per cent. Fully 135 men made up the Second District's delegation and of this number 118 were selected to board the train.

As the train rolled into the station, there was a mad scramble to get aboard the train and disregarding all advance orders, every conscripted man on the platform apparently jumped aboard. Unable to cope with the situation, the local exemption boards permitted all hands to continue their journey to Camp Dix, where matters were finally adjusted and the surplus sent back.

The boys were all eager to get into service and at the First and Second Board headquarters, there was a unanimous feeling that the sooner you get into service, the better it will be.

Although hundreds of relatives and friends of the boys were denied the privilege of bidding the boys farewell on the railroad platform, they gathered in large numbers on Wall street, Somerset street, on the Rutgers College campus and on the railroad embankment on George street. At these vantage points they cheered the boys to the echo.

When the train quickly disappeared out of sight, the cheerful look that many men who gathered on the platform had forced gave way to one of seriousness. Many of the women's eyes outside the station were red from weeping. They tried to be brave but here and there was one who would turn away when spoken to. She dared not answer for fear she would give way to tears. Her heart was in the train,

speeding on its way to camp—in the keeping of someone who would don the khaki and before long be in the trenches beneath the flying shells.

Promptly at 10 o'clock, the troop train pulled out of the local station and then there were more cheers and tears. The men quickly entrained as stated and as many as could leaned from the windows to continue their talk with the few who succeeded in evading the police guard. The boys were in high spirits as the train pulled out of the station and from the rear platform of the last car came shouts, "We'll get the Kaiser." On one of the coaches was the inscription "To H—— with the Kaiser."

FIFTY-FIVE MORE FOR DIX

Fifty-five sound men and true, went out of New Brunswick November 19, 1917, into the great school of the National Army to be fitted for soldiers' part in America's war for world freedom. Accompanying the local lads were forty men from the Second District Board.

There couldn't have been more auspicious conditions than those under which the boys left this city for Camp Dix. Although the skies hung low, the sun taking only an occasional peek from the clouds, the day was an ideal one from the selective's point of view. The populace of the city was there by the thousands, the city's representative men were there, the Mayor and City Commissioners and the Board of Trade, and, of course, the mothers, and sweethearts and the kid brothers and sisters to give the valiant sons of Uncle Sam a fitting au revoir. There were sixteen carloads, including the local contingents and those from various points of North Jersey. They left this city at 11:30 o'clock exactly eighteen minutes behind schedule.

It was one of the impressive incidents that will always remain in the memory of those who witnessed the passing of these boys to the Great Adventure, to do their part in the strafing of the Hun, to make the world safe for democracy. Under such conditions the emotions run riot and are all according to the peculiar makeup of the individual, but in the aggregate there can be no question but that there was a strong feeling, deep and sentimental that brought tears to the eyes of the women folks and caused a very perceptible tightening of the muscles of the throats of the sterner sex.

There was laughter and tears, but no hysteria. Men and women cried but softly that the departing loved ones might not be depressed. Sweethearts struggled heroically to make the farewell a smile, but the tears would come, now and then, despite the determination not to. But the departing men were cheerful outwardly at least, concealing the pain of separation that many must have felt.

The last farewells were brief. The departing waved cheerfully, lifted their hats and called out cheering messages. Knoll's band played the "The Gang is All Here" while the men boarded the train,

and as the train rolled out of the station, it was the dominant note.

The draftees gathered their kits and their friends at the local Exemption Board headquarters. The Second District boys met at the county court house. In the main they were a very happy aggregation of young patriots and a mingling among them failed to overhear one single word that might indicate anything like bemoaning their fate. All were, in fact, apparently eager to get to camp and to training preparatory to "going over" to help the valiant Polius and the Tommies and the sons of Italy wallop the barbarians who massacre under the guerdons of Bill the Frightful.

At 10.45 o'clock the line of march was taken up with Andrew Rappleyea in the lead impersonating Uncle Sam and carrying a large American flag. He was followed by a detail of police and then came the City Commissioners and Mayor Farrington. The band came next in line, followed by six school girls carrying a large American flag, and the Spanish-American War veterans with their colors. The members of the local Exemption Board came next and after them streamed the boys on their way to real war, the city and then the county boys.

Marching with the men were many women and children. One woman pushing her baby in a small carriage trudged along with its brother. Mothers clung to the arms of their dear sons. Two or three of the selectives walked arm in arm with their families to the station. These sights moved more than one to emotion.

Before their departure from the Exemption Board headquarters, the local men were presented with complete comfort kits, sweaters, mufflers, etc., by the local chapter of the Red Cross, and a tobacco kit by the Soldiers' Farewell-Welfare Committee.

The line of march took the men down Livingston avenue to New street to Codwise avenue to Bayard street to George street to the railroad station. At the railroad station, hundreds had gathered to bid the boys a last farewell. The local police and railroad detectives were at both entrances of the station and they refused to permit anyone to trespass on the platform without a pass.

There was a great cheer as the men struggled through the crowd and stopped for an interval at the station entrance. Many relatives and friends struggled with the police to get upon the platform but they were denied permission. After much pushing, all the selectives succeeded in getting upon the platform. Many relatives and friends, too, got by the officers who had their hands full in handling the rush.

The crowd became so large that the police were swept aside at the foot of the stairs leading to the platform and then there was a mad rush up the stairs to the platform. The crowd was only to be thwarted in their efforts by another strong arm

squad at the immediate entrance to the platform who held them in check.

But along came the hour, 11:30 by the clock, and the engine began puffing and blowing and some stentorian voice shouted, "All aboard," and those who were taking their farewells hopped on the train just as it began to pull out of the station. Every window displayed a young patriot's face, mostly smiling, sometimes just a bit indicative of late and excusable tears. Hands waved, flags fluttered here and there as down the iron bound track the sinuous line of coaches wended its way, off toward the training camp. And so they passed until the faint echo of the puffing locomotive could just be discerned in the distance carrying its precious freight to the strange world of intensive training and preparation for the part Uncle Sam was to play in giving the knockout blow to the barbaric hosts of the Kaiser.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE OFF TO
"CAN THE KAISER"

With the band playing, with thousands of relatives and friends assembled on the streets surrounding the railroad station waving flags frantically and cheering them on lustily and with city and county officials, members of the clergy and men and women of prominence bidding them Godspeed from the railroad platform, the New Brunswick contingent of the National Army departed for Camp Dix, Wrightstown, on February 25, 1918 to begin a vigorous course of training preparatory to taking active part in defense of democracy.

One hundred and twenty-five composed the New Brunswick contingent and it was a truly representative company. One hundred and one boys from the Second District also accompanied the local contingent and they, too, represented all walks of life.

Shoulder to shoulder they marched to the railroad depot. All on the same plane and all determined to cross the seas for that which is holy. There was no class distinction in the drawing of the boys for the army. All were given the same chance and they who went forward represented the true red-blooded American.

The boys showed signs of tiredness as they moved along the railroad platform, after climbing the steep stairs but it was not the tiredness brought on by physical exertion but because of the heart-rending and nerve-racking duty of parting with those they loved and held most dear.

Reville was sounded for the second time at 9 o'clock and every member of the contingent answered the roll call. Knoll's band assembled at the Exemption headquarters.

The Red Cross Chapter was represented by a corps of good women who saw that every boy was comforted with a sweater, wristlet, helmet, socks, and a comfort kit. It was just one event after another for the soldier boys. Mayor Farrington delivered a message bidding them Godspeed and then

the men assembled on the steps of the Free Public Library and had their pictures taken.

It was 10:15 o'clock when the rumbling of the drums was heard and to a martial air, the soldier boys began their first march as members of the new National Army. Andrew E. Rappleyea, impersonating Uncle Sam, led the procession and he was followed by the Spanish-American War Veterans who carried their colors. The City Commissioners, the Soldiers' Welfare and Farewell Committee and the members of the local Exemption Board acted as an escort to the men.

Marching four abreast the new soldiers paraded down Livingston avenue to New street, to Codwise avenue to Bayard street where they met the men of the Second District with their Exemption Board as escort, and then proceeded down the thoroughfare to George street and thence to the railroad station.

As numberless as the sands upon the seashore appeared to the soldiers the crowd that surged the parade route and jammed the main arteries of the city. The people literally banked the streets and compelled the soldiers to force their way through. Business was practically closed down. The clerks of the various department stores thronged the thoroughfares, while hundreds of factory employes left the plants at 10 o'clock, practically suspending operations for the day.

The newly inducted soldiers were cheered all along the route and at various intervals the men broke ranks to embrace some loved one who happened to be on the edge of the surging crowd. Many pathetic scenes were enacted on George street where the largest crowd assembled.

At the corner of Church street, one aged woman was so overcome by the sight of her son who marched along burdened by heavy luggage that she fainted. She was removed to a nearby store and was later revived.

A large force of police under the charge of Chief O'Connell were on hand, but the crowd grew to such large proportions that they were unable to handle it. At the railroad station, thousands of people gathered and mothers and fathers, sisters and brothers in their determination to see their beloved ones, blocked every channel that led to the railroad platform.

Upon arriving at the station, the crowd was so large that it was decided to march to the corner of College avenue and Somerset street and then countermarch. This change in the program attracted a big crowd from the station entrance, but when another attempt was made to gain an entrance, the crowd completely swept the details of police off their feet and made passage for the men utterly impossible.

After the 10:27 train had passed through here, a call was made to the men to proceed. The men re-

sponded under many difficulties, for the crowd made a rush for the railroad platform. The police ordered the crowd back and to make an opening for the soldiers, but this command was heeded but little. Finally the crowd did make a narrow passage way through which the men marched.

Upon reaching the railroad platform, the Welfare and Farewell committee of which Mayor Farrington was chairman, met them and presented each with a comfort kit.

Once reaching the platform, the men had little time to wait and at 11:05 the big troop train pulled into the station while the band played "Over There." When the train came to a standstill many of the North Jersey boys on the same train alighted and in a democratic way met the local boys.

The train pulled out of the station at 11:15 o'clock well crowded with over a thousand young huskies. The pulling out of the train was a signal for a wild demonstration. Hats were hurled into the air, women waved their handkerchiefs, others waved flags while the boys standing on the platforms of the coaches bid all a last farewell.

That demonstration will never be forgotten by the boys. It showed that the patriotism of the citizens of New Brunswick was not dormant and that New Brunswick was alive to the fact that the United States was at war to a finish.

MAYOR FARRINGTON BIDS FAREWELL TO THE BOYS

The Mayor's message to the new National Army men follows:

On this solemn occasion, when you stalwart young men—125 strong—are about to depart from this city of ours to begin a new life, one that requires courage, it behooves me, as Mayor of New Brunswick, on behalf of the citizens, to bid you Godspeed and at the same time offer up a prayer that the God Almighty will bring you all safely back to your dear ones at home.

You men are going to assume greater responsibilities, and upon you the eyes of every loyal citizen of our city will be focussed while you are in the training camps, and later upon the battle scarred fields of France.

While you men are at the front, the men, women and children who remain at home will do their utmost to supply you with the many comforts which are not provided by Uncle Sam. The good women of the Red Cross who are untiring in their efforts to make the soldier boys happy, will continue their splendid work. Today they provided you with warm sweaters, wristlets, comfort kits, etc. Oh! how grateful are we to this great Red Cross Army.

Today America is in a war for democracy. We seek no indemnities, but only ask that the poor and weak nations be not down-trodden. You young men, Uncle Sam is sending forth to do battle with our

enemy and to prove to them once and for all that although America is a peace-loving nation, still these United States stand for all that is righteous, and are prepared to stand upon her honor to the end.

In this war we must keep our zeal at white heat and our heads perfectly cool, and if we should have to drink from the cup of suffering, let us drink in silence, as Belgium has done. There is no heroism like quiet heroism. There must be universal self-dedication to downright hard work.

Two years ago the world was scarred and cursed by the most awful crime ever perpetuated since our Blessed Lord was taken by cruel and violent men and crucified on Calvary. Over a thousand peaceable and law-abiding citizens, including 114 of the citizens of the United States, were suddenly sent to their death by the sinking of the Lusitania. That deed was hatched in hell. If peace were declared tomorrow, the shame and disgrace of that awful crime would remain written in scarlet letters across the German Empire.

At first Germany tried to discount her own depravity by the statement that the vessel was powerfully armed, but later she had to admit the falsity of her plea. I have yet to learn that any leading German statesman, ruler, thinker, or even preacher has given to the world one sentence of disavowal of that deed. No—the crime was followed by the merry pealing of church bells, by the granting of holidays to school children by public celebrations of the event, and according to well authenticated reports, by honoring of the captain of the submarine that fired the torpedo. Well, one thing is certain, that awful crime has injured Germany far more than it has injured her enemies. For long, long ages to come, it will be remembered.

That act and many other acts perpetrated by our enemy have enraged the peace-loving people of this country to war and today, you men and hundreds of thousands of other young men throughout this country, are called upon to revenge these acts and to uphold the honor and dignity of this country.

America is at war, but America has scarcely begun to fight. We must keep our zeal at white heat, and our heads perfectly cool. Let us keep together. For the time being we must be united. The Government must be absolutely sure that in every wise and worthy step it takes, it can depend on our united and willing support—no matter what that support may cost.

Let me remind you further, boys, that when you enter the camp, you live clean, decent lives, for Uncle Sam wants only fire, clean and strong boys. If you want recreation look to the agencies that exist in the camp. Don't seek immodest pleasure, for they only terminate in ruin.

While at camp it is your duty to attend the services of your church. If you are a Protestant, chaplains of your own church will be there to meet you.

If you are Catholic, the good priests will assist you. If you are of Jewish descent, the good Rabbis will aid you.

And here I would pause to utter a warning to all who love their country, lest they be deceived by the plausible reasoning so current in these days. Remember that those groups who have essayed and are still endeavoring to take God out of His world, are also aiming to take the love of country out of the hearts of the people. The same men who have denied God also deny the reality of patriotism. They have said that religion is only a survival of primitive fear, and that love of country is a survival of savagery. When, therefore, they have destroyed one they will attack the other. Hence, my friends, if you would preserve in your hearts the love of freedom, the love of country, be careful that the knowledge of God and His attributes are not allowed to die out of your lives. Never forget that the impious group who would destroy the love of God would also, if unhindered, deny the love of country.

To you, young men, members of our new National Army, I want to say that it is an honor under the selective draft law to have been proven mentally, morally and physically worthy to wear the uniform, to carry the rifle and to represent before the nations of the world, the American idea and American ideals.

There is nothing under the present system that in any way reflects upon the courage, character or the patriotism of those whom the Government calls into its service.

With great care, with the endeavor to adopt every wise precaution, determined only that the armies we send forth shall be composed of those best able to perform great and important duties, governmental machinery has been devised and placed in operation to select the worthiest and the best.

And so, members of the new army, with all my heart I congratulate you on having been found to be fit defenders of our faith.

You are picked men—chosen for your worth—the flower of our city. You stand for your country. You stand for liberty and freedom and progress, just as surely as Alexander stood for Greece, Caesar for Rome or Napoleon for France.

You are going forth to fight against an idea that is wrong—a system that is wrong—a dynasty that is wrong—a country that blindly following a despotism gone mad, has committed itself to the wrong.

History knows two Germanies. There is a Germany which is very dear to the descendants of the sons of the fatherland, and they may be found in every country on earth—hosts of them in our own. It is a Germany of love and romance, of poetry and song, of music, of art and of literature, the Germany of folk love and folk life.

It is a Germany that has been transformed by a despotism that has filled the world with terror, a Germany committed to the proposition that might

alone makes right—a Germany that must go down if peace and righteousness are again to prevail on earth.

God grant that our beloved country may share in the stability and endurance of the Church of God, that she may soon emerge from this disastrous war endowed with renewed life and vigor; that she may inaugurate a new era of lasting peace, that may be emblazoned on her escutcheon. And then may we behold the sturdy emigrants coming to our hospitable shores from the various nations of Europe, being assimilated to the native population, becoming bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, contributing by their industry to the material prosperity of the republic.

Above all, may we behold them enriching their adopted land with blessings of Christian faith, and uniting with us in building up the walls of spiritual Jerusalem.

Let me say in conclusion that we do not know when this disastrous war will come to an end. But of one fact I am certain, that you boys who stand before me, as well as the people of this country, have an abiding faith in the wisdom and judgment of the President of the United States. Let us earnestly pray the Father of Lights that He would mould and shape and temper the minds and hearts of the Chief Magistrate and his associates in the prosecution of the war, so as to lead us to an early, a permanent and an honorable peace.

TWENTY-TWO OFF FOR CAMP GREENLEAF,
GEORGIA

More of them going away—to become soldiers in the name of world democracy.

Twenty-two embryo soldiers swung down Livingston avenue and over George street to the depot in the misty sunshine of 9 o'clock on the morning of March 5, 1918. Though lacking the military precision they attained in a few months, they marched with unflinching step. The greatest tribute that can be paid to them is that they were physically, mentally and morally fit for warfare, just as well as those who preceded them to camp.

As Knoll's Band played "Over There" and "Keep the Home Fires Burning," they boarded a special train at the Pennsylvania depot at 9:30 which took them to Camp Greenleaf, Georgia.

It was touched with melodrama, this going away of the selective men of New Brunswick. Emotions gripped the several thousand which bid the twenty-two goodbye and good luck. Cheers and tears mingled. Invariably it was those left behind who shed the tears. The departing ones themselves were cheerful, despite the sadness of a farewell demonstration, which most of them would like to avoid.

TWENTY-SIX FOR CAMP DIX, TWENTY OF
THEM COLORED MEN

With the band playing and hundreds of men, women and children bidding them Godspeed, sixty-

two Middlesex County men—forty-six from New Brunswick and the others from territory embracing the Second District—departed from the Pennsylvania Station on April 26, 1918 for Camp Dix. The men were in the best of spirit and expressed a willingness to get into training, preparatory to going to France.

The men of the New Brunswick district assembled at the district headquarters at 10 o'clock. Appropriate exercises were held, and there was the usual distribution of comfort kits, smoking material and essentials by the local chapter of the Red Cross and the Farewell and Welfare committee. Similar exercises were held at the Second District headquarters, with the usual distribution of comfort kits by the Red Cross chapter of the rural districts and the smoking material by the local Farewell and Welfare committee.

Twenty colored men from New Brunswick were included in the local contingent. They were in a happy mood and were cheered all along the line of march. Many of the men were accompanied by their sisters, mothers and sweethearts, and on the way to the railroad station, they walked arm in arm with them. There were more friends of the boys in line than the selectives themselves.

Among the men who departed from this city was Robert Fitzsimmons, Jr., son of the late Robert Fitzsimmons, former heavyweight champion pugilist. Fitzsimmons registered as a resident of Dunellen.

FOR FORT SLOCUM, N. Y.

On May 13, 1918, thirteen stalwart sons of New Brunswick were added to the constantly growing forces of General Pershing. They departed at 11.25 o'clock to be inducted into the regular army at Fort Slocum, New Rochelle, N. Y. Accompanying the boys who represented several different nationalities and who go to make up this great democratic nation, were thirteen men from the Second District of Middlesex county, most of whom were of foreign birth.

CAMP DIX

On May 27, 1918, New Brunswick sent out what may be termed an "All New Brunswick" delegation to Camp Dix and for that reason an unusual crowd congregated about the local Exemption Board to see the boys off. At ten the boys answered the roll call, after which they were assigned to various captains. They were instructed as to what would be expected from them upon reaching camp and were requested to obey all orders promptly.

After the roll call the men were permitted to mingle with their friends until 10:45 o'clock, when the parade to the station was started. There was but little confusion in getting off, as all the boys showed an eagerness to reach the camp and begin their training.

It was the greatest demonstration ever given the draftees to leave this city. Many of the local boys were very popular among the opposite sex and their

many friends were surely on hand. In the parade to the station, relatives and friends marched shoulder to shoulder with them.

It was shortly before 11 o'clock, when the parade got under way at the local Exemption Board headquarters. Headed by Andrew Rappleyea, impersonating Uncle Sam, the marchers proceeded down Livingston avenue to New street, to Codwise avenue, to Bayard street where the boys of the Second District were met. After a brief stop the parade continued down Bayard street, to George street, and thence to the railroad station.

TO SYRACUSE, N. Y.

On July 30, 1918, thirty-one limited service draftees departed from the four draft boards of Middlesex County, for Syracuse, N. Y., to begin training for non-combatant service in the various embarkation camps of the country. The men will be assigned the task of doing fire and police duty in these camps.

The boys were in a happy mood because they were entering the service of the government, but some of the draftees expressed the hope that they would be transferred to general military service. "We don't want to remain in this country, we want to go where there is action," one of the lads was quoted as saying at the local station before departure.

Ten boys departed from this city boarding a special at 7:47 o'clock. Because of the early hour there were but few people present to bid them farewell.

CAMP RARITAN BAND MAKES ITS FIRST PUBLIC APPEARANCE; THE FIFTH OF THE ROSENBERG BOYS GOES TO WAR

The citizens of New Brunswick and surrounding municipalities paid homage to the ninety selectives who made their departure from Middlesex County on Tuesday, August 27, 1918, for Camp Mead, Md. The demonstration here was one of the most impressive held in honor of the youth of the city who stood ready to give their all in order that democracy might live.

A truly military aspect was added to the departure of the boys. A company of soldiers from Camp Raritan headed by the military band of fifty-five pieces from the camp, acted as an escort.

The march to the railroad station from the local draft headquarters was started at 10:10 o'clock. The Camp Raritan soldiers were escorted by the members of the City Commission and the members of the Welfare and Farewell committee. Following the detail of soldiers, marched the members of the local draft board. The Spanish-American War veterans with their colors, also marched with the drafted men.

The draftees paraded down Livingston avenue to New to Kirkpatrick street to Bayard street where the twenty-four draftees of the Second District Board fell in line at the court house. A large crowd of relatives and friends were at this point to cheer the boys up, and when the signal was given to fall

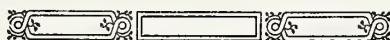
in, the relatives and friends moved with the draftees. The parade then continued down Bayard street to George street and thence to the railroad station.

At the railroad station, there was a rush for the platform and many succeeded in getting past the officers who were on guard. No sooner had the draftees reached the platform, than the special carrying many draftees from northern New Jersey, pulled into the station, and within five minutes the boys were on their way southward. The boys had hardly

time to bid their beloved relatives and friends one last farewell before they were whirled away.

Mrs. William Green, of 22 Commercial avenue, gave her fifth son to Uncle Sam with the departure of William Rosenberg. She was at the railroad station to see her son off, as she had on four other occasions.

Following the parade the Camp Raritan soldiers were the guests of the Welfare and Farewell committee at a luncheon at the canteen on Bayard street.



FIELD CLERK HAROLD O'NEIL AT HIS DESK IN FRANCE.
This is an exact likeness taken by our special artist on the spot.

The Signing of the Armistice—

New Brunswick Goes Wild



FROM the moment on November 7, 1918, that the unofficial news was flashed that Germany had capitulated until the early hours of the next morning, New Brunswick witnessed a spectacle which even Barnum, in all the glory of his trick vocabulary, would be at a loss to describe. To call it a mere spectacle would be a grave injustice to an event which thrilled 35,000 people to the highest pitch of enthusiasm and hysteria—simply, New Brunswick went mad. It is a safe venture to predict that the glowing history of New Brunswick will never record a like experience.

It was a case of sheer hilarity, hysteria, pandemonium, all the way down the line.

It was just five minutes to two in the afternoon when the disturbance began. Factories and churches, informed that the armistice had been signed, let loose their sirens and tolled their bells. Automobiles honked, a special feature being to back-fire every now and then. And then the crowds appeared. From every conceivable place, hatless and coatless throngs surged into the streets. Staid old gentlemen forgot their dignity for the moment and yelled like lusty youngsters. Flags of all the allied nations appeared instantaneously on all sides. The mob surged everywhere, with no definite direction in view—simply to let loose after four years of intense strain.

For the moment everyone was dazed, and people in the street stood still until some sudden movement galvanized everyone into action.

Movement was necessary and spontaneous. Nobody considered what he was doing. The staid folks found themselves on the tops of crowded taxis, blowing squeakers and holding on with an arm around the neck of a complete and, in normal times, highly undesirable stranger.

Street hawkers with supplies of flags were crying huskily, "Wear yer colors, lidy, all silk." Even in their wild excitement the pretty little workgirls had not forgotten how to look picturesque, and they wore their colors bound over their heads like a nurse's veil or had a red, white, and blue fillet across their brows. Dogs ran about with decorations, a French poodle with a tricolor tied to his tail doing his best to look democratic.

Taxis carried thirty people, and the driver neither grumbled about his tires nor collected money from his cheering fares; and the great Government air-plant lorries and fire apparatus were hidden by

shouting crowds which hung on to their every projection, those passengers who had any foothold still continuing to dance.

A motor bus passed with its load overflowing on to the cover over the driver's head and on to the hotbonnet of the motor, all cheering, singing, waving flags and dancing.

There was no organized or official rejoicing, just a spontaneous popular outburst. There were no bands but the tin-can and comb kind, no processions but the informal groups.

What did it matter that there was no music? What did anything matter? Anyway you could not have heard the music for the singing and the cheering.

What if later on the people in the cafes did take to the table-tops and from this point of vantage sing and dance and harangue the multitude? Who had a better right? Never were so many speeches made and so few listened to. The crowd had other things to do; it could make its own speeches and did, too, whenever the spirit moved.

But although the streets were crowded, the churches were crowded too, and if the benches could speak, they would tell of men and women who rushed in with their trumpets and squeakers in their hands, dried floods of bitter tears on their crumpled flags, and then went bravely out to cheer for the sake of others.

LETTER CARRIERS FIRST TO PARADE

The Letter Carriers' Association had the honor of being the first to parade, and the ranks of this association were swelled by the Postal Delivery wagons. Others fell in line.

The report had hardly reached the New Brunswick High School students when they met in the auditorium of the school, and, after holding short exercises, were dismissed for the day. The excited school-boys and girls marched out into the street to merge with the wild throngs crowding the thoroughfares.

Auto trucks began to make their appearance. Crowded to the tailboard with frantic employes, who had hastily left their work to join in the celebration, the trucks coursed down one street into another, without purpose or direction, moved simply by their occupants' desire to let out. All this while chimes rang out from church belfries, sirens shrieked and automobile horns snorted.

An improvised parade began, somehow, somewhere. All propelled by the same urge, moved in the same direction. The parade managed to get some sem-

blance of order and direction, finally, on George street. Rutgers College men, attired in their S. A. T. C. uniforms, Wright-Martin employes, High School students, India Rubber Company trucks, negro organizations, ordinary individuals, Prep students, Boy Scouts, autos, everything and everybody, marched shoulder to shoulder, side by side. And the crowds cheered. Strangers greeted each other with perfect familiarity. "I knew it, I knew it," went from one person to the other. "Too good to be true," was another phrase that was hurled from one to another. The crowds lined the sidewalks, and, becoming too great for comfort, surged into the streets.

A MYRIAD OF FLAGS

A myriad of flags appeared. Unearthed from cellars, garrets, and every other possible hiding place, they flooded the streets. "A multitude of color," as one enthusiast described it, evidently forgetting the anomaly. The din kept on without abatement. Noise, noise and more noise. Stores shut their doors and factories joined in the jubilee.

Bands, created on the spur of the moment, let out their discordant music. Tin discs were apologies for cymbals. Cans were used for bass drums. An effigy of the Kaiser was brought to view. The crowds jeered. Grammar School children gave their catcalls and cheers. "Two, four, six, eight, how we do hate the Kaiser," was shrieked in its cadence. Women cried with joy.

The crest of the afternoon celebration was reached about three o'clock. Officials forgot their dignified positions and yelled like schoolboys.

The first wave of enthusiasm abated somewhat as the afternoon wore on. The crowds dispersed gradually, tired by the physical exertion.

Then officialdom became busy. Mayor Farrington made public announcement that a huge parade would be held from Livingston avenue at 7:30 in the evening.

SWARM TO PARADE SCENE

The bustle and the expectancy kept up without a stop. Horns kept trumpeting. The noise kept up without abatement.

And so the hours went by and when six o'clock had come, the crowds swarmed in the direction of Livingston avenue, the scene of the huge parade. It seemed as though late information to the effect that the armistice had not yet been officially confirmed, made no impression on the ardor of the crowd. It was intent upon celebrating, and it did. The parade will live in the annals of New Brunswick for all time. It is current belief, though, that the spectators enjoyed the parade more than the paraders themselves. The goodnatured joshing that was passed amid the throng, the familiarity which greeted one on every hand, the chatting and the expectancy, will be memorable to every one of the spectators. Celebrating knew no bounds.

Camp Raritan turned out in full force. It is extremely hard to conjecture whether the soldier laddies enjoyed the excitement. Many were disappointed. Those who had ached for an opportunity to go over-seas saw their hopes blighted by the latest news.

"Gee, I wanted a lick at that damned Kaiser," they said.

EVERYBODY IN LINE

The parade didn't get started until 9 o'clock. After all ceremonies had been completed, the marchers swung up George street to Albany, the City Commission, followed by the Police force, heading the parade. Everybody marched. Police, Fire Department, whose sirens created an unearthly din, Red Cross Workers, Home Guards, everybody. Every civic organization was represented. The noise was terrific. Every now and again, a lone cheer would go up, which would immediately be taken up, until it became a frenzied outburst. The parade wended up George street, to Somerset, to College Avenue, to Bartlet, to Easton, to Somerset, to Louis, and finally disbanded at French street. It was interesting to see a band of lone Socialists in the body of the parade carrying a huge red banner with the inscription, "Workers of the World Unite. Peace has been declared."

It is impossible to give a complete description of what happened. Suffice it to say that all the superlatives with which the English language is so richly endowed would hardly express, with any degree of exactness, the event.

There was a mob, pandemonium and fervor. A concoction of these three elements, suitably mixed might result in something to compare favorably with what happened. What an event!

But all through that strange day, there was this medley of noise and movement which seemed to make clear thought impossible. Odd, disconnected incidents and individuals stand out.

Many folks looking back to that wild day will find themselves wondering at the unaccountable things they remember doing.

SECOND CELEBRATION

The news of the signing of the armistice was heralded into town at 2:05 o'clock on the morning of November 11, 1918, and from all appearances, peace must be a remarkable restorative. It seems as though all the pent-up energy of four years had not been exhausted by the premature peace celebration on November 7. Not content with these outbursts of delirious joy, New Brunswick decided to have a parade to celebrate the great event. And it did.

Promptly at 2 o'clock the Union Band appeared in Court House Square and entertained the huge crowd which turned out for the parade. Throngs lined Livingston avenue, George and Albany streets, patiently waiting for the parade to begin. An

avalanche of talcum powder greeted the onlookers. Armed with feather dusters which were sprinkled plentifully with the powder, energetic young people pushed through the crowd and used their dusters with almost deadly effect. Drug stores must have rid themselves of a year's supply of talcum powder.

The parade did not begin until the Jewish paraders made their appearance on Bayard street, waving banners with such inscriptions as "Allies' Victory is a Jewish Victory." The crowd extended a glad hand to their Jewish compatriots.

With the police at the head of the procession, followed by the band, the parade turned down Bayard street into George. As the corner of George street was reached the Zionists in line broke into the "Marsellaise," singing the stirring tune in the French version. Everybody cheered. Boys from the Rutgers Students Army Training Corps in line were followed by the City Club, each member wreathed in smiles. The ever-present Boy Scouts were there, with a Scotchman in Highlander costume, the Junior Police at the head, a handful of Socialists with their fiery red banners, the fire department and the Girls' Division of the War Camp Community Service.

Several incidents in connection with the parade served to bring bursts of laughter from the enthusiastic audience. Funeral cars, donated by Undertakers Harding and Quackenboss, carried the flaring announcements "Here Lies Wilhelm," "The Crown Prince," "Ludendorff" and "Here Lies Von Hindenburg." The throngs shouted their approval when the funeral cars hove into sight.

The Kaiser must have been remarkably meek in his last moments of power, to judge from the goat purporting to be his, which was mounted high on an automobile in line. Considerable laughter was evoked at the sign, "We've got the Kaiser's goat."

Every dump heap in town was raked for old boilers and tin cans which were used in making the terrible din. The sirens of the fire department were at their discordant best. Rattles, after early hours in the morning, could not be procured at any price. Everything was enlisted to make the day the most memorable in the history of New Brunswick.

The Jewish flags with their five-pointed stars and those kindred to them, the Greek, fluttered all over the foreign quarter.

Everywhere could be felt the quiet enthusiasm which came with the assurance that the indescribable beast had abdicated and that his army was in the throes of defeat.

The streets were lined with crowds, talking good-naturedly and making complimentary remarks about the Kaiser and his eventual destination. Noisy auto-trucks dashed noisily around the city, raising a din. In this respect, trucks from the Nixon Nitration Works excelled. Crowded to the full with cheering

workers, and bedecked with highly amusing signs caricaturing the Kaiser, they were greeted by the onlookers with rounds of applause. The men from Nixon's carried a coffin with the flaring announcement, "He lingered but we nailed him in the end."

George street was a maze of showering paper flung about by delirious clerks in office buildings. The air was one swirling mass of white flakes, of curious shapes and sizes, torn out of ledgers, books and other office accessories.

Traffic was extremely arduous, wagons and autos intent upon going on their business always in danger of being overturned by careening trucks crowded with celebraters.

The carrying of red flags by the Socialists in the parade without American flags, aroused the ire of more than one 100 per cent. American, but none of the onlookers took any action until the members of the S. A. T. C. at Rutgers got busy. The students formed a body and went to meet the parade, but when they arrived at a designated point where it was passing, they found that the ones they were looking for had left the line of march. Then came a search. The followers of the red flag were found to be holding a meeting in the Hungarian Socialist headquarters on French street.

Hanging out of a window of the meeting room was the red flag. The students demanded that it be removed, but it was not put away as promptly as the crowd on the outside desired. One of the Socialist orators attempted to make a speech about the purpose of the meeting. Those on the outside only clamored that the red flag be removed. After a time it was removed and the American flag hung out. The crowd cheered this, but following the American flag came the red flag, waved by one of the participants in the meeting.

This was enough for the crowd of soldiers and townsmen on the outside, and, led by a prominent member of the Rutgers football team and a sailor, they crowded into the place. The Socialists locked the door, but it was quickly broken down. The crowd entered the room in true moving picture style. The first thing they went for was the red flags. The Socialists fled through the window in the rear of the room and were not followed, as the red flags were the objective of those making the raid.

One of the Socialists offered resistance, but a husky sailor lad soon put an end to his fighting spirit. The flags were taken to the college campus, where they were distributed among the raiders.

"The Day" has come and gone. The red harvest of blood and desolation and tragic misery has not even yet been fully reaped—but the setting sun of November 11, 1918, witnessed a German fleet steaming into the silence of surrender without honor,

German armies in retreat, and a passionate appreciation of peace that the world had never known before.

The signing of the armistice which meant defeat for German ambitions of might—the ironic night of her dream of The Day—released everywhere the spirit of exultant, prayerful celebration; a glorification of freedom, not of domination, of victory—yes!—

but not of the premediated crushing of one member of the human family by another.

For this was “The Day” on which the false God of Force invoked by Germany had been overturned by the true God of Strength that the free nations had summoned to their aid. As never before there were shown, then, to the peoples of the earth the glory and the richness of peace, bought at the price of such heroic but dreadful death.

“Le jour de gloire est arrive.”



SERGT. “BOB” SEARLE
He was so fierce he scared all the girls in Edinburgh.

The Homecoming of Co. H

Cheers and Tears Greet the Boys

On Tuesday, May 28, 1919, with so much of affectionate welcome as it had the physical opportunity to give, New Brunswick greeted the boys of Company H, 113th Infantry, just home from overseas. Proud of all American soldiers, New Brunswick is proudest of her sons. These were home troops. They were the old National Guard. Their glorious part in the momentous campaign with their British and French comrades in the Argonne Forest is not only a noble chapter in the history of the war, but it belongs to the family record and domestic history of New Brunswick.

It was a great day for the boys. Most of them arrived the day before with their honorable discharge while others did not reach this city until noon of the day of the reception. Captain Smith was among the last to get his discharge. He did not reach here until nearly 5 o'clock and for that reason the parade was delayed an hour.

Captain Smith and his gallant boys were welcomed home with such a demonstration as has seldom been witnessed in New Brunswick. From noon thousands of persons thronged the streets waiting for the returning heroes to parade and when the lines of khaki-clad youths finally swung through the streets, they were viewed by fully 25,000 men, women and children, residents of New Brunswick and surrounding sections. Throughout the entire line of march the local boys were greeted with shouts of appreciation.

The parade formed in front of the Free Public Library a few minutes before 5 o'clock. The big throng, although compelled to wait for an hour, did not grow impatient and when the Company H boys came marching through the lanes of men, women and children they were lustily cheered and showered with confetti and streamers.

Mayor Morrison, Commissioners Houghton, Connolly, Jaques and Feaster, and the members of the World War Welcome Home Association, headed the procession. The entire membership of the fire department was also in line with their apparatus.

From every building floated flags and banners. In the center of the town confetti, streamers and flowers showered down on the men from the higher buildings and smiles of appreciation from the soldiers testified that they were glad to be home again.

HOLIDAY IN HONOR OF THE BOYS

In honor of the welcome home to New Brunswick's own company every factory in the city closed down at 3 o'clock to enable their employes to join in the celebration. The various department stores closed their doors for an hour and the school children, re-

leased from studies at 3:30 o'clock, were also enabled to view the demonstration.

It seemed that everybody just poured out of their offices, homes and places of business to be on the side line when the brave lads of Company H, came tramping along. When the parade got under way all business in the city was practically at a standstill.

The fire apparatuses added to the din of noise for the parade. The factory whistles were blown at 4 o'clock, the hour the parade was scheduled to start. The church bells also joined with the factory gongs in sounding the city's welcome.

All in all it was a great demonstration. The people were proud of the return of the boys. The boys were as happy as larks. It was a great day for them; a day that they had looked forward to since their departure from here at the outbreak of the war.

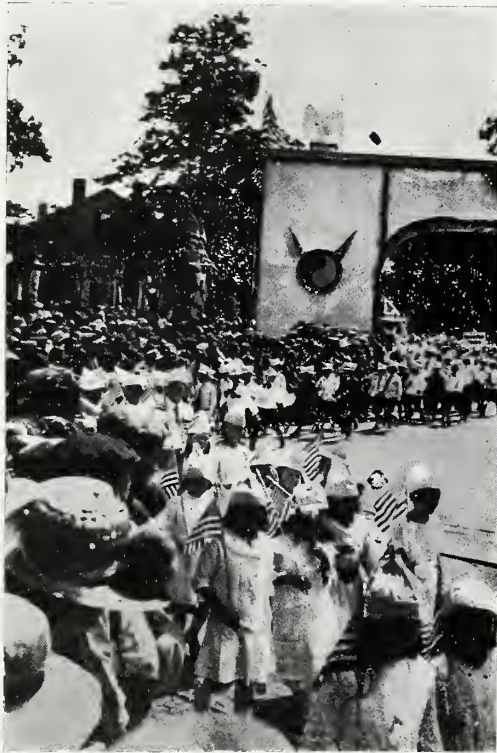
The parade was not without its touch of sadness for in the ranks of the company were vacancies. Some of the men who marched away to war with this company did not march on its return, not because they are with other living units, but because they are sleeping peacefully in the fields of Flanders. To some it was a happy moment; to others it was one of sadness for it brought back to them memories—yes, sweet memories—of those who made the supreme sacrifice.

From Livingston avenue the boys paraded over a short route and returned to the War Camp Community Service Club house on Bayard street, where a delicious banquet was served by the women's committee, of which Mrs. Henry Seiffert was chairman. Here the boys proved themselves at home. When the many good things had been disposed of, Mayor John J. Morrison, in behalf of the people of the city, extended to the men a most hearty and cordial welcome. He said: "The boys of Company H glorified themselves by their courageous conduct, and New Brunswick feels justly proud of its own company. Too much praise cannot be given to you for your service in defense of justice and humanity. The people of the entire city have been thrilled with a feeling of pride and appreciation for the heroic deeds of you men and neither today's reception nor the one which will be accorded you on the Fourth of July, can adequately express the depth of our feeling of gratitude.

"Captain Smith and members of Company H, again I welcome you. You have served your city, state and country faithfully and nobly, and the services that you and your gallant men have rendered will



BOY SCOUTS IN MEMORIAL DAY PARADE, MAY 30, 1918



SCHOOL CHILDREN IN WELCOME HOME PARADE



SCHOOL GIRLS IN JULY 4TH, 1918, PARADE



UNDERTAKERS HARDING AND QUACKENBOSS BURY THE
CROWN PRINCE



CROWD AT CORNER OF ALBANY AND GEORGE STREETS ON
DAY ARMISTICE WAS SIGNED

long be remembered by a grateful and loving people," concluded the Mayor.

Captain Smith, on behalf of Company H, responded with words of praise for the boys of his company and voiced a debt of gratitude to the citizens of New Brunswick in arranging a welcome home celebration in their honor.

How the tides of victory and defeat ebbed and flowed with Company H in the service fighting in the Argonne Forest, how they went through all the complicated labyrinth of deviltries of the Hindenburg line, how, in the bloodiest battle of the west they fought with a cool, skillful, steady intelligence and displayed resistless enterprise and daring—Captain Smith told those who gathered around the festive board at the club house.

Captain Smith also cited the letter of Major General Morton, of the 29th Division to Governor Edge in which he said:

"You may be sure that the troops from your State have made a wonderful record; one which they and the people of New Jersey may and will remember with pride always. Some of your gallant officers and men have fallen in battle with their faces toward as stubborn a foe as the world has ever seen. Their memory will be sacredly preserved. Their

relatives and friends have the sincerest sympathy of those who have come out alive. More have received honorable scars, to which they can point with pride."

The words spoken by Major General Morton tell the whole story, Captain Smith said: "The boys of New Brunswick did their share in this war and the people of this old city can rest assured that there was no braver company in France. They all did their part. There was no slacking and I am proud of them."

PRESENTATION TO CAPTAIN SMITH

One of the most pleasant features in connection with the home-coming celebration was the presentation of a gold watch by Mayor John J. Morrison to Captain Smith on behalf of the members of the company, who in this way showed their appreciation of the manner in which they were treated by him during their military career in France.

The gift came as a complete surprise to Captain Smith who was so moved that he was able to say but a few words, upon accepting the time-piece from the Mayor.

The presentation was made at the dinner given to the boys by the citizens of New Brunswick at the War Camp Community Service club house.



HOW TO GET A MEDAL IN THE 29TH DIVISION

The Boys Are Home Again

Great Welcome Tendered the Returned Soldiers



MAJOR-GENERAL WEIGEL LEADS THE PARADE

When the fateful eleventh hour of the eleventh day of November, 1918, came at last and the advance of the Hun was checked, and the ceaseless thunder of the big guns was stilled, New Brunswick's sons were in the front lines.

How they comported themselves when once arrived in France and thrown against the Germans trained to bearing arms almost from the cradle, what acts of heroism and valor they displayed can not be told now, in fact, there is not room to tell all the acts of individual heroism, all the epic stories. Blind Homer smiting his lyre in the dust of the Hellenic roadside must turn in his grave with envy, for he had but Ulysses to sing about, and Ulysses could not hold a candle to these wanderers, many of whom migrated to America from the old world and then went a-crusading to the old world again to carry back the doctrines of the new.

Proud in the consciousness that they had been entrusted with a sacred task and had fulfilled it well, they set their faces toward the Atlantic and set their feet to marching down to the sea and the ships that would bear them home again.

As they marched over the streets of their home town in the glory that was born in the battle anguish and the dark hour of pain and torture across the sea, one saw two parades. There was the procession of untrained men in civilian attire, fresh from factory bench, from clerk's desk and counting desk, from tenement home and from palatial house—the procession that with its flags over its shoulders marched down Livingston avenue from the local Board's office before going into training at Camp Dix. And there was the procession on the old town's reception day to the men who covered themselves with undying glory and who left many a comrade under the

plain white crosses that dot the fields of northern France. What a change! Who would ever dream that the untrained men of yesterday would make the erect and stately soldier of today.

No wonder that New Brunswick was proud of the 800 or more "doughboys," "gobs" and men from other branches of the service who turned out for the parade on Saturday, June 28, 1919, and as they marched through the city's streets there was a triumphal progress.

The whole city had apparently turned out en masse to welcome the boys back, and as each unit approached this was the signal for a storm of clapping, applause, and the tooting of automobile horns.

Flags, streamers and "Welcome Home" banners lined the streets along the line of march and fluttered from every window. In the downtown section the business houses were all especially decorated, and while the parade was passing the merchants closed their doors.

Service flags were everywhere in evidence, and here and there a gold star told of a New Brunswick lad who did not return for the city's welcome but is sleeping the long sleep on some French field.

According to announcement, the parade started promptly at three o'clock. The service men had gathered early at the Armory, and there Capt. Smith of Company H, had arranged them in their respective organizations.

As the long blast on Johnson and Johnson's whistle pealed out, the head of the long column swung off along Handy street, crossing Codwise avenue.

General William Weigel, commander of the 88th Division, marched on foot at the head of the parade, immediately following the platoon of police that act-

ed as escort. Behind the General were the members of his staff.

Major George Wilkinson, who served on the General's staff overseas, served as Chief of Staff. The other members of the staff were Captain W. B. Twiss, Captain J. B. Kirkpatrick, Dr. J. P. Schureman, Dr. Gruessner, Dr. H. W. Nafey, Lieut. William Wall, Lieut. J. M. Perron, Lieut. P. H. Benz, Captain Robert W. Lufborrow, Lieut. Harry Edgar, Lieut. Edwin Florance, Lieut. Miles Ross, Lieut. Rush Van Sickle, Lieut. Monroe Taylor, Lieut. Joseph Edgar, Lieut. Klemmer Kalteissen, Lieut. Russell Bergen, Lieut. Thomas Brynes and Lieut. Craig Denman of the Navy.

Following General Weigel and his staff were the members of the City Commission and the General Committee of the Welcome Home Celebration.

Then came the gray-haired veterans of the Civil War, and as the "boys in blue" rode by in automobiles the crowd went wild with enthusiasm and gave them a tremendous ovation.

The Spanish-American War Veterans, about forty strong, also drew considerable applause from the bystanders as they marched through the city streets.

A company of soldiers from Camp Raritan led the uniformed ranks of service men. With them was a detachment of about fifty marines on active service who were stationed at the Naval Radio Station here and about as many more sailors in blue uniforms, in contradistinction to the city's own service men, now discharged, who marched without arms, were grim reminders of the dark days that were so safely passed and of the perils and dangers through which our own boys—or most of them—have come without harm.

Then came a band, followed by the veterans of Allied Armies. The French had the post of honor, as they had the largest number out.

A delegation of fifty men who had served in the ranks of the French Army during the long months before this nation went in represented the sister Republic, and about half of these wore the horizon blue of the French poilu. They were given a tremendous ovation everywhere. They carried French and American flags. They were commanded by Capt. Cholet.

There was also a delegation of British and Canadian soldiers who went from this city before the United States joined in the battle against Germany.

The appearance of the Company H men everywhere was the signal for redoubled applause and shouting and tooting of horns, for the organization had retained more of a local New Brunswick character than any of the others in which New Brunswick men served.

Behind Company H marched a delegation of local

men who saw service in the Marines, and they were followed by men who had served in regular army divisions.

Then came the city's aviators with Lieutenant Franklin M. Ritchie and Lieutenant Percy Cunniss, in command of a detachment of about twenty enlisted men who had served in the manifold capacities required by the ground work of caring for the planes.

The Air Service men made a fine turnout, and they were warmly greeted all along the line of march.

They were reinforced by a detachment of twenty-five engineers who marched with the Air Service as they had no officers of their own.

Captain Charles Reed, wounded in action in France, headed the New Brunswick men of the 78th Division. This was the largest single organization in the parade, as the majority of New Brunswick boys saw service with this division.

As the boys marched past proud parents and relatives and now and then a sweetheart called out to the boys, and, discipline cast aside, they called back.

The 78th Division boys represented New Brunswick. They were called from every section and from every class and condition of the city, and as they passed, the crowds seemed to realize more closely than with any of the other units just how this city was represented at the front.

About 100 men who served in other divisions during the war followed the 78th or Lightning Division men and swelled the total of New Brunswick's quota.

The colored soldiers of New Brunswick, about eighty strong, made a splendid showing, and as they swung blithely along, whistling and singing, the great crowds that lined the streets realized what their race had done as its share in the battle for democracy. A big reception was given the dusky fighters, and as they passed through the colored section in the vicinity of Remsen avenue they were cheered mightily.

Ensign John Conger commanded the naval detachment, and he had about seventy five "gobs" in line. The sailors made a fine showing and they were accorded a royal reception.

After the rows and rows of khaki that had passed in what became a seemingly endless blotch of uniform color—except to those who spotted here and there the face of one near and dear to them—the blue uniforms and white hats of the representatives of the navy made a pleasing change. The naval officers wore white uniforms, presenting a natty appearance, and there was a small detachment of "gobs" in whites.

The New Brunswick representation in the navy was somewhat of a revelation to those who had thought that most of the local service men were in the land or air forces, and the crowds everywhere

greeted the sailors with applause. There were two Naval Air Service men with the sailors.

Company E of the New Jersey State Militia, carrying rifles, followed the service men. The militiamen had a big turnout, and they were given a good reception as they swung along. They were commanded by Captain Ralph Gorsline.

This brought up the rear of the uniformed men, the line stretching close to half a mile. They were followed by the war workers who have been busy at home while the boys were away in camp and on the sea.

About 150 Red Cross women workers in their natty white uniforms were in line, and they made a big hit all along the route of the parade.

With the Red Cross delegation was the new ambulance belonging to the local chapter of the organization, and this attracted much attention from the bystanders along the line of march.

Then came the school children. From the little youngsters who were barely able to toddle along with the procession to the bigger boys and girls who enjoyed the parade and were keenly conscious that they were honoring their big brothers of the city who had borne the brunt of the city's sacrifice, all were there, and about 1,000 of the youngsters were in line.

They marched by schools, the pupils from each school wearing a distinctive paper hat. The various shapes and colors of the hats lent interest to the spectacle. Each child also carried an American flag.

A most interesting feature of this division of the parade was the delegation of the Ecole Francaise of Milltown. About eighty of these youngsters, dressed in the national costumes of various French provinces, were in the parade, and all along the line they made a big hit and attracted attention from the big crowd, as well as lending color and variety to the scene.

CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS

Following the school children came the uniformed guards of Goodwill and Good Intent Councils, Junior O. U. A. M. of this city heading the civic organizations that had turned out to honor the service men.

First place for the civic organizations was held by the Elks, headed by Voss's band of Newark. First place went to the organization that got into line first and there was much rivalry about it.

Headed by Grand Knight Finnegan, the New Brunswick Council, Knights of Columbus, paraded second in line in the fraternal division. The Knights turned out three hundred strong and wore dark clothes, straw hats and carried small American flags. The Perth Amboy Italian band furnished the music for the Knights who marched four abreast and made a neat appearance.

Following the Knights came local Italian societies

with their own band. The Foresters with their colors paraded behind the Italians and following in line were the Red Men who appeared in their Indian costumes. The Jr. O. U. A. M. including Goodwill Council and Good Intent Council were headed by bands and were largely represented. The Juniors wore red, white and blue hat bands and carried "welcome home" pennants.

The local Greeks made an impressive appearance. The Greeks who had served in the army marched in the front of the local societies and were warmly applauded throughout the line of march. Paraskivos Stamulos and Margus Councils, Balkan war veterans, in their Greek uniforms, carried the flags.

The Loyal Order of Moose had a large delegation in line. The Moose carried small flags and were attired in dark clothes. The local colored Elks were attired in flannels, white shirts, purple ties and socks and white shoes. They wore straw hats and were escorted by a colored military band.

There were numerous other fraternal, civic and social organizations in line including a delegation of firemen from the fire department who turned out with their apparatus. Assistant Chief Louis Sass led the firemen.

The turnout of the various organizations was very gratifying. The men paraded well and made an excellent showing. In only a few instances were local organizations not represented. Most of the organizations carried their banners at the head of their processions together with Old Glory.

THE FLOATS

The Greek float made a big hit. It carried several girls dressed in the flowing costumes of Greece of classic days and allegorically representing Greece's part in the war.

The first was Macedonia, a former Greek province captured by the Turks, calling to the Allies to join her mother, Greece. Epirus and Thrace were then shown calling the Allies to join Greece in the battle for liberty from the Turk. The third represented Smyrna seeking liberty and sympathizing with her allies. Then was Asia Minor, with a population of 3,000,000 subjugated Greeks, calling to her mother, Greece, for liberty, and the fifth represented Greece and the Allies joining for liberty and Greece conferring a wreath upon Woodrow Wilson, the "Father of the War," and Eleutherios Venizelos, the "Father of Greece."

Miss Blazakis represented Macedonia and Miss Evagelides represented Epirus and Thrace. Mrs. Stella Verurakis was Smyrna, Miss Elizabeth Boice was Asia Minor and Mrs. Irene Leontaridis was Greece.

The floats were a most interesting feature. The War Camp Community Service had three good floats in line. Two of them showed how the men from the camps were entertained by having games and

luncheons for them during their leisure hours, the floats being fixed up like rooms. The third one was a truck with the large bell from the India Rubber Company on it.

The Golden Rod Council, of the Daughters of Liberty, had a float on which were a number of girls in ~~white and broad rim hats~~ with guns, who were

THE DINNER

But while all this celebrating was going on down town, up at Buccleuch Park, a corp of women were working like beavers to have everything in trim for the feast these same boys were to have at the end of the marching. These women worked under the supervision of Mrs. Henry Seiffert, whose able service in arranging for the home welcome won for her the gratitude of the city.

Upon reaching the park, the women were in waiting. Following a short address by Major General Weigel, the service men were escorted over to the pavilion, and there they were served with luncheon.

Nearly 500 men were to be seen gathered around the pavilion eating at one time. It was a most pleasant sight to behold.

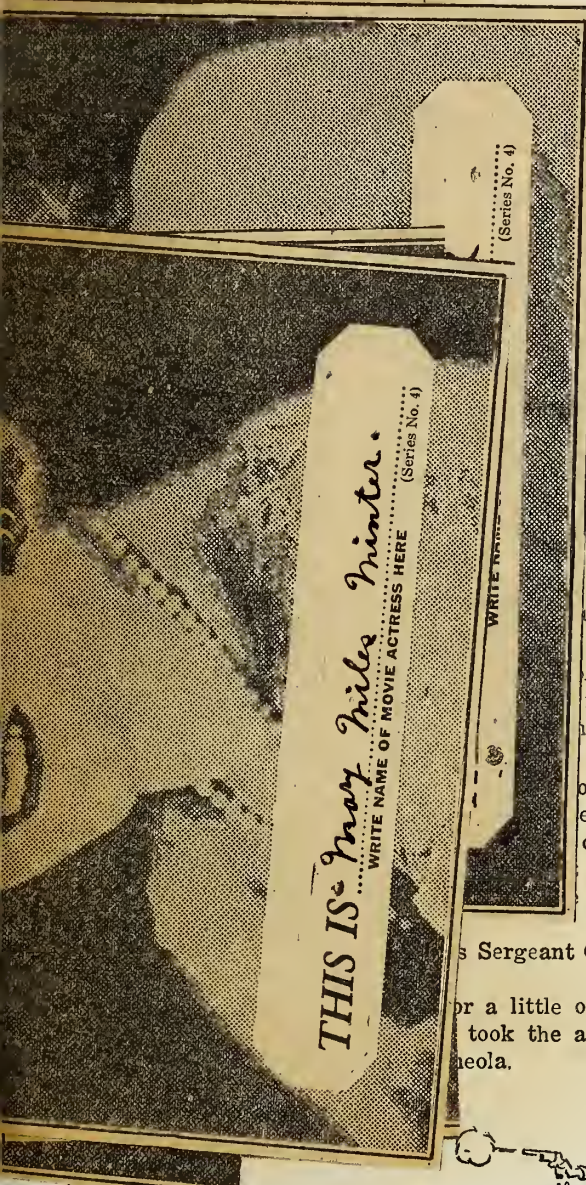
When they had finished their meal, the boys roamed about the park and enjoyed a band concert. Hundreds of folks flocked to the park and a regular municipal picnic was in progress from the time of the termination of the parade until evening when there was another pilgrimage to Livingston avenue where block dances were enjoyed.

The signing of the treaty made the selection of the date for the parade a particularly happy thought, and the two celebrations were combined in one—one that was well worthy of this city and of the men who represented it.

The war is over. May the memories of the boys who thought no sacrifice too great to protect their homes and the memory of this welcome that the city gave those of them who returned never perish.

The committee in charge of the Welcome Home reception was made up as follows:

Edward J. Houghton, chairman; John J. Morrison, treasurer; Philip H. Bruskin, secretary; William C. Jaques, Joseph J. Feaster, Frank A. Connolly, Elmer E. Connolly, William A. Grobin, Alexander Gold, John Clark, J. Fred Orpen, Nicholas Cantore, John P. Wall, Fred Schumacher, Mrs. Henry Seiffert, Frederick Gowen, Eugene Gedney, Charles Jackson, Jesse Strauss, Frank Deiner, Simon Shannon, Harry Perry, Levin Cephus, E. Theofil, William H. Everson and Charles H. Morris, assisted by a number of men and women connected with the Red Cross Canteen of the W. C. C. S.



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COMING AND GOING

THE DINNER

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The Salvation Army had a float with a number of their workers, both in the costume of this side and the one which was worn while serving in France. They distributed doughnuts along the line of march.

Unity Council's float showed Molly Pitcher manning a gun at the battle of Monmouth, and there were several women and men showing how the women went out on the field and acted as Red Cross nurses with the soldiers.

There were several camouflaged army trucks in line.

Major-General William Weigel, by request of the parade committee, discharged the parade after a review at Buccleuch Park, giving a short address from the grandstand at the Park.

While the New Brunswick service men were marching in the parade that featured the city's Welcome Home Celebration, a small dark speck on the distant horizon approached and was seen to be the airplane that had been promised by the army authorities at Mineola, L. I., to help make New Brunswick's celebration a success.

The aviator was Lieutenant Barksdale of Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, who had been sent in response to the invitation of the aviation department of the parade committee.

Lieutenant Barksdale landed on the grounds of the Parker Memorial Home. He had intended to land in Buccleuch Park but was unable to do so on account of a cross wind. The landing spot was not a good one, but no damage was done to the machine in coming to earth.

With Lieutenant Barksdale was Sergeant Gilmour, a mechanic.

They stayed on the ground for a little over half an hour and at about 5:20 they took the air again and made their way back to Mineola.

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LIEUT. THOS. BYRNE GOT THE HUN
COMING AND GOING

The Organization of the Patriotic Forces for the War Work



WITH DELEGATES present representing 126 organizations of New Brunswick, Highland Park, Milltown and immediate vicinity, together with several hundred other patriotic men, women and children, the Patriotic Force of New Brunswick was formally organized on March 17, 1918.

Mayor Edward F. Farrington was elected president; Mayor Russell E. Watson, of Highland Park, vice-president; Judge Freeman H. Woodbridge, treasurer, and Jesse Strauss, secretary.

Judge Peter F. Daly was the presiding officer and explained in detail the purpose of the organization and the results it was expected to obtain.

The speakers of the afternoon were Henry G. Parker, president of the National Bank of New Jersey; the Rev. Herbert Parrish, rector of Christ Episcopal Church; the Rev. Dr. W. H. S. Demarest, president of Rutgers College; Mayors Farrington and Watson.

In explaining the purposes of the meeting Judge Daly said that the formation of the Patriotic Force was the idea of the committee in charge of the two Liberty Loan campaigns. He said the Liberty Loan committee recognized the importance of cohesion of action in all war activities.

"Not only do we seek to organize the Patriotic Force for the purpose of raising funds in various campaigns, but to increase the scope of patriotic work in New Brunswick and vicinity, with every element of our patriotic citizenship united.

"We want to make New Brunswick a town safe for the habitation of all genuine Americans, and only for them. We want to make New Brunswick a place where no slacker will dare to roam. This organization we want to represent every element of our citizenship, irrespective of social or religious ethics. We want every one to join as brother to brother, shoulder to shoulder and mind to mind, to the end that New Brunswick may give its mighty share to the task of making the world safe for democracy."

Following his brief explanation of the purposes of the organization, Judge Daly presented Henry G. Parker, who he said was the father of the movement.

Mr. Parker said:

"We are engaged in a war which is a righteous war, a war that has stimulated us to sacrifice and valor, a war that will cost many lives and cause us much sorrow.

"Germany in her recent campaigns in Russia and other European nations has shown that she does not intend to give up soon. She is indicating by her actions that she is in the war to the finish. We must realize this and we must stir ourselves to such an effort as we have never made before.

"In the last two Liberty loans, I heard men and women refuse to aid the Government by purchasing 4 per cent loans. They refused to purchase bonds because, they said, they could loan their money for 6 and 7 per cent. With that kind of patriotism, this country will never win the war.

"There is another loan about to be launched which will need your undivided support. It will be a gigantic task to raise this loan, but I know the people of this city will not be found wanting. I would urge that you renew your pledges and approach the problems which will soon confront you in such a way as New Brunswick has never done before."

The Rev. Herbert Parrish, who left a sick bed to mount the rostrum, declared that on this glorious day (March 17), the day when the good saint drove the snakes out of Ireland, it was a good time to begin driving the seditionists out of New Brunswick.

"Ministers are often looked upon as sentimentalists and often speak of sentiment. They are characterized as not knowing much about business, and seldom do they speak about business, but today I am going to speak of finance. In New Brunswick, in past campaigns, there has been an economic waste, resulting in many workers vieing with each other in an effort to solicit more funds than the other.

"This rivalry exemplified an excellent spirit, but it means a waste of work and effort and frequently a waste of money. What we want in New Brunswick is a stronger union of all elements that go to make up our civic life, and in the formation of this organization, I believe, we have accomplished this purpose."

The next speaker was President W. H. S. Demarest of Rutgers College, who declared that in these worthy campaigns it is not what is our share in this or that campaign, but what is our limit. That is what God is going to say about it.

"God has put into us certain talents which he expects to be returned with interest. He expects us to use these talents in this war to the fullest extent.

"Unity makes strength. That is the lesson of today. There must be unity of purpose in these times, and upon every person devolves some responsibility for the winning of this war. It is the spirit that is

going to triumph in this great conflict. The candle is the spirit of the Lord, and in this conflict the candle is our spirit.

"In this great war it is not only the great sacrifice of our boys whose blood will enrich the soil of France, but it is the sacrifice of the people at home, that will conquer. The folks at home must keep the home fires burning. We must make some sacrifice to save and we must also make some sacrifice in our giving also."

Mayor Russell E. Watson declared that for three years this country remained a spectator of the great war. The United States, so to speak, witnessed the war gaem from the grandstand.

"With the declaration of war," said Mayor Russell, "appeals began to come in from the many government agencies, such as the Red Cross, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Knights of Columbus, and each time the citizens of New Brunswick rallied to the support of these movements. And now the casualty lists are beginning to come in. First there appeared a few names on the list. Later, over a score of names, and within the past few days nearly a hundred, and soon, perhaps, there may be thousands and even tens of thousands.

"The people of this city must realize that this country is in a war of democracy against autocracy. They must organize themselves for caring for the boys in the trenches; to care for their folks at home and to care for the boys themselves when they begin to come home disabled. With the organization of the Patriotic Force, we have an association truly democratic which should, with the co-operation of every society, care for these problems which continue to confront us."

Following the address of Mayor Watson, in compliance with the constitution of the organization which had previously been adopted, Judge Daly appointed a committee of fifteen as follows, to nominate the officers of the association:

Edward F. Houghton, Frederick Weigel, Charles A. McCormick, Sydney B. Carpenter, Meyer Feller, Ernest H. Webb, William R. Applegate, Daniel J. Wray, O. O. Sullivan, Thomas H. Cole, Mrs. A. L. Smith, Miss Cecilia Boudinot, Mrs. H. Rineberg, Miss Jane Ware and Miss Mary Taffe.

This committee nominated the officers, as previously given, who were elected by the delegates by a unanimous vote.

Following the election the convention was turned over to Mayor Farrington, who in his address said in part:

MAYOR FARRINGTON'S ADDRESS

"Ever since war was declared by the United States last April, nearly a year ago, there has not been a single moment when the great heart of this splendid old town of ours was not filled with a fighting ardor for our country's complete success.

"Every duty has been fully met and every service has been responded to with vigor and enthusiasm, and, I am proudly sure, to such a generous extent as has not been surpassed by any municipality of its size from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The Red Cross, the Young Men's Christian Association, War Work, the Knights of Columbus Camp Fund, the Jewish Welfare Board and the Liberty loans, the enlistment of our men in the active fighting forces of America, these and all such great campaigns, movements and work authorized and approved by the National Government have been so powerfully and gloriously carried on in this community that New Brunswick's name stands high on the Roll of Honor in the records of State and National Governments.

"And now you have inaugurated, from a civic standpoint, the biggest movement of all, for this is to be an organization that will bring into one great big, powerful whole, every unit that goes to make up the social, fraternal, religious, industrial, business, professional and educational life of the community, and its grave and noble purpose is, through intelligent organization, co-operation and unity, to get the full advantage and power of the manhood, womanhood and even childhood of this great city unselfishly and completely engaged in the work of making the world safe for democracy, for humanity and for free living to all, in accordance with the love and the law of the Eternal Father and Lawgiver.

"I came here as one of the delegates of the Home Defense League to do my share in this organization. You have seen fit to honor me by making me its head, and I earnestly want you to know that I most deeply and gratefully appreciate this real distinction. At the same time I fully realize that acceptance of the presidency of the Patriotic Force of New Brunswick carries with it a large responsibility and work. My position as Mayor of the City of New Brunswick in these abnormal times is a much bigger task than that which follows the office ordinarily.

"Still, in this serious time of our nation's life, it is not a question of what is a man's share, or of what a man can afford. It is a time for self-denial, for self-forgetfulness, and it is with this thought that I accept this place of high honor, responsibility and work, and in doing so I now ask the hearty co-operation and active support of every man, woman and child in this city who is with America first, last and all the time."

ROLL CALL.

During the convention the reading of the roster of delegates by Francis M. Yorston, secretary pro tem., resulted in the response of delegates from 125 organizations, as follows:

New Brunswick Castle, No. 71, K. G. E.—Chas. H. Schuyler, Thos. DePew, Chas. Martin, Frank Reed, George K. Snow.

NEW BRUNSWICK

New Brunswick Lodge, No. 324, B. P. O. E.—Edward F. Houghton, T. C. Preger, H. C. Young, V. S. Voorhees, William E. Hart.

Craftsmen's Club—E. H. Monaghan, Elmer Lowe, Eugene Viereck, A. R. Johnson, L. G. Frost.

Christian Women's Community Club—Sarah O. Whitlock, Ella Whittaker, Mary Bergen, Mrs. Engle, Mrs. Relyea.

Loyal Order of Moose, No. 263—E. I. Cronk, R. S. Turton, Henry Amend, George O. Conger, Charles H. Schlosser.

New Brunswick Boat Club—E. V. Kent, John E. Clayton, William VanNuis, Theodore Whitlock, Robert J. Smith.

Middlesex County Bar Association—Thomas H. Hagerty, Edward W. Hicks, Walter C. Sedam, S. C. VanCleaf, Frederick Weigel.

New Brunswick Council, No. 257, Knights of Columbus—James Hughes, Jr., Charles W. Dodge, John L. Daly, Thomas H. Hagerty, William R. Finnegan.

Patrolmen's Benevolent Association—Leonard Hill, John Wilcox, George Cox, John Coleman, Elias Delanoy.

Unity Council, No. 3, S. and D. of L.—Bessie Long, Mrs. E. Snow, Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. Buckelew, Mrs. C. Britton.

Home Defense League—Edward F. Farrington, Robert Carson, P. H. S. Hendricks, Joseph J. Feaster, Louis A. Wolfson.

Boggs Janeway Post, No. 67, G. A. R.—Thomas S. Cole, Charles H. Elias, Edward Finnegan, David H. Weiler.

Retail Merchants' Association—G. H. Hullfish, Henry Gray, A. J. Gebhardt, Joseph Tierney, John Robotham, Benjamin Read.

New Brunswick Chapter of Hadassah—Mrs. A. Levine, Mrs. R. Barnett, Mrs. S. Feller, Mrs. H. Eber, Mrs. A. Friedman.

American Red Cross, New Brunswick Chapter—Dr. G. H. Payson, Freeman Woodbridge, J. J. Morrison, R. W. Johnson, Dr. J. F. Anderson

Knights of Columbus War Camp Fund—James F. Mitchell, Judge Peter F. Daly, W. H. Mansfield, James A. O'Connell, Alexander Gold.

United States Food Administration—R. E. Ross, Rev. L. Chamberlain, P. J. Young, James M. Barkeley, George D. Johnson.

Jewish Welfare Board—Jesse Strauss, P. Bruskin, M. Feller, A. Jelin, A. Marcus.

Four Minute Men—Samuel Schleimer, Prof. Livingston Barbour, Rev. Herbert Parrish, Frank H. Skinner, Prof. John H. Logan.

Boy Scouts of America—E. H. Webb, P. B. L'Hom-

medieu, W. F. Thomas, Joseph Heuther, Charles T. Stone.

Jewish Relief Committee—Morris Bears, Jacob Jaffe, Harry Sokoway, S. H. Levin, Mrs. S. H. Levin.

Good Intent Council, Jr. O. U. A. M.—W. R. Thistle, L. W. Deyer, S. W. Latham, W. R. Applegate, H. E. Thistle.

Jersey Blue Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution—Mrs. M. B. Vail, Mrs. M. A. Blake, Mrs. J. J. Morrison, Mrs. Asher Atkinson, Mrs. E. L. Barbour.

Helvetia Lodge No. 71, I. O. O. F.—Otto E. J. Lower, Ferdinand Quaid, Max Mandel, John Baltsweiler, John Ruprecht.

Court Loretta, No. 287, National Order Daughters of Isabella—Miss Mary Taffe, Mrs. John Clinton, Mrs. Walter Burton, Miss Jane Corcoran, Mrs. J. Mitchell.

The Alliance Francaise—Dr. Louis Bevier, Prof. E. B. Davis, Prof. L. W. Kimball, Mrs. H. M. Hutton, Miss Atkinson.

Court New Brunswick, No. 40, F. of A.—Joseph Slingerman, Frank Zreres, Fred Meyers, John Schneider, Angelo Pelligane.

Settlement House—Miss Florence Waldron, Sarah Hill, Miss Katherine Weigel, Mrs. H. Yarnall, Emma R. Stohr.

Parent-Teacher Association of High School—Mrs. W. J. Francke, Mrs. John Buckelew, Mrs. M. T. Cook, Mrs. H. H. Gifford, Mrs. Charles Crauche

The Day Nursery—Mrs. Charles McCormick, Mrs. Frank M. Donohue, Mrs. Selah Strong, Mrs. J. G. Lipman, Mrs. H. G. Parker.

Exempt Fireman Association—Howard DeHart, Ralph Holman, Walter Church, Charles Smith, James Kidney.

Palestine Lodge, No. 111, F. and A. M.—Otto O. Stillman, John M. Arneil, William H. Ritter, George A. Clinton, S. A. Stephenson, Jr.

New Brunswick Lodge, No. 61, I. O. O. L.—Robert Hyde, William A. Redshaw, Joseph Fertig, Fred B. Tappen, Clarence Harra, Jr.

Home Guard, New Brunswick—Robert Nicholas, P. L. VanNuis, E. H. Webb, R. W. Johnson, Charles Deshler.

Fraternal Order of Eagles, No. 1329—A. VanDorn, S. Shomo, T. H. Bates, W. Fournier, Elias Ross.

Letter Carriers of New Brunswick, Branch No. 444—Spencer Gardner, Elmer Gulick, G. W. Schlee, Eugene Pries, Jacob Knoll.

Wray Memorial Chapel—George A. Glace, Mrs.

IN THE WORLD WAR

George A. Glace, Miss Angie W. Wray, Mrs. Frank E. Miller, Daniel J. Wray.

Volunteer Relief Committee—Miss Julia Jelin, Miss Rose Rubin, Miss Rebecca Schneier, Miss Lena Braverman.

Goodwill Council, No. 32—Andrew W. Winckler, Robert C. Smith, William M. VanDorn, F. W. Gowen, Robert Carson.

Women's Committee of the National Council of Defense—Mrs. J. Raven, Mrs. E. R. Payson, Mrs. E. Ives, Mrs. A. L. Smith, Mrs. E. H. Barbour.

Hamilton School—Mrs. S. Beckwith, Miss Martha W. Worle, Miss Hetty Moore, Mrs. Harriet Fisher.

Parent-Teacher Association, Oak Hill School, North Brunswick Township—Mrs. Isaac Terhune, Mrs. William Van Liew, Mrs. Gourley, Mrs. George Smith, Mrs. Andrew Vivan.

Adelphic Council, Royal Arcanum—John W. Grymes, Hamlet E. Collins, George W. Van Vechten, William Thatcher, Charles Gensler.

Union Lodge No. 19.—Robert Carson, Louis Wolfson, E. W. Hicks, John Conger, George B. Rule.

Board of Trade—W. G., Bearman, Flynn Bros., W. F. Harding, L. H. Heagland, N. H. Smith

N. B. Equal Suffrage Society—Mrs. C. W. Stevens, Mrs. Sarah Atkinson, Mrs. Bruce.

Sons and Daughters of Zion—Mr. Louis Siegel, Miss Rose Jelin, Miss Lillian Kornbluth, Mr. Morris Spritzer, Miss Lillian Greenberg.

Jewish Socialist Zionist—Samuel Sachs, Nathan Madoff, W. Weinraub, H. Rubin, Samuel Siebeman.

Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 5—C. Raymond Lyons, W. F. Harding, Patrick Henry, James Bergen.

Brunswick Club—Frederick Conger, Suydam Randall, Charles E. Tindell, Theodore Whitlock.

Middlesex County Medical Society—Dr. S. C. English, Dr. F. M. Donohue, Dr. A. L. Smith, Dr. P. S. Schureman, Dr. L. P. Runyon.

Mercy Committee of New Jersey, New Brunswick Branch—Miss Adelaide Parker, Mrs. H. Schneweiss, Mrs. E. L. Barbour, Miss Margaret Daly, Mrs. George M. Carter.

Highland Park Parent Teacher Association—Mrs. H. M. Drake, Mrs. H. Collins, Mrs. S. M. Christie, Mrs. M. Donald, Mrs. W. O. Whitney.

Union Club—Geo. A. Viehmann, A. J. Jones, Edward R. Van Pelt, W. J. McCurdy, Frank R. Jones.

Knights of Pythias, Friendship Lodge, No. 30—W. H. Everson, Ralph T. Holman, William Rastall, Harry Silverstein, Clarence H. Hill.

Humane Society—E. V. Kent, Chas. J. Mount, H. Arbogast, Charles Morris, Asher Atkinson.

Middlesex County Dental Society—Dr. G. S. McLaughlin, Dr. Harvey Iredell, Dr. William Macon, Dr. Walter D. Rice, Dr. Frank L. Hindle.

Middlesex County Auto Club—Louis A. Voorhees, James A. Edgar, J. B. Wright, George Post, John

son Kenyon.

Real Estate Board—H. P. Bickford, Andrew Kirkpatrick, James Harkins, W. D. Morrison, W. T. Metzrath.

Lafayette School, Highland Park—Miss Mabel Stoothoff, Miss Bertha Snedeker, Miss Matilda Waker, Miss Helen Warle, Mrs. C. B. Rowland.

Irving School, Highland Park—Miss H. Van Liew, Miss E. Mahnken, Miss L. Johnson, Miss A. Thickstun, Mrs. Paul Smith.

Hebrew Ladies' Aid Society—Mrs. L. Feller, Mrs. T. Copleman, Mrs. M. Jelin, Mrs. C. Speyer, Mrs. R. Aaron

Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Society—Mrs. H. Reinberg, Mrs. Samuel Levine, Mrs. H. Ornstein, Mrs. B. Marks, Mrs. N. Sontag.

Hibernian Dramatic Club—William Moore, Paul Moore, J. Dougherty, P. N. Sweeney, G. A. Trainor.

Spanish American War Veterans—Alfred H. Puerschner, George Baier, Fred Wesvaut, H. E. Austin, Joseph Hayter.

U. S. Fuel Administration—Lewis A. Board, W. Frank Parker, John L. Bartholomew, Chester W. Wood, Jas. A. McGarry.

Y. M. C. A. War Work Fund.—Sydney B. Carpenter, S. M. Lipscomb, W. R. Reed, H. R. Segoine, P. L. Van Nuis.

War Saving Stamps—George F. McCormick, F. M. Joiner, John J. Monigan, Dr. Lawrence Mundy, B. J. Trumbull.

First Reformed Church—Rev. J. S. Hogan, Mr. R. Sutphen, M. Wilson, S. K. Siver.

Society of Faithful Lutherans—Helen Kraus, Ruth Leeman.

Knights of St. Peter's—John Norris Harding, John J. Kolb, Fred Eichler, William Danberry, Frank Reilly.

St. Patrick's Alliance—William Conboy, Patrick McLaughlin, James McGowan, Daniel Daly.

Love and Brotherhood Society—Albert I. Matarasso, Robert Fresco, Moise Veissid, A. Covo.

Sons of Veterans—Louis Brown, E. J. Cahill, Henry Seiffert, Louis DuBois, Albert Seiffert.

Loyal T. Ives Co.—Everitt Quint, Samuel A. Ross, Elias A. Quint, Elmer Spratford.

Excelsior Club—T. Scheumacher, William McCabe, M. O'Rourke, T. Corrigan.

U. S. W. B.—George Baier, H. E. Austin, Jr., Alfred H. Puerschner, Mrs. A. B. Blauvelt.

Red Cross—Mrs. Arthur Carpenter, Mrs. John Deinzer, Molita Donohue.

Ladies' Auxiliary, A. O. H.—Mrs. J. Hayes, Mrs. Mary Smith, Mrs. H. F. Dwyer.

Ivy Club of Rutgers College—J. S. Underhill, H. W. Rogers, Walter E. Fleming.

Zionist Camp, No. 100, Sons of Zions—M. Levine, H. Orenstein, M. Goldenberg, M. Schwartzman, M. Frankel.

Building Trade Council—Edward Roamer, Martin Flynn.

N. B. Aerie, No. 1329, F. O. E.—E. F. Houghton, Thomas Bates, H. Van Doren, Samuel Shorn, E. Ross.

Hod Carriers' Local 156—G. Stellatelli, Tony Bianco, Robert Mason.

Master Fainter and Decorators Association—H. L. Bartholomew, A. R. Reeves.

Aurora Singing Society—William Smalley, M. Massing, G. Wittig.

Webb Wire Works—L. Nagy, J. Gulgos, S. Steiff. N. B. Hebrew School—H. Eber.

Court Marion, No. 84, F. of A.—C. H. Spratford.

Liberty Loan Committee—R. E. Watson, E. E. Connolly, E. P. Darrow, Dr. W. H. S. Demarest, Chas. A. McCormick.

Charity Organization Society—Mary Oakley Hay, Mrs. Gerard Swope, Mrs. Chas. Zimmerman, Miss Emma Cook, Miss J. Atkinson, Mrs. Max Lederer.

City Improvement Society—Miss Demarest, Hiss C. E. Ives, Mrs. H. G. Parker, Miss E. Wilber, Mrs. M. T. Marvin.

Ahander Tribe, No. 182, Improved Order of Red Men—Raymond P. Wilson, George E. Fulton, John W. Parsons, Thomas Terlin, N. D. Stroumtoss.

The N. B. Housewives League—Mrs. F. R. Pratt, Mrs. L. D. Lindley, Mrs. D. M. Kinports, Mrs. A. N. Dunham, Miss Edith Deshler.

St. Mary of Mt. Virgin Society—Joseph N. Cantore, Carmleo Lautiss, Frank D'Onofris, Ionato Delboun, Emiles Cantore.

Sons of Italy, Americo Vespucci Lodge, No. 277—Thos. J. Pepitone, Vincenzo Ferreri, Carmelo Valenti, Charles C. Calomia, Carmelo Anghelone.

Independent Labor, S. B. Association—M. Katz, M. Handel, H. Reinberg, H. Levin, M. Levin.

Golden Rod, No. 20, Daughters of America—Mrs. E. Kohrherr, Mrs. C. Schuyler, Mrs. C. Perkins, Miss M. Perkins, Mr. C. Schuyler.

Boy Scouts of America—W. E. Staat, C. H. Conners, Albert Moore, Joseph Howard, W. W. Smith.

Visiting Nurses' Association—Mrs. J. F. Anderson, Mrs. J. A. Ingham, Mrs. Clarkson Runyon, Miss Elizabeth B. Strong, Mrs. W. H. Waldron.

Ruth Chapter, No. 12, O. E. S.—Mrs. H. McCalum, Mrs. R. Morrison, Mrs. M. Flavell, Mrs. Brittingham, Mrs. R. Baner.

Trades and Labor Federation—W. MacMullen, Adam Paulus, Fred Kobler, Loan Thompson, Ralph Holman.

Rogers Council, No. 51, C. B. L.—John H. Miller, James F. Kidney, William F. Harding, Frank X. Doerr, John Dobermiller.

Bethlehem Star Lodge No. 1, O. S. of B.—Mrs. Mary Monaghan, Mrs. Bessie Long, Mrs. Anna Staat, Mrs. Mary Hendricks, Mrs. Mary E. Duncan.

Division No. 10, A. O. H.—Thos. F. Boylan, J.

Alton Moran, Martin Clark, Joseph M. Hayes, John Moran.

Printing Pressmen & Assistants' Union No. 196.—Wilson MacMullen, Addison Clarke, Charles Rupp.

The College Women's Club of New Brunswick—Miss Bevier, Mrs. W. R. Newton, Mrs. J. H. Raven, tion of Machinists—William H. Cawman, Charles S. Danner, William B. Reynolds, Charles P. Gibson, Frank A. McKinney.

Deutsche Frauen Lodge No. 41, I. O. O. F.—Mrs. John Schurr, Mrs. C. Lorber.

Young Women's Hebrew Association—Sadie Rodbortt, Roslyn Shapiro, Mae Schwartz, Anna Levinson, Rose Kornbluth.

Ladies' Auxiliary of the Young Men's Hebrew Association—Mrs. Phillip Bruskin, Mrs. Meyer Feller, Mrs. Abraham Jelin, Mrs. Jesse Strauss, Mrs. Joseph Feinsod.

New Brunswick Lodge No. 48, O. I. O. B. A.—Rev. Samuel Ratner, Harry Orenstein, R. Barnett, J. B. Grossman, M. Greenberg.

Lord Stirling School—Miss Martha Long, Miss Saidee Smith, Miss Jane Seward, Miss Helen Read, Miss Romayne Thrush.

Nathan Hale School—Miss Amanda Voorhees, Miss Laura Hughes, Miss Carrie Rule, Miss Madeline Oley, Miss Jeanette Tuttle.

Bayard School—Miss Cecelia Boudinot, Miss Florence Hosmer, Miss Anna Rastall, Miss Anna Quinn, Miss Mary Ronalder.

Livingston Grammar—Mr. J. Kenneth Satchell, Miss Mary Hartshorne, Miss Margaret C. Wall, Miss May Bogan, Miss Chrissie Bartle.

Washington School—Miss Eleanor Lott, Miss Irene Dunham, Miss Edith Gowen, Miss Lucy Litterst, Miss Arvada Finn.

Lincoln School—Miss Grace March, Miss Helen Morrison, Miss Jessie Morrison, Miss Marie Wilby, Miss Hill.

Livingston Primary—Miss Cornelia Schroeder, Miss Millicent Dunham, Miss Mildred Long, Miss Susie Dougan, Miss Susie Felter.

High School—Mr. Leon A. Campbell, Miss Linette Lee, Miss Julia Kremer, Miss Mary Stoner, Miss Louise Chase.

Parent-Teacher Association of Lord Stirling School—Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Russell Howell, Mrs. Earle Owen, Mrs. Levine, Miss Sarah O. Whitlock.

Parent-Teacher Association of the Nathan Hale School—Mrs. Nicholas Lens, Mrs. Edward Amrein, Mrs. J. Goodheart, Mrs. John Steinmacher, Mrs. Arthur Hahn.

Parent-Teacher Association of the Bayard School—Mrs. Mary Hall, Mrs. Henry Seiffert, Mrs. John Paulus, Mrs. Jacques.

Parent-Teacher Association of the Livingston School—Mrs. James Phyfe, Mrs. Harold Ramage, Mrs.

Charles Appleby, Mrs. S. K. Siver, Mrs. W. G. Cleland.

Parent-Teacher Association of the Washington School—Mrs. F. R. Morris, Mrs. William Snediker, Mrs. Owen Swain, Mr. s. Harned, Miss Carolyn Plechner.

Parent-Teacher Association of the Lincoln School—Mrs. Owen Swain, Mrs. Harned, Miss Carolyn Plechner, Mrs. William Rastall, Mrs. J. Rule, Mrs. Will'am Teusch, Mrs. Irving Quackenboss, Mrs. B. Friedman, Mrs. John P. Wall.

Holy Name Society, of St. John's Church—William C. Gonch.

Craftsmen's Club—Elmer Lowe and Edward Veirick.

Middlesex County Poultry Association—H. R. Lewis.

Hungarian Liberty Society—Edward Gross.

Congregation Achvas Achim—W. Wolff.

Hungarian Newspaper, Megyar Herald—Lewis F. Kuhn.

Society of Blessed Virgin Mary, Italian Church—Steve Matur.

St. Laudislaus Church—Adalbert Pogany.

Camp 51, P. O. S. of A.—Edward Schneider.

Relief Council—I. Bodno, J. H. Hoagland.

Laurel Club—Jane Ware, Mary Gleason.

The Soldiers' Welfare and Farewell Committee

The Soldiers Welfare and Farewell Committee was originally appointed by Mayor Farrington to arrange for the farewell reception tendered to Co. H and consisted of fourteen members.

At the final meeting held to wind up the affairs incident to the Co. H reception it was found that a balance of the funds contributed to defray the expense of the same remained unexpended. What to do with the balance was a question that could not be decided. Upon the suggestion of the Mayor a committee consisting of John J. Morrison, John P. Wall, J. Fred Orpen, Milton Strauss and F. M. Yors-ten, with the Mayor as chairman, was appointed for the duration of the war, to look after the comfort and welfare of the men leaving this city for camp.

The balance on hand was turned over to this committee as a nucleus for a fund to be used to hire music and purchase tobacco and other comforts to be presented to the men upon their departure for the training camps.

This committee made all arrangements for the

farewell parades and receptions tendered the boys upon their departure from this city.

Around this committee was built the larger committees that managed the many affairs that took place during the war, also the committee appointed to arrange for a memorial to the soldiers from this city. Upon the death of Mayor Farrington the chairmanship devolved upon Mr. Morrison who was elected to succeed Mr. Farrington as Mayor of the city.

The committee did not confine itself to local soldiers and sailors in the distribution of funds, but made donations to the Colonia Hospital, Canteen for war work at Camp Raritan, also the Canteen and Service Club of New Brunswick. This committee disbanded on April 8, 1919, at which time it donated the balance remaining in its treasury, \$605.61 to the committee appointed to welcome the soldiers home from war.

This was the only committee that had a continual existence for the full period of the war and filled a very necessary place during those stirring days.



"CLIFF" BAKER
He Sure was Lucky

Financial War Summary of New Brunswick

RECORD OF THE FIVE LOANS

The following figures show New Brunswick's quotas for the five Liberty Loans, amounts subscribed and amounts of over-subscription:

	Quota	Subscription	Over-Subscribed
First Loan	\$ 1,702,000.00	\$ 1,800,000.00	\$ 98,000.00
Second Loan	2,553,000.00	2,900,000.00	347,000.00
Third Loan	1,505,800.00	2,139,050.00	633,250.00
Fourth Loan	3,011,500.00	3,633,100.00	621,600.00
Fifth Loan	2,218,200.00	2,660,700.00	442,500.00
Total	\$10,990,550.00	\$13,132,850.00	\$2,142,350.00

CAMPAIGN FUNDS

Co. H. Reception Fund	\$ 3,479.25
Soldiers' Farewell and Welfare Fund	3,677.81
Permanent Blind Relief	518.50
War Camp Community	2,650.00
Armenian and Syrian Relief	1,140.00
K. of C. War Camp Fund (Members)	1,168.40
War Library Fund	1,145.39
Y. M. C. A. War Fund (Taft meeting)	16,400.00
Y. M. C. A. War Fund	21,000.00
Red Cross War Fund	27,071.15
Salvation Army	809.50
First Red Cross Membership Drive, May, 1917	4,116.00
Red Cross Christmas Membership Drive, 1917	9,007.00
Jewish War Fund	11,004.35
K. of C. War Fund	18,983.63
Permanent Blind Relief	503.00
Billard Players Ambulance Fund	533.00
Italian Relief	637.75
Palestine Restoration Fund	2,165.00
Smileage Books	1,000.00
Camp McClellan Fund for Co. H.	485.00
Second Red Cross War Fund	62,271.58
Jewish War Relief	23,500.00
South Amboy Relief	4,000.00
United War Work Campaign	114,169.29
To equip stage, Y. M. C. A. Hut, Camp Raritan.....	250.00
Red Cross Roll Call, Christmas, 1918	15,572.54
Red Cross Roll Call, Christmas	10,101.94
Welcome Home Reception	10,105.61
Armenian Relief	10,000.00
Polish Relief	1,037.00
Salvation Army	9,744.82
Permanent Blind Relief	1,025.00
Home Defense League	23,997.31
Total.....	\$413,240.80
Campaign Funds	413,240.80
Summary—Thrift Stamps	321,446.61
Liberty Loans	13,132,850.00
Grand Total	\$13,867,537.41

FIRST LIBERTY LOAN



Chairman.....HENRY G. PARKER
Secretary.....F. M. YORSTON

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

- DR. AUSTIN SCOTT E. W. HICKS S. B. CARPENDER GEORGE A. VIEHMANN
J. W. JOHNSON CHAS. A. McCORMICK ERNEST H. WEBB JAMES DESHLER
CHARLES E. DAVIS W. J. McCURDY E. R. VAN PELT CHAS. J. SCUDDER
N. G. RUTGERS ELMER E. CONNOLLY J. K. RICE, JR. W. H. GREEN
A. J. JONES

New Brunswick's Quota.....\$1,702,000 Subscribed\$1,800,000



HE call to subscribe to the First Liberty Loan was a big occasion in New Brunswick, as throughout the country. The notice sent out by Henry G. Parker, chairman of the Liberty Loan

Committee was as follows:

Dear Sir:

"WAR, This is what we are in for. If your house had been ransacked and burned and your relatives and friends had been outraged, as have the Belgians and French, you would be bursting with rage, and ready to fight, and fight to the finish.

"Bombs with long but perfect connections have been set under the foundations of our government, and the fuse is burning towards our shore. Shall we wait till the terrible explosion takes place, or shall we act now?

"Is it not better for our soldiers to fight on foreign shores, thereby saving our own land from the devastation of War, and help to sustain the hands of our allies, than to wait until they are conquered and we have to bear the full force of the blow?

"Our immediate necessity is money to train, arm, clothe and feed our soldiers and sustain our Allies until we can go to their assistance. The government commands New Brunswick to sell \$1,702,000 in bonds. We have sold \$1,150,000, leaving nearly \$600,000 to be sold to come up to our apportionment. WE MUST NOT BE LEFT IN THE SLACKERS CLASS.

"The Committee proposes a canvass of every home in the city to sell a bond. Will you VOLUNTEER to help? If so, call at the headquarters of the Home Defense League any time tomorrow, Saturday afternoon or evening, up to nine o'clock and get the necessary instructions.

"HENRY G. PARKER, Chairman, LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE."

* * * * *

The call of the Republic for the aid of its citizens in its hour of danger was given a hearty response by the people of New Brunswick at a great Liberty Loan mass meeting held in the Ballantine Gymnasium on June 5, 1917.

"The war must be won, and we must have money to win," was the plea of the speakers, and New Brunswick, thrilled as never before, sent back the answer. As Judge Peter F. Daly expressed it, "Once this Liberty Loan is explained there is no chance that the rank and file of the people will fail to support it to the limit of their ability."

"We are starting a fire," said former Mayor Austin Scott, the chairman, in opening the meeting, "not the kind that is devastating Europe, but a constructive fire, the backfire that is to stop the course of the Prussian devastation. We are seeking a divine spark, and if there is such a spark in you, you must join." And this was an able summarization of the spirit that moved the meeting.

Chairman Scott was introduced by Henry G. Parker, chairman of the local Liberty Loan Committee.

PUTNAM SOUNDS CALL

"The call of the republic is being sounded," were the opening words of Major George Haven Putnam, Civil War veteran and a writer and speaker of national repute on the war situation and one of the first to head the fight for preparedness. "The call of the republic is being sounded, and we must answer."

"Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's as true now as when Christ said it," he continued. "The republic, which has taken the place of an Imperial Dictator, calls for its dues. Its continued existence depends upon the service of its citizens. And our call is a special one, for the government that calls is one that we have chosen by our own votes. It is actuated by no dreams of imperial aggression but it calls for the defense of liberty."

The United States, Major Putnam continued, has "rather heedlessly" assumed many obligations in the past but it has been less ready to carry them out. In these he included the Monroe Doctrine, and said that the nation has "talked big but has done little" to make good on this. Now, however, we are called to make good, and we are realizing how we have failed to organize our resources.

TRIBUTE TO BRITAIN

"Up to this time the Monroe Doctrine has been maintained not by us but by the British fleet, and it is time for us to acknowledge it. We are entering the war none too soon to help Britain in return for what she has done for us.

"And we must also fight if we are to avoid the fate of Belgium, and the murder of Armenia, the greatest crime of modern times, for which not only Turkey is responsible, but the directing force at Berlin that guided it all the time."

The wonderful military machinery of Prussianism, dominated by greed for dominion, must be kept from our shores. We must defend our ideals.

"I have feared two things, either that the Allies would win before the United States acted to show

its recognition of its duty to the world, or that Germany would win and make us impotent to help."

For that would, indeed, have been the result, had Germany won. The speaker declared that he had been a student in Germany and that in the lecture halls there the doctrine of Germany's divine right to take everything it wanted had been openly preached and that no secret had been made of the plans for German control in America.

ATTACKS PACIFISTS

Major Putnam extolled President Wilson's patriotic endeavors but he said the people of the country had been confused by such phrases as "the war is no concern of ours" and "peace without victory" which had held the nation back.

"What would 'peace without victory' mean to a Belgian whose women had been carried into slavery," he thundered, "or to an Armenian. We want peace with justice, the only kind that can be sure and worth while, the only kind that will remove the seeds of future wars."

The speaker also assailed the pacifists, both the "good men and women in the worst sense of the term" and those actuated by laziness or cowardice, and declared that President Lincoln understood them and knew how to deal with them when he declared of the Civil War, "This war was begun with a purpose, and please God it will continue until that purpose is accomplished."

"Today we are fighting against slavery, and the pacifists who would stop the war because of its horrors are really doing the work of militarism."

"We veterans look to you boys, who have just registered, to maintain the ideals of the republic. It is not the property of any one generation, but a trust to be handed down. If you fail, not in loss of territory nor in payment of indemnities, bad as they are, but if you fail to fight for the ideals of the nation, you will be untrue to your trust."

PEOPLE AT HOME HELP

And the people at home can help just as much as those who fight. The Civil War was won by the persistency of the people back of the lines, and this war must be won in the same way.

"Our Revolution was fought for Liberalism in England as well as here. Now we go to help our old mother country and our ally, France, to avenge the martyrdom of Belgium and repair her sacrifice. The heroic Belgians are comparable only to the heroic Spartans at Thermopylae, who held the pass against the Huns of their day until civilization could be saved.

"And now," he concluded, "we are to take their places and to see that government of the people, for the people and by the people shall not perish from the face of the earth."

Major Putnam was given a tremendous ovation as he concluded, and Chairman Scott seized the op-

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Love of country is the strongest trait of humanity, and it is based on civic patriotism. We should be proud of such a home town as sturdy old New Brunswick, he said, and the city is sure to do its part in the loan subscription.

Referring to the registration he declared that there were no deliberate slackers in New Brunswick. "If any failed to register they belong either in an institution for the criminally sick or for the mentally ill."

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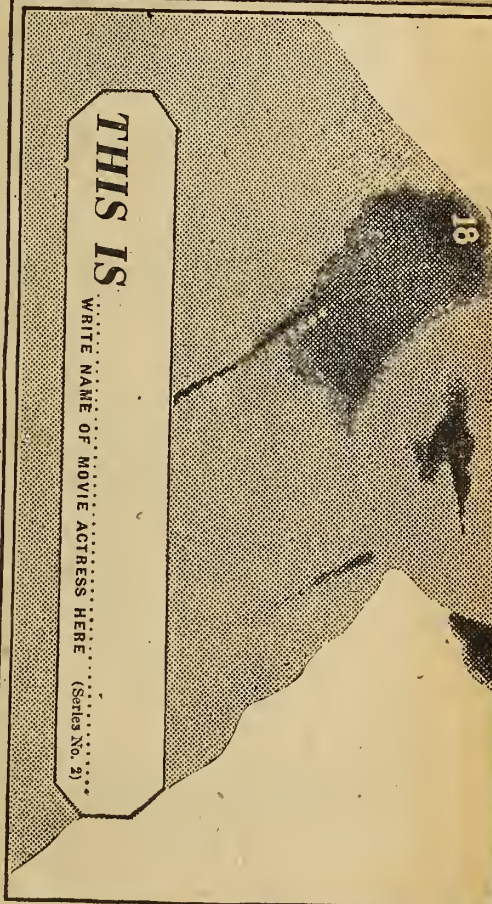
As Judge Daly concluded, the audience burst into a wild outburst of applause that lasted for several minutes. The demonstration was tremendous.

Rev. James F. Devine, of the Sacred Heart Church, pronounced the benediction.

IN THIS COMPOSITE is the hair of one who never wears afternoon gowns; the eyes and nose of a lady whose sister made her first hit in a Griffith spectacle; the mouth and chin of a girl who recently came back from France.

THIS IS

WRITE NAME OF MOVIE ACTRESS HERE (Series No. 2)



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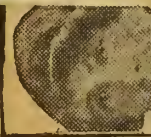
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plaint, sold the Lady Mark S...
blesse Oblige, who failed to live...
to his name to such an extent...
a jockey testified that the h...
never did better than run secon...
a race with only two horses in...
White insisted that the horse...

A RETIRED GIVES HI

THE NARROW

TURPIRE

RICHMOND RICHMOND WASHINGTON AVE GRANVILLE AVE WESTER PLACE

countered with the statement when a gent bought a horse bought him "as is" and could call for a draw down on the p...

ROWS AND ROTI fashion, were seek] cently, celebratin sands of persons the 20,000 gallon loaves. The offi... the open air g... DW. YO

Clean but Costly. "I have seen their bills showing their food costs, and I know that everything they use is the very best possible. For the quality of a beef they use they pay 72 cents They use no substit... of each pound.

Starvation Rations. served from kitchens that on too clean. er than eat in these places, rift by the hundreds into the expensive tearooms, order a ttle sandwich, an ice cream... the whipped cream, to eliminate the frills.

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MONEY TO WIN WAR

The Liberty Loan was put squarely up to the people of New Brunswick by Col. C. E. Mitchell, president of the National City Company and head of the Liberty Loan subscription. "We are at war and war needs money," he declared. "When the Germans crossed into Belgium our own liberty was endangered. The first step to preserve it is to subscribe the Liberty Loan."

In terse, clear, straight-from-the-shoulder phrases, he made clear to the big audience just how badly the loan was needed and explained the way in which the Liberty Loan subscription was to be conducted. "We haven't the 'advantage' Great Britain has of having bombs dropped in our cities to awaken the people, but we have the U-boats.

"Personally, I think the U-boat problem will be solved, but it is a menace.

"And our great danger is Russia. Nothing is being done on the eastern front, and though I doubt that a separate peace will be made, it is possible that it will be worse, and that Russia will really, though not in name, become the ally of Prussianism. Six million men will be released from the Russian front, and limitless supplies will reach Germany. And the longer the war lasts, the bigger will be the burden the United States must bear."

EDUCATED TO BUY BONDS

Col. Mitchell said that Americans had not been educated as bond buyers as Europeans have, but we must get the habit.

It will mean economies. We must eliminate luxuries. This will not unsettle business because those now engaged in making luxuries will turn to making war necessities, and the great sums to be spent by the government will cause great prosperity. The speaker declared that there would be five jobs for every person thrown out of work. "And it is a fine chance for women to be good soldiers, for the men will be just as good and no better than the women they leave at home."

As Col. Mitchell concluded, Dr. Scott asked all who had bought bonds to stand. About 100 persons rose. All who intended to buy were then asked to rise, and the rest of the audience got up as a single person. Dr. Scott reminded them that they could subscribe in the lobby, and Col. Mitchell reminded them of the advertising slogan, "Eventually—why not now?"

In introducing the next speaker, Judge Daly, Dr. Scott said: "When he is on the bench we call him 'your honor,' but now we call him 'the darling Peter Francis of New Brunswick.'" Dr. Scott spoke highly of Judge Daly's efforts in the Naturalization Court to impress new citizens with the solemnity and dignity of American citizenship.

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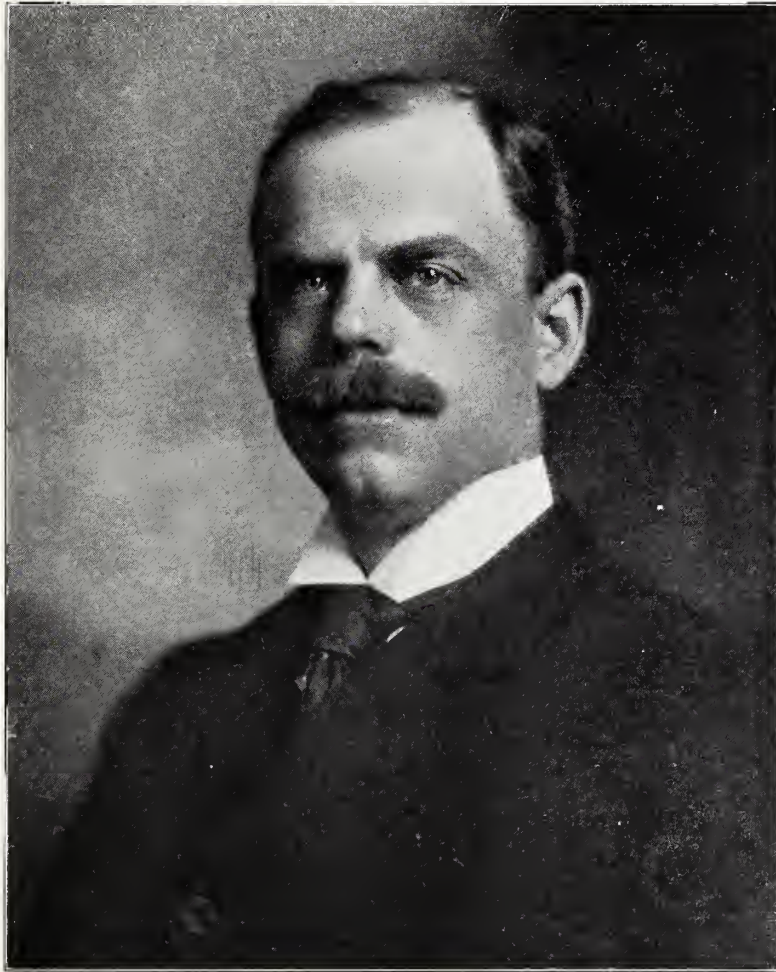
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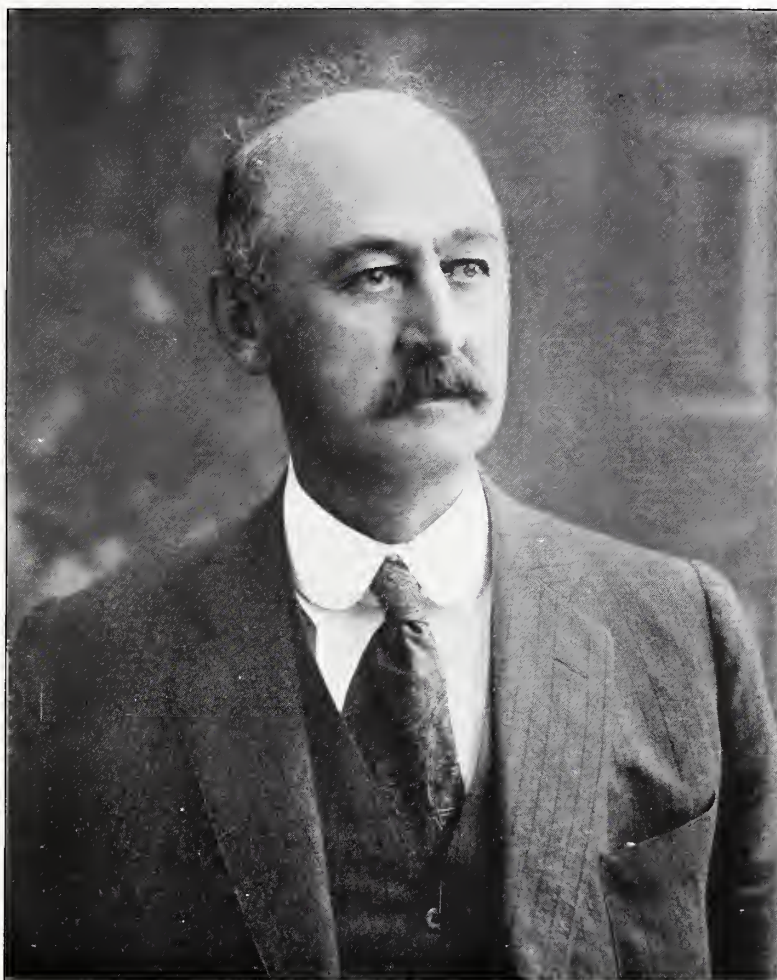
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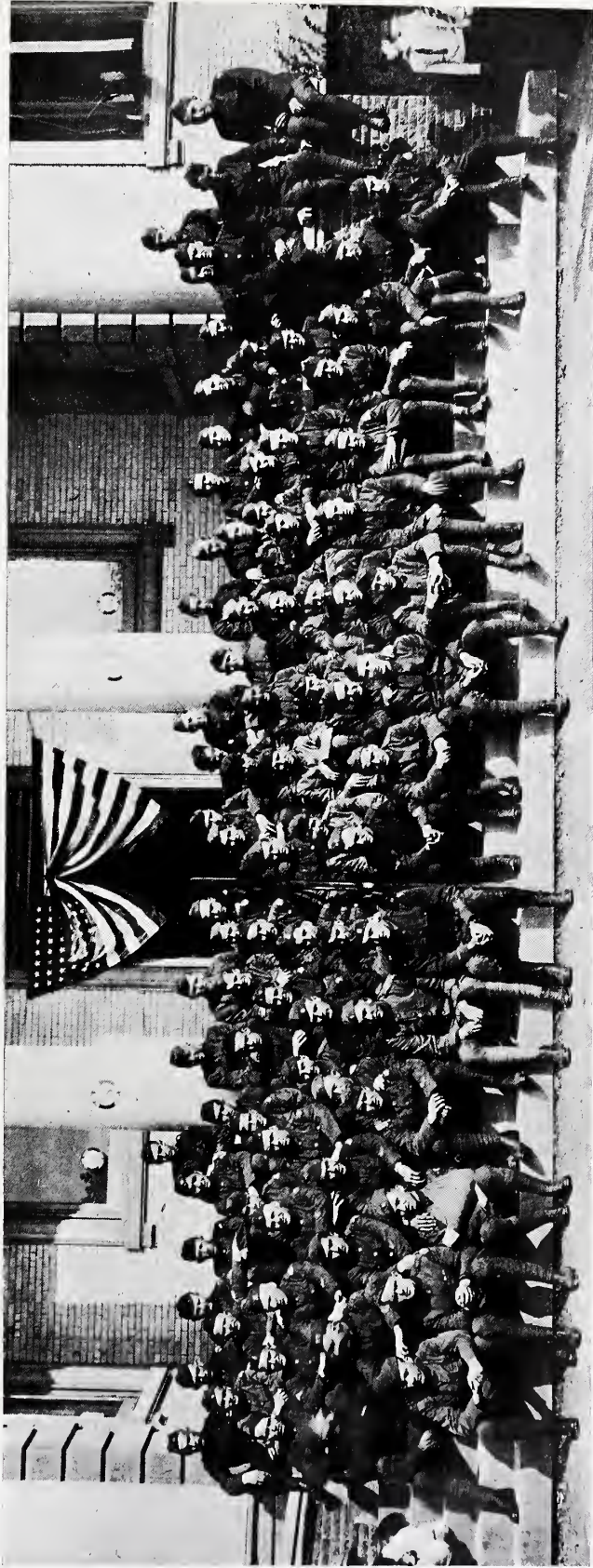
HENRY G. PARKER
Chairman of the First and Second Liberty Loans



CHARLES A. M'CORMICK
Chairman of the Fifth Liberty Loan



JAMES W. JOHNSON
Chairman of the Third and Fourth Liberty Loans.



THE MEMBERS OF CO. H. 113TH U. S. INF., AS THEY APPEARED ON THEIR RETURN TO TAKE PART IN THE WELCOME RECEPTION TENDERED THEM BY THE CITIZENS OF NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.



ROBERT E. ROSS,
Liberty Loan Campaign Manager, County Food
Administrator



SIDNEY B. CARPENDER,
Chairmana United War Drive



PETER F. DALY
Liberty Loan Campaign Manager Chairman,
K. of C. Drive.

we were considered a pretty cold proposition in this town. We were said to be niggardly and miserly and small. But that was quite a spell ago. This town woke up to its responsibilities, it seems to me, when the campaign for the new Y. M. C. A. building was on, and we raised \$175,000 and thought nothing of it. And I recall that New Brunswick willingly and promptly, gave \$25,000 to the Red Cross, and another \$20,000 for the war work of the Y. M. C. A. And the Young Men's Hebrew Association has done its bit, and the Knights of Columbus has done its bit.

And now that it has come to pass that our government needs more money with which to back up our men, I know we are going to respond nobly and quickly as the true Americans, the genuine patriots, and we will stand by to give every man and every dollar in this fight to erase the bloody hand of the Hun from the face of the earth."

Mrs. Hulst sang a delightfully sympathetic and appropriate song, "O, Lord of Life," at this point, and was warmly applauded.

Dr. Chamberlain gave some first hand experiences he had only that year while in the Persian gulf. He told of the inherent treachery of the Hun character that was exhibited in its fullest development in this war crisis.

"The German government as it is now composed, is a menace to the peace of all people," he said. "The Hun is a menace to human relationship, and because of this, he must be forever disarmed, or he must be erased from existence. To accomplish this great task, to achieve this duty, we must have the men and the equipment. We already have the men. We must have the money. That is why I say to you that it is your plain duty, it is your insurance premium for peace and safety for America, that you should buy Liberty bonds."

The last speaker was Mr. Benson. He wore the uniform of the American Ambulance.

Mr. Benson, speaker for the Liberty Loan campaign meetings, seemed to sense a little wave of surprise passing over the big audience, when he spoke of leaving the Presbyterian ministry to go over to France to give his services to the cause.

"Oh, all of us ministers do not have long, gray whiskers, you know," he smiled. "Really, you'd be surprised to know how up-to-date some of us are becoming." The crowd laughed delightedly.

Mr. Benson made a brief but stirring appeal for the Liberty Loan.

"If you could realize what I know, that issue would be bought up before tomorrow's nightfall," he said gravely. "If you could have seen what war means, as war is reckoned today, you would pour more and more billions into the government's war chests to stop this war now. And money will do it."

He related experiences in Belgium.

"I saw graves there where hundreds were buried, one corpse piled on top of another. These dead men and women and crowds of children had been shot down by the machine guns of the Huns, for no greater crime than that they were citizens of Belgium. I can assure you that there has never been a more terrible, bestial, brutal man to walk God's earth, than this 'super-man' of the German empire as he considers himself today. We are fighting a nation of maniacs; a whole country, a whole people, whose brains have gone crooked.

"The Kaiser and Von Tirpitz and Hindenburg have all said this: 'We are at the fateful hour, now that America is in the war. We must preserve our superiority over the world by our might!'

"Well, by God, we have come now," cried Benson, "and we shall show them what might means."

The crowd rocked and yelled its approval, and went home with a determination to buy bonds and clean up William the Wicked and his horde of Huns.



LIEUT. L. S. WEBB AND HIS
ARABIAN CHARGER

THIRD LIBERTY LOAN



Chairman.....JAMES W. JOHNSON
 Vice Chairman.....WILLIAM J. McCURDY
 Vice Chairman.....J. K. RICE, JR.
 Secretary-Treasurer.....F. M. YORSTON

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

S. B. CARPENDER	J. K. RICE, JR.	EDWARD W. HICKS	N. G. RUTGERS
EDW. F. FARRINGTON	T. ELY SCHENCK	JAMES W. JOHNSON	RUSSELL E. WATSON
A. J. JONES	H. H. WEIDA	WILLIAM J. McCURDY	R. G. WRIGHT
R. W. JOHNSON	E. E. CONNOLLY	HENRY G. PARKER	F. M. YORSTON
ABRAHAM MARCUS			

New Brunswick's Quota.....\$1,505,800

Subscribed\$2,139,050



ASTING aside all political animosities, the Republican and Democratic county committeemen united their forces at a meeting held in the Court House, and arranged for assuming the burden of work in the Third Liberty Loan canvass. This was the first time the committeemen were ever called upon to perform a function of this sort. In the two previous loans, a general call was made for volunteers to canvass the city.

The coterie of Democrats were led by County Chairman Thos. H. Hagerty, who pledged the undivided support of the Democratic "machine" in this patriotic movement. He declared every committeeman of the city would participate in the campaign and do his utmost to make it a success.

State Committeeman James A. Morrison spoke for the Republican committeemen and declared that the Republican organization of New Brunswick was ready at all times to stand behind the President, and in this movement, he said, the Republicans would not be found wanting.

Mayor Edward F. Farrington presided at the gathering and the members of the Liberty Loan organiza-

tion committee consisting of Judge Peter F. Daly, Robert E. Ross, Henry G. Parker, Theodore Whitlock, Clifford I. Voorhees, James K. Rice, Jr., Elmer E. Connolly, Robert W. Johnson and Francis M. Yorston, were in attendance. James W. Johnson, general chairman of the committee, was also present.

Judge Daly, chairman of the organization committee, outlined to the committeemen just what was expected of them. He spoke of the confidence that the committee had in the party workers and because of the very fact that the campaign is to be a non-partisan one, success would surely be attained.

As was confidently predicted from the very opening of the drive, New Brunswick went "over the top" with glowing colors.

Never did the committee doubt that they would attain the quota, and after the first two days of the campaign, the committee voluntarily raised the minimum quota to \$2,000,000. With this amount as the goal, the workers bent every effort to reach it. This city went one step further and subscribed \$2,139,050.

This was a wonderful showing and those who had charge of the campaign were more than pleased with the way in which the people of this city responded.

FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN



Chairman.....JAMES W. JOHNSON
 Vice Chairman.....WILLIAM J. McCURDY
 Vice Chairman.....J. K. RICE, JR.
 Secretary-Treasurer.....F. M. YORSTON
 Asst. Secretary.....G. P. MONTRASTELLO

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

S. B. CARPENDER	J. K. RICE, JR.	EDWARD W. HICKS	N. G. RUTGERS
EDW. F. FARRINGTON	T. ELY SCHENCK	JAMES W. JOHNSON	RUSSELL E. WATSON
A. J. JONES	H. H. WEIDA	WILLIAM J. McCURDY	R. G. WRIGHT
R. W. JOHNSON	E. E. CONNOLLY	HENRY G. PARKER	JAMES A. O'CONNELL
ABRAHAM MARCUS			F. M. YORSTON

New Brunswick's Quota.....\$3,011,500

Subscribed\$3,633,100



HERE were few indications that Spanish influenza, so prevalent in the city, had interfered to any great extent with the attendance at the Fourth Liberty Loan mass meeting of October 6, 1918.

Dr. John A. Ingham gave the invocation, after which the audience joined heartily in singing "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Cosmo Hamilton, lately Lieutenant in the British Army, and John Grier Hibben, President of Princeton University, two of the speakers scheduled to appear, were unable to be present as both were suffering with influenza, so Dr. Henry Van Dyke of Princeton, an officer in the Naval Reserve, made the opening address.

He said that failure of the American people to raise the full Liberty Loan quota of \$6,000,000,000 would have exactly the same effect as if a hole were

bored in the bottom of ten of our biggest battleships.

He paid a glowing tribute to the U. S. Navy, stating that in spite of the fiendish ingenuity and cunning of the U-boats and the horrors of submarine warfare, not one troop ship had been sunk. "It takes money to keep our great gray fleet at its heroic work," he stated, "but we shall keep right on until the war is won."

The speaker warned his listeners not to be too sanguine over recent developments. "What we must win is a complete, decisive victory over the Huns. Nothing but utter defeat will ever make Germany realize that her dream of world dominion was merely a dream. Honor to our heroic dead, fidelity to the living and faithfulness to our American ideals render it imperative that nothing less than this shall be the goal."

He spoke in eloquent praise of courageous France.

"Attacked in the back with perfidious treachery, she was yet able for three and a half weary years to keep at bay the largest army ever gathered together in the history of the world. I shall never forget while ambassador to the Netherlands, the morning of September 19, 1914, when as a representative from a neutral country to a neutral country I had to sit with my mouth closed while my heart burned with righteous indignation. I shall never forget the scenes of Prussian cruelty I witnessed later, not once, but scores and scores of times.

"The world must set the seal of condemnation on the way in which the Germans have waged this war. Our wrath and horror must be expressed so unequivocally that such a conflict must be made forever impossible. We do not want the annihilation of Germany. We do want to put the fear of God into the German nation.

"Thank God, this war-sick world is beginning to see a vision of peace, coming slowly perhaps, but very, very surely. From the windows of her beautiful palace smile the faces of the soldiers and sailors who have fought to make her possible. Up the long avenue leading to that palace I see the flags of the victorious allies, the Union Jack, the Tricolor of France, the flags of Belgium, of Servia, of Italy, of Greece. There are other banners there, borne aloft and waving proudly, but the one dearest of all to my own heart is the starry banner of our own United States.

"Every lover of peace must buy bonds of the Fourth Liberty Loan in order that our beautiful standard may have an honored place in that procession," he asserted, and concluded his fine address by the recitation of the beautiful poem,

"Oh Fair Flag, Oh Free Flag!"

CAPTAIN MORIZE SPEAKS

The second speaker of the afternoon, Captain Andre Morize, of the French Military Mission, made a very pleasing impression. Tall and dark in his handsome uniform, Capt. Morize betrayed few signs of the strain and stress of the exciting scenes he has witnessed on the French firing-lines.

"I was on the Belgian border on that day, fighting against terrific odds. There were few of our men left. We were short of ammunition, short of food, we were fighting in water up to our waists, weary, disheartened, depressed. That night there came to our commander a short order signed by General Foch. The order read, 'Men of the northern army are to hold. Remember that an army is never beaten until its members believe they are beaten. The Germans shall not pass.'

"They did not pass," Capt. Morize said, and the audience thundered its admiration and approval. "Three times that same general sent the same message to other troops at different places. The fourth message came in 1918. You all know it. It was very

different in its purport. It said, 'Now we will pass,' and the troops of Great Britain, of France, and of the United States, with those of the other allies, did pass and are passing.

"Don't let that victorious passage pause. Remember that the allied soldiers are no longer men exhausted from retreat and defeat, no longer men who fight without hope of help and succor. France alone has now 4,700,000 men on the fighting line, and the splendid generosity of America has heartened the great armies fully as much as have the heroism and self-sacrifice of the American troops.

THE ARMY AT HOME

"In every war there are always two armies—the men at the front who bear the heavy brunt of battle, and the older men, women and children who make up the home army behind them. Your purchase of the Fourth Liberty Bonds means that you are putting inspiration into every soldier who is fighting for you and for the freedom of the world.

"Obedience and sacrifice are the two great watchwords in the soldier's heart. Never shall I forget the young soldier in my command who turned to me after he had been fatally wounded, and asked me over and over, 'Did I do my full duty? Did I do all I could?' And when I bent down and said, 'Yes, my lad, you did all you could, and more too,' the most wonderful light shone in the eyes of the dying man.

"Let me say to you here and now, your government commands your help. Are you answering her appeal as you should? Are you doing your full duty? Are you doing all you can? If so, you will know the fullest happiness in the years to come, and your heart will thrill at the realization that you had a share in winning the victory that shall indeed make this world a safe and pleasant place to live in."

A feature of the afternoon was the enthusiastic applause given Dr. Scott, who proved to be an ideal presiding officer. In speaking of the new loan he declared that the drives reminded him of a rhyme the boys had used in his boyhood days, in counting out for a game.

"One to begin, Two to show,

Three, to make ready, Four, to go!"

"All the three other loans were merely preparatory," Dr. Scott declared. "But this Fourth Loan, is to go, and is a final signal to the enemy that America is in the grimmest earnest. It is also a symbol of the fact that the United States aims and ideals, stated in our Constitution one hundred and thirty-one years ago, are rapidly becoming the ideals of every Christian nation."

THE BIG PARADE

On October 7, 1918, at 7:30 the crowd that lined both sides of George and Albany streets several columns deep began to grow impatient when, suddenly, strains of music were heard from the direction

of the Albany street bridge. Amid a burst of applause the band from the Federal Rendezvous hove into view with Bandmaster William Gerhardt leading, vigorously swinging his baton. The crowd broke loose, yelled, threw hats in the air, and demonstrated its enthusiasm. The band, composed of 31 pieces and considered one of the finest naval bands extant, blared its way down George street, to take its place in the line of march with the Red Cross workers at George and Hamilton streets.

The proceedings in connection with the parade were finely attuned. Things went off without a hitch, thanks to Robert C. Nicholas, who was grand marshal of the affair, and his assistant, Andrew Kirkpatrick.

Special mention should be made of Mr. Nicholas' services for the occasion, because, after putting in two strenuous days aiding the victims of the Morgan disaster, he resolutely stuck to his intention of organizing the parade.

The parade got under way at 8:30 from George and Hamilton streets, with the Camp Raritan band at the head and the Foreign Legion and wounded American soldiers following close in its wake. The Foreign Legion had about 15 of its members present, all of whom have seen service since the beginning of the war. Each of the legionaries was decorated with a number of medals won at every battlefront of the war for gallant service.

The Home Defense band, next to the Foreign Legion, was easily the lion of the occasion.

At Monument Square the Nixon Nitration Co. had erected lights that brilliantly illumined the countryside for an area of two square miles. They were lights that gradually faded into the sky and had all the appearances of white clouds.

The rear of the procession was brought up by floats contributed by the leading manufacturing concerns in the city.

CAMP RARITAN BOYS GO OVER TOP FOR LIBERTY LOAN.

Answering the call of their country not only by exchanging their mufti for khaki, but by emptying their purses into the coffers of the Secretary of the Treasury as well, the men of Camp Raritan, now designated the Ordnance Maintenance and Repair Schools, rallied to the Fourth Liberty Loan to the extent of \$283,000.

According to Lieut. L. M. Armstrong, Liberty Loan officer of the camp, this sum represents a per capita contribution at the camp of more than \$75. No camp in the country can boast of a better record than this.

The Ordnance Motor instruction School, with its large complement of officers and men, swelled the camp total by \$165,000. One officer, who prefers to have his name unknown, made a single subscription of \$100,000. There were several other contributions in the five figures. The Raritan assembling plant companies added \$21,000 to the loan.

\$10,000 RAISED BY ONE COMPANY

First honors in what was formerly the Raritan Ordnance Training Camp were won by the men of the Third Ordnance Supply Company, commanded by Lieut. Hugh J. Falvey. This company alone raised approximately \$10,000. No pressure whatever was brought to bear on any of the men to purchase bonds. Those with allotments were informed early in the campaign that they would not be expected to share in the loan. Two rallies were held by the Third Supply organization in their mess hall. Lieut. Falvey presided at the first meeting and the second was promoted by the non-commissioned officers of the company.

Ordnance Sergeant Bielman, of the R. O. T. C. headquarters, who conducted the Liberty Loan desk in the Y. M. C. A., turned in nearly \$10,000 in subscriptions, being assisted by contributions from the band and the Eighth Supply Company.

Sergeant Bielman worked hard on behalf of the loan and but for the quarantine which forbade more than 75 men gathering in the Y. M. C. A. hall at one time, would likely have doubled his total.

Officers of the R. O. T. C. took \$6,000 of the issue while men of the arsenal headquarters totalled \$9,150.

The Sixth Supply Company, which stood second in the race with the Falveyites, raised \$5,300.

The Medical Department hit the \$4,600 mark. Other reports were: First Guard, \$5,000; Fourth Guard, \$550; Sixth Guard, \$3,250; Eighth Guard, \$700; First Supply \$2,500; Second Supply, \$1,000; Ninth Supply, \$3,750; Seventh Supply, \$3,200.

The Casual Battalion composed of youths just out of colleges, where they underwent courses of training fitting them for ordnance work, though in camp but a few days, raised \$3,500.

The Wright-Martin plant both in this city and in Long Island did splendidly in subscribing to the Liberty Loan. The figures for the local plant reached \$853,000 and Long Island City \$450,000. The quota for both the plants was the same, \$500,000.

* * * * *

FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN—GENERAL REPORT

Subscriptions secured by Canvassers in both the City and Country Districts, including the Women's Committee and the Boy Scouts..... \$1,020,450.00
 Corporation Subscriptions..... 860,700.00
 Corporation Employes' Subscriptions.... 1,441,950.00
 Bonds subscribed for by the Banks..... 310,000.00

Total subscriptions received..... \$3,633,100.00

THE ABOVE AMOUNTS WERE APPORTIONED AS FOLLOWS:

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE CANVASS—

First Ward:
 1st Dist. 2nd Dist. 3d Dist. 4th Dist. Total
 \$24,750.00 \$27,800.00 \$41,600.00 \$ 94,150.00

Eighty-five

VICTORY LIBERTY LOAN



Chairman.....CHAS. A .McCORMICK
 Vice Chairman.....J. W. JOHNSON
 Vice Chairman.....HENRY G. PARKER
 Vice Chairman.....W. J. McCURDY
 Vice Chairman.....J. K. RICE, Jr.
 Secretary-Treasurer.....F. M. YORSTON
 Asst. Secretary.....G. P. MONTRASTELLO

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

S. B. CARPENDER	I. E. SCHENCK	EDWARD W. HICKS	S. SCHLEIMER
A. J. JONES	L. C. STEVENS	R. W. JOHNSON	JESSE STRAUSS
J. J. MORRISON	RUSSELL E. WATSON	Mrs. J. A. O'CONNELL	HARRY WEIDA
PETER F. DALY	E. E. CONNOLLY	N. G. RUTGERS	R. G. WRIGHT
ROBERT E. ROSS			

DISTRICT CHAIRMEN

EDW. GARRETSON	OSCAR MARTIN	ALFRED YORSTON
East Millstone	Piscatawaytown	North Brunswick
E. T. SMITH	MATTHEW SUYDAM	L. R. VAN DERVEER
Middlebush	Franklin Park	South Brunswick

JEREMIAH LETSON, Stelton

CAMPAIGN, MAY, 1919

New Brunswick's quota\$2,218,200
 Subscribed 2,660,700
 Headquarters: Service Club Rooms, Second Re-
 formed Church

Campaign expenses paid for from the balance in
 the treasury of the Fourth Liberty Loan Committee
 and funds received from the Federal Reserve Bank
 of New York.

Announcement that the quota for the Victory Loan would be \$2,218,200 didn't cause any nervous excitement at the meeting held April 14, 1919.

"We'll finish the job," seemed to be the thought of that gathering of substantial citizens that met to put the Victory Loan over the top.

And determinedly they tackled the job and spoke their mind freely about the critics and croakers and slackers.

Chairman Charles A. McCormick presided at the meeting and briefly outlined the terms of the Loan, as announced by Secretary Glass. The securities would be called notes, instead of bonds, this time. As Henry G. Parker, president of the National Bank of New Jersey, later explained, there is no difference between a note and a bond as far as the security is concerned. Any obligation of the government is a gilt-edged security.

AFTER THE HIDDEN CASH

Chairman McCormick said that his instructions were to secure a wide distribution for this loan. There is more cash hidden in trunks and stockings in New Brunswick today than ever in the history of the city, he declared, particularly among the foreign people. These people must be shown the danger of thus hiding their money and persuaded to buy Victory notes.

"We have got to use some different medicine in this campaign. When I say medicine, I mean arguments. A patriotic appeal will touch any red-blooded American, but when you talk investment to many people you go right over their heads.

WHAT'S YOUR FULL SHARE

"In this campaign we are going to find people who have not, will not, but who should buy bonds. We are going to find people here who will tell you that they have done their full share and who can do no more.

"When we come across somebody like that I want to send a couple of our boys in khaki to interview him. If that doesn't move him I want to send a couple of those boys now over at the Colonia Hospital to tell him what they have done for their country. Then I want him to consider if he has done his full share.

"I have been assured of the full support of the boys who have returned from service and of the boys at Colonia.

"Over seventy thousand of our boys perished, either in actual warfare or of disease. They are the only Americans who have paid the full measure and have done their full share, by giving their all."

MUST PAY THE BILL

James W. Johnson, who was chairman of the Third and Fourth Liberty loans, said that the Fifth Victory Loan reminded him of the man who had gone

to a tailor, got a suit of clothes, worn them out and was then confronted with the bill. There was only one thing for him to do—pay the bill.

"We have won the war and now we have got to pay the bill. That is the cold fact. No doubt you will hear a great many excuses from people who do not want to invest. They will tell you that so much money was wasted. Hindsight always is better than foresight. In the great rush some money may have been spent uselessly. But that doesn't make any difference—we have got to pay it."

He said that he had no doubt but that the people of New Brunswick would oversubscribe their quota again.

Henry G. Parker, chairman of the First and Second loans, said that the loan offered the best investment in the world, that the government was not asking for charity, but offering a handsome profit to the investors.

Investment in the Victory Loan, he said, was not comparable to the acts of men who had gone into the service and who have suffered the loss of limbs or the pain of wounds.

When the canvassers find a person who should invest, but who is lukewarm, they should call in one of the men who are proud of the wounds they bear and of the sacrifices they have made for their country. There are still a lot of people in New Brunswick who have bought no bonds, he declared.

JUDGE DALY CAMPAIGN MANAGER

Chairman McCormick announced that he had named Judge Peter F. Daly as campaign manager. In accepting the office Judge Daly sentenced all knockers to banishment. The trouble with some people, he said, is that they cannot take a world vision of things. They delight in picking a flaw here and a flaw there, but do not see the whole scene in all its grandeur.

The greatest accomplishment in all of the world's history, he declared, was the work of the American soldiers in the great war. It was worth all it cost and not a penny spent upon it was wasted.

If the critics could see what he had seen at Colonia they would better appreciate the sacrifices that have been made to win the great victory. He said that while holding naturalization court there he had called upon men to stand to take the oath, and they could not stand. He had asked men to raise their right hand, and they had no right hand to raise.

His speech was an inspiring appeal to mop up, finish the job, to feel the thrill of duty.

CAVALRYMEN PARADE

The appearance of the famous Eleventh Cavalry Squadron, United States Regulars, in a parade on the morning of April 28, 1919, added further impetus to the Victory Loan, which had gotten off to a flying start. The soldiers arrived at the city line on Livingston avenue shortly after 10 o'clock and

were met by members of the general Victory Loan committee in automobiles.

As the veterans passed through the city they were greeted by hundreds of school children, who cheered them on their way. George street was literally clogged with children and others.

The soldiers went to Buccleuch Park, where they pitched camp and had mess. Shortly after noon, the journey was started again. Members of the New Brunswick Chapter of the Red Cross were on hand and provided the cavalrymen with a substantial luncheon.

THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN TAKE THE TOWN BY STORM

It was some pee-rade!

If half of the adults of the town had as much pep in them as the children of the various schools of the city exhibited in their Victory Loan parade on Friday afternoon, May 2, 1919, New Brunswick would be THE city of the United States.

Such enthusiasm was refreshing to behold. Several thousand children and their teachers participated in the parade, and the march was enlivened by Knoll's Band, of this city; the State Home Band, of Jamesburg; the High School and St. Peter's School Drum Corps.

There was not a hitch to mar the occasion. The various schools slipped into their designated places with rare smoothness and the line of march was unbroken. The children showed the careful drilling of the teachers and marched with great precision.

There was no compulsion regarding the style of dressing, and the majority of the children were attired in school clothes. Nearly every one carried a flag, poster or banner, and the effect was spectacular.

Every street that the parade passed through was lined solid with people, and being such a wonderful spring day every mother deemed it necessary to take the babies out for an airing, and George street and Livingston avenue resembled a baby parade. Gocarts were parked all along the streets.

Parents waved to the marching children, and the kiddies responded vociferously. Each school carried a banner at the head of its lines to designate just what school was parading. There were no end of Victory Loan posters carried, besides the smaller

flags and service flags. Large American flags were borne by a dozen girls.

The Victory Loan insignia was exceedingly popular, and many of the marchers wore them as arm bands, fair marchers wore them on the order of Greek hair bands and two winsome maidens had whole frocks made of the long Victory Loan strips, also caps to match.

There were plenty of Red Cross nurses, and one of the special hits of the parade was a Salvation Army lassie in full costume bearing a tray of real doughnuts.

RED CROSS NURSES

There were plenty of Red Cross nurses and Boy Scouts. Nor were the farmerettes and farmers missing, they being attired in real rural fashion and carrying their implements with them. Sunbonnet Sues were plentiful and looked very bewitching in their white frocks, with pink, blue and yellow sunbonnets.

Some of the girl marchers were attired in khaki and looked very nifty. The Prep School boys, attired in their military uniforms and carrying guns, made an impressive appearance. The music of the bands was most inspiring and a real stimulus to the marchers.

The Highland Park school was headed by a real Uncle Sam, who proudly carried a Victory poster and was roundly cheered as he went along.

Arriving at the field the children were escorted to the various bleachers and sat like images until after the "Star Spangled Banner" was sung. Then the alluring green patches of the field proved too much for them, and they slid down those bleachers at a speed almost unbelievable, and had the time of their young lives. It was turned into a real May Day picnic.

Lawyer Samuel Schleimer was spokesman for the exercises, and almost lost his voice trying to make himself heard. He introduced the speakers, who were Dr. Charles T. Bayliss, of Brooklyn, and Harold J. Fuller, who recently returned from overseas.

Mayor Morrison, Dr. Austin Scott and Prof. Ira T. Chapman delivered short addresses.

George W. Wilmot, director of music in the public schools, led the singing.

Victory Liberty Loan---General Report

Subscriptions secured by Canvassers in both the City and Country Districts, including the Women's Committee and the Boy Scouts	\$ 847,400.00
Corporation subscriptions	684,250.00
Corporation employes' subscriptions.....	440,850.00
Subscribed through, and by, Banks.....	627,450.00
Railroad credits	60,750.00

Total subscriptions received \$2,660,700.00
 The above amounts have been apportioned as follows:

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE CANVASS

First Ward:				
1st Dist.	2nd Dist.	3rd Dist.	4th Dist.	Total
\$12,550.00	\$ 8,000.00	\$73,100.00	\$.....	\$ 93,650.00
Second Ward:				
1st Dist.	2nd Dist.	3rd Dist.	4th Dist.	Total
18,200.00	18,550.00	4,600.00	.....	41,350.00
Third Ward:				
1st Dist.	2nd Dist.	3rd Dist.	4th Dist.	Total
5,950.00	19,200.00	13,950.00	.....	39,100.00
Fourth Ward:				
1st Dist.	2nd Dist.	3rd Dist.	4th Dist.	Total
34,700.00	28,200.00	5,500.00	4,300.00	72,700.00
Fifth Ward:				
1st Dist.	2nd Dist.	3rd Dist.	4th Dist.	Total
16,800.00	14,400.00	10,550.00	.....	41,750.00

Sixth Ward:				
1st Dist.	2nd Dist.	3rd Dist.	4th Dist.	Total
83,850.00	7,500.00	33,100.00	.....	124,450.00
Highland Park:				
1st Dist.	2nd Dist.	3rd Dist.	4th Dist.	Total
73,050.00	42,000.00	5,250.00	.....	120,300.00
Total				\$533,300.00

COUNTRY DISTRICTS

East Millstone	\$14,700.00
Franklin Park	20,700.00
Middlebush	2,500.00
North Brunswick	8,650.00
Piscatawaytown	28,150.00
South Brunswick	5,100.00
Stelton	4,250.00
<hr/>	
Total	\$ 84,050.00

OTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS

Banks	\$ 627,450.00
Women's Committee	189,900.00
Boy Scouts	40,150.00
Railroad credits	60,750.00
Corporations	684,250.00
Corporation employes	440,850.00
<hr/>	
Total subscriptions received.....	\$2,660,700.00



Knights of Columbus Campaign

CAMPAIGN, JANUARY 14-28, 1918

New Brunswick quota.....\$15,000.00
 Subscription 18,983.63

HEADQUARTERS: K. OF C. BUILDING, BAYARD STREET

At a meeting held in the council room of New Brunswick Council, K. of C., on Friday evening, January 11, 1918, there were brought together men from many walks of life, representing all creeds and faiths, and all interested in raising New Brunswick's quota of \$15,000 towards the national K. of C. war work fund of \$12,000,000.

Judge Peter F. Daly, who was in charge of the campaign, presided at the deliberations, following a brief introduction of James T. Tomney, grand knight of New Brunswick Council. Judge Daly spoke of the splendid feeling of co-operation and unity now existing between the men of various faiths.

In presenting Herbert P. Lansdale, chief secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association at Camp Dix, Judge Daly spoke of the new Y. M. C. A. building on Livingston avenue, and said:

"There is not a Roman Catholic of the City of New Brunswick worthy of the name who was solicited who did not go to his limit in showing, in a manifest and substantial way, his interest in an institution which means so much for making militant Christianity."

MORALS DEPEND ON RELIGION

Mr. Lansdale's address was forcible and to the point. He said:

"Morals are dependent upon religion, upon religious conviction, and morale is dependent upon religious conviction. I heard General Scott last Sunday morning, after our Sunday morning service, say to several of us. This is going to mean morale in the army. Go ahead with this kind of work whenever you want to.

"And I want to say this to you men, men of my own faith, that we could not do the work that we are doing in those camps, not for a minute, if it had not been for the K. of C. help, and as they helped us, we ought to help them, and I do not care what a man is, and what his faith is, we ought to get back to this project during this next week, or few weeks, whatever it is, as long as you are going to have your campaign, and help these men to raise their money. And I do not know where you can make a better investment than to put it in the Knights of Columbus and the work they are doing in these camps. And I can say from first hand knowledge, from having seen for the last five months what has been done in Camp Dix.

"Don't let us be niggardly about it, either. I don't believe you are going to be. I believe you are going to have the same experience we had when we went out for our thirty-five million, and the people gave us fifty million. I believe you are going to be surprised at how willingly the people are going to contribute towards your cause, if you can just get it to them, if you can organize properly, perfect your organization and go out and see that every man, woman and child is covered. I believe you will have a response such as you have not dreamed of. I am sure of that, if you can get it properly presented to them. May God help you in doing this."

REV. JOHN F. WALSH

An inspiring address was that of Rev. John F. Walsh, the Catholic post chaplain at Camp Dix. In part, he said:

"I am in camp as a Chaplain and a friend of all boys who may need a friend, and I might say it with pardonable pride, I may repeat the words of Judge Daly that I feel that I have endeared myself to boys of all classes and all denominations, and I am glad to state that of my most intimate friends, I number a great many of faiths other than my own.

"The Knights of Columbus are working in the closest possible harmony in conjunction with the Y. M. C. A.; the Y. M. C. A. is our great big brother in this work. They have been in the field for years and years and are intimately acquainted with it.

"Now, I don't know of anything that would interest you more tonight than to know just what the Knights of Columbus are doing in camp. Our work is very similar to that of the Y. M. C. A. We plan a social, a recreational, and athletic and religious program. We try to give amusements, to give education, relaxation and religion to soldiers. We are creating that refining influence, and that healthful atmosphere that must surround a soldier boy to keep him from temptation, to keep him from places where he might degrade his uniform.

"You will remember when the Knights of Columbus started out in this work they appealed only to their own members for funds to sustain them in their great work, and later on, as the needs broadened out, so did the demand for finance, and it was found necessary to call upon Catholics in general, and then on all denominations.

"Everybody is welcome at our camp buildings and an instance of the co-operation is to be found in this, that our three buildings on next Friday evening, or Saturday, will be turned over to representatives of the Hebrew Welfare Workers, and that they will conduct their services in our buildings.

MAJOR RICHARD P. DONNELLY

A guest of honor was Major Richard Donnelly, of the United States Army, stationed at Camp Dix as Assistant Division Adjutant. He said:

"I can assure you, gentlemen, as a soldier, and as one who himself is gaining the benefits of the agencies that exist in Camp Dix for the spiritual and the moral elevation of the soldiers stationed there, that no better instruments could possibly be used than the Knights of Columbus and the Y. M. C. A."

John J. Hickey, of Bayonne, gave one of his characteristic addresses and received a tremendous ovation.

Mayor Edward F. Farrington followed next with a spirited message, pledging his personal service in the campaign and expressing a belief that the city's quota would be more than subscribed. He was followed by Dr. John A. Ingham, who brought cordial greetings to the assemblage.

In addition brief addresses were made by Mayor R. E. Watson, of Highland Park; Rev. Paul Hayne, Judge Freeman Woodbridge, Robert E. Ross, James K. Rice, Alfred S. March, Senator W. Edwin Florance, Frederick Weigel, Sydney B. Carpenter, Daniel J. Wray, William R. Reed, John H. Conger and Postmaster P. H. Hendricks.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

General, Peter F. Daly; Vice Generals, Dr. Austh Scott, Freeman Woodbridge, Robert E. Ross; Treasurer, George F. McCormick; Secretary, Elmer E. Connolly; Sydney B. Carpenter, Robert Carson, John H. Conger, John L. Daly, Dr. William H. S. Demarest, Rev. James F. Devine, Dr. Frank M. Donohue, Edward F. Farrington, W. Edwin Florance, Alexander Gold.

Rev. Paul Hayne, Peter H. S. Hendricks, Thomas H. Hagerty, William F. Harkins, Edward J. Houghton, Rev. Dr. John A. Ingham, James W. Johnson, Robert W. Johnson, Samuel M. Lipscomb, Alfred S. March, J. Hauvette Michelin, James H. Meagher, William H. Mansfield, James F. Mitchell, Charles A. McCormick, William J. McCurdy, W. Ambrose New, Monsignor John A. O'Grady, John J. O'Brien, James A. O'Connell, Henry G. Parker.

Rev. Francis J. Quinn, Howard C. Rule, William R. Reed, Rev. Dr. Ludwig Roeder, James K. Rice, Rev. Lineus E. Schwarze, William Schlessinger, Dr. A. L. Smith, Jesse Strauss, James T. Tomney, Frederick Weigel, Russell E. Watson, Patrick M. Welsh, Daniel J. Wray, Peter J. Young.

The appeal of the K. of C. was not in vain. The city was not satisfied with raising \$15,000 but subscribed \$3,983.63 over its allotted quota, or a total of \$18,983.63.

During the entire period of the war the club house of the K. of C. on Bayard street, was open to the men in uniform who made good use of its bowling alleys, recreation rooms and baths.

Two members of the Council served as K. of C. secretaries, Alfred Brown with the Army in France, and Charles Blundel at Camps Raritan and Meritt.



"TOP SERGE" SKILL WAKER CAN'T "WAKE"
BUGLER WRIGHT

The United War Drive Tag Day

Saturday, November 6, 1918, was a gala day and all George street showed signs of the drive to put the United War Work Drive over the top. Nobody could turn out without some pretty young girl confronting him or her and being asked to contribute to the worthy cause. The police, firemen and letter-carriers also confronted every one they met with the appeal to give.

The police carried their boxes on their rounds while the letter-carriers collected on the routes. The firemen were everywhere but particularly near their respective fire houses.

The appeal was taken to every theater in town. The Home Defense and Wright-Martin bands were on hand and played at George and Albany streets where the biggest doings were and at every street corner on George street while the girls passed through the crowd and added more capital to the ever growing fund.

During the day it took ten people continuously stringing tags to supply the demand and twenty-five people were necessary to take care of the money.

The employees of the India Rubber Company made a hit with their bell on their truck. Harry Weida, general manager of the plant, gave them permission to unearth a bell which was in the belfrey of the factory. This they placed on their truck and with other trimmings went through town collecting money. On a trip on upper Remsen avenue, where a great many of the people were foreigners, \$33.16 was realized.

The Boy Scouts were again on deck with their ever ready service. They did excellent work in not only collecting the money but helping to do other duties.

At George and Albany streets a big show was held under the direction of George Cathers. Lieutenant Falvey, of Camp Raritan, brought over some excellent talent. Private Fields, who was a former member of the famous Brown Brothers Saxophone Sextet, played several selections. Corporal Fitzpatrick, mighty popular around New Brunswick for his piano-logues, also rendered several selections. A ring, which was made from the aluminum from a German airplane, brought twelve dollars. The ring also had an imitation French War cross on it.

Private Aronson, who was in the fight at Chateau-Thierry, spoke at the Postoffice corner and at the Opera House.

The chairman of the event was Mrs. James O'Connell.

Money obtained by the various organizations during the day was divided as follows:

Letter carriers, \$205; police \$247; Post Office cor-

ner, \$349; firemen \$769; other sources, \$1,400.

The grand total for the various divisions and for the team in each division, which reached the highest total follows:

Division A, Major Daly, \$5,226. Captain Gold's team, \$1,921; Division B, Major Louis Wolfson, \$7,457, Captain Wheeler's team; Division C. Major Hagerty, \$8,281, Captain Parker; Division D, Major Merchant, \$10,235, Captain Merritt's team.

The grand totals are:

DIVISION A

No.	Margaret Daly, Major	
1—	Captain J. Feinsod.....	\$ 1,060
2—	Captain A. Gold	1,989
5—	Captain J. A. Morrison.....	513
4—	Captain N. H. Smith	442
5—	Captain J. D. Wilmot	917

DIVISION B.

	Louis Wolfson, Major	
6—	Captain W. H. Everson.....	1,187
7—	Captain W. H. Green	1,143
2—	Captain G. H. Wheeler	3,539
9—	Captain W. H. Mansfield	1,010
10—	Captain G. McLaughlin	498

DIVISION C.

	Mrs. W. Frank Parker, Major	
11—	Captain W. F. Parker	4,295
12—	Captain A. New	1,634
13—	Captain R. P. Wilson	814
14—	Captain J. Porkony	1,018
15—	Captain A. Jelin	618

DIVISION D.

	Alexander Merchant, Major	
16—	Captain S. Slonim	1,512
17—	Captain J. H. Conger	1,726
18—	Captain S. Whitlock	1,965
19—	Captain F. B. Merritt	3,946
20—	Captain W. F. Harkins	972

Corporation committee	19,335
Executive committee	7,500
Industrial workers	33,944
Rutgers College	6,370
Women's College	510
Victory Boys and Girls	6,595

Total includes \$25 from Lady Foresters of America and \$2,500 from an anonymous contributor.

The total amount collected was \$114,169.29. Sidney B. Carpender was chairman of this drive, Howard V. Buttler treasurer and Frances M. Yorston, secretary.

This was the real big drive of the war and great credit should be given to the chairman for her untiring service.

War Savings Stamp Drive

COMMITTEES IN CHARGE

General Committee—George F. McCormick, chairman; John J. Monigan, secretary; Fred M. Joiner, James A. McGarry, Prof. Frank Spring, Prof. Chas. Stone, John A. Donahue, William Van Nuis, H. Raymond Groves, Prof. John H. Logan, Dr. Lawrence Mundy, Mrs. James A. O'Connell, Mrs. William Macom, Miss Margaret Daly, Miss Catherine Weigel and Miss Sara Whitlock.

Committee on Fraternal Organizations—William H. Everson, George Cathers, R. T. Holman, Robert Carson, John V. Hubbard, Fred W. Conger, Harry Austin, Eugene Renart and Thomas Cleary.

Committee on Industrial Organizations—Miss A. Gregson and Miss Gunloch.

New Brunswick Public Schools—Prof. Ira T. Chapman, chairman; vice chairman, Prof. C. T. Stone, Margaret C. Wall, Grace March, Sarah Whitlock, Cecelia Boudinot, Amanda Voorhees, Eleanor Lott, Angie Wray.

Highland Park Schools—Prof. Frank Spring.

Rutgers Preparatory Schools—Prof. Willaim P. Kelly.

St. Peters School—Sister Mary Agnes.

St. John's Catholic School—Sister Elizabeth.

Sacred Heart School—Sister Augustin.

St. Ladislaus School—Albert Pogany.

Rice Institute—Mrs. Ella M. Rice.

"Have you ever been to hell, and back again?" This was the question put point blank to 200 women in the Elks' Lodge room on the evening of June 18, 1918, that brought them suddenly to attention. The occasion was the meeting of the captains and solicitors of the War Savings Stamps campaign, and the words came from the lips of Sergeant-Major De Witt, who has only recently returned from the battle fronts of Europe. Continuing, Sergeant DeWitt said: "Of course, you have not. But I have. Do you know, I would rather talk to men than to you women, then I could talk as I feel. To talk about this war properly I have to use early English. I always begin by paying my respects to the Kaiser, but not in these words."

Sergeant-Major DeWitt thrilled his hearers with tales of personal experiences on the fighting lines "over there." In part, he said:

"They thought they had me over there. I was gassed but they did not get me. As soon as I am fully recovered I will be right back there. For seven weeks I lay in a military hospital, (the American Red Cross Hospital, near Paris). One day they brought a Frenchman in on a stretcher and put him in the cot next to me. When he got a little better and was able to talk a little I asked him how he got wounded. It seems that he and an advanced patrol entered a little town in France after the exit of the Germans, to see if there were any refugees or any work to be done.

"In going down one street they passed a Catholic Church, and a party of twenty entered, leaving this one Frenchman, a sergeant, outside to watch. When

they entered they found the image of the Christ removed by the Germans from the altar, and standing over in the corner was the image with a German helmet on the thorn crowned head, and a pipe in the mouth.

"The figure of the crucified Christ had been removed from the cross and in its place the Germans had crucified a cat, fastening it to the cross with wire. One of the Frenchmen stepped up to the altar and taking out his piers, cut the wire that held the cat prisoner. Immediately there was a great explosion. That church was wiped off the map. The altar had been mined. The sergeant was the only survivor."

"Yankee ingenuity is going to win this war. Our boys at the front act as if they were going to a circus instead of to war. If it was not for the humor the boys would go crazy. The French think they are crazy, but they're putting it over and getting away with it. It has never been done in war before.

"You've got to get rid of the pro-Germans in this country. If you don't, when the boys come home they'll clean house for you, and they won't be gentle about it. Just keep the guns of the army and navy loaded to the muzzle with Liberty Loan Bonds and War Savings Stamps, and we will blow Germany off the earth.

"Out there is the land of mud and blood, rotting men and horses. The boys are looking to you with pleading eyes, saying 'Stand by us.' If our man power gives out, we'll use woman power, and then there'll be hell to pay. Stand by us and we'll send the Kaiser and his whole Potsdam crowd down into the depths of hell."

IN THE WORLD WAR

Final preparations for the drive to obtain New Brunswick's quota of pledges in the two billion dollar loan launched by the Government were made at an enthusiastic meeting of the captains, solicitors and others interested in the movement at Elks' Hall.

Conforming with the suggestions of the State Committee, the campaign was vigorously prosecuted. It was conducted along the lines of a house-to-house canvass by the women, while the mills and factories were taken care of by a special corps of workers under the charge of the general committee.

The campaign was for pledges only. No person was asked for any cash subscription at the time the solicitor called but asked only to sign a card, pledging to the Government whatever amount that they felt they could invest in thrift stamps or war stamps, during the balance of the year.

On June 8 the weather man smiled on Thrift Stamps and sent a perfect day to aid the worthy cause and the young women of the town, who had offered their services to aid in the sale of the stamps were able to don their white frocks.

The little bungalow at the corner of George and Albany streets, in the post office yard, was a magnet for many. Here the Lipman twins, Daniel and Edward Lipman, as Uncle Sams, Miss Helen Ross as Columbia and Betty Ross as Betsy Ross, captured pedestraians right and left. The quartet went through some amusing stunts to the delight of the patrons.

Almost every store on George street had its Thrift Stamp booth in front of its door, with pretty girls in attendance.

New Brunswick, N. J.,
July 29, 1919.

Mr. John P. Wall,
George Street, City.

Sir:

As per your request I herewith submit a report of the sale of War Saving Stamps and Thrift Stamps at this office from December 1, 1917, when stamps were first put on sale, until June 30, 1919.

		Thrift War Savings		
Month		Stamp	Stamp	Total
Dec.	1917	14,468	829	\$ 7,032.48
Jan.	1918	7,089	1,466	7,812.17
Feb.	1918	9,089	1,146	7,195.23
Mar.	1918	17,981	1,898	12,352.97
Apr.	1918	35,059	2,528	19,255.95
May	1918	35,839	3,768	24,634.63
June	1918	74,863	5,649	42,272.08
July	1918	39,783	5,679	33,683.97
Aug.	1918	38,906	3,689	25,183.16
Sept.	1918	62,016	6,113	41,178.60
Oct.	1918	30,585	4,530	26,717.55
Nov.	1918	21,983	3,945	22,143.65
Dec.	1918	17,820	5,398	27,288.54
Jan.	1919	6,589	983	5,697.21
Feb.	1919	3,041	1,057	5,125.66
Mar.	1919	4,972	648	3,925.72
Apr.	1919	2,205	493	2,597.20
May	1919	2,549	635	3,278.85
June	1919	5,909	622	4,070.99
Totals.....		431,506	51,076	\$321,446.61

Respectfully,

PETER H. S. HENDRICKS.
Postmaster.





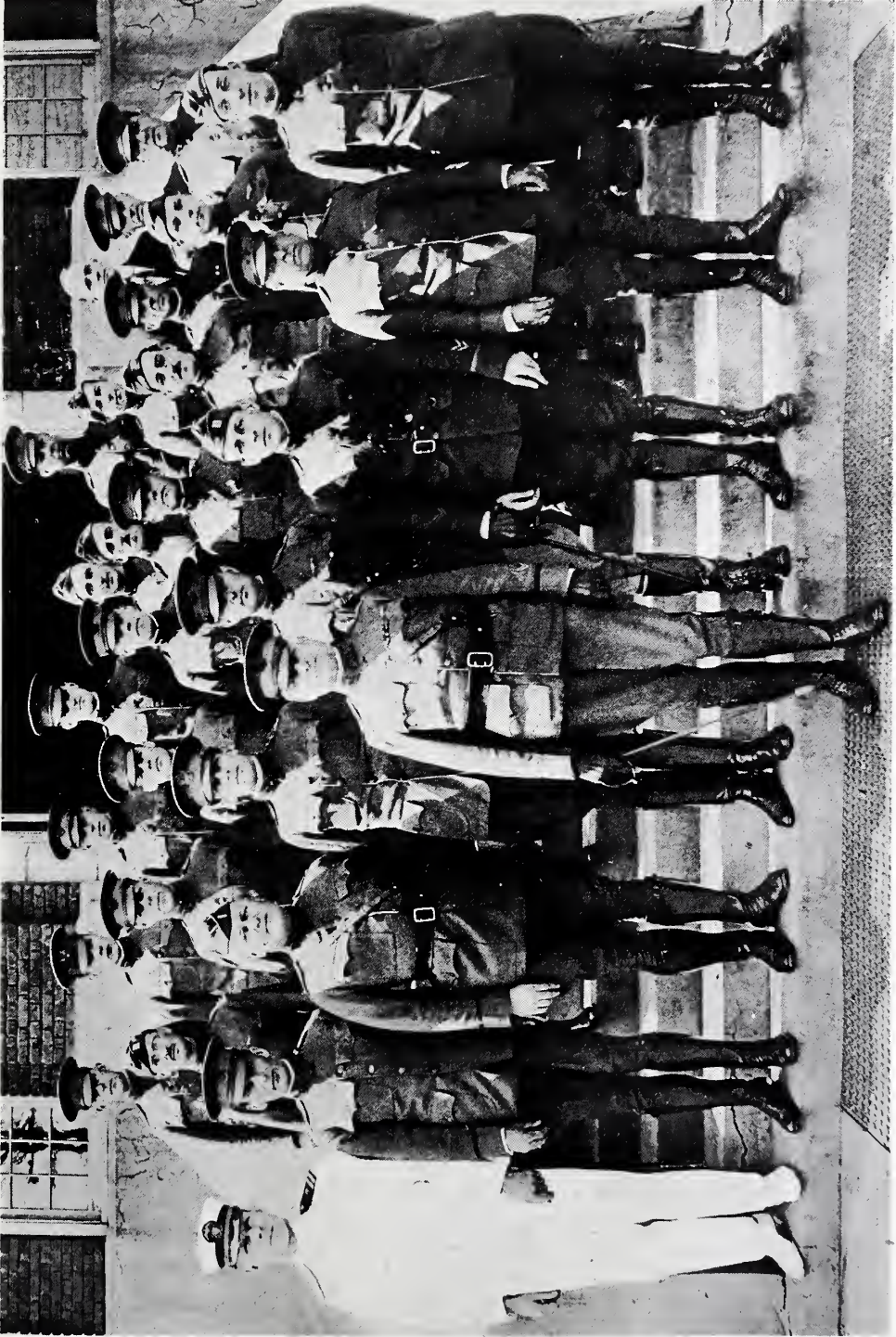
SOME OF THE BOYS THAT WORE THE UNIFORM AND MARCHED
IN THE WELCOME HOME PARADE



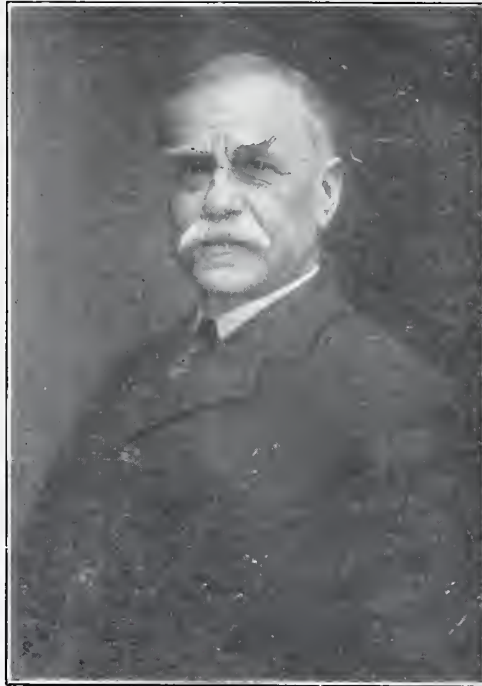
MRS. JAMES A. O'CONNELL
Chairman of the Women's Liberty Loan Committee



MISS HELEN WHITE
Secretary to the Medical Director of Exemption Board No. 1



MAJOR GEN. WILLIAM WEIGEL AND STAFF
Welcome Home Celebration, June 28, 1919



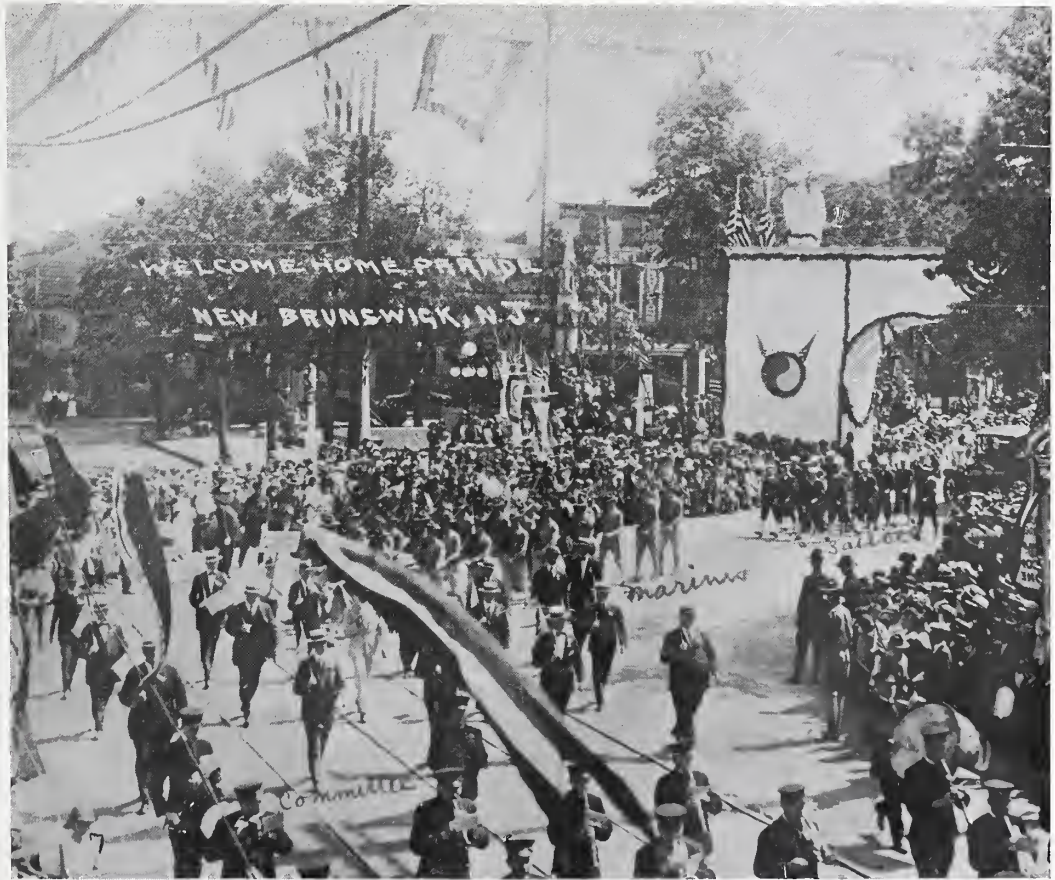
DR. AUSTIN SCOTT
Chairman of Public Meetings



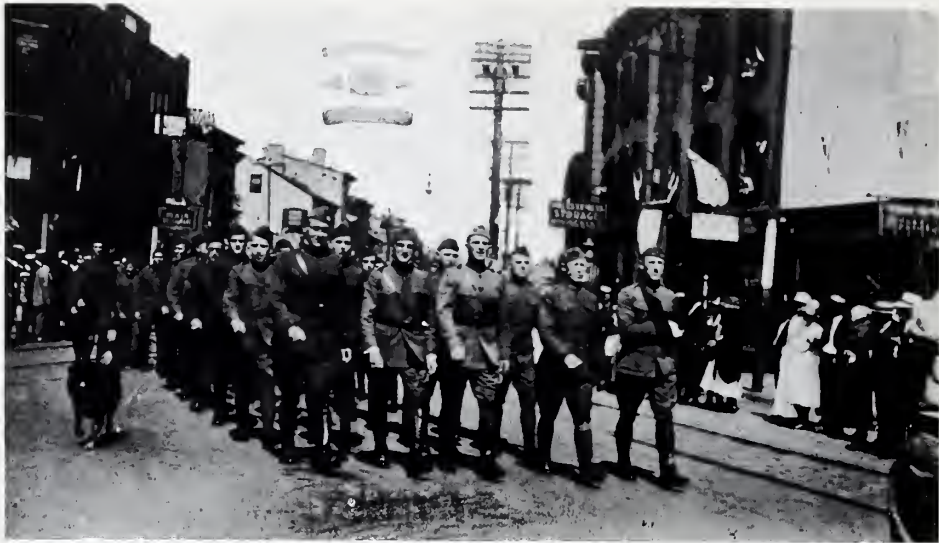
CAMP RARITAN, NEW JERSEY



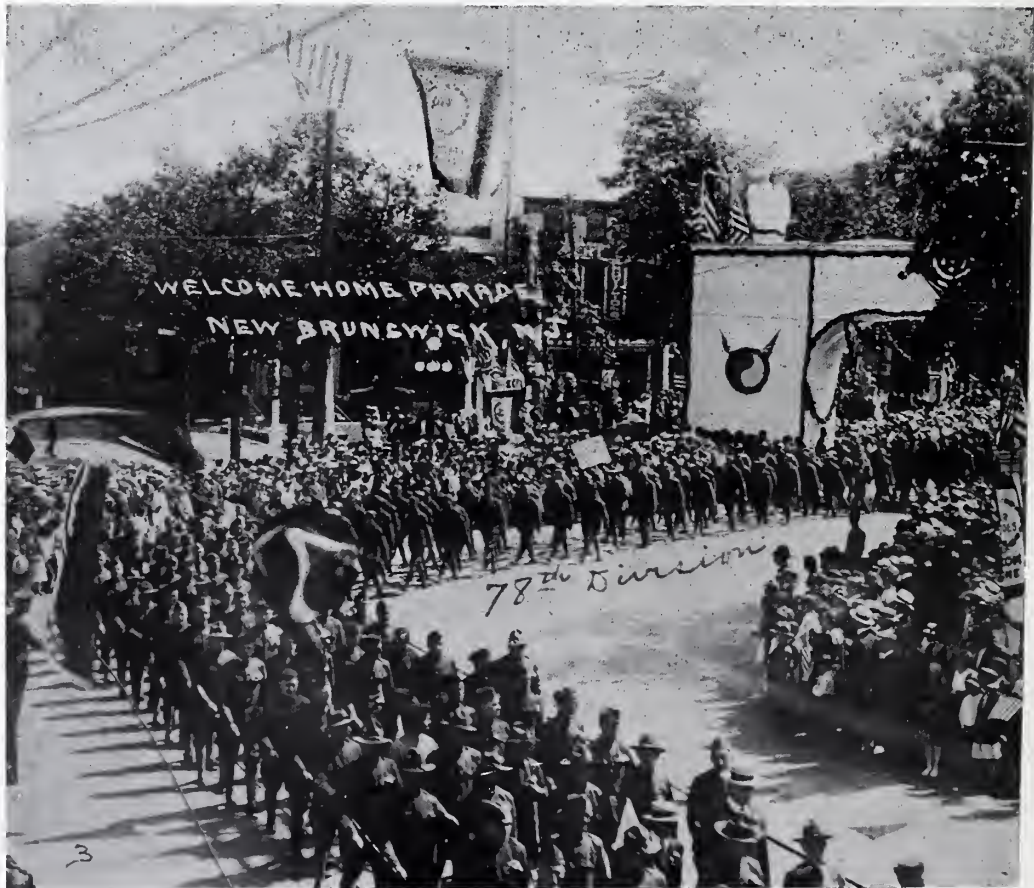
SOME OF THE 307TH FIELD ARTILLERY



COMMITTEE IN CHARGE OF WELCOME HOME CELEBRATION



CAPT. SMITH, LIEUT. RALPH SOLOMON, LIEUT JOSEPH McGOVERN,
SERGT. MEIROSE AND LIEUT FRANK ATKINSON AT THE HEAD
OF THE SERVICE MEN.



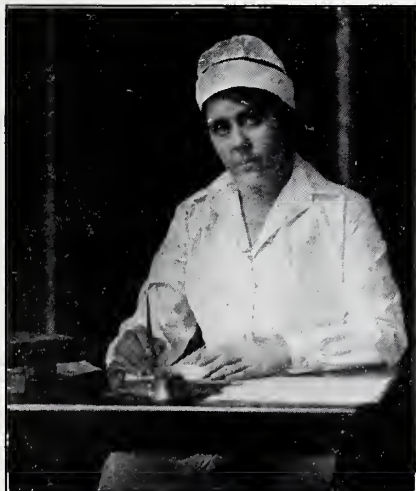
THE 78TH DIVISION



SALLY PARKER



VORONICA WAHLER



KATHARINE HANNON

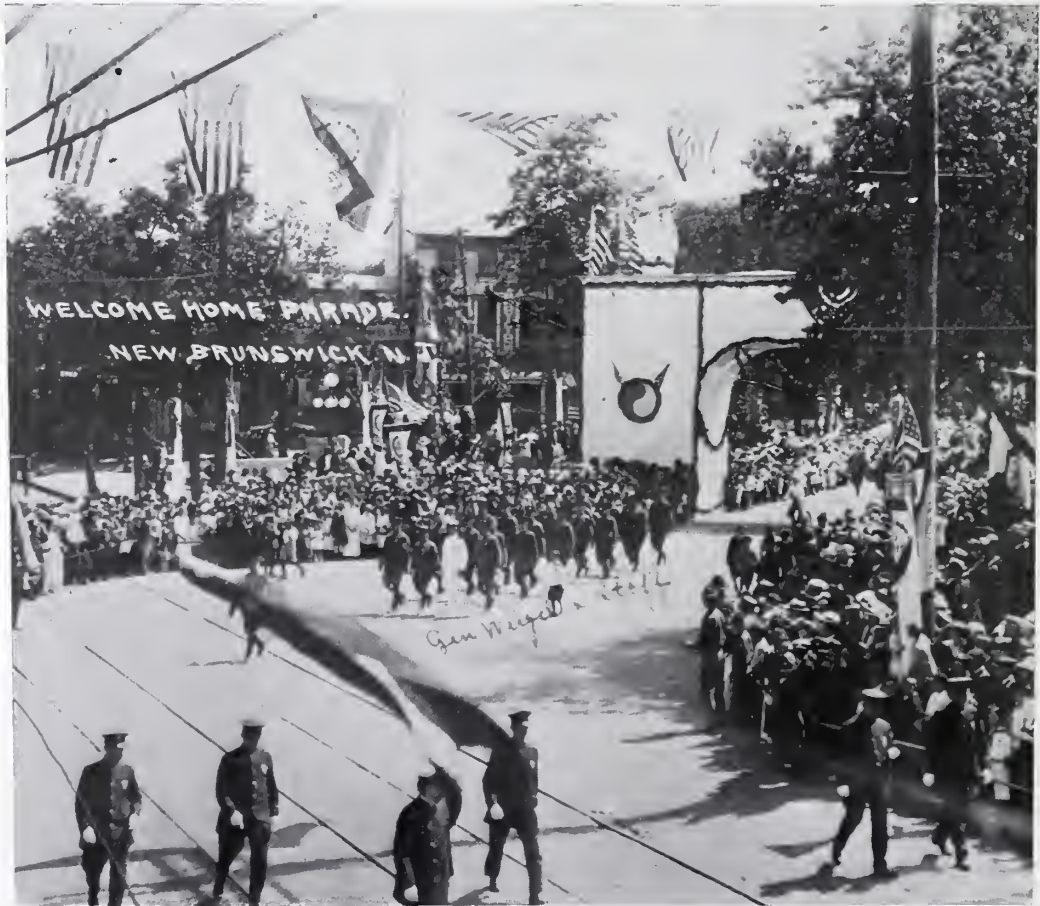


CILIA JACOBS

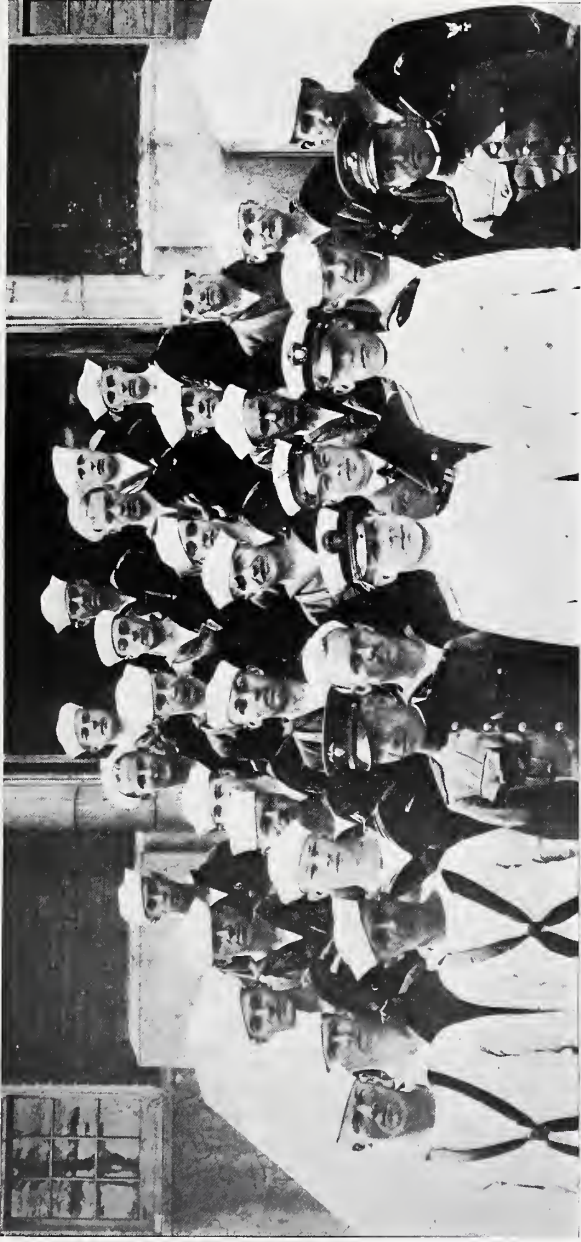
EDWARD J. HOUGHTON



CHAIRMAN OF THE
WELCOME HOME
COMMITTEE



HEAD OF THE WELCOME HOME PARADE



A PART OF NEW BRUNSWICK'S NAVAL CONTINGENT, WHO TOOK PART IN WELCOME HOME PARADE.



SCHOOL CHILDREN TAKING PART IN THE VICTORY LOAN PARADE MAY 2, 1919



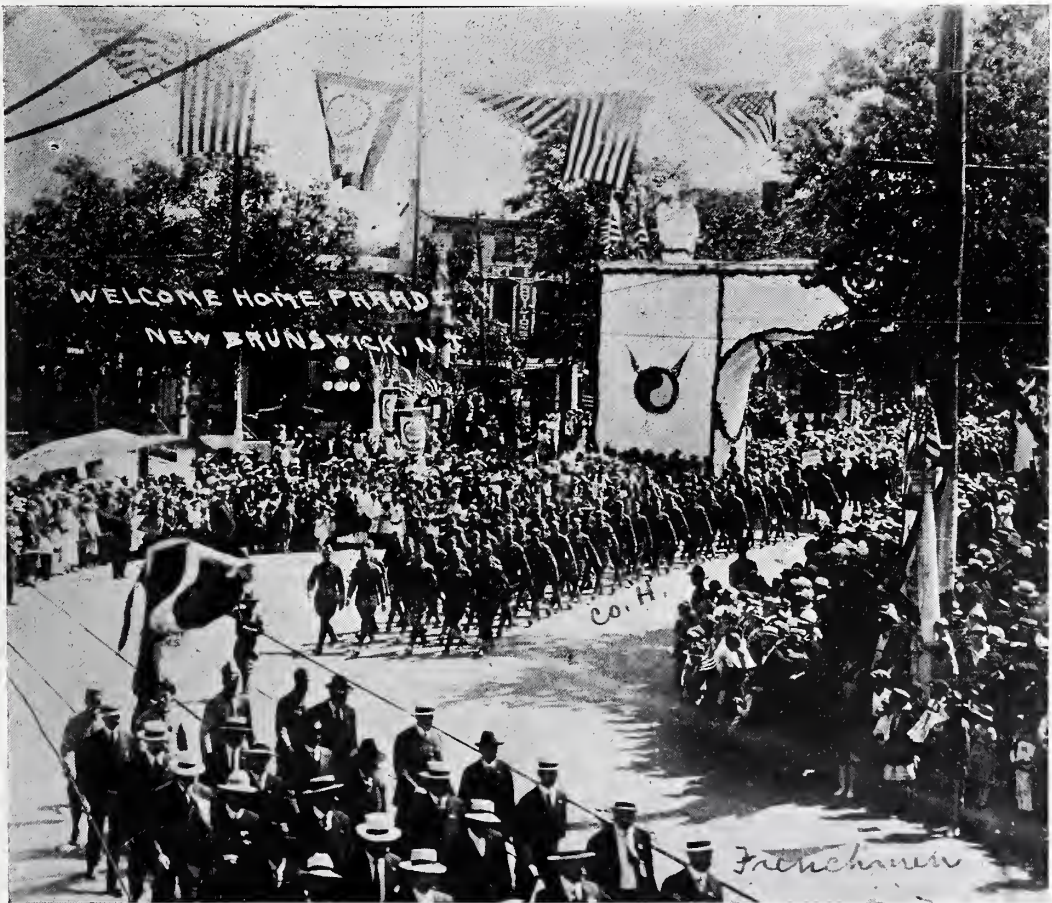
THE "TAXI" DRIVERS



RECEPTION AND DINNER TO THE BOYS AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE
WELCOME HOME PARADE



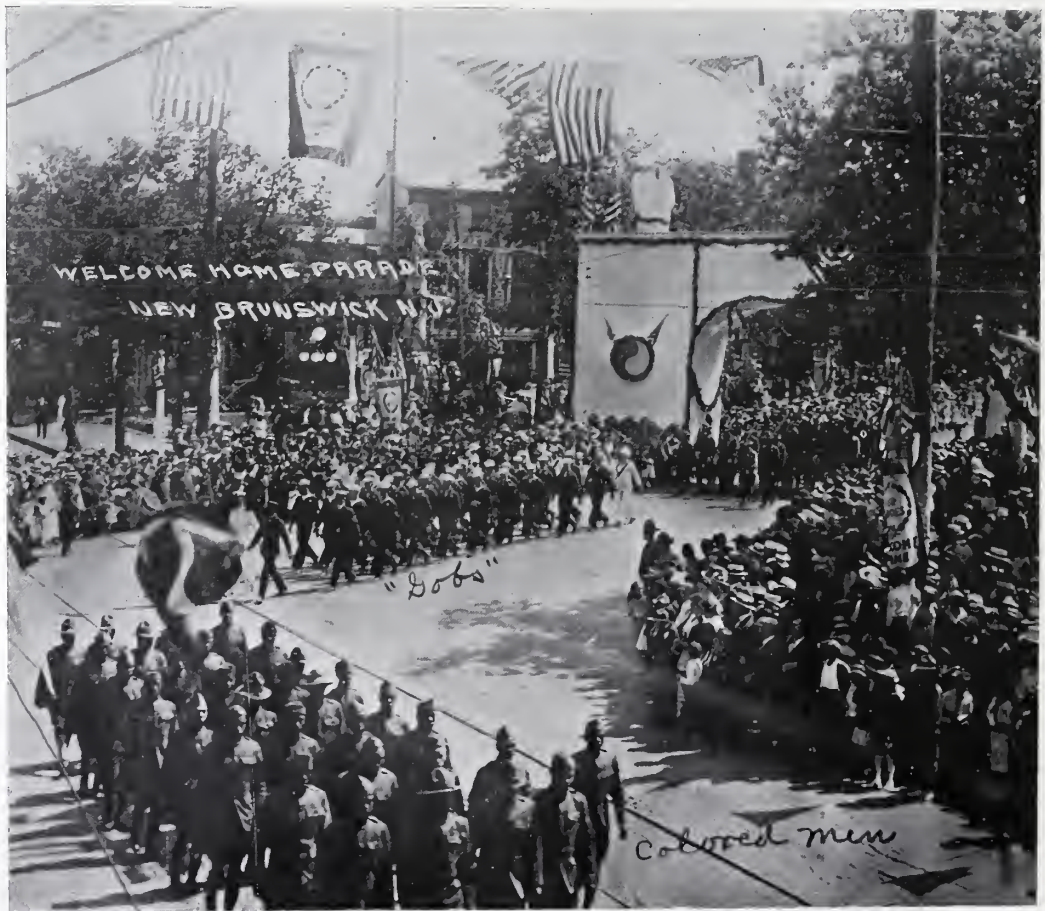
FRENCH VETERANS WHO TOOK PART IN THE WELCOME HOME PARADE



COMPANY H, WITH FRENCH VETERANS IN FOREGROUND



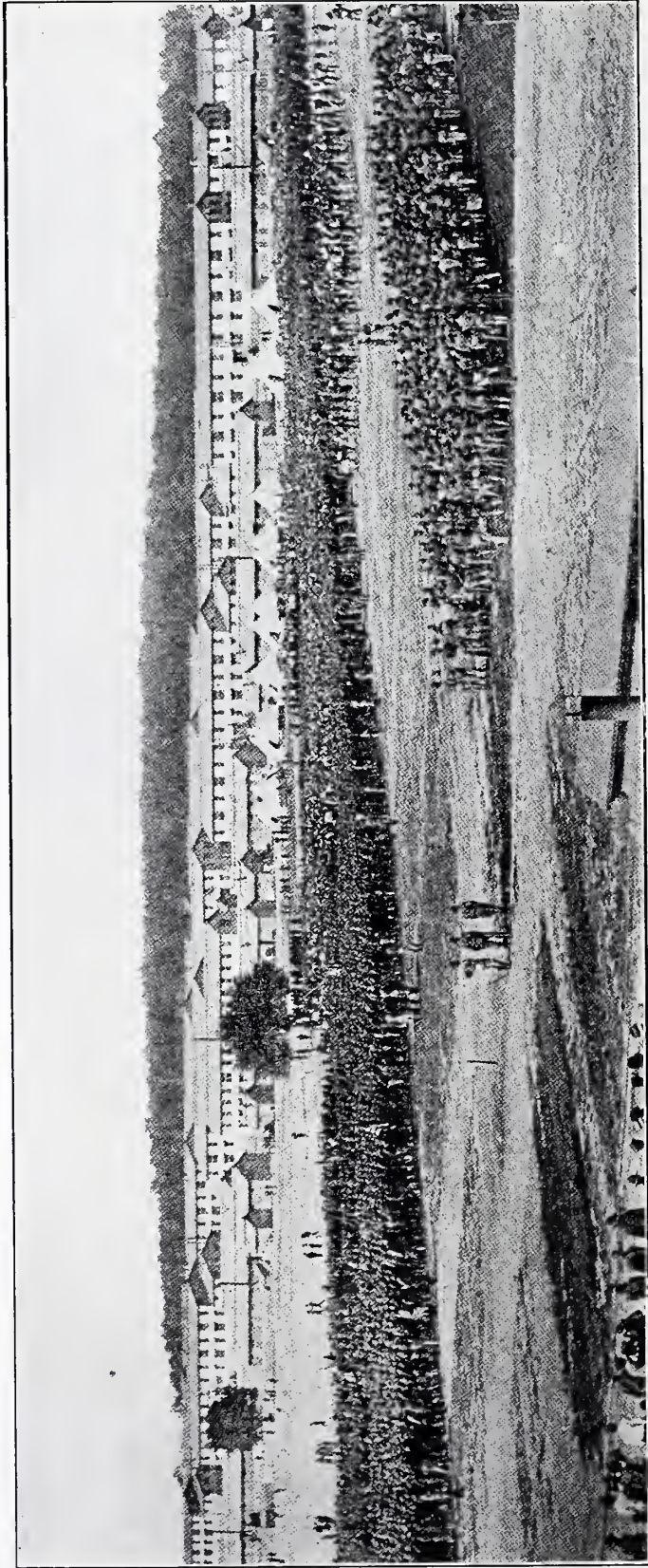
ENSIGNS WM. CARPENDER AND JOHN A. CONGER AT THE HEAD
OF THE SAILOR BOYS



THE SAILORS AND THE COLORED MEN



CO. H, 5TH REG., NATIONAL GUARD OF NEW JERSEY, ENCAMPED AT BUCCLEUCH PARK.
Later this camp was taken over by a Company of the 15th Colored Regiment of New York.



CAMP DIX, NEW JERSEY



SOLDIERS' WELFARE AND FAREWELL COMMITTEE

Left to right— F. M. Yorston, John J. Morrison, John P. Wall,
Mayor Farrington.



**FIRST MEN CALLED TO BE EXAMINED FOR THE NATIONAL
ARMY ON THE STEPS LEADING TO THE OFFICE OF THE
EXEMPTION BOARD.**



CAPT. ROBT. C. NICHOLAS AND LIEUT. PERCY L. VAN NUIS,
N. J. S. R., IN CHARGE OF THE MILITARY PROTECTION
OF NEW BRUNSWICK.



BIDDING GODSPEED AND GOOD LUCK TO THE BOYS UPON
THEIR DEPARTURE FOR TRAINING CAMP. ANDREW
RAPPLEYEA AS UNCLE SAM.

List of Men Workers Who Helped Put New Brunswick "Over the Top" In the Various Drives

WARD 1.

Poll 1.—Isaac Van Derveer, Charles McIlvaine, James Howard, Fred Kilbourn, S. B. Carpenter, James Van Middlesworth, C. H. Stokes, George Redshaw, Eugene Gidney, Cornelius Failey, Joseph Hogarty, James A. O'Connell, Ferd Stahlin, John J. Walsh, Charles Skillman, Henry Austin, J. George Donnelly, Henry Frank, Thomas Donohue, Charles Zimmerly, Paul Wolf, Anthony Ritz, Harold O'Neill, Fred Blundell, M. Posin, Elmer Spratford, John Dobermiller.

Poll 2.—Frank Weingart, B. Blum, William Van Nuis, Bert Cronk, Tyler Lewis, Edward J. Meagher, Henry C. Young, A. J. Reeves, Peter Satz, Harry Freedman, Percy McAvoy, Thomas H. Bates, R. Barnett, Frank M. Deiner, Samuel Schleimer, George Kuhn, Jacob Hoagland, H. Feller, Herbert Deshier, Henry Bornheimer, M. Katz, Archie Wark, H. Levine, Charles Weingart, Edward F. Farrington, Henry Bornheimer, John Collier, David Cohen, Chester Fouratt.

Poll 3.—Clarence Reed, William Leach, Edward Barned, Charles H. Morris, Harry B. McKeag, J. J. Tomney, Edward Houghton, James Hefferty, John Cosgrove, Thomas Cleary, Rynear Sutphin, Howard Spratford, Harry Richardson, James McAllister, Charles Latham, Robert Carson, Ralph Holman, Raymond Stafford, William J. Banker, William Deinzer, E. J. McLaughlin, Frank Reed, Abraham Jelin, Morris C. Ross.

WARD 2.

Poll 1.—Al Bennett, Edwin Carpenter, William Van Nuis, Dr. Jacob Lipman, Albert Stults, Edward Hubbard, Benjamin W. Suydam, Henry Dunn, Tunis McCauley, Patrick Byrnes, Father Hollorhan, Howard McCauley, Charles Lowe, Walter Masterson, Daniel J. Wray, William Gonch, John Ward, Frank Stokes, C. V. Carroll, Eugene Hayes, Frank Merritt, Joseph McDermott, Marcus Marks, Frank Knoll, Eugene Morris, Frank Connolly, Edward Space, Herbert Grymes, Joseph Witte, Nelson Birch, A. Hardy, Joseph Cantore, P. P. Groben, M. F. Ross, Jr., W. P. Rappleveya, L. B. Chamberlain, Charles Tindell, S. R. Ross, Edward Brady, Duncan Battison.

Poll 2.—Robert Ross, Voorhees Cox, John McCalligan, Joseph Pell, Elmer E. Connolly, Mr. Dansberry, James White, Mr. Dickerson, J. Jonas, Mr. Hardy, Howard Rendall, Fred Fink, Ephraim White, William Wolpert, John Tracy, Harold Outcalt, Jesse Strauss, Charles Hennyhrich, Harry Wherfritz,

Theodore Runyon, S. Slonim, Frank W. Kessling.

Poll 3.—Joseph McNally, Joseph J. Feaster, Arthur Schlosser, John Outcalt, Clarence Hill, Henry Frish, George Hohleff, Frank Eichler, John Miller, Nicholas Bach, Tony Gencentr, John Strobel, Alfred Newton, Merwyn Holland, George Collins, Earl McCaryo, Leron Serviss, Frank Baldwin, Robert Karchmen, Jr., John Bruce, Sr., Frank Blaner, Frank Russo, Joseph Lopoloso, Charles Meseroll, Jr., Arthur Decker, John Anderson, Harry Grimer, Harvey Tartaralsky, John Know, John Birnburt, Andrew Zohn, Elmer G. Halstead, Samuel Shomo, Jacob Grossman, Charles Purtiz, A. Anndell, Fred B. Tappen, Harry Randolph, Nathaniel Brittingham, Alfred H. Puerschner, Edwin Bartow, Louis Carr, Mrs. J. Berger.

THIRD WARD

Poll 2.—Jos. Fertig, H. V. Oliver, Bert Rhodes, Sam Spear, John Hubbard, Charles R. Dey, George Levy, Theodore Klaus, Conrad Rector, Lewis Hoagland, William Jaques, Morris Levin, Morris Sauber, Sam Bears, Miss Lenora Shapiro, Miss Rose Flomenhoff.

Poll 3.—William Quackenboss, E. Jacobs, G. Henry, G. Baier, J. Schwartz, Leo Kahn, John McCaffery, Louis Toft, George Beatty, C. Josten, Morris Sauber, John Corrigan, D. Breitkoff, Joseph Stehlin, George Landmesser, C. Huszar, N. Gross, Edward Murphy, Louis Ruck, Fred Ruck, Thomas Manley, A. Staab, Louis Belloff.

WARD 4.

Poll 1.—Harry Marks, Eugene McLaughlin, John Paulus, Edward Cahill, Frank Hart, Milton Ross, H. Banker, Charles Forman, N. H. Terwilliger, James Mitchell, Ambrose New, A. C. Saunders, Frank Bartholomew, L. A. Heath, Edward Runyon, Joseph Cahill, William Schlesinger, William Staats, William Valient, Thomas Burke, Charles Jackson, Edward Palmer, Samuel Spitz, Walter Van Deursen, Norman Moore, J. N. Adams, Eugene Verick, John H. Peyton, Ralph Peyton, Morris Bauer, Stewart Stephenson, Theodore Stoetzel, Fred Thickstun, Frank Welker, Fred Finn, Charles Schaefer, George D. Johnson, Harry Burton, W. T. Perdun.

Poll 2.—Harvey L. Hullfish, Frederick W. Conger, Leon Campbell, William N. Van Doren, William H. Whitfield, William E. Woodruff, Louis Messerole, George R. Deshler, Abram Voorhees, Arthur Hardy, Charles A. Groves, Robert J. Smith, William H. Colburn, Abram S. Howell, George J. Litterst, Henry B.

Manning, Frederick C. Smalley, Elmer Lowe, E. W. Brown, James McGovern, Joseph Tierney, G. W. Miller, Robert S. Graham, John O'Donnell, William A. Stout, Richard Caldwell, Peter H. S. Hendricks, Samuel C. Irven, Alfred Fleming, Russell Bergen, William H. Hendricks, James R. Gladden, Raymond E. Eden, Louis G. Frost, Frank E. Campbell.

Poll 3.—Jacob G. Temple, Fred Conger, Edward J. Connolly, S. M. Starkey, John A. Smith, James N. Curran, Milton Strauss, Charles T. Wales, Damon W. Barrett, James Whitlock, I. V. D. Flagg, John Barton, John W. Wilcox, Henry Gray, Clifton G. Mott, Thomas H. Shaw, Ralph Gorsline, Max Lederer, Harry Marks, Thomas F. Creighton, Jabez Helm, J. D. Marcus, E. A. Brower, Edward Houghton, Charles Crawford, Charles A. Schenck, Charles P. Lang, Elmer E. Wyckoff, Louis Wolfson, Fred Richardson, Spencer Gardner, Aaron E. Horner, George E. Wildman, Fred Hamer, Edward Garrigan, W. H. Pennington, W. A. Jamison, W. F. Church, Walter Otis, Rudolph Wolff, George W. Bowne, Charles Groben, Isaac F. Berdine, Edgar G. Cuthbert, E. F. Houghton, J. J. Rooney.

Poll 4.—James Barrett, Harry Criss, Thomas F. Boylan, James Nafey, Edward J. Gleason, Frank Erhardt, Harold Nagle, John McCloskey, Patrick Sweeney, Julius Rolf, James F. Donahue, Louis Cereghino, Thomas Dobson, Clarence Bergen, Harry Campbell, Simon Shannon, Clarence Baier, Nicholas Mulligan, Thomas Dunn, George Adams, Edward White, John Cortelyou, John F. Donnegan, James Barrett, Charles Blue, Edward Foley, Howard Crouch, Theodore Turner, John Phadden, Thomas Revolinski, John Holland, Harry Weaver, Irwin Smith, Harry M. Francis, Hugh Geogehan, John R. Watson, Charles Greenewald.

WARD 5.

Poll 1.—Henry Robinson, William H. Everson, Dr. William Macom, C. E. Bedford, C. E. Dalrymple, Barney Marks, George Cathers, William Latham, Dr. David C. English, Dr. R. J. Faulkingham, Philip Kahn.

Poll 2.—Dr. L. Loblein, John Kampton, James A. McGowan, James A. Cahill, Edward Gross, Jeremiah Fule, John B. Henley, Lawrence Cosgrove, John Harkins, Dr. Lawrence Mundy, Lawrence Webber, Duncan McNair, Peter F. Daly, Theo. Strong, Thomas Egan, John A. Manley, George Bucko, Raymond Lyons, John R. Clark, Alexander Gold, Frank Parker, William Board, John T. Kemp,

George Banker, William Bartholomew, Samuel Skewis. Charles A. Manley, Milton Jacques, Edward Gross, Michael Smith, Alfred S. March, I. N. Blue, Thomas Hefferman, William Dewhurst, Edgar P. Vliet, J. J. McManus, Michael O'Connell, George W. Wilmot, Sr.

WARD 6.

Poll 1.—James A. Morrison, Joseph New, Jr., Charles Harding, John Monigan, Devid Beyrouty, Harry Williams, Prof. William B. Stone, Prof. George W. Nuttman, William L. Daly, James H. Maher, William F Harkins, James A. Harkins, Howard Rule, Schuyler C. Van Cleef, William Barnwell, Raymond B. Searle, Prof. Fred H. Dodge, George F. McCormick, Edward V. McCormick, Thomas H. Hagerty Asher Atkinson, Ernest Kuhlthau, Eugene Atkinson, Eugene P. Darrow, William J. Banker, George Nelson, John P. Wall, Harry J. Hayes, Edward Masterson, John Lyons, Fred Armbruster, Gerald Burns, James Mulligan, George Morrison, Theodore Whitlock, Edward J. Banker, Charles Deshler, Edward Johnson, Charles A. McCormick, Jr. Prof. Louis Bevier, William L. Strong, Prof. R. C. H. Heck, Prof. W. R. Newton and Prof. A. C. DeRegt.

Poll 2.—Luke Lyons, Robert Fellows, John Leferts, Paul Witte, Carl Petrie, Charles Holtzapel, Thomas Bowne, W. Stolz, L. Board, W. Schneider, John Yackey, Fred Cole, W. Feller, John Knoll, John Newton, Howard Whitehead, Fred Smith, George Seidel, Robert Ford, A. Hall, Charles Elbersen, Russell Reid, B. F. Preis, Eugene Preis, Chester Bunting.

Poll 3.—John J. Kinney, R. P. Wilson, Irving Quackenboss, C. P. Wilber, William R. Lee, Henry D. Hobson, R. O. Smith, William L. Reid, A. Wayne Clark, Joseph N. Jefferies, Ray P. Wilson, George Wickers, Harry Stanley, George Holman, Andrew Gebhardt, M. Waldorf, Harold Skewis, John E. Anderson, Prof. W. T. Marvin, William Rastall, Charles Dodge, Harry J. Moore, Ernest Webb, Theo. Whitlock, John L. Daly, Theo. Lester, Sr., James Curran, Frank Dunlap, John Coleman, Jr., John Coleman, Sr., Anthony Silzer, William Hannon, James Kidney, Asher Van Dorn, Martin Roth, Frank Harkins, Frank Howley, Robert Kenyon, Lawrence Donohue, Thomas H. Howley, Ambrose Hennessy, Henry Dunn, Edmund Kidney, Timothy Kane, Sr., Jos. Hayes, John Kenney.



History of the New Brunswick

Chapter American Red Cross

On July 20th, 1898, at the time of the Spanish-American War, a number of our patriotic women met in Christ Church Parish House and organized themselves into a war relief society adopting the constitution of the National Red Cross Society, and were known as Auxiliary No. 80, A. R. C. There were about 170 members enrolled and the first three months we find that this Auxiliary furnished 1139 garments and linen articles for the army hospitals, 331 articles of food delicacies, \$216.62 in money. The society continued its work for the duration of the war, and disbanded October 29th, 1900.

Fourteen years later many of the same members met to organize another war relief society. After one or two informal meetings the New Brunswick Chapter was regularly organized under the direction of Mr. Charles Jenkinson, at that time Director of the Atlantic Division, A. R. C., on October 14th, 1914, with a chairman, vice-chairman, secretary and treasurer, said officers to hold office for one year.

The Day Nursery on French Street was the first official headquarters and continued as such until Mrs. Charles Hart offered the room in her home, which had been her husband's library. With the beginning of the war in April, 1917, the society found its work and its membership growing rapidly. In addition to hospital garments and supplies, the making of surgical dressings was begun, and the need for additional room became apparent. The Home Defense having secured the Leupp Building on Albany Street for their use, generously gave two rooms on the second floor to the Red Cross; part of the work was done there and part at Mrs. Hart's. In November the third floor of the new Reed Building on George Street was secured. The new quarters gave three large work rooms and an office sufficient for all purposes. Through the courtesy of Mrs. Hart, the Chapter still had the use of the room in her home.

From the date of organization in 1914 to July 1st, 1919, the following supplies were made:

Hospital Garments and Supplies.....	14,082
Knitted Articles	6,104
Refugee Garments	4,385
Surgical Dressings—	
Gauze	128,724
Muslin	45,211
	—————173,935
Christmas Packets	494

Most of these articles were shipped to the Atlantic Division in New York, but a small propor-

tion was distributed for special purposes according to orders from Headquarters.

The important branch of the Chapter activities, the Home Service Section, was organized early in 1917. This aim of the Home Service was the relief of the families of the soldiers, sailors and marines, the adjustment of the hundred and one problems in connection with delayed allotments, missing relations, war risk insurance, financial help when necessary, and always the spirit of helpful service. Over 600 persons were helped in various ways.

The Chapter had two Branches, at Milltown and East Millstone, Auxiliaries in the churches of St. Peter's and Sacred Heart, besides eight out of town Auxiliaries, namely Highland Park, Franklin Park, Spotswood, Helmetta, Dayton, Jamesburg, Piscataway and Old Bridge.

There was a membership drive in May, 1917, a second one Christmas, 1917, and the third one Christmas, 1918. The total membership of the Chapter January 1st, 1919 was 15,229.

In April, 1918, the Motor Corps was organized with thirty-five members, who cheerfully gave their time and the use of their cars for the work of the Red Cross. They did particularly good work at the Morgan disaster in October, 1918.

The Junior Red Cross work was well organized throughout the city and auxiliaries, about twenty schools reporting 100% membership. For the first year each school handled its own funds, and outlined its work in accordance with the plans of the Junior Red Cross Bureau, Atlantic Division. Later the Junior Red Cross placed all its funds under one treasurer, and up to July 1st, 1919, sent in to the Atlantic Division \$600.00. In addition to this money, the Juniors helped in the work of the Chapter by giving their time to sewing and knitting for the men in service as well as for the refugees, and also sent many comforts and gifts to the Government hospitals.

The Chapter also held two War Fund Drives and they raised \$89,342.71.

August, 1918, the Chapter held a very pleasant Conference for all its workers in the Ballantine Gymnasium with several speakers from the Atlantic Division, and an excellent luncheon served in the Zeta Psi Fraternity House.

On May 28th, 1919, acting upon instructions from Headquarters, the Chapter awarded Certificates and Service Badges to 207 members, who had given from 400 to 3200 hours of service to Red Cross, from April, 1917, to April, 1919, and to those who had done special work in the various campaigns.

The Chapter purchased a well equipped ambulance, at a cost of \$4,200.00, for the use of the city hospitals; the City Commissioners provided a garage free of charge, and the City Firemen offered to run it and care for it without charge. The Chapter deeply appreciated this spirit of service on the part of the city officials as well as the firemen.

The Chapter felt that much of its efficiency was due to the generous support of the public outside of its regular body of workers, to the business organizations, the churches, the public press, the many persons, whose donations of time, money and service helped the Red Cross to do its share in winning the war.

In one respect the Chapter's history was rather remarkable, for, until a stenographer was placed in the Home Service office April 1st, 1919, no administrative expenses were incurred, everything, even rent, was donated, and everybody worked without pay. It was a strong volunteer organization, something that cannot be said of all the chapters in the American Red Cross, and the members should be proud of the record.

THE WORK OF THE RED CROSS FIRST DRIVE

In order to secure the funds required for relief work, two drives were developed. Because of the importance of the work and its distinctive character, the committee in charge of this campaign was known as a War Finance Committee, appointed by the President, and under it were local committees covering the entire United States. The members of the local Red Cross Finance Committee were: Mayor Edward F. Farrington, James W. Johnson, James K. Rice, Jr., Henry G. Parker, Edward W. Hicks, J. Hauvette Michelin and Dr. Frank M. Donahue.

The first war drive was conducted in this city between June 18 and 27, 1917 and was directed by the following committee: Chairman, Edward W. Hicks; Secretary, John P. Wall; Treasurer, F. M. Yorston.

Executive Committee: Sydney B. Carpenter, Henry G. Parker, Freeman Woodbridge, William G. Bearman, Dr. F. M. Donahue, John P. Wall, Edward W. Hicks, F. M. Yorston.

Highland Park, Mrs. Edward W. Hicks and Mrs. A. L. Smith; Milltown, Hauvette Michelin and Mrs. Conrad W. Kulthau; Millstone, Mrs. J. H. Cooper.

As this was the first time that the public were requested to give liberally for war work it was necessary to educate them up to give substantial donations. This was no easy task, and as funds did not come in as fast as was necessary many appeals had to be made. Mayor Farrington in one of his appeals to the citizens said:

"This is the hour when our honor, as residents of the city which has never failed to stand first in

patriotism, is at stake. There is only one question for each one of us to answer today. Our own sons and brothers are going to the front, to sacrifice their lives, if need be. That man or woman who does not give every last cent that can be spared to see to it that those who are fighting for our safety are given every care ought to carry the brand of shame in his or her heart forever. Men and women of New Brunswick, answer this question today: "Have I given all that I can to protect those that are protecting me?"

John P. Wall, secretary of the local campaign committee in a statement said:

"New Brunswick is short on its allotment. This must be raised. Our citizens must not think that this war is a picnic, it is nothing of the sort. Our town boys are to suffer, just the same as any other soldier in the trenches and it is up to us to see that our share in this great work of the Red Cross is done.

"No one knows whose father, son or brother will need the tender care of the nurse on the battle field.

"Now is the time to give, we may just as well give now and prepare for the comfort of our wounded, for just as sure as the sun shines our town boys will bear their share in this great war. It seems to me that it will take a great disaster to make us realize that we are at war.

"The fact that one has subscribed to the Liberty Loan is no excuse for not giving to the Red Cross. When one took a liberty bond they put money away at good interest just the same as if they had put it in a bank or a building loan. Come across with your donations, it may be to help your own son and it will surely be for one of your relatives. Dig down, old and young, you can all give something.

"It will be one of the regrets of your life if you don't support the organization that is to take the place of father and mother to our boys when they are away from home. If a collector does not call on you, send your contribution to the Home Defense League Headquarters.

"The big necessity of the present is to finance the Red Cross so liberally as to give it the chance to step into the gap and do a grand work of upbuilding and inspiring our allies while our soldiers are being mobilized and trained.

"And doing this we are not merely rendering moral encouragement, but actual physical help to the fighting armies in France. We are taking from the shoulders of an overburdened nation the task of helping these unfortunates. Thus we are increasing the man power of France at the very time when this counts most. We plan to take these helpless thousands back from the fringes of the armies and set them up in life so they can help themselves.

"This is not charity. Don't let anybody get that idea for a moment. It is debt paying. We owe all that and vastly more to France that has poured out

her blood for us. It is the least we can do while our armies of fighting men are getting ready to serve in the trenches."

These appeals had the desired effect and the open heart of New Brunswick contributed \$27,071.13, and set the pace that was kept up until the end of the war.

SECOND DRIVE

The second drive was conducted between May 20 and 27, 1918. The quota for New Brunswick was placed at \$35,000 and the amount subscribed was \$62,271.58. Robert W. Johnson was chairman of this drive and it was through his efforts that it was such a success. All sorts of performances were used to secure funds and an account of "Tag Day" and the Italian celebration is given as well as the account of the big meeting at the Opera House conducted by Miss Bingham.

BINGHAM MEETING

The Red Cross rally held at the Opera House on Sunday afternoon, May 19, 1918, was without doubt, the greatest held in New Brunswick during the war. The speaker was Miss Amelia Bingham, and \$6,478 was raised for the Red Cross Fund.

"I think New Brunswick people are just splendid," declared Miss Bingham at the Opera House after she had started New Brunswick well on its way of raising its \$35,000 quota for the Red Cross War Fund. "During the Liberty Loan campaigns I sold over \$4,300,000 worth of bonds, but I never had an audience which joined more heartily into the spirit of giving for war relief than this audience this afternoon."

The raising of this money came as a sort of an after thought with Miss Bingham. She had concluded a remarkable address and the audience was thundering in its applause. She whispered a few words to Chairman George H. Payson, and then stilled the audience and said that she had thought that she was through, but that she didn't feel altogether comfortable without giving the people an opportunity to show their real interest in the Red Cross work. She said that she had become so accustomed to asking audiences for subscriptions that she couldn't go back to New York without an appeal to this audience.

She said that she had come here at a personal sacrifice and she wanted to go back to New York with the knowledge that her visit had been of benefit to the Red Cross.

"Is there anybody in the house who will give me \$500?" she asked.

"\$500!" shouted Robert C. Nicholas from one of the boxes.

"Make it a thousand," quickly added R. W. Johnson.

"\$500 more," announced J. K. Rice, Jr., from a rear seat.

"Isn't that splendid, \$1,500 already, and we have

scarcely begun," exclaimed Miss Bingham.

In quick succession came \$100 each from Mrs. M. F. Ross and Judge Peter F. Daly, and \$250 from Mrs. Nicholas Rutgers, Jr.

James W. Johnson whispered something to Miss Bingham and disappeared into the wings of the stage.

Miss Bingham gave a merry shout of joy, ran after Mr. Johnson, grabbed him by the arm, pulled him out onto the stage and shouted:

"He has just given me \$1,000."

The applause was deafening. Chairman George H. Payson gave \$50 and a moment later when Dr. Elliot R. Payson's name was announced for \$100, Chairman Payson yelled: "Make my subscription \$100. I'll not be outdone by my brother."

As fast as Red Cross workers could get around the audience to take the subscriptions came the announcements—\$200 here, \$100 there, \$50 over there. As soon as there was a lull, Miss Bingham announced that she was going to show how easy it is to raise \$100.

"You know \$100 is only four \$25's so all we need is four subscriptions of \$25 each and we will have \$100."

In a twinkling she had the four \$25 subscriptions. "See how easy it is," she added.

She raised several more hundred in that way. When there was a lull she reminded the audience that she had to catch a train, and the subscriptions immediately picked up again.

The fund reached the \$4,000 mark so quickly that Miss Bingham said that she thought she would have time to stay to see it \$5,000, if the audience was agreeable. And the audience was. Mrs. Robert C. Nicholas started the race toward the \$5,000 mark with a \$500 subscription and in a very short time the fund had reached \$5,400.

"I can't go now till we get \$6,000," said Miss Bingham, even if I have to stay for supper.

"Fifty cents from a little girl," announced one of the Red Cross workers. That started things all over again. Amid applause there was a quick succession of subscriptions.

One of Camp Dix singers stepped out on the stage. "Miss Bingham, \$100 from the Camp Dix Colored Glee Club," he announced.

That got the crowd and it affected Miss Bingham as nothing else had.

"You know what those boys are doing. They have offered themselves for your protection. They are getting \$30 a month. Now they are giving from their meagre wage to help the Red Cross. You know what you are earning a month. Is your sacrifice as great as theirs?" she appealed.

When \$152 was needed to reach the \$6,000 mark, Abraham Marcus, who had previously given a \$100 subscription, announced another \$100 on behalf of the Young Men's Hebrew Association.

Even after the \$6,000 mark had been reached and the solicitation ceased and the audience was being dismissed, the subscriptions continued to pour in and when a final count was made it was found that \$6,473 had been pledged. The meeting was a triumph for Miss Bingham.

The stage was attractively decorated with large American and Allied flags with a Red Cross banner in the center and palms were arranged at the back of the seats, which were occupied by members of the Red Cross Campaign Committee on the platform.

Dr. G. H. Payson was master of ceremonies and after opening the meeting gave a short and interesting address. Rev. Herbert Parrish offered a prayer and the Camp Dix double quartette rendered several pleasing numbers, after which Dr. Payson introduced Miss Bingham, the speaker of the day.

From the moment she said the first word she held the interest of her audience until the close of her remarks. She did not try to demand things from her audience, but appealed to them through the mediums of the best and truest human sentiments.

Thoroughly in sympathy with her subject, presenting it with the ease of a person long accustomed to large audiences, Miss Bingham brought home to many some truths about the war that perhaps had been overlooked before.

Robert W. Johnson, chairman of the Second Red Cross War Fund, who was the prime mover in getting Miss Bingham to come to New Brunswick, refused to accept any congratulations for the success of the meeting. "Miss Bingham deserves all the credit," he said.

A number of local Red Cross women, attired in Red Cross costume, acted as ushers and distributed cards to those who made donations or gave subscriptions, also took up the collection which amounted to over \$150 in cash. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. W. W. Knox.

CITY RED CROSS TAG DAY ONE OF LIVELIEST EVER WITNESSED IN NEW BRUNSWICK

New Brunswick went Red Cross mad on May 25, 1918. Everywhere the Red Cross was to be seen. Red Cross women, untiring in their efforts, trod the streets all day and with the assistance of the firemen and police, they tagged thousands of men, women and children with either a three-inch cardboard Red Cross, a celluloid Red Cross tag, or a plain Red Cross button. Many persons appeared on the streets wearing all three insignias.

It was a great day for the Red Cross cause. It was a day that never will be forgotten. So complete were the arrangements made that there was some attraction going on every minute of the day that netted the Red Cross money.

The Red Cross campaign was carried into every nook and corner of the city. Every outlet of the city was well covered by women and men who stopped every autoist and pedestrian coming in and go-

ing out. Hundreds of dollars were drained from the pockets of the autoists on their way into this city. It mattered not to the workers whether these autoists were tagged in some other city, they had to shell out here before being permitted to trespass upon our boundary.

It is safe to say that so far as possible every individual in New Brunswick was approached in some way with an appeal to contribute to the Red Cross. The magic of the Red Cross touched many who heretofore were never known to give to a worthy cause like this one.

"THE BIG SHOW"

That is what the attraction at the corner of Albany and George streets was called by all. Here a varied program of events held a vast crowd throughout the day. So large was the crowd at times that it extended beyond the hearing of the speakers who enthused all with their speeches on the great work of the Red Cross.

"Jack" Watson, City Recorder; George Cathers, civilian Army Recruiting Major of New Jersey; Samuel Schleimer, chairman of the "Four Minute" men and R. W. Johnson, general chairman of the Red Cross were in personal charge of this show which netted over \$1,000. The attractions were many and held the attention of the big crowd at all times.

Speeches were made by each of these gentlemen, Dr. George H. Payson, pastor of the Suydam street Reformed Church; Rev. Dr. Kulp, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church; Rev. Father Holloran, of Sacred Heart Church; "Jack" Dempsey, Samuel Hoffman, Judge Freeman Woodbridge, Mayor Edward F. Farrington, Rev. John A. Ingham of the Second Reformed Church, Sergeant Rushton, and Private Metcalf, members of the famous Black Watch Regiment, of Canada.

AUCTION EXCITING

When it came to playing the role of an auctioneer "Jack" Watson was at his best. "Jack" auctioned most everything from a jar of cherries to a bull calf. A sword of the German-Franco war presented to the committee by Mrs. Charles Blundell brought the tidy sum of \$28. The bull calf brought \$36 and a palm presented to the committee by R. W. Johnson brought \$10 on the first sale and \$15 on the second sale. Samuel Schleimer bought the palm when it was first auctioned and then returned it to the committee. When it came up for sale the second time, Henry Landsberg bid \$15 for it and he also returned it to the committee.

The jars of cherries brought from \$1.50 to \$2.50. A picture of "Chickitha" who appeared in "Jackie" Clark's menagerie drawn by a soldier from Camp Raritan, was sold for \$1.50. There were all sorts of articles sold from the platform which brought from two to five times their real value.

"OVER THE TOP"

The fire "laddies" under the command of Commissioner Edward J. Houghton were on the job throughout the day and one of the many new stunts which they sprung during the day was the raising of a ladder to the Tepper building. Mrs. Coats of River Road who gained some fame several years ago by climbing to the top of the largest pole at the wireless station added considerable money to the Red Cross fund by climbing this ladder.

Starting from the bottom rung she slowly climbed to the top, advancing a rung only when some one gave a dollar to the cause. On the first trip to the top over thirty-five dollars was contributed while on other trips from twenty to thirty dollars was secured.

Captain Thomas Murphy of Truck Company climbed the ladder on each occasion with Mrs. Coats. Shortly before 9 o'clock when she went to the top of the ladder for the last time, Captain Murphy was attired in the uniform of Uncle Sam while Mrs. Coats carried an American flag. Upon reaching the top with the spotlight playing on Captain Murphy and Mrs. Coats, the Home Guard Drum corps played the Star Spangled Banner.

Another feature at this show was the singing of Policeman Samuel Boice and Fireman Andrew Rhine. Each selection sung by these two city employees brought the fund a five dollar bill. Alan Richardson accompanied the singers on the piano.

CLARK'S MENAGERIE

"Jackie" Clark with all the freaks that Barnum wished he had, held forth in the Viehmann building and to say that "Jackie" didn't attract a crowd would be doing him an injustice. Among the exhibits in the show was a box of coal which was labeled "Penna. Diamonds." There were also several exhibits of pigs, a calf, chickens, kittens, cats, bricks, etc., which caused more than one laugh. One of the main features was the appearance of "Chick-itha," a young woman of 23 years, who was scarcely two feet in height. Over \$200 was derived from this show.

NAILING THE KAISER

One of the other stunts from the committee's bagful of tricks was sprung in the afternoon on George street. A box was stretched across the sidewalk and the general public was invited to hammer a nail in the "kaiser's coffin." Needless to say hundreds of nails were hammered into the coffin, many wishing that they really were nailing the "Kaiser's coffin." To drive a nail cost one a nickel.

ITALIAN DAY

Sunday, May 26, 1918, was truly Italian Day in New Brunswick. From early morning till late at night the Italians were active, canvassing for the Red Cross and in all a total of \$860 was added to the already large fund.

During the morning the collectors were busy

going from house to house and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon the forces assembled at the St. Mary of Mount Virgin Church where the Italian service flag of New Brunswick was blessed by Father Christiana. Ninety-one stars were on the flag, each one representing an Italian young man who has gone forth from the city of New Brunswick, placing his life at the disposal of Uncle Sam.

Immediately after the services at the church a parade formed and proceeded down Remsen avenue to George, to Somerset, to Easton, to Albany, to Peace, to Church, and finally entered the Eagles' Hall on Church street.

It was a great occasion. A thousand men were in line, forming a great patriotic parade a mile and a half long.

MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN

The greatest membership campaign in the history of the American Red Cross began on December 17, 1917, and continued until Christmas day. Plans were launched for the big drive for members at a conference of the respective chairmen of the various Red Cross auxiliaries of the New Brunswick chapter which embraced East Millstone, Middlebush, Milltown, Jamesburg, Helmetta, Old Bridge, Spotswood and Piscataway, held at the home of Mrs. Frank M. Donohue.

Campaign Director Robert W. Johnson presided and in detail discussed just what was before each auxiliary of the county in this campaign.

Almost every language was used to spread the appeal and every church in the city was a propaganda station with pastors urging their congregations to carry the Red Cross membership work into their homes. The work of the Red Cross in healing the wounded was vividly presented in numerous sermons throughout the city, and in some churches the congregations were urged to join as a unit.

The predominating feature of the whole campaign was the reproduction of a French-made trench at the corner of Livingston avenue and George street. In this trench was everything imaginable used by the French in their trench fighting. The barbed wire entanglement could be seen from outside the trench, which was several feet under the ground. On top of the trench were hundreds of bags of sand. In the dugout, a Red Cross woman was on hand each day to enlist Red Cross recruits. There were also guns in the trench and a gun mount.

One of the striking features of the campaign was carried into effect on Christmas night when all the church bells were rung and in the window of the home of every Red Cross member a Red Cross flag was illuminated.

During Christmas week 1918, a membership drive was held. Mr. Johnson also directed it and made it a grand success. The last membership drive was held Christmas week, 1919, and was managed entire-

ly by ex-service men. Captain Charles Reed being chairman.

CHRISTMAS CARTONS

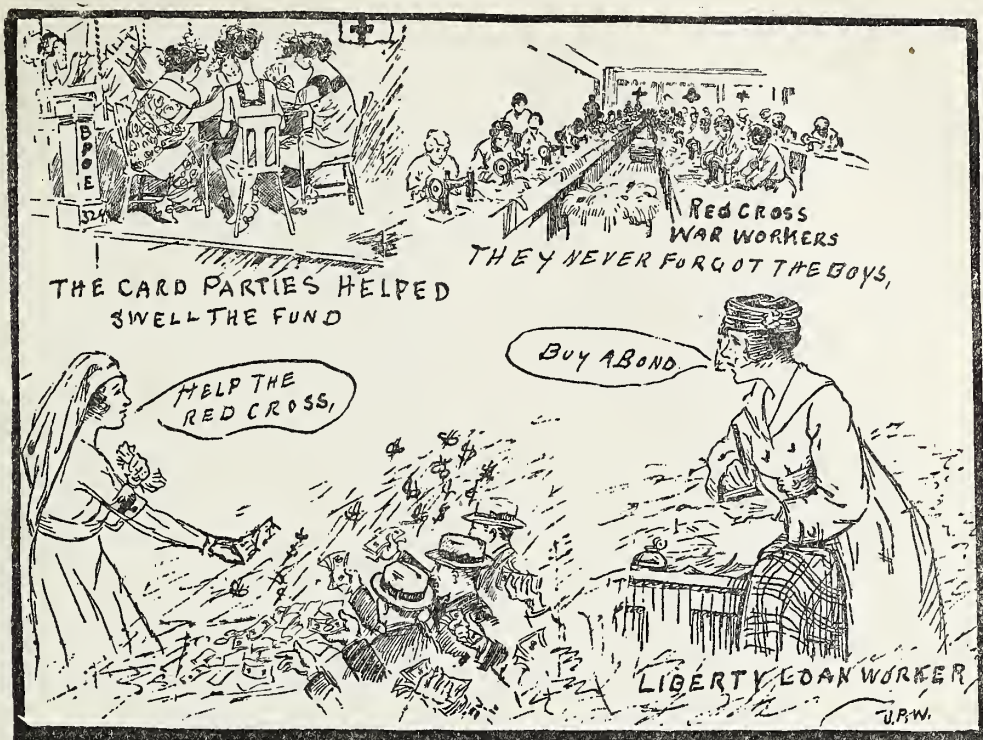
The Red Cross sent out 494 Christmas Packets in 1918, to the soldiers in the A. E. F. It was necessary that the soldier to whom a packet was sent should furnish a self addressed label. As the mails were delayed only few labels reached this city before November 15. On that date the time for sending packets was extended from the 20th to the 30th of November and a notice was received from the Red Cross Headquarters in New York allowing the

local chapter to issue labels to the nearest relatives. Candy, cigarettes and chocolates were mostly sent, but some real "home comforts" such as silk socks, bed room slippers, silk handkerchiefs and embroidered ties were among the articles inspected and passed by the censor.

The committee in charge were Abram S. Howell, Dr. Chas. H. Whitman, John P. Wall, Wm. S. Richardson and Elmer E. Connolly. The weighing and wrapping of the cartons was under the direction of Mrs. Geo. E. Wilkinson and Miss Ella H. Halstead, assisted by several other ladies of the chapter.



New Brunswick Women in the War



Shortly after that eventful day in April, 1917, when we went forward as crusaders in the cause of righteousness and entered the war, our women mobilized their forces, and immediately joined the many big organizations equipped to accept their service. Each ship that sailed carried away scores of our splendid women who asked for nothing better than to join the vast army whose mission it was to heal, to help and to save. They too, would not come back until "all was over over there."

Through the activities of the Red Cross and other national organizations, each day as the ships left our ports, untiring and efficient canteen workers served in the stations and on the piers. Each day the soldiers and the sailors were bidden God-speed. They were fed and lodged and cared for. The women who stayed home gave them the unvarying confidence that their beloved ones who remained behind would be taken care of, no matter what their own fate might be. And so, just as the women of France were mobilizing in 1914, so were the women of America mobilized in 1917 and all became sisters in the defense of one common cause. They had found their souls in a service which had rekindled their faith in humanity. The road to Calvary had been revealed to the women when it became the highway of the men. They

knew that blessed were they who had mourned because they were to be comforted by God. Whether in mansion or in cabin, in city or in country, rich or poor, strong or weak, young or old, every woman became morally and patriotically mobilized, and the men fighting at the front knew through defeat or victory that their women were keeping the home fires burning.

The women of New Brunswick surely did their part, both as individuals and through their organizations. In war drives and Red Cross work, in entertaining the soldiers from Camp Raritan, as well as carrying cheer to the boys at Colonia Hospital, they lived up to the love that they had for the father, son, brother or sweetheart on the battlefields of France, some of whom sorely needed the soothing care of a woman's hand.

New Brunswick women worked as one family in doing war work. Church women gave over their Ladies' Aid and Church Improvement Society meetings to rolling bandages or do sewing for the Red Cross. Entertainments by church organizations of various kinds, individuals, schools and relief boards aided in doing their bit for war work relief. And the result was remarkable, not only in the amount of work done, but the magnificent financial results.

Evidence of this is given in the result of the Fourth

One hundred five

Liberty Loan when the women of New Brunswick raised \$1,000,400, while in the Thrift and War Stamp Drives the sum of \$22,657.36 was raised.

Many women, who hitherto had lived quiet home lives, entered the business world in every capacity in order to fill the places of men called to service. They were found in the banks, the stores, offices, bakeries, laundries, postoffice, farms and in dairies. Society women gave up social duties to help in the hospital work so as to relieve nurses for greater service.

Patiently, persistently, labored these wonderful women. They only rested when tired nature compelled them to pause. They never complained of weariness. So long as they could serve, nothing else mattered. No task was too menial for them.

Women learned to run automobiles so as to offer their service to carry messages, carry wounded and do everything that was possible for them to do with their cars. Their particular service was demonstrated at the time of the Morgan disaster when their cars were used to bring the homeless to this city or to take them to nearby relatives, to carry food to the Morgan and South Amboy sufferers.

These same women later put their cars at the service of the wounded soldiers at Colonia to bring them over to this city to be entertained and to see they were safely taken back to the hospital.

The women opened their homes on Sunday or for the week-ends for the convalescent soldiers or the homesick men at Camp Raritan and gave them a touch of home life which was most appreciated by the lonesome and homesick ones.

The D. A. R. opened a hut at Camp Raritan where the soldiers could entertain their relatives when they came great distances to see them and where privacy was offered to the reunion of mother and son, husband and wife, sister and brother, or sweethearts.

The women on the Jewish Welfare Board did a lot at Camp Raritan to make the soldiers comfortable there as did the Daughters of Isabella and the wives and friends of the Knights of Columbus at their commodious hut. The Y. M. C. A. hut had its women supporters and many a delightful entertainment was arranged by town women to cheer up the soldier boys.

In every drive, in every bit of work planned the

WOMEN WORKERS

Miss Helen C. White, Mrs. Asher Atkinson, Mrs. Livingston Barbour, Mrs. H. H. Bond, Mrs. E. P. Darrow, Mrs. James A. O'Connell, Mrs. James Van Middlesworth, Mrs. Skilman, Beatrice Stahlin, Miss Paulus, Hazel Thomas, Miss Byrne, Mrs. H. R. Lewis, Miss Nell O'Connell, Miss Smith, Miss Julia Sullivan, Miss Conlon, Mrs. Stokes, Miss Katie Howard, Josephine Becker, Evelyn Macom, Mrs.

women entered whole heartedly into every phase of the work.

As chairman of the Women's Liberty Loan Committee Mrs. James A. O'Connell did notable work, Miss Helen White was the one woman, who, as secretary to Dr. Cook, had to listen patiently to the tale of woe of those men who applied for exemption before Local Board No. 1, of Middlesex County. She worked all day and long into the night helping the draft officials. Miss Evangeline Johnson served with the Ambulance Corps in France. Miss Sally Parker served first as an ambulance driver in France, but later as a nurse at Nully, France. Miss Voronica Wahler served as an Army Nurse and was stationed at Lakewood, N. J. Miss Celia Jacobs served in France, Germany and Siberia. Others who served as nurses, were Miss Kathrine Maeley, Miss Ella Kearney, Miss Marion McKinney, Miss Norma Derr, Evelyn B. Taylor, Miss McLally, Clara Sprague.

When the Red Cross issued an appeal for trained nurse in October, 1917, Miss Katherine C. Hanna reported for service overseas. She was sent to General Hospital No. 6, at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga. Although disappointed in not being able to go to the front, she found an interesting work at Fort McPherson and performed it so well that she earned rapid promotion. In a short time she was made superintendent of the hospital, which has accommodations for 1,500 patients, and was placed in charge of 103 nurses.

During her stay there, Colonel T. S. Bratton, commander of Fort McPherson, presented a loving cup to Miss Hannan as an expression of the love of her nurses.

When the Red Cross, in the Fall of 1918, decided to send nurses to Siberia, it selected Miss Hannan to organize a company of nurses and take them over. She had expressed a choice for service in France, but she accepted the commission and left the Fort McPherson hospital.

As Chief Nurse of the Army Nurse Corps, A. E. F., Siberia, Miss Hannan was stationed near Vladivostok.

Many other women could be singled out but space would not permit, so a list of the women most active in war work is given. Some may be missing from this list, if so, it is because the names were not supplied, and not through any intention to slight any person. The matter of getting the names of workers was the hardest task of the compiler.

Samuel Schleimer, Marie Donahue, Vera De Hart, Helen Best, Elizabeth Durham, Mary Louise Schleimer, Elizabeth Salisbury, Dora Deinzer, Rita Boulger and Helen Grady.

Mrs. Frank Reed, Mrs. Rush Burton, Mrs. Clarence Reed, Mrs. Edna Feller, Mrs. Russell Howell, Mrs. Helen Van Deursen, Misses Ruth Smith, Nellie Kehoe, Helen Banker, Evelyn Kuhlthau, Mrs. Sidney

IN THE WORLD WAR

B. Carpender, Mrs. Henry Seiffert, Miss Ruth Seiffert, Miss Isabelle McCormick, Mrs. Jacob Lipman, Mrs. Frank Connolly, Mrs. William Fitzgerald, Mrs. Cosgrove, Mrs. Patrick Donahue, Mrs. R. Ahearn, Mrs. Eugene W. Morris, Mrs. D. W. Donahue, Mrs. A. Purcell, Misses Catherine Reed, Josephine Brennan, Elizabeth Gleason, Edith Yeagher, Mary Kerwin, Mrs. Robert E. Ross, Mrs. Jesse Strauss, Mrs. Luke Lindley, Mrs. Garrett Dreier, Mrs. Nathan Wolfe, Mrs. Herbert Letson, Mrs. Frank Schlesinger, Mrs. F. S. Cohen, Misses Janet Loewenstein, Ruth Loewenstein, Edith Luther, Leonore Blake, Nellie Dwyer, Catherine Howard, Nora Hanlon, Anna Guyton, Mary Taaffe, Florance Hortwick, Matilda Regan, Arintha Hyle, Mrs. James Mitchell, Mrs. John Clinton, Mrs. Fred B. Tappen, Mrs. A. Peckham, Mrs. T. M. Jetter, Mrs. Hardy, Mrs. Frank Haase, Mrs. H. A. Shrader, Clara Hall, Lena Kunzman, Rose Mandel, Ray Mandel, Katherine Weigel, Mary Baldwin, Elizabeth Baldwin, Ella Halstead, Katherine Runyon, Mrs. Samuel Levin, Mrs. John Clark, Mrs. Gallagher, Mrs. Sharpe, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. J. A. Van Nest, Bertha Schorsch, Sylvia Shapiro, Flo Jaques, Miss A. Waldron, Mrs. George D. Johnson, Mrs. Deshler Wilmot, Helen Janeway, J. Trempy, H. Schenck, Mrs. George Donahue, Miss Helen Deshler, Mrs. James Hughes, Mrs. John Morrison, Helen Colburn, Dorothy Applegate, Eleanor Donahue, Gertrude Suydam, Alice Burke, Daisy Broffee, Gertrude Broffee, Anna Thickstun, Margaret O'Donnell, Lucy Litterst, Julia Florance, Jane Runyon, Mrs. Louis Wolfson, Mrs. Gershom H. Wheeler, Mrs. R. G. Ballantine, Mrs. J. H. Velsler, Mrs. S. R. Morris, Mrs. L. H. Messeroll, Mrs. T. F. Creighton, Mrs. Floyd Smith, Mrs. Harry Enoch, Edith Richardson, Maude C. Reynolds, Mrs. William Harding, Mrs. R. B. Moore, Mrs. Thomas Dobson, Mrs. Thomas Donahue, Mrs. Edward Gleason, Mrs. Edward Foley, Mrs. Robert Barrett, Mrs. John Cortelyou, Mrs. Charles A. Lavere, Misses Anna Galligan, Loretta Campbell, Margaret McCormick, Mrs. William Macom, Mrs. A. L. Smith, Mrs. John Curran, Mrs. Weingart, Mrs. Levine, Mrs. R. J. Faulkingham, Mrs. S. K. Siver, A. Gregson, Hetty Wilcox, Blanche Crenning, Sarah Adler, Mrs. W. Frank Parker, Miss Margaret Daly, Mrs. Elmer McMurry, Mrs. Laky, Catherine Tucker, Irene Backus, Josephine Atkinson, Elizabeth Coats, Clara Gibbons, Elizabeth Travers, Marie Frances, Agnes Kinney, Katherine Harkins, Helen Masterson, Dorothy Strong, Anna Kansler, Helen Worle, Elizabeth Barkus, Agnes McGovern, Edna McFadden, Frances Fuchs, Bertha Clarke, Florance Manley, Margery Keefe, Winnifred Henry, Marjorie McNamara, Estelle Meyers, Catherine Shine, Carolyn Plechner, Blanche Johnston, Jennie Delaney, Helen Reilly,

Annette Martin, Margaret Macom, Elizabeth Sabo, Cecilia Kelly, Lillian Bessenger, Elizabeth Deak, Helen Donohue, Margaret Courtney, Mollie Jefferies, Marie Harper, Mrs. E. A. Brady, Mrs. Frank W. Kiessling, Miss Molleta Donahue, Mrs. John P. Wall, Mrs. William Waldron, Mrs. James Mershon, Mrs. M. L. Blake, Mrs. G. F. McCormick, Mrs. J. J. Monigan, Mrs. P. J. Young, Mrs. James Maher, Elizabeth C. Harding, Catherine Bradley, Kate Foyle, Adelaide Parker, Helen Williamson, Julia Williamson, Helen Morrison, Jessie Morrison, Helen Masterson, Mary Delaney, Mary Kelly, Mary Leves, Mrs. Alfred Hall, Mrs. William Saunders, Mrs. James McManus, Mrs. James O'Hara, Margaret C. Wall, Bessie Lyons, Verita McGovern, Marie Frances, Anna Frances, Mary McNare, Elsie Dunham, Mary Craven, Leonora Craven, Mildred Rota, E. Yackey, Mary Schulster, Ray Corsby, Neal Crosby, Miss Kalb, Mrs. James A. McGarry, Mrs. Howard Whitehead, Mrs. Martin Roth, Mrs. John Ewing, Mrs. Henry Barr, Mrs. H. Crawford, Mrs. Charles Cowenhoven, Mrs. James Kidney, Mrs. Walter Burton, Mrs. Frank Howely, Mrs. Burckhardt, Mrs. Charles Dodge, Mrs. B. Masterson, Mrs. Wayne Clark, Mrs. E. H. Webb, Mrs. James Dunlap, Mrs. James Horan, Mrs. O'Hara, Mrs. John Kinney, Margaret Hannon, Elizabeth Smith, Margaret Harkins, Kittie Kane, Annie Gillian, Mary Gilligan.

Mrs. C. M. Daire, Mrs. George L. Snedeker, Mrs. Charles White, Mrs. Alexander Merchant, Mrs. J. H. Randall, Mrs. F. B. Merritt, Mrs. Rowland, Mrs. C. McCrellis, Mrs. H. M. Drake, Mrs. Edward Page, Mrs. Nicholas Doyle, Mrs. Cummings, Mrs. Cecil Brusie, Mrs. Schuyler, Mrs. William Barlow, Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Trittenbach, F. Connors, Mrs. C. E. Bruce, Mrs. R. W. Johnson, Mrs. F. M. Joiner, Mrs. R. P. Hayden, Mrs. Mrs. T. A. Conway, Mrs. H. F. Miller, Mrs. W. J. Fisher, Mrs. M. R. Warne, Mrs. A. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Victor Swain, Mrs. Norman Smith, Mrs. Wilson Van Middlesworth, Mrs. A. Hardenbergh, Mrs. James A. Edgar, Mrs. F. A. Nitchke, Miss J. Demarest, Mrs. Rose M. Flagg, M. Henderson, Helen Loblein, Miss McWhorter, Mrs. Alexander Mullen, Mrs. Castelano, Mrs. L. C. Stevens, Mrs. B. M. Howley, Mrs. S. M. Christie, Mrs. J. Tuckerman, H. Pitman, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. F. K. Shield, Mrs. H. W. Nafey, Mrs. C. S. Atkinson, Mrs. R. S. Sheppard, Mrs. Rogers, M. Gebhardt, Mrs. H. B. Cole, Mrs. Crossley, Sara O. Whitlock, E. Green, Mary Whitlock, E. Daire, Mrs. J. T. Green, Mrs. Frank Whitlock, Mrs. M. Tailby, Mrs. R. P. Hayden, Mrs. H. R. Segoine, Mrs. P. R. Ordway, Mrs. F. K. Runyon, Mrs. L. P. Janeway, Mrs. H. Miller, Mrs. J. H. Potter, Mrs. W. C. Harvey, Mrs. Alfred Tindall.

THE EXEMPTION BOARD

The work of the local draft board forms an important part in the war history of New Brunswick and to ex-Judge J. Kearney Rice, chairman; Elmer E. Connolly, secretary, and Dr. E. I. Cronk, medical officer, belong much credit for the success achieved in the operation of the draft in this city.

When the war broke out with the Huns and it was decided that the draft machinery would have to be put into operation to raise an army capable of coping with the German hordes and their allies, draft boards were formed throughout the country. Quotas for the various districts were fixed, and it was the duty of the respective draft boards to select the men to fill these quotas.

Under the provisions of the draft law, the mayor, city clerk and health officer of each city with a population over 30,000 were to act as members of the board. In New Brunswick, the late Mayor Edward F. Farrington was the chief executive and City Clerk Eugene J. McLaughlin, clerk of the city. They were formally drafted into service, but then the question arose that only men beyond the draft age should act as members of the board. As the late mayor and the city clerk were both within the draft age they subsequently resigned.

The task of filling their places fell upon Edward F. Houghton, who was then sheriff of Middlesex county. With reluctance he accepted the resignations and later appointed ex-Judge J. Kearny Rice and Elmer E. Connolly to fill their places.

OFFICES OPENED

Dr. Cronk threw open his offices on Livingston avenue and within a few days after their appointment, the members of the draft board were in readiness to put into operation the draft machinery. Elmer Dunham, of the Michelin Tire office, was pressed into service as chief clerk of the board and was assisted by Miss Helen White, clerk of the health department.

The great national lottery took place in Washington and a few days later an official list was received here. Immediately the work of tabulating the lists and the comparison of the lottery numbers was begun. Each man between the ages of 1 and 30 years who registered at the great national registration day was listed and placed in order to be called in his turn.

This was a stupendous task and required the services of a large corps of clerks. Volunteers were accepted from the local banks and manufactories and after several days of hard work, the task was completed and the call was then awaited for the drafting of the flower of the manhood of New Brunswick.

Having been fed upon a mental diet of war horrors in newspapers and magazines for three years before this country entered the conflict, many parents, actuated by affection for their offspring, at first assumed a "let George do it" attitude, but patriotism soon prevailed over fear, and after the draft had been in effect a few months the draft system was hailed as a wise institution.

REGISTERING DAY, JUNE 5

The draft law became effective May 18, 1917, and its enactment was followed immediately by the issuance of a proclamation by President Wilson, setting aside June 5, of that year, as the registration day for all male inhabitants of the country, between the ages of 21 and 30, inclusive.

The registration of the males between the designated ages will never be forgotten. June 5 was a momentous day in the history of the city. The registration was conducted without a hitch with the election officers in each district sitting as boards of registry, the regulations providing that the men enroll in the election districts in which they resided. In New Brunswick the total registration was 4,298 including 1,713 aliens, while in Middlesex county the total registration was 19,625.

Following a round-up of those "slackers" who failed to appear on Registration Day, the cards of the registrants were numbered serially. There was an anxious wait until July, when the lottery took place to determine the order in which the registrants should be called into service.

The physical examinations were begun in August. The rules required all those seeking exemption to file their claims within seven days after the receipt of the notice to report for examination. Issuance of the first batch of notices resulted in the draft headquarters being besieged by applicants for exemption, men being accompanied by their wives, children or aged parents dependent upon them.

Many of those claims were turned down by the draft board who were determined that there should be no evasion of the draft law in New Brunswick. Under the rules, exemptions were granted to six classes: Men indispensable to industries necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment; men with wives, children, parents or other dependents upon them for support; clergymen and divinity students; alien residents who had not taken out their first naturalization papers, and Germans; pilots and marines in the merchant marine service; criminals convicted for felonies and the morally deficient.

The introduction of the questionnaire system on

November 1, 1917, simplified the proceedings and made the work run much more smoothly after that date. A legal advisory board was formed among the lawyers who met night after night at the court house in assisting the registrants in the preparation of their questionnaires, which contained all the necessary forms to make complete claims for exemption.

FIRST ACTUAL DRAFT

The first actual draft took place here during the first week of September, 1917, when a small contingent of men was sent to Camp Dix.

The second great national registration day for youths who had arrived at their twenty-first birthday since June 5, 1917, took place on June 5, 1918. When this registration took place the eligible list of the local board was practically exhausted.

Finally the man-power law was enacted, requiring the registration of all males between the ages of 18 and 45 years, inclusive. This registration took place September 12, 1918. Before any of these men were called into service, hostilities ceased with the signing of the armistice on November 11, 1918. Calls for selectives had been issued, but were withdrawn when it became apparent that Germany was really ready to quit.

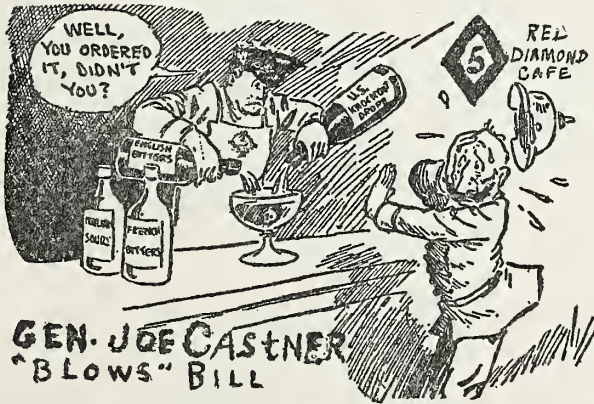
The three draft board members gave much of

their time, energy and even finances for the success of the draft in this city. They served without pay and during the physical examination of the men prior to their induction in the army, they spent practically all of their time at the draft board headquarters.

The local physicians also did excellent work in connection with the operation of the draft. They examined the many draftees and either rejected or qualified them for service.

A feature of the Draft Board work in this city, which was probably different from that adopted by other boards elsewhere, was the keeping of the record of every person brought for examination before it, showing the results of their physical examinations, whether exemption was claimed or not. If so, on what grounds, and what the results of the decisions of the Board were on the different claims for exemption. In cases that were contested a full report of the testimony was given. A stenographic report of the proceedings was kept, which records were returned to Washington with the records in each particular case.

The Board was discharged by orders from Washington in the Spring of 1919.



The Home Defense League

The Home Defense League was organized on March 26, 1917 and was a sort of a clearing house for all patriotic movements growing out of the war. Its house was New Brunswick's war headquarters.

The League controlled the whole of the Leupp building on Albany street, the building having been generously placed at the disposal of the League by William Leupp. Upon taking it over the League made repairs and furnished it.

It turned over a part of the building to the Red Cross, which occupied rooms on the second floor until moving into new quarters in the Reed building on George street. It also turned over a part of the building to the Boy Scouts for their headquarters.

The Home Guard was organized and equipped by the League to take care of any uprising in this city, to assume charge in case of riots or any disturbance growing out of the war.

The League appropriated \$1,000 for war garden promotion work. It employed a supervisor for two seasons, supplied free seed, engaged teams to plow lots, encouraged the planting of vacant plats, promoted school gardens and purchased tractors for farm work.

It maintained a Farm Labor Employment bureau and also a Women's Land Army registration office.

The League house was the headquarters for many campaigns, the office equipment and clerical help being loaned for these campaigns, which included the following.

The Liberty Loan campaigns, first and second Red Cross War Fund campaigns, War Camp Community Fund, Food Administration Pledge Card campaign, Salvation Army Fund, Billiard Players' Fund, Red Cross Membership Fund, Red Cross Christmas Seals Fund.

The League arranged and financed the Decoration

Day parade and the Fourth of July athletic meet of 1917.

It secured automobiles for various occasions for the Transportation Committee. It gave assistance to the Y. M. C. A. campaign and looked after the relief and support of Company H dependants during 1917.

It was the headquarters for the Public Employment office, for the Soldiers' Welfare Committee, Sewing of Soldiers' Shirts Committee, Home Service Section of Soldiers' Relief, Return Load Information Bureau, Mercy Committee, an agency for the sale of Thrift Stamps and Smilage Books; also the general office of the Patriotic Force of New Brunswick; and had on file the census cards which resulted from the canvass of the city by the Patriotic Force.

The incidental expenses of looking after these various activities was borne by the League, which was supported by voluntary contributions from patriotic citizens.

The amount expended was \$23,997.31. The treasurer was Eugene P. Darrow.

The league terminated its existence on December 13, 1918, because the emergency that called it into being passed and its work was at an end.

The moral effect of the league in repressing disorder and giving stamina to the city's patriotic endeavors can never be calculated.

New Brunswick owes a debt of gratitude to Mr. William H. Leupp, owner of the commodious and conveniently located building at 109 Albany street, which was, from the very start, placed at the disposal of the Home Defense League free of all cost. The Leupp building housed more forms of war activity and was the headquarters for more thoroughly American movements than any other center. Mayor Farrington was its president from the organization until the time of his death.

Permanent Blind Relief War Fund

The appeal of the Permanent Blind Relief War Fund for soldiers and sailors of the Allies, was generously met by New Brunswick. Three benefits were given in behalf of these stricken heroes. The first, a garden party held at the Drury Cooper residence, June 23, 1916, brought in \$518.50, but a part of this sum was contributed to other war sufferers.

The next benefit, given in January, 1918, was two fold, a Textile Exhibition arranged by the Jersey Blue Chapter of the D. A. R. and held for two afternoons and evenings in the Chapel of the Second Reformed Church, and later four card parties held

simultaneously. The result of these efforts netted \$503, all of which was contributed to the blind fund.

The third benefit, a lawn fete and circus, was held June 4, 1919, at the War Camp Community Club House and grounds. More than 250 persons took part in the entertainment. Through their co-operation and generosity, and also that of the press, the W. C. C. staff, the Merchants, Musicians and other artists who were large factors in the undertaking, \$1,025 was forwarded to the Permanent Blind Relief War Fund Committee. The total amount collected was \$2,046.50.

War Camp Community Service

In June, 1918, the New Brunswick War Camp Community Service was formed with Dr. William H. S. Demarest, president of Rutgers College, as general chairman; Miss Molita Donohue, secretary; Henry G. Parker, treasurer. The Branch included this city, Naval Radio Station, Colonia Hospital and Camp Raritan, its headquarters being the property of Miss Harriet Anable, 66 Bayard street, formerly occupied by her as a Young Ladies' Seminary and which she kindly placed at the disposal of the W. C. C. S. The building was the most fitting for such use in the city as it was adequate for the work, affording sleeping accommodations, rooms for games, reading, billiard, reception and other facilities. The ample grounds shaded by great trees, under which were placed cosy benches and tables, were most attractive to tired soldiers and sailors and here hundreds found rest and recreation during the summer.

The building was renovated and transformed into a place of beauty, the top floor used for dormitory purposes, the second for billiard rooms, private offices, director's rooms and bathrooms. The first floor was turned into reception, reading rooms and office while the basement was fitted up for dining, kitchen and other purposes.

August 10th, 1918, the canteen opened with appropriate ceremonies and closed August 12, 1919. It was a remarkable success. Special menus were served at considerably below cost to the men in service. The meals were wholesome and daintily served by voluntary waitresses from churches and organizations of the city.

Recreational centres were formed in the Summer of 1918 and block dances held various evenings.

This organization not only looked after the interests of the men in the service and its problem, but also took up the subject of recreational facilities for the city's great army of women industrial workers. To this end the Girls' Division was formed to permit

every girl to give service to the nation in some form or other and to take up physical training and find congenial recreation.

If there was one phase of the work which impressed itself upon the thousands of people in this city, it was the community singing. These sings were held at Court House Square as well as other parts of the city. An orchestra was formed and gave concerts Sunday afternoons on the grounds, at the School Auditorium and also to the soldiers at Camp Raritan and the wounded men at Colonia Base Hospital.

The noble service rendered by the workers of the local Branch at the time of the Morgan disaster on October 4th and 5th, 1918, will never be forgotten. The local workers were among the first on the scene to aid the stricken residents of Morgan, South Amboy and vicinity and provided food for more than 2,000 refugees. Canteens in this city, Metuchen, Perth and South Amboy were opened and provided food and shelter. Many refugees were sheltered in the local community house and the townspeople aided the workers in bringing great stores of provisions as well as offering the shelter of their homes and placing their automobiles at the service of those who needed assistance.

The W. C. C. S. not only made an indelible impression upon the homesick soldier, but stirred the citizens of the city in community work and developed a brotherly spirit among all creeds of people and from all stations in life. People in all ranks volunteered in the various fields of work and made personal sacrifices time and again in order to do their bit for the soldier whether entertaining at the community house, at the home, remembering the sick in Colonia or soldiers at Camp Raritan. And their efforts earned the gratitude of the boys. The hospital committee cheered up wounded men at the hospital and gave dinners and entertainments.



W. C. C. RECEPTION COMMITTEE MAKES THE MARRIED MEN FEEL AT HOME.



New Brunswick, N. J. Unit, New

Jersey State Militia Reserve

At the outbreak of the war between the United States and Germany, it was necessary to have protection of a nature that could take care of any local trouble and looking toward that end the organization known as the Home Guards as formed throughout the country.

New Brunswick has never been behind in looking after the welfare of its citizens and the very first act of the Home Defense League was to organize the local unit. At first it consisted of several small companies of a captain and twelve men, but after a tryout it was found that better results could be had by the formation of two full companies, which was done October 2, 1917.

The New Brunswick companies were under the direct command of Major R. C. Nicholas, with Percy L. Van Nuis as adjutant. The "rookies" were turned over to Sergeant George W. Nuttman, Military Instructor at Rutgers Preparatory School for preliminary training before they were assigned to a company.

Company A was commanded by Captain Leon Campbell with Ernest H. Webb and John P. Wall as Lieutenants, and George W. Nuttman, as Sergeant. Company B, Richard Segoine as Captain, Charles Malmros as lieutenant, and Harry B. Carpenter, Sergeant.

In August, 1918, the local companies were made a part of the New Jersey State Militia Reserve, and as a result a reorganization took place and Robert C. Nicholas was made captain of Co. A, and Richard Segoine captain of Co. B. The officers and non-commissioned officers went to the State camp at Sea Girt, N. J., in August, 1918, for a general course in military training.

The companies were on duty at South River during the riots of July 3-4, 1918, also at South Amboy during the Morgan disaster.

The emergency under which the companies were recruited having ceased to exist, the companies disbanded on March 18, 1919, and the members given an honorable discharge by order of the Adjutant General of New Jersey.

ROSTER

A. H. Areeda, C. F. Adams, Corporal H. S. Adams, Corporal C. F. Arnett, E. Baker, Jas. Barrett, W. J. Barrett, J. C. Bogan, D. F. Booth, Corporal A. G. Brown, Chester Bunting, R. D. Caldwell, Captain L. A. Campbell, First Sergeant H. B. Carpenter, Corporal S. B. Carpenter, L. C. Carr.

W. H. Colburn, Fred Cole, H. E. Collins, Chas. Conklin, J. T. Conover, A. B. Cummings, C. M. Daire, F. De Lorrage, Chas. Deshler, George R. Deshler, M. Disbrow, A. N. Dunham, I. N. Earle, Frank Eckert, Peter Eckert.

Corporal Clark Ellison, C. E. Gensler, C. H. Glines, W. C. Gouch, Corporal W. H. Gulick, R. A. Gulick, A. G. Hall, Sergeant A. Hardenbergh, E. F. Hauch, W. W. Heath, A. Hendricks, E. A. Holmes, W. H. Johns, A. R. Johnson, H. R. Jurgens, S. Kahn, D. J. Kay, Wm. P. Kelly.

F. W. Kilbourne, D. M. V. Kinports, E. La Bone, S. W. La Bone, W. H. La Bone, H. J. Leach, G. F.

Leonard, A. A. Lepine, J. V. Lewis, A. McCloud, R. J. McElheaney, E. L. McGinnis, R. M. McGregor, Lieutenant Chas. Malmros, Jr., W. T. Marvin, P. Metz.

J. L. W. Mifflin, Corporal N. T. Miller, A. Moran, H. F. Nevius, Major Commander R. C. Nicholas, W. C. Nicholas, First Sergeant G. W. Nuttman, Sergeant P. S. Ordway, Jas. Oxley, G. W. Paul, H. Pollins, A. J. Polon, Corporal C. B. Porter, J. V. Prall, J. H. Rastall.

Roy E. Reed, Russell E. Reed, L. Rhoades, L. K. Riggs, Leo Rodney, H. G. Roemer, Roy Rue, A. Sands, Jas. E. Scott, Wm. A. Scott, Captain H. R. Segoine, Wm. Sharpless, S. K. Siver, J. B. Smith, Sergt. R. O. Smith, Patrick Soden, Corporal Wm. E. Staat, T. M. Steele.

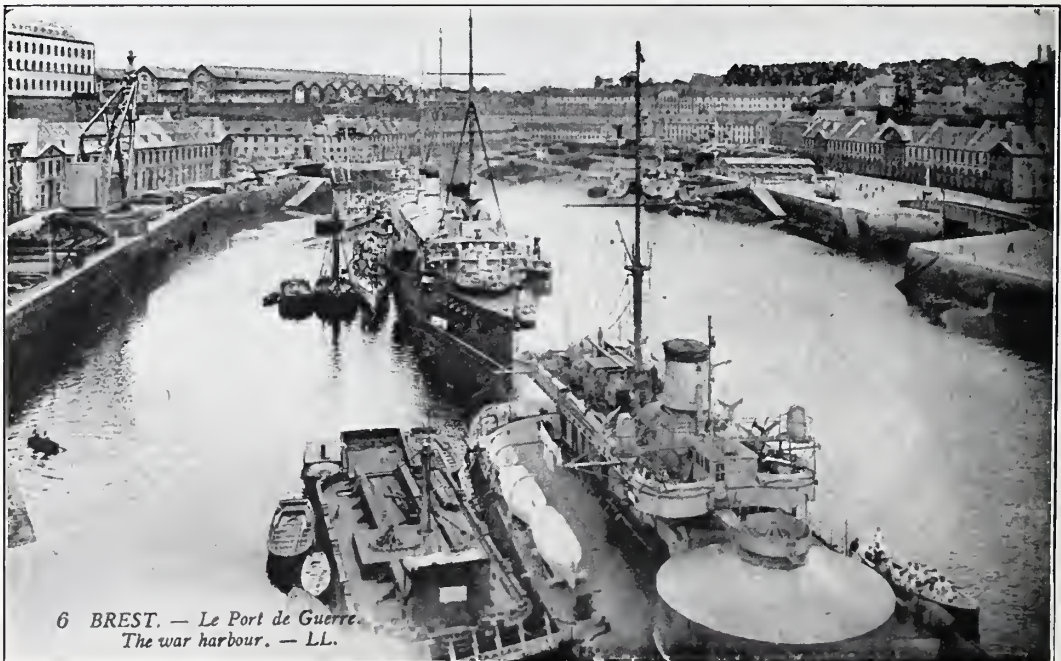
S. A. Stephenson, L. C. Stevens, C. F. Stone, J. H. Sutton, Corporal N. M. Terwilliger, Corporal A. S. Tindeil, J. D. Tunison, R. S. Van Arsdale, C. S.



MIDDLESEX COUNTY FRENCH VETERANS



ENSIGN J. SEWARD JOHNSON
In command of Submarine Chaser in European Waters



WAR HARBOR AT BREST



LIEUT. JOHN F. McGOVERN, M. D., A. E. F.



THE RUINS AROUND GRAND PRE



LIEUT. NEIL McDOUGAL
Commander of Battery B, 314th F. A., in Meuse-Argonne Offensive



314TH FIELD ARTILLERY GOING TO THE FRONT
To take part in the Meuse-Argonne Engagement, October, 1918

Van Buskirk, J. S. Van Middlesworth, C. S. Van Nuis, Capt.-Adjutant P. L. Van Nuis, C. S. Voorhees, Lieut. J. P. Wall, Carl Walter.

Jas. Warren, Lieut. E. H. Webb, Chas. W. Werner, F. B. Whitlock, Corporal J. D. Wilmot, Sergeant R. P. Wilson, R. F. Bogan, Hiram Braisner, John Boylan, H. V. Ramage, H. Treptow, S. Staub, R. Roth.

RESERVES BAND

Eugene Ross, bandmaster; Jacob Knoll musical

director; Samuel Irven, drum sergeant; members, Jacob Knoll, J. H. Knoll, Samuel Irven, A. Hardy, O. Hardy, E. C. Hardy, James Howarth, Floyd S. Stein, Thomas F. Dolan, M. Schipman, J. F. Norman, G. S. Norman, Charles Latham, Leonard Latham, William Weller, L. Sapiro, J. Warner, F. L. Bochert, D. L. Armstrong, J. C. Hilliard and Eugene Ross.

Organization of Co. E

New Brunswick's new militia company was mustered in on Friday evening, August 31, 1917.

The scene was an inspiring one. The galleries of the Company H armory on Codwise avenue were packed with spectators who had come to give the men a hearty encouragement as they began their work. The armory was handsomely decorated with the antional colors.

Captain Willard P. Clark, formerly captain of Company H. mustered in the company, Inspector-General Paterson being unable to attend as expected.

The company, 64 strong, was marched out on the floor of the armory by Ralph V. M. Gorsline, one of the most active of its organizers. The command was given to open ranks for inspection and then the roll was called, each man stepping forward in answer to his name. The oath was then administered.

A. P. Daire, of the Boggs-Janeway Post, G. A. R., then made a brief address to the men, in which he impressed upon them the dignity of the uniform they were about to receive and the importance of the work they were to assume.

The company was then marched into the company room, where they held a brief meeting to elect officers, Captain Clark presiding.

Ralph V. M. Gorsline, a Spanish War Veteran, was chosen as first lieutenant of the company, and George W. Pressler, for several years a member of

Company H, was made second lieutenant.

Later Fred Orpen was elected captain, he resigned and Ralph V. M. Gorsline became captain.

The membership of the new company follows:

John Armstrong, Henry E. Austin, Paul L. E. Ball-schmidt, James A. Bates, Herman Bollman, Watson H. Boudinot, Jr., William Burke, William Burlew, Michael M. D. Cavallo, Carl A. Christiansen, Joseph Cochran, Charles W. Culbertson, Vito Chance, Louis Du Bois, John Ellison, George C. Fisher, William J. Fletcher, Roswell Fulton, Rollin W. Gardner, Clarence S. Gordon, George H. Gordon, Ralph V. M. Gorsline, Edward F. Roben, Frank Grassini, Harold T. Holden, Chester R. Holman, Allan Holman, William T. Hopkins, John A. Horan, Thomas Horrocks, William A. Hullfish, Otis W. Hye, Charles Horrocks, William E. Jackson, Charles A. Kern, Aldie A. Latham, Grover Lehlein, Christopher R. Lyons, Frank A. Martin, Walter Merrill, Frank O. Nason, Earl J. Owen, Elmer E. Powless, George Pressler, Alfred H. Puerschner, Alexande Reisfield, Millad F. Ross, J., Chals Schlosser, Joseph Schlosser, Thomas C. Shute, August H. Smalley, William Smickenbecker, Charles A. Smith, Clayton K. Smith, William A. Smith, William A. Space, LeRoy E. Stevens, John Smickenbecker, Walter Tausig, Howard A. Teets, Royal Vanderhoef, Harry Van Sickle, Fairfield F. Vickery, C. Raymond Wickoff.

National Surgical Dressings Committee

In October, 1914, a local committee of the National Surgical Dressings Committee was formed in New Brunswick. The work was carried on by the guilds and societies of nearly all of the churches in the city by St. Peter's Hospital guild, the New Brunswick Girls' Club and other organizations. The Chapel of the Second Reformed Church, where a large amount of work was done, was used also as a center for collecting and packing the dressings. The committee

continued its activity until the spring of 1916. More than 30,000 dressings were made, all of old linen and cotton on account of the scarcity of new materail. The dressings were shipped to New York through the courtesy of Johnson & Johnson.

The work was discontinued later as it became a duplication of that of the Red Cross and it was deemed best that the greatest and most united effort should be put into that organization.

Food Administration



"BOB" ROSS HAD HIS HANDS FULL LOOKING AFTER THE GLUTTONS

Beginning on February 1, 1918, and extending for a period of six months 70 per cent less wheat flour came into New Brunswick than during the corresponding period of the previous year. Allowing for increase in population, this meant that the people of this city had to get along with one-third less flour in 1918 than in 1917.

Manufacturers could sell wholesalers but 70 per cent of their normal supply; wholesalers to sell retailers but 70 per cent of their normal demands. Wholesalers could not seek new customers for wheat flour and retailers were not allowed to advertise special prices on flour or endeavor to get customers to stock up.

In order to cut down the consumption of wheat flour dealers could not sell wheat flour to anyone without a corresponding quantity of wheat flour substitutes. In other words, for every pound of wheat flour bought a pound of wheat substitute had to be bought.

These wheat substitutes were Hominy, corn grits, corn meal, corn flour, edible corn starch, barley flour, rolled oats, oatmeal, rice, rice flour, buckwheat flour, potato flour, sweet potato flour, soya bean flour, feterita flour and meals.

Dealers had to distribute their stock of flour equitably among their customers. Every customer to receive a fair share of the flour and no hoarding permitted. To prevent hoarding, dealers could not sell in quantities of more than 24½ pounds or 49 pounds.

Those living in rural communities or the country, not handy to dealers could buy flour in 49 pounds or 98 pounds quantities, but had to buy a like quantity of wheat substitutes.

To further encourage the saving of wheat, Mondays and Wednesdays were declared Wheatless Days and one Wheatless Meal a day was the order.

The conservation plans also extend to the bakers. After February 24 bakers were unable to buy any wheat flour, except whole wheat, unless they bought an equal quantity of wheat substitutes.

The United States Food Administration had absolute control of the wheat situation, through a licensing system, and had the power to put out of business those dealers who did not live up to its regulations.

Several of the bakeries of New Brunswick were closed and fined for using more wheat in their bread than the law allowed. To get sugar it was necessary to have a card from a merchant, and the amount allowed each person a week was one half pound. The head of each home had to sign a blank and declare upon honor the amount of sugar on hand. Two pounds was all that was allowed to be sold to a customer, and at times it was not possible to get this.

Robert E. Ross was the food administrator. The task was no easy one, and the citizens owe him their deep gratitude for the manner in which he discharged the duties of his office.

Fuel Administration



"BILLIE" HOWELL INSPECTS A FURNACE

On account of the scarcity of coal practically all the industrial machinery of New Brunswick halted at midnight Thursday, January 18, 1918, in compliance with Fuel Administrator Garfield's order shutting down for four days all industries with few exceptions, and remained motionless until the following Wednesday morning.

One exception made in this city was the Wright-Martin Aircraft Company, which engaged in the manufacture of aircraft engines for the government, and therefore one of the most essential industries in promoting war work. Even this plant was included in the original order of the Fuel Administrator, and all except a few departments, were closed. Officials, with the Fuel Administrators got in touch with the Government, resulting in the order that work in all departments both day and night shifts, was resumed at once.

The drastic Garfield order stunned the manufacturers, but except in a few instances, where permission was granted to finish some work which had been started before the regulations became known, it was universally observed.

HEATLESS MONDAYS

All business, except that of war, with a few exceptions, was suspended for ten Mondays commencing January 20, 1918. The object was to conserve fuel, as the coal situation was very serious. These days became known as "Heatless Mondays." The street lights were not turned on until nine o'clock, and then were only sixty per cent lighted.

No window lights were allowed in the stores and on Saturday night all window lights were turned off at 10 o'clock. No outside illuminations were allowed.

The following had to close all day on these Mondays:

All manufacturing plants not engaged on war contracts.

All business and professional offices not specifically exempted.

All stores except food stores.

All saloons and bars. Hotels could not serve drinks with meals or in private rooms.

THE EXEMPTIONS

All food stores could remain open Monday until 6 p. m. Garages to keep open. Government offices, banks, and trust companies, physicians and dentists could do business as usual. Drug stores could sell drugs and medical supplies only. Restaurants could serve food.

All industries working on war contracts to continue working on these contracts on Monday, but could not operate any portion of the plant not engaged in such work.

This exemption applied to all plants making parts of airplanes, equipment for warships, submarines and submarine chasers, munitions and medical, surgical and biological products for the war department.

The schools were closed on December 21, due to the annual Christmas vacation and the lack of fuel in the school buildings, and did not reopen until January 22, 1919.

During the shut down, many of the pipes in the various schools were frozen. In several instances the pipes burst.

The city fuel administrator was Lewis Beard, he resigned and William A. Howell was appointed, who served the city until the close of the war.

Service Club

New Brunswick organized and established a Service Club for the use of the soldiers, sailors and marines stationed near the city.

The rooms in the basement of the Second Reformed Church, at the corner of Albany and George streets, were placed at the service of the committee by the church, and this church and other churches and individuals contributed to the fitting up and furnishing of the rooms in a suitable manner for a club for the men of the army and navy where they could meet for social purposes.

Many ways of entertainment were afforded. Current magazines and newspapers, always up to date, were kept on file. Other reading matter was furnished by an excellent library of fiction. There were two pool tables in constant use. Many sets of checkers, chess, dominoes and other games were always in use. There was also a piano and phonograph.

It was on April 19th, 1918, at the suggestion of Jersey Blue Chapter, D. A. R., that the Service Club opened its doors, and 47,753 men in the service partook of its hospitality.

Every Wednesday evening the young ladies of the city were invited by the entertainment committee to dance with the men in the service, and many gay and enjoyable times were had. Light refreshments were always served by different societies of the town. The music on these occasions was furnished by New Brunswick's musicians, who most generously donated their services in a true patriotic spirit.

The various churches and organizations of the city assisted the club in the line of donations and entertainments.

The club closed its doors on March 31, 1919, after a period of great usefulness.

The members of the Service Club committee were:

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene P. Darrow, Mrs. Asher Atkinson, Miss Helen Deshler, Miss Linette Lee, Mrs. M. B. Vail, Mrs. M. A. Blake, Mrs. Adam Best, Ambrose Hardenbergh, William Everson, A. S. Howell, Fred Hart, William P. Kelley, C. T. Stone, L. C. Stevens, Rev. F. K. Shield, William Schlesinger, Mrs. Frank LaBarr, Mrs. Nathan Wolfe, Miss Mary Taaffe Miss Bessie Taaffe.

Resolution to Ban the German Press

By unanimous vote of the City Commission on May 21, 1918, City Attorney Hagerty was instructed to prepare a resolution prohibiting the further sale of German language newspapers, magazines or periodicals within the confines of New Brunswick.

W. J. Francke, William H. Everson and John A. Manley, composing a committee from the New Brunswick Board of Trade, presented the resolution adopted at the annual meeting of the Trade Board requesting such action, and all three gentlemen spoke

in support of the measure.

It was held that the German language press greatly retards the assimilation of the German element of our population.

Commissioner Houghton made the motion, which was seconded by Commissioner Feaster.

No further action was taken in the matter. The Board of Education passed a resolution discontinuing the course in German, and no new classes were formed.



"TOP KICK DEDE" WELSH DOES A FEW STEPS FOR THE BOYS



Samuel Chovenson Given Ride on Plank And Warned to Leave Town

Samuel Harry Chovenson, of Millville, N. J., a freshman at Rutgers College, was "tarred and feathered" on April 23, 1918 by a group of patriotic college men. In place of the much used tar, a gallon of good old New England molasses was poured over the young man's anatomy, which was then sprinkled with the "stuffings" of two pillows from a nearby room.

Chovenson refused to speak on the Liberty Loan, and word of his seditious actions rapidly went the rounds of the student body, stirring up the patriotic young men, until every one was demanding that some action be taken.

A number of the young men got together and decided to take things in their own hands. Chovenson, who was not a citizen, was seized at Neilson Field at four-thirty after he had finished drilling with the Rutgers Cadet Corps. He was removed to a room in Ford dormitory where he was guarded until nine-thirty. At that hour the young men began flocking to George street near the Johnson and Johnson plant. In a few minutes' time a group of four hundred men was present. Chovenson was quietly removed to the field along the canal bank opposite Neilson Field.

Here one of the young men announced that there was to be no mob violence. While the crowd waited, the committee in charge stripped Chovenson of his

Rutgers Cadet Corps uniform, and, leaving him with nothing but a pair of running pants, began to paint him with the molasses. Not a part of his body was left uncovered, the sticky mass of "molasses and feathers" being applied with great fervor.

At a given signal four husky young men shouldered a plank with Chovenson, who was blind-folded, as their burden, and headed the parade down George street. At every corner new recruits were added until, by the time the procession reached Albany street five hundred men were in line. Signs were carried at the head of the line bearing the inscriptions, "He's a Bolsheviki." He is against the Liberty Loan and the U. S. A.," and "This is what we do with Pro-Germans." The procession moved along George street in a very orderly manner, the curbs being crowded with people from the theatres who were demanding more severe punishment for the offender.

Numerous soldiers were spectators and were especially anxious to get to the "tar and feathered" young man. The line moved to George and Liberty streets, where it counter-marched to George and Albany. At this point the blind was removed and Chovenson was allowed to go free. Setting out at a pace only a frightened man can take he headed for his boarding place on Commercial avenue, and that was the last seen of him in New Brunswick.

Red Flag Lowered at Stelton

Acting upon information to the effect that the Socialist colony, known as the Fellowship Farm, at Stelton, and the Ferrer Modern School colony nearby were flying red flags instead of the Stars and Stripes a company of determined young men from New Brunswick, mounted on horseback, visited the colonies, November 21, 1918, and demanded the removal of the objectionable emblems.

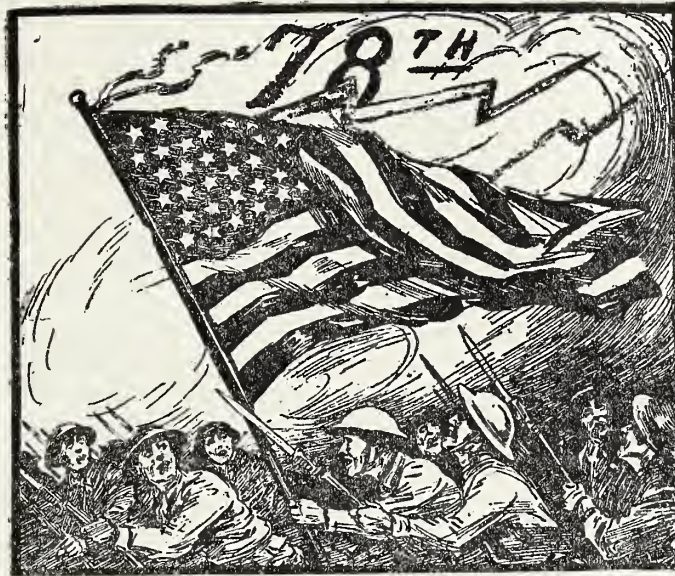
The patriotic demand was complied with in both cases and the red flags came down without a resort

to force, which undoubtedly would have been employed had a refusal been met with.

Those who engaged in the visit to Stelton said: "This was just a little patriotic affair similar to some others which need attention in this section. If the red flags are again hoisted at Stelton there will be less gentleness shown.

"The purpose of the whole affair is to keep New Brunswick and the surrounding district free from anarchy, extreme Socialism and revolution."

With the 78th Division



Intensely gripping is the story telling of the glory which the soldiers of New Brunswick earned for themselves, as members of the Seventy-eighth Division, which was trained at Camp Dix, N. J.

Among the first of the National Army soldiers to start out for the battle fields of France, the New Jersey troops sailed on May 19 and 20, 1918, from a number of different United States ports.

One of the vessels carrying members of the 78th Division ran into some submarines off the Irish coast which caused no little excitement.

The Seventy-eighth Division landed in three different English ports, Liverpool, Southampton, London, from May 30 to June 6. These were the days when the Germans were smashing their way down past the Chemin des Dames and through the Marne pocket toward Paris. The 311th Regiment, of which the New Brunswick boys were a part, arrived in Liverpool on May 31, and crossed the channel between June 3rd and 12th.

Arriving in France the division trained with the British Expeditionary Forces for two months, and in August moved into the American sector, acting as reserve for the First Corps in the St. Mihiel offensive September 12 to 16.

It was then placed in the front line, relieving the Second and Fifth Divisions, and remained in the Limey sector with the Fourth Corps of the American First Army until October 4. During this time the division kept up continuous aggressive patrolling until relieved from the line.

On the night of October 15-16, it relieved the Seventy-seventh Division and thereafter remained in the Meuse-Argonne offensive until November 5. On November 2 the division occupied the Bois des Loges and thereafter made a rapid advance of over twenty-one kilometers, during the course of which the towns of Beffu et le Morthomme, Britquenay, Boult-aux-Bois, Belleville-sur-Bar, Germont, Authe, Briuelles-sur-Bar and Verrieres were occupied.

When the First American Army was formed and preparations were made for the first great American offensive, the Seventy-eighth Division was in reserve near Arras.

In June 18, the division was to take over the sector in front of the Arras-Sambrai road.

Major General McRae received orders on July 18, 1918, to entrain for the American sector near Neufchateau and there the plans for the St. Mihiel offensive were learned. "The First Army (U. S.) will reduce the St. Mihiel salient," the order began.

The troops moved into their reserve position during the night of September 11, prepared to jump into the attack at any point where it might be necessary. The 78th Artillery, meanwhile, under command of Brigadier General Clint C. Hearn, was in support of the 90th Division in the Puvenelle Woods near the Moselle River.

Before noon on the day of the attack word came back that the St. Mihiel salient had been reduced and that the assaulting American troops had all reached their final objective before night and ahead

of schedule. Thus the Lightning Division, as the 78th was called, lost its chance to get into the attack.

It got its chance two days later, however, when word came to relieve the 2nd and 5th Division, which was a difficult task. The Division had never had the advantage of any experience in a quiet sector. As a whole, it had never been under fire. The relief required the taking over of a new and unorganized sector from two divisions at a point where there was danger of counter-attack, and where, in any event, the enemy, even if constantly on the defense, was very active.

The division faced four enemy divisions—the 10th, 31st, 123d and 88th.

The 78th's casualties in the Limey sector totaled 2,107 in seventeen days, of whom 329 were killed or died of wounds. Only two men died of disease, in spite of the rainy weather which continued almost the entire stay—an indication of the excellent physical condition and ability of the men to endure hardships.

LIEUT. M'DOUGAL IN COMMAND

A week after the start of the first phase of the Argonne-Meuse battle, the 78th was ordered to be relieved in the Limey sector. The relief was begun on the night of October 3-4 and completed the following night. At the same time the 153d Artillery Brigade and the 303d Ammunition Train were relieved in the Puvencelle sector, where they had been holding a line separated from the remainder of the division.

It was during this battle that the Captain of Battery D, 314 F. A., 80th Division, was killed and the command was taken over by Lieut. Neil McDougal, who acted as commanding officer until the discharge of the men, after their arrival in the United States.

On October 10 the division moved into the Argonne and the Division P. C. was established at Varennes. Infantry replacements to the number of 1,400 were received at this time. The majority of these were of good calibre, but lacking in both training and experience. The artillery brigade rejoined the division on October 13. The Division P. C. had moved from

Varennes to Le Menil Ferme at midnight, October 12.

Lieutenant Walter Jones was in charge of the divisional message center during this period.

On October 15 the 78th Division was ordered to relieve the 77th Division and the same night at eight o'clock a telephonic order directed an attack by the division, to be started at 6 A. M. on October 16.

The attack was made as ordered, the 309th Infantry, with two battalions, advancing on the Bois des Loges from the southeast, through mud at times knee deep. The 310th, whose relief was delayed, came up and joined the 309th and got a foothold in the Bois des Loges. The 311th Infantry had got into position in time to attack through the mist at 6:35 A. M. without any definite information as to where the enemy's line was. Some prisoners were taken in the town of Chevieres, and the advance continued to the Aire at the north and west of the town. Some troops were pushed across the stream at this point against heavy machine gun fire. The 312th Infantry, when it reached Grand Pre, found the troops of the Seventy-seventh Division had attacked, and the relief was completed while the fighting went on in the southern part of the town.

"When the Second Battalion of the 312th Infantry, under Major Mallory, advanced to relieve the Seventy-seventh Division units in the town of Grand Pre," says the operations report, "the enemy was found to occupy the whole citadel and was still in partial possession of the rest of the town. In some of the houses the enemy held the upper stories and a sort of perpendicular warfare ensued. Before the relief could be completed at 11:15, thirty-four prisoners had been taken and it took almost two days of house-to-house fighting to complete the capture of the lower part of the town. Further west, the First Battalion of the 312th Infantry, under Major Debevoise, an a machine gun company, detailed as a liaison detachment to the Thirtyeighth French Corps, had forded the river in the morning under heavy machine gun and artillery fire, established liaison with the French and dug in along the Grand Pre-Tarmes road."

Daily attacks were made for several days following the relief. A new attack was planned for the twenty-third. The plans called for heavy destructive fire and a concentration of non-persistent gas on some of the points to be attacked. A smoke screen was to be laid down to cover two converging attacks from Grand Pre and Talma Hill.

While the full objective set for this attack was not reached two of the three points which made the stronghold of Grand Pree were taken and way opened for the success which followed.

CAPT. REED WOUNDED; PERRY KILLED

With the situation in the vicinity of Grand Pre cleared up the First American Army was in a position to begin the second phase of the attack—the



LIEUT. WALTER JONES SENDS IMPORTANT MESSAGE

culminating triumphs of the American Army, which brought our troops to the doors of Sedan. The mission of the First Army Corps in the attack was to flank the enemy out of the Bois de Bourgogne by envelopment from the right and to connect with the French at Bouitoux-Bois. The Bois de Bourgogne, according to the plans from the artillery preparation, was to be made untenable for the Germans by the use of mustard gas. Our troops were to advance so as to always face the Bois de Bourgogne, and they were ordered to pursue vigorously any withdrawal of the enemy.

Information obtained at this time tended to show that the morale of the German army was deteriorating. Prisoners gave this advice and repeated identification of new divisions and of the intermingling of new divisions seemed to carry out this idea.

A captured document taken by the 78th Division gave very important information on the subject of a possible retirement. It gave detailed instructions for the withdrawal of a part of the German forces to the vicinity of Briquenay, and showed the dispositions of the German troops to be made in case of such a withdrawal. A prisoner taken on October 23 reported that a general withdrawal was in progress.

The plans for the attack on November 1, called for reaching the northern edge of the Bois des Loges on the third day, with the division pivoting on Grand Pre. The second objective was a ridge two kilometers north of Briquenay. Contact with the French was to be established at Boul-t-aux Bois. The artillery preparation for the attack was on a large scale.

Captain Charles H. Reed was seriously wounded and Spencer Perry of Milltown killed during this action.

The great concentration of artillery and machine guns was unable, however, to affect substantially the machine gun nests in the Bois des Loges, such was the natural strength of the positions there. In consequence the Second and Third Battalions of the 309th Infantry, under command of Captain Jones and Major Segarra, and the First and Third Battalions of the 310th were successful in beating off one serious counterattack. This cleared the way for a flanking movement from the northwest against the woods.

Both regiments were halted to reorganize their units before starting the pursuit. At 10:30 A. M. ten companies of the 309th, under Major Segarra, and ten of the 310th, under Major Ray, supported by trench mortars, thirty-seven machine-guns and machine-gun companies, moved out of the Bois des Loges. All companies were so reduced by losses that the total of the twenty companies was only the equivalent of the fighting strength of a full battalion. They flanked a few enemy machine gunners about noon and advanced steadily northward with only occasional slight machine gun resistance until about 5:30 P. M.

On November 3 Briquenay was taken. The Germans were moving out so fast that the First Army Corps decided upon a pursuit in motor trucks. A detachment of the 312th Infantry, started this pursuit, but found after going some distance, that the Germans had undermined the roads and they were forced to abandon their trucks and march. On the following day the 78th Division was ordered to withdraw from the line as soon as connection was assured between the 77th Division of the right and the French on the left.

So hasty was the Germans retreat that French civilians were left in all the towns that the 78th Division occupied on November 3. Further information was gained concerning the speedy character of the German's course, from the French people.

FORTY MACHINE GUNS CAPTURED

On November 5, the 42nd (Rainbow) Division was ordered to relieve the 78th Division, less artillery, by passing through the lines of the Lightning soldiers. The following day the divisions marched back past the scenes of the three weeks' fighting, and by November 11, after intermediate stops, the unit was at St. Menehould, where it was to await transportation to a training area.

Nine enemy divisions faced the 78th during its operations on the Argonne front. They were the 195th Division, the 76th Reserve Division, the 2d Landwehr Division, the 45th Reserve Division, the 103d Division, 203d Division, 202d Division and the 14th Reserve Division. Our troops captured 322 prisoners, of whom six were officers and thirty-six non-commissioned officers.

During the operations before November 1, about forty machine guns were captured in addition to a large number destroyed. After November 1, the advance was so rapid and the division left the area so soon after its withdrawal that not even a fair estimate of the captures could be made. One regimental operations officer reports that he personally saw six 77-mm. guns abandoned on the roads. Some horses, wagons and lorries were also abandoned. A pioneer dump was captured between Authe and Authuche, and at Verrieres a railroad yard with much equipment, cars and engines, a storehouse full of clothing, blankets, horse equipment, machine gun ammunition and parts, a 220-mm. shell dump, a saw-mill and planing mill. There was also one abandoned airplane. A large amount of artillery ammunition was captured, scattered over the area in small piles along the roadsides.

The battles of the Argonne-Meuse was America's greatest national achievement of the war, the culmination of all her previous preparations, it cut the German line of communication, prevented the orderly withdrawal of one-third of the German Army, threatened Germany with immediate invasion and forced the signing of the Armistice.

THE ARTILLERY

"Splendid fighters, 100 per cent efficient camoufleurs, and the luckiest brigade in the A. E. F.!"

That is the way Brigadier General C. C. Hearn, commanding the 153rd artillery brigade, summed up the overseas work of the New Jersey and Western New York boys of the 307th, 308th and 309th field artillery regiments of the Seventy-eighth division, to which a great number of New Brunswick boys were attached.

To lay down a barrage lasting from sunrise until 9 o'clock in the evening, on October 29, 1918, during which 40,000 rounds of ammunition were fired by the 307th and 308th regiments, all the time under heavy hostile fire, but without the loss of a single man, was a feat of this brigade which was regarded overseas as one of the finest exhibitions of the science of camouflage during the entire war. General Hearn, in speaking of the barrage said:

"We were preparing the way for the great drive in which the Seventy-eighth opened the German lines at Grand Pre. The two regiments of light artillery were in action all day, sending over to the Huns approximately 40,000 shells. German air scouts sailed over our lines all day, in an effort to find out our guns, but so excellent was the camouflage science and discipline that they failed to locate a single battery and, incredible as it seems, we came through that day without the loss of a man."

The fact, probably more than any other American artillery brigade, they practiced scientific camouflage in the field, had much to do with the low casualties of the brigade. During many weeks of fighting on several fronts and with different divisions, they lost in killed only one officer and twenty-five men.

"The spirit of the brigade was magnificent," said General Hearn. "There was never any duty that they considered too arduous, too dangerous. In all their service abroad, there was not a single incident where a member of the brigade showed the white feather.

"No matter how long or how hard the duties required of them, those boys would never admit they were tired. They worked together without jealousies or bickering between regiments, and they co-operated in a splendid manner with every division with which they served."

The Lightning cannoneers were with their own division only during the great drive in the Argonne. They helped blast a gap in the Hun lines in the drive at the St. Mihiel salient, for the Ninetieth division, August 28. It was October 13 when they finally

joined the Seventy-eighth division in the Argonne, supporting their own doughboys and machine gunners during the terrific fighting around and beyond Grand Pre, until November 8. They were then attached to the Forty-second division, transferred to the Sixth division on the morning of November 9, and on the morning the armistice was signed were marching to join the Fifty-fifth division of the second army. For a month after the armistice, they were on the Verdun front until the Army of Occupation advanced. On December 10, they were sent back to their own division again in the Twenty-first training area, where they remained until ordered home.

THE START FOR HOME.

In the last week of April, 1919, the division began to move to embarkation camps. The artillery and machine gun units sailed from Marseilles and the other units from Bordeaux, arriving in the United States at intervals in May and June.

Out of 93 Distinguished Service crosses awarded to men of the 78th Division, in which there were 11,806 New Jersey men and 11,064 New York troops, 43 went to men from this State. In addition the only Congressional Medal to be received by a member of this organization went to a Jerseyman, Sergeant William Sawelson, deceased, Company 4, 312th Infantry, whose home was in Harrison, Hudson County.

The division had a total of 947 men killed, 163 died of wounds, 195 missing in action, 12 captured and 5,715 wounded, making a grand total of 7,032. It participated in two major operations, namely the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient and the Argonne offensive. The casualties of the New Jersey men and the New York men in the division were about on a par in each of these great battles. New Jersey's was 2,698 and New York's 2,744. The respective figures for each of the two operations follow: Mihiel, New Jersey, 830; New York, 846; Argonne, New Jersey, 1,868; New York, 1,898.

Of this number, New Jersey men to the total of 138 were killed or died of wounds at St. Mihiel, and New York's total was 149; the Argonne figures were: New Jersey 285; New York 351.

The State of New Jersey has every reason to be proud of the part played by the soldiers of this command. Their unquestioning loyalty at all times, their spirit of sacrifice and self-negation under the strain of battle and their unsurpassed gallantry in action was an inspiration to all.

Capt. Reed Writes About the 311th Infantry

CAPT. REED WRITES ABOUT THE 311th INFT.

Chatel Guyon, Puy de Dome,
Jan. 14, 1919.

Dear J. P.:

Now that I'm in the hospital and have a little time on my hands I thought likely that you wouldn't mind hearing something of the 311th Infantry, especially as the papers don't seem to know that it exists.

I guess you know all about the organization of the regiment and its work at Camp Dix, but I'll tell you a little anyway.

It was organized early in September, 1917, with Col. M. B. Stokes as regimental Commander and most of the rest of the officers from the first Officers Training Camp at Madison Barracks.

The first men to join the regiment were the 5% men on September 5th. To these were added about 100 regular army men as instructors. Then on September 22d we received 2,500 men, all from New Jersey south of New Brunswick, while the north Jersey men went to the 312th Infantry.

After this, one draft followed another very quickly for as fast as the men were trained they were shipped away. This can best be shown by the fact that Co. M of which I was a member, handled nearly 1,200 men between September, 1917, and April, 1918.

All during the winter of 1917-1918 we followed regular training schedule with no prospect of change, but early in the Spring came rumors of overseas departure. These became more and more certain and the early weeks of May found us equipping the last few men, packing supplies and making other preparations.

We got under way on the 18th, part of the regiment not leaving until the 20th, and from ports ranging from Philadelphia to Boston. My part of our battalion sailed from Boston on the morning of the 20th. We went up to Halifax and laid there two days, giving us a fine chance to see the scene of the great explosion.

We left Halifax on May 23rd in a convoy of 17 vessels. We had a quiet trip both on the score of weather and submarines or "tin-fish" as the men called them. We had a little flurry one evening when one of the destroyers dropped a couple of depth bombs on a submarine that came up in the middle of the convoy by mistake, but we were not attacked.

We landed at Tilbury Docks, Gravesend, Eng., on June 5th and immediately entrained for Dibgate Camp near Folkestone, where we remained until June 12th, giving us a chance to see this famous summer resort, several aviation fields and some of us Canterbury and Canterbury Cathedral.

On June 12th we crossed to Calais where we arrived about 4 o'clock and were warmly received by an air raid the same evening. We were in a rest camp at Calais for a couple of days, then loaded into freight cars, the kind you've read about "8 chevaux 40 hommes" and rode for about 12 hours.

We landed in a little town about 100 inhabitants by the name of Verval, half way between Boulogne and St. Omar, near the Hazebrouck salient. Here we started our intensive training under British supervision. On July 19th we again entrained for a 10 hour ride, which really is about what ought to be a 2 hour one. We detrained and after a hike arrived at Ternas, which is near St. Pol, which at one time was British G. H. Q. Here we continued our training by means of division manouvers. During these problems I met Henry Smith of Redmond street, and had a short talk with him and saw Dudley Watson several times, but not to speak to. It was here also that Frank Morris of Metuchen, who was with the Canadian forces, paid a visit to several of the Metuchen men in Co. G. of the regiment. Finally we ran a practice relief in a trench system back of Arras. It was during this operation that we were inspected by King George.

On Aug. 12th we again moved, this time to Fosseaux, with the purpose in view of going into a quiet sector in front of Arras-Cambrai road, but our friend, the Hun, pulled back due to an attack on the south and before arrangements were again made we were ordered south to the American sector for which we were all duly thankful.

This time we had a three day ride and if we were ever tired of anything we were of that old freight train. However our route lay through Amiens, the outskirts of Paris, Chateau-Thierry, Chaumont to Passevant (Haute Saone) which at least gave us something new to look at and in the cases of Amiens and Chateau-Thierry a little different idea of war than we had before.

From Passavant we started gradually north toward the fun. We would march for two or three days then rest four or five, then march again, so that by September 5th we were at Courcelles, near Chatenois. Here on September 10th we took a camion train for the actual front. The trucks were Whites driven by Chinamen and it took 2,000 of them to move the whole division. Some sight when they all got going.

We rode from four in the afternoon till six A. M. on the 11th when we were dumped out in a woods, wet of course, as it was raining most of the time.

One hundred twenty-three

Here we remained all day. That night we moved forward again to another woods, we had no idea where we were, but when at 1 A. M. of the 12th the barrage for the St. Mihiel drive let loose, believe me, we knew we were near something.

We weren't in the actual drive but were in Corps reserve. However, we took over the line of the 2nd and 5th Division as soon as they had reached their objective, which was daylight on the 16th.

Our regiment was to the right of Thiacoctr, near the village of Vieville-en-Haye. Here we held the line until October 5th. During this time we were under constant shell fire and had several counter attacks launched against us, both without results except as to casualties which were rather heavy.

My company was relieved by Co. H, and in that way I had a short visit with "Skill Waker" who was top sergeant. I also heard that Smith was pretty badly smashed up and had been evacuated.

While my battalion was in division reserve I met McClosky and heard from Potter who were in the 307th M. G. Battalion, and also met Russell Morris of 156th Brigade Headquarters.

We were in the line here on September 26th for the big barrage at the beginning of the Argonne Drive. The barrage being of much larger extent, than the attack in order that Jerry wouldn't know the big barrage at the beginning of the Argonne Drive. The barrage being of much larger extent just where the attack was coming.

On October 4th we were relieved by the 90th Division and began our terrible hike to the Argonne. We thought we were coming out for a rest but were sent right into a worse scrap.

We marched all night of the 4th, 5th and 6th, then on the 7th had another ride in a camion train debarking in the woods near Clermont-en-Argonne. Here we stayed till the 11th when we moved forward in the Argonne forest and took our position of Corps reserve behind Grandpre.

Our division took over the line from the 77th on the night of the 15th and from then on until the 27th made an attack every morning at day break. During this time the 311th Infantry aided by the 312th cleared Grandpre, Talma Ferme and Hill 204 on which operations hinged the success of the 1st Army offensive of November 1st.

The fighting on Hill 204 was extremely severe and even after capture was exposed to constant shell fire. My own company dropped from 145 to 38 men in the period from October 25th to November 1st.

On November 1st we again attacked and reached our objective late in the afternoon, immediately afterward I was hit by fragments of a shell and have been in the hospital ever since. Cos. G. and H. in which were many New Brunswick, Metuchen and Milltown boys, were the Companies with mine in the attack of Nov. 1st, and they also suffered heavy losses. Perry of Milltown was one of those killed.

I have heard from them that they continued forward until November 5th, having reached the outskirts of Sedan before being relieved by the 42nd Division.

Think this will give you a bit of an idea of our work.

Sincerely,

CHARLES H. REED.



CAPTAIN REED MEETS RUSSELL MORRIS AND GETS ALL THE NEWS FROM HOME

History of Company H

113 Infantry, A. E. F.

Compiled and written in France by Sergeant George H. Cruttenden and Corporal Frederick Unbekant, of Co. H., 113th Infantry, American E. F.

DEDICATED

To those members of this Company who made the Supreme Sacrifice—who gave “their today that we, who survive, may have our tomorrow.”

ARTHUR LORENZ, killed in action, Alsace, August 21, 1918.

JAMES E. MADDRAH, killed in action, Alsace, August 21, 1918.

HAROLD S. WEST, killed in action, Alsace, August 21, 1918.

ERNEST C. MOHL, killed in action, Alsace, August 21, 1918.

JOHN I. BOYD, killed in action, Argonne operations, October 12, 1918.

ARTHUR L. GOWEN, killed in action, Argonne operations, October 16, 1918.

JOSEPH PATRICK, killed in action, Argonne operations, October 16, 1918.

WALTER K. WILLIAMS, killed in action, Argonne operations, October 16, 1918.

WALLACE J. BRYMNER, killed in action, Argonne operations, October 24, 1918.

VITO NISTICO, killed in action, Argonne operations, October 25, 1918.

ANDREW KOLLAR, died of disease, October 4, 1918.

JOHN E. ROSS, died of disease, October 4, 1918.

LLOYD J. HARTMAN, died of disease, October 4, 1918.

JOHN H. PETERMAN, died of disease, October 5, 1918.

HOWELL B. TETTERMER, died of disease, October 7, 1918.

JOSEPH E. GRIFFITH, died of disease, October, 1918.

ANTHONY MUSCAL, died of disease, October, 1918.

GEORGE H. WOOD, died of disease, October, 1918.

WILLIAM C. HAMPTON, died of disease, October, 1918.

RAYMOND S. TICE, died of disease, October, 1918.

TRAINING IN THE STATES

On March 28, 1917, nine days before Congress formally declared that a state of war existed between the United States and Germany, the 2nd Regiment, N. G. N. J., was called into service.

After a period of outpost duty, the regiment was ordered to Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala., to train for service over-seas and arrived at the Southern cantonment, October 3rd. Two hundred and fifty men were to constitute a full war strength company, according to war department orders, so immediately the work of the re-organization began. On October 12th, companies F. of Elizabeth, H. of New Brunswick and M. of Somerville, were consolidated, forming Co. H. of the 113th Regiment of Infantry, 29th Division, U. S. Army, with Charles C. Gordon as Captain.

Following the completion of the reorganization, Co. H. followed the schedule of intensive training as laid down by the Division Commander. Every member of the Blue and Gray who outlived the war and returned home, will never forget these long eight days spent in drill; days when we marched and doubled time over cotton fields with a hot southern sun bathing all in perspiration. Those were the days we longed for the cool breezes of Jersey. In November, Captain Gordon was transferred to Washington and Lieutenant Kollar, formerly of M. Co., assumed command. A divisional hike to Talledaga, Ala., took place during this month. It was bitter cold, practically the whole hike, quite a contrast to the scorching days experienced during the early days of our stay in Alabama, but nevertheless, the typical Dixie country, through which we passed, with its beautiful, stately mansions and its humble little homes sheltering a colored family with a dozen black kinky-haired picanninies were all a novelty to us and thoroughly enjoyed. Practically every man in the company had a camera of some description with him on this hike and they snapped pictures right and left. To a casual observer, we must have appeared as a staff of newspaper men taking pictures for the journals. Captain Harry O. Warren was assigned to the command of the company this month.

On a few days after we had finished our sixty mile march, Co. H. moved their tents to the rifle range, and became a service company for the regiment, which was to shoot for the following two weeks. During this time the inclement weather and the frigid winds caused the boys much suffering and all faith was lost in the "Sunny South" we had so often read about in geographies and fiction. Working in the butts, raising, lowering and marking the targets was a job that almost froze our hands. Acting as scorers on the line was even worse for there we were subject to the full blast of the wind and driving rain, icicles formed on our campaign hats and bolts froze in the rifles. At intervals in the

firing we passed the time away and incidentally got warm by sliding on ice covered ponds. The natives could not understand why it could get so cold in their State of Alabama and were greatly surprised. However, they were due to have a greater surprise, when later, snow fell and covered the ground with a blanket of white.

It was about this time that rumors of the Division sailing for France by Christmas was spread throughout the Company. It was the cause of much betting and excitement and each day brought in a report such as "we must be going to move, they're taking the shoes off the mules," or "it's official, take it from me, for Captain Newell (Supply Co.) told some officers and a Sergeant in F. Co. over-heard him and told me," and so it went on, most of the men grasping at each bit of news and feeling more elated every day. But Christmas came, the first one away from home and it found the company still in its two long rows of tents in Camp McClellan. Christmas week was a week of continual holidays. The mess hall was decorated with greens and paper bells and the great day was celebrated by having an excellent dinner, followed by speeches, singing, dancing and a general good time. After the seven days of rest and enjoyment, the Company again went back to the old grind.

Particular stress was laid in the drilling of the bayonet, grenade, assault formation and protection against gas. Competent English and French instructors, who had seen active service, brought the lessons of the war back to us and the work proved to be interesting.

On April 22, 1918, the second divisional hike started. Gadsden, Ala., about 35 miles from camp, was the destination. Good weather favored us on this hike, and we saw the South in all the glory of spring, quite unlike the last hike in December, when everything was barren and bleak and the miles passed unnoticed, except by the few always present "crabbers," who complained of their heavy pack. The people of Gadsden welcomed us royally. Their homes were always open for the boys in O. D. and one night a block dance was given in our honor. On the homeward trip, Co. H. lead the Division one night in a 22 mile hike and not a man failed to complete the gruelling march. In fact, the entire regiment did wonderfully well and General Barber, Brigade Commander, congratulated us on our excellent morale and endurance.

May 13th, the company went into the practice trenches for two days and nights; gas masks were carried, steel helmets worn and everything in the trenches was made as realistic as possible, even to living in dug-outs, the establishment of sniper and machine gun posts and a night raid in which lachrymatory gas bombs were used. In fact conditions as nearly as possible like those to be encountered in active service were prevalent.

Transfers, appointments to O. T. C. and men chosen for immediate service overseas had so dwindled the company that many replacements were needed to fill it up to war strength again. The week of May 20th brought many drafted men to Co. H., they came for the most part from the States of Connecticut, Michigan, Oklahoma and Texas, and once more we had four full platoons. It was at this time known to all that our stay in the U. S. was limited and a happier bunch could not have been found in all of Uncle Sam's camps. Our final days at Camp McClellan were filled with inspections and reviews. On June 5th we bid adieu to the camp which for eight long months had been our homes. The day all of us had patiently waited and longed for had arrived at last. After noon mess, the 3rd Battalion and companies G. and H. fell in and proceeded by the 114th regiment band, marched for the last time through the camp's streets. At 2:00 P. M. companies G, and H. entrained at divisional headquarters and soon after the train started in motion, amid cheers and "Good-byes" of the many spectators. As we slowly rolled past our old drill field the boys howled and cheered and acted like a bunch of kids just finishing their school year. No one but the officers knew where we were bound for and all of us thought that our destination would be Tenafly, New Jersey, at Richmond, Virginia, tho, we all were disappointed on finding out we were being taken to Camp Stuart, Newport News, Virginia.

Early on the morning of the 7th, the train came to a stand still at the camp and the men awoke from their sleep to find long rows of barracks surrounding them in all directions.

Most of the time at the embarkation camp was occupied by the equipping of the men and inspections. It was just one week after our arrival in Camp Stuart that we left it—June 14th, 1918 at 1:30 A. M. Troops marched silently through the city and even though it was in the wee small hours of the morning, a few people were out to wish us "Good-bye" and "Good-luck." At dawn after a rather long hike interrupted by frequent halts, we reached the dock and passed from the soil of the good old U. S. for nobody knew how long. The wonderful organization—the American Red Cross—was on hand with its rolling coffee wagons and distributed hot coffee and sandwiches to the chilled, hungry boys. The company boarded the "Pennsylvania" a James river excursion boat, and after a half hour sail, we were landed on a pier at Norfolk. A short time later a huge transport painted battle-ship gray and mounting four six inch guns, steamed up and made fast to the landing. The Princess Matoika, the name of this vessel which was to carry us over the seas, was a former German vessel, commandeered by the Japanese Government, and loaned by them to the U. S. for the transportation of its soldiers. After a

long tiresome wait, H. Company fell in, executed "Right by File" and as each man gave his name and rank to an officer he ascended the gang plank and followed his sailor guide down the almost perpendicular stair-ways, to the bowels of the ship and was assigned a bunk. The bunks were arranged in tiers of three and put as close together after allowing for a little passageway as was possible to do so. Very little daylight penetrated the "Hold" and the odor was disagreeable, reminding one of being in the New York subway on a hot sulphury day. For the remainder of the afternoon of the 14th and through the whole night the working of loading equipment and supplies was carried on.

Leaving for France Co. H. had the following officers: Captain H. O. Warren, 1st Lieut. A. I. Littell; 1st Lieut. E. C. Stover; 1st Lieut. C. F. Burr, and 2nd Lieutenants A. E. Meyer and P. Stevenson, the latter two being graduates of the O. T. C. and being assigned to the company in May.

THE VOYAGE TO FRANCE

On the morning of the 15th we were still in Port. At 10.00 A. M. the anchor was raised and the ship slowly slipped away from the dock. Everyone was ordered below deck until the convoy was reached and when allowed to go up on deck again, we noticed we were one of five transports. A cruiser was in the lead, destroyers and submarine chasers were on either side while above us soared hydroplanes. The big six inch guns, two fore and two aft, were loaded and their noses pointed outward, gun crews took their posts and look-outs scrambled up the long rope ladders to the crows nest and everything was prepared for business.

At this time, German submarines were operating very close to the shores of the United States and it was not long before we had reached the danger zone. We passed out of sight of land and the sea and sky met on all sides, life preservers were worn at all times even when we slept. A half hour before dark, everyone was made to go to his bunk and from that time on, smoking was absolutely forbidden—not a light dared to be shown. After singing old camp songs down in the "Hold" on their first night at sea, the men went to their bunks to be awakened next morning by a thundering report as a shell was sent across the water in the direction of an enemy submarine. The siren sent out its weird warning sound and the men stood by their bunks. When the bugle sounded assembly they went quickly and orderly to the deck where they all sat down. Boats on all sides opened fire and the semblance of a big battle was in progress. Every time a shell plugged into the sea, a high stream of water would spout up, somewhat like that made by a whale when he is "Blowing," the men took the fight calmly, in fact they joked about it. As each shot was fired someone would yell "Mark 8" or make some other such remark. What

worried them most was the fact that the events of the morning had postponed the serving of breakfast. Recall blew in about an hour, but still the vessels of the fleet kept to their zig-zag course. It was unofficially reported that three submarines attacked us and that two of the number were destroyed. That afternoon eight more transports, that had sailed from New York, joined us, making a total of 13. Chaplain Coon conducted religious services on the fore deck and it was an impressive sight to see hundreds of uncovered heads bowed in prayer with only the lonely sea to witness. Sunday, June 16th is a day which will always live in our memories.

The weather was excellent practically all of the voyage and the sea often being as smooth as the waters of the Hudson River. All day long the boys could be found squatting in every part of the crowded deck, reading, singing or playing cards. Some whiled away the time by joshing, those boys, who for the first time in their lives, were away from home and in consequence a few of them almost broke their necks looking for the Lusitania monument while others packed all their equipment and prepared to get off at the Canary Islands. Every day an "abandon ship" drill took place and it was so well organized that every man of the four thousand aboard was upon deck and ready to take his place in life boat or raft in about four minutes.

A week after our submarine battle we were still sailing. Each day we would wake to find the same scenes, the same surroundings and one would think that we had not moved a bit during the night. France seemed to be just "Over the hill" but we were a long time reaching the crest of that hill. Once in a while the sailors would run a hose on deck and an impromptu shower bath was rigged up. These salt water baths were certainly enjoyed by the men. We were kept in touch with the outside world, thanks to the wireless, and every day the baseball scores and war news were read to us.

On June 24th we had reached the danger zone again. We entered the mine planted bay of Biscay and immediately orders were issued to wear life preservers which for the past week had been discarded, in addition, each man was required to wear his cartridge belt, less all equipment other than a canteen filled with water. The commander was taking all precautions should the worst happen. The roughest part of the voyage was experienced in the bay, the ship rolling, tossing and plunging and waves sweeping high over the decks.

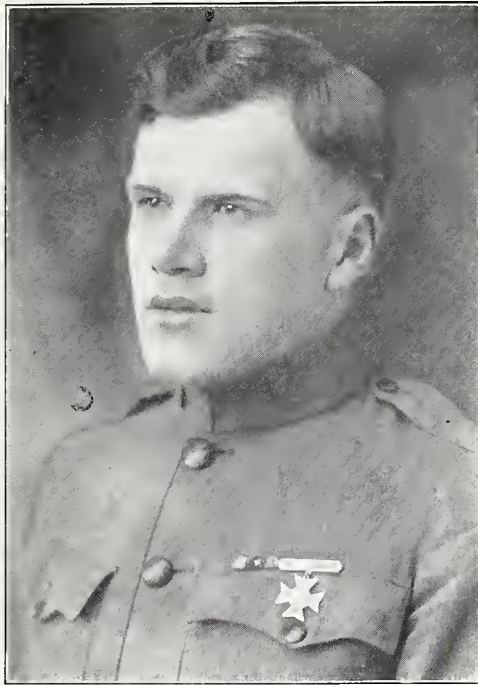
It was a cheery sight when on the 25th a flotilla of American destroyers, fifteen in all, met and obliqued on each side of us. Two days later, June 27th, at nine o'clock A. M. the dull outline of land could be made out far off on our starboard side and the men broke out with a rousing cheer. Gradually the green fields became distinguishable and we realized

our journey was nearing its end. Small fishing smacks were out in plenty and their French occupants waved us a welcome. The ship slowly passed through rocky cliffs, which stood as sentinels at the entrance of the harbor and soon we were in full view of our destination. Brest, one of the oldest cities in France lay before us with its hundreds of white stoned buildings sparkling brightly in the sun stretched out in two rolling hills. The transports, one by one, dropped anchor and awaited their turn to disembark. Around us swarmed tiny boats, the water rippled with them, and their patched pink sails made a deep contrast with the green of the sea. Destroyers and patrol boats hurried through the waters and a French submarine added to the collection of war craft. High up in the air, elephant observation balloons passed and once a large yellow dirigible sailed over us. After enjoying the scenes for many hours we at last made ready to disembark. At seven P. M. about a thousand men crowded on a long flat boat and in short time we were landed on the soil of what is termed "La Belle France." At dusk the column was set in motion. Grizzled old soldiers, unfit for service at the front, stood guard on the piers dressed in various colored uniforms of the French army. Up the hilly narrow streets of the city we passed. The women waved and cheered, old men doffed their hats and small boys followed asking for cigarettes and permission to carry our rifles. Little groups of girls greeted us by singing our old favorite song "Hail, Hail the gang's all here," and it was comical to hear the French pronunciations of our words. The stone dwelling rested almost on the curbs of the quaint unlighted streets and everything was so unlike the cities we had left some three thousand miles behind us. Soon we had passed from the city and had reached the more sparsely settled district. At 12:45 A. M. we came to a large field where we pitched shelter tents and went off to a much needed sleep. And so ended our first night in France.

The company did not drill during the short stay here and it gave the boys the opportunity of rambling through the country and fraternizing with their new friends. The farms were of particular interest. All the buildings were of stone, carpenters are practically unknown over there, and in "the front yard" could always be found the oderiferous manure pile, some farms having larger piles than others, Erwin S. Cobb, the writer, who has spent considerable time in France, says that you can judge a man's wealth by the size of his manure pile. The occupants of these farms presented a queer appearance. They wore heavy, clumsy-looking wooden shoes and while some wore sport knitted socks, the majority used straw as a substitute.

BREST TO VAUX

On Saturday night, June 29th, we made ready to move and at 10:30 P. M. with the sky still red from



CHARLES H. KNAPP

Awarded the Distinguished Service Cross by direction of the War Department. The ceremony and presentation took place at Camp Gordon.

The citation follows: "Charles H. Knapp, first sergeant, Company B, 61st Infantry, Fifth Division, for extraordinary heroism in action northeast of Alncreville, France, November 2, 1918. First Sergeant Knapp, then private, took command of Company B after all the officers were killed or wounded, and led his company to the attack. When held up by machine gun fire from the enemy, he led a party against it, capturing the guns and killing the crew. Again, on November 6, at Cole St. Germaine, he assumed command of the company and returned a strong counter enemy attack."



AMERICAN TROOPS ARRIVING IN FRANCE



HAGENBACK

From this town Co. H moved to the front line trenches before the attack of August 21, 1918. In the graveyard to the right of the church lie the bodies of four Co. H. men killed in this action



MOLLVILLE FARM

29th Division Going Into Action in the Argonne



312TH INFANTRY ON THEIR WAY TO THE FRONT



311TH INFANTRY ON THE MARCH THROUGH ST. MIHIEL



307TH ARTILLERY ON THE WAY TO GRAND PRE



THE RUINS AT MONTDIDIER

the glorious sunset, Co. H. fell in line for a hot mess. It was four in the morning though, before the battalion began the hike to the Brest Terminal where we were to entrain. After a long hike made longer by being led astray by a guide, we arrived at the station and boarded the train. Fortunately we were to ride in passenger cars and not in the box cars so often written about in the stories of the war. The cars are divided into separate compartments, some having only hard wooden seats and some boasting cushions and finery according to the class of passage, and into compartment of our third class coaches (plain, hard benches) eight men and all their equipment was put, making things pretty well crowded. About 7:00 A. M. the train started, no one knew where we were going to, but imagined our trip would be long as three days rations, consisting of bread, beans, tomatoes "Corn Willy" and jelly were issued. However, all of us realized that we were starting on another lap towards the trenches.

At the town of LeRody, we got the first glimpse of our enemy, a few German prisoners behind barb wire, who stared with wondering eyes at the passing train-load of Yanks. The train sped on and we wondered how the dinky cars kept to the tracks. Old vine covered ruins of castles, beautiful chateaus surrounded by high turreted stone walls and the vast cultivated regions with faithful peasant women workers formed part of the scenery. France was one great military camp and harbored soldiers from every quarter of the world. On the road we passed Italians, Tommies, Anzacs. Canucks, Algerians, Russians, Chinese employed by the French government and thousands of our own boys. At Rennes, Laval, Nevers, Dijon or in fact at any city the streets were occupied by men in uniform of all designs and colors.

Many times the train stopped at stations and hot black coffee was distributed. It was in many cases almost undrinkable and was only downed by the men because of the warming qualities it offered. At noon time, July 2nd, we arrived at Vaux and detrained, having completed a six hundred mile journey over France.

ISOMES

After a hike of a mile Co. H. reached the village of Isomes, where the men were divided into groups and assigned to billets—our first in France. This little place is comparatively near the Swiss and Alsace border. How near we were to the firing line can be judged by the fact that we heard reports of heavy guns and saw flashes in the sky made most likely by rockets or flares. Isomes is characteristic of all villages in France. All the houses are made of stone and are joined together on one long string. All show signs of old age and inadequate care, some buildings having their roofs or walls caved in in consequence, while others looked as if they might tumble any minute. And in these

places the men made their homes. The usual "Epicerie" and wine shops were present and after each day of drilling the men gathered in them and sang away their troubles and cares. Manure piles were in abundance and filled the air with their yet unaccustomed odor.

After our arrival, we cleaned up, not only ourselves and our clothes, but one day we put on our "blues" (denim fatigue suits) and cleaned up the streets in that part of the village occupied by us. It was during Private Mark Walraven's process of cleaning up his clothes that this big Texan met with a terrible catastrophe. He was standing in a stream, devoid of all clothing, when an innocent looking cow came along the bank, picked up his underdrawers and started away, consuming them as she went. Mark, as slow as he is good-natured, started in pursuit in his "back to nature" attire, but gave up the chase when he saw the last bit of the clothing disappear in the cow's mouth.

Intensive training started once more and every day the company hiked some two miles to the drill grounds, a high hill which afforded an excellent panoramic view of the surrounding country. The men drilled all day, a solitary jelly or salmon sandwich constituting their noon meal and at 5 o'clock started back for their billets, a tired and hungry aggregation. French automatic rifles, trench knives and gas masks were issued and then we were ready and eager for the trenches.

While at Isomes we celebrated two great holidays. On Independence Day, July 4th, all drill was forgotten. Many tri-color flags were displayed by the inhabitants and they celebrated with us. On July 14th, the anniversary of the falling of the Bastille and the Independence of the French people, we joined with them in their commemoration.

ANDELNANS

This time the men were not destined to ride as comfortable as they did during their journey from Brest and when they arrived at the entraining point, a long string of flat and box cars was in waiting. The battalion boarded the train and a little before noon we were underway. All afternoon we sped on in the direction of the trenches, and at 6:00 P. M. the train came to a standstill at the city of Belfort, our destination. It wasn't long before we were hiking through the city's thoroughfares and were the object of curiosity of many eyes. The heat was terrific and our packs extremely heavy and before we had passed from the main streets the ranks were thinned by the falling out of great numbers of men. Everytime a man dropped he received immediate attention from some of the many people who lined the streets. Some lads were taken with fits and they were rushed in ambulances to the hospital. The column passed fortifications surrounding Belfort, and a little time

later entered a village. It was here that the boys first witnessed a Boche plane being fired upon by French anti-aircraft batteries. It was a beautiful scene to watch. The deep blue sky was just dotted with pure white puffs of smoke, small at first and gradually increasing in size until it finally faded from view. After walking six long kilometers, the town of Andelnans was reached and some of the men were so exhausted that they flopped on the ground anywhere and went to sleep, not even waiting to be assigned to billets. The next day H. Company moved over to the other part of the town to make room for another company of the battalion. Drilling was begun immediately, each day the men going out wearing their heavy steel helmets and carrying gas masks. Because of the frequent German aeroplane incursions over this section, the men ate their meals in the shade of the trees and were thus screened from the birdman's view and when going to and from the drill field the platoons marched 50 meters apart. Many times our drill was interrupted by the Boche flying overhead when on such occasions all men were forced to lie on the ground, face downward so as to escape detection, until the enemy had disappeared. Needless to say, the men enjoyed these little rest periods and wished that Fritz would come over more often. In the course of our instructions all the men had the opportunity of throwing live hand grenades, the automatic squads tested their rifles on the range and the rifle grenadiers fired their V. B.'s. Second Lieutenants Goode, formerly with the Rainbow Division, and Lamp of the 32nd Division, were assigned to H. Co. to fill the vacancies left by Lieutenants Little and Stevenson, the former being sent back to the States to be made Captain in a National Army organization, the latter being transferred to Headquarters Company of the 113th Regiment.

The Lines were only 15 miles from Andelnans and almost every night we could hear the booming of the artillery. On the 8th day of our stay, (July 28th) in this town all our worldly possessions were packed in our rolls, automatic gunners loaded their magazines with shells, all the cartridge belts were filled, coffee, sugar, salt and pepper were put in condiment cans, emergency rations issued and everything made ready for the trip which was to finally find us in the trenches—beginning from this day and lasting until September 23, 1918, the 29th Division was in defence of the Center Sector, Haute Alsace.

TO THE TRENCHES

As soon as darkness set in (about 9:30) on the night of July 25th, the hike was started. It was a beautiful night and the moon, behind a curtain of thin white clouds, seemed to be laughing at us plodding along with our overloaded packs. We marched silently passed the fort we used to see from

the drill field and went on through a village which was filled with French soldiers.

Powerful searchlights played amongst the clouds and made it impossible for a German to fly over without being detected. At one in the morning we arrived at a fairly large town, 3 miles from the border of Switzerland, and here we were to put in barns for the remainder of the night. We had passed from the soil of France and had entered that part of the provinces of Alsace that had been ceded to Germany, as result of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870. Hiking in the war zone is always done by night, the men resting by day. Again the next night at 9.30 the march was resumed, but before starting the men were warned in regards to taking particular care of their gas masks as the report came in that only the day before some members of the 114th Regiment had been gassed. It was practically an up-hill grind all of the way and at the end of every half hour, we fell out and rested.

By the light of a full silvery moon, we could see that the ground was just molded with entrenchments and that barbed wire and other obstacles were placed everywhere. We passed some beautiful forests and in one of them carefully hidden from the eyes of an enemy avion, a French hospital which was later taken over by the 104th Sanitary Train of our Division. About 2 A. M. we reached Chevannes La Grande and went off to a much needed sleep in the various billets assigned to us. When daylight broke the rain was falling in torrents, but despite this, the men wandered through the country and looked over the elaborate system of trenches. Innocent looking manure piles proved to be, on close inspection, camouflage for heavy guns and great rows of shells.

It was at this town that Lieutenant Meyers was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant and it pleased the men just as much as it did him. At 9 o'clock the battalion again started to hike and for three hours travelled under a cloudy sky and along muddy roads. Strict silence was the order of the march. Frequently flares were seen sending forth their bright light "out there." We reached Suarce about 3 miles from the trenches and were quartered in barracks and barns. Early next morning the terrific reports of an anti-aircraft battery, situated about 200 yards from the village, awakened all. Part of the 410th Infantry (French) was in this village too, and they were to go into the trenches with us. Everyone, including the little tots going to school, carried gas masks and even while we were here, a few gas shells passed over our heads with their peculiar whine and exploded far behind us.

When it became dark companies G. and H. strung out in a column of two's started on the last intervening lap, which separated them from the front line trenches. Every few minutes rockets and very bright

lights were shot high in the air and the heavens were almost *conceivably* brightened. This sort of reminded one of a 4th of July celebration back in the States, but the rattle of the machine guns and automatic gun fire and the occasional report of a 75 brought back all the seriousness of the grim business of war. However, the men were in high spirits and the usual "crabbing" which accompanies all night hikes was done away with on this night. We passed from the open country and switched into a corduroy road which led into a dense forest. After a long tiresome walk through the woods, the platoons took their respective positions in the front lines, at each place relieving a detachment of French who shouldered their packs and moved to the rear.

The 29th Division was the 2nd American Division to occupy the trenches in Alsace, the 1st one being the 32nd Division who held the lines in June. On July 30th, when we entered the trenches the Blue and Gray was attached to the French 7th Army.

When day-light broke the men had a chance to study their surroundings. Back of the lines and away from the winding trenches, the machine gun emplacements and the maze of wire, the scenery took on a more peaceful aspect. The company P. C. was situated in a beautiful spot among the trees and except for the numerous shell holes in the ground one would never have thought that the war had touched there. For five days and nights we were in the lines, desultory firing continuing all of the time, but taking it all in all it lived up to its name of a "quiet Sector." Nevertheless the Yanks were beginning to liven things up and it gave prospects of becoming a very hot sector before long. Every day the artillery sent some shells over to the Boche lines, which were about a mile away and as they passed over our heads they made a weird, shrieking sound, the sound seeming more uncanny than ever when heard in the dead of night.

From our observation posts, situated far out in "No Man's land," the men could see the smoke and hear the "Crump" of the exploding shells. A German patrol came over one night and attacked and killed a few engineers and Co. E. men (situated on our left) but the sector manned by H. Company men remained unmolested. One night, however, some of the men at a G. C. reported being fired upon by machine guns and they and the French stood ready to repel the anticipated Boche raid which for some reason was never attempted.

The woods were infested with snipers, who altho silent during the day, were very active at night. Every night brought in reports of men being fired upon and it was a great wonder that no one was hit. We were never able to discover who was doing the shooting, but rumors never confirmed, yet considered official, were spread about that German soldiers disguised in French uniforms were responsible

for it. This could easily be done for in all these Alsatian villages many German faces could be seen, some of these families having husbands and sons in the Kaiser's army and it was a simple matter to shelter a supposedly French poilu in the day and for him to start on his expedition to the lines at night without anyone having the least bit of suspicion.

Our worst enemies in these trenches were the rats. Dugouts, shelters and barracks were infested with them and many a hobnail was flung with a curse at the pests. To hear a flock of rats go scampering on the duckboards through the trenches at night was a sound which many a time got on a fellow's nerve. On the night of August 2nd Co. H. sent out a patrol to ascertain the extent of damage done to our wire by the enemy. It consisted of 22 men, including French guides, and was under the command of Lieutenant Stover. No Boche patrols were encountered and after ducking from several flares which Fritz threw up and crawling and tearing through what seemed to be miles of barbed wire, the men arrived back in their own lines, all torn and scratched, but otherwise no worse off for their experience. Early in the morning of August 4th, we were relieved by F Company and our first trip in the trenches was at an end with no casualties sustained and we proceeded to the village of Hindlingen about 8 kilometers away.

HINDLINGEN AND MAGNY, ALSACE

Our four days in Hindlengen were spent in drilling in the practice trenches most of the time. While here we were given our pay for the month of June and it was our first time to receive French money. The paper bills reminded one of so many cigarette coupons. On Thursday night, August 8th, the Company packed up and started on another one of those despised night hikes. It was only a few days after we had left the village that it was bombarded and the billets that the kitchen force and 4th platoon had occupied were wrecked, a few people and some stock being killed. For a couple of hours we marched parallel to the front, the star shells lighting up the road. We turned off this road and followed one which led towards the rear. The town where we were to billet was found to be occupied by engineers, so that necessitated us going about 4 miles further, we having gone 10 miles already. Finally Montreux Chateau was reached and the entire company was billeted in the freight station. After staying around this section two days, we once more started on our wanderings. The American Army in France seldom stayed in one spot long enough to let the men get acclimated to their environments. For two hours we marched back over the same roads we had passed on August 8th and then we entered the village of Magny which was to be our homes for a little while.

On August 13th we were awakened at three in the morning by the thunderous roar of artillery. The

French soldiers living in barracks near us sounded their bugles and soon were marching towards the Front, Co. H. got orders to roll packs and be ready to move, too, but nothing materialized and we carried out our regular schedule of drill. Again three days later a terrific artillery bombardment started and lasted for about two hours. Our battalion was moved out to reserve trenches situated along a canal and after spending the whole of a hot day there with nothing eventful taking place, we hiked the long ways back to Magny. At this time the 113th Regiment was in reserve for the 114th, who were then holding the lines.

On August 17th packs were rolled and preparations were made for another trip to the trenches. As Captain Warren was now acting Major of the 3rd battalion, Lieutenant R. A. Smith of E. Company was placed in command of Company H. We was formerly an officer in old H. Company, 2nd N. J. Infantry and a general favorite among those who knew him. Company H. was extremely fortunate in securing such a leader as Lieutenant Smith as was proven in days to come and on so many occasions. At 9 P. M. the company joined the rest of the battalion and hiked 5 miles to a big woods about 4 kilometers behind the lines where they stayed for the night. During the march an enemy plane flew very low over the column and everyone expected a few bombs to be dropped, but all were to be given a pleasant surprise, though, when Fritz sailed by without giving us any further annoyance. It seemed that this plane was headed for Magny, which village it raided. For the second time we were fortunate enough to leave a village before it was bombed.

THE GERMANS RAID OUR TRENCHES

All the next day the men were forced to stay in the woods on account of the increased activity of German aeroplanes. The night of August 18th the men hiked for .3 stiff hours and finally arrived at the trenches relieving a company of the 114th. This time we occupied a sector opposite Mulhouse, far to the left of where we had first gone in. The first night in everything went smoothly. But on August 21st at 4:40 in the morning an enemy plane flew overhead and dropped a signal flare, almost immediately after which Hell was turned loose in all its fury. The Germans had opened up their artillery and for one hour and thirty minutes continued their terrific curtain barrage. The shells tore through the woods knocking down trees, sending roots high in the air, leveling trenches and making a man's chance of coming out alive seemingly very small. Private West was killed at his post. Privates Lorenz and Maddrah were also found dead on post, riddled with shrapnel. The earth quivered as if in the throes of a severe quake, dugouts even trembled and the concussion of the bursting shells was so great that it extinguished candles in them. Some shells burst high in air, rain-

ing down their jagged pieces of shrapnel, others exploded with a deafening roar close to the earth while still others buried their noses deep in the ground sending up guysers of earth and stone when they exploded.

Privates Termeer, Camus and Swiger were occupying an observation post when a shell exploded, blowing Swiger completely out of the post and burying Termeer and Camus so deep that it took several men two hours of hard digging to free them. The woods were filled with heavy smoke which greatly helped the advance of the raiding party that followed close in the wake of the barrage. The 2nd platoon received the brunt of the bombardment and attack but the coolness and daring of Lieutenant Meyer and platoon Sergeants James Cooley and George Meirose kept up the morale of the men through it all. The Huns' raiders comprised 120 men as was afterwards learned through the return of Private J. Oakley, who was taken prisoner during the engagement. As to their losses we were not able to find out as both their dead and wounded were carried back to their own lines. For fifteen minutes the Boches were in our trenches hurling their "potato masher" bombs. Private Mohl was entering a dugout when he was struck by shrapnel, he turned to go out when a German in the trench threw a bomb at him which exploded and killed him instantly.

The enemy disappeared much faster than they had come, taking back with them besides Oakley, Privates B. Tallman and E. Nolan. A barrage was called for at the Company P. C. and Lieutenant Smith succeeded in getting it, but the Boche managed to work their way through it. Many individual feats of daring were performed by members of the Company, in this first severe attack; Corporal Terrill who received 27 pieces of shrapnel and had his right hand shattered, transferred his gat to his left hand and continued to fire until the Germans were beyond the wire. Private J. Zych was hit in the eye and after bandaging it himself, continued to fight until the Boche were driven back. Both men received the Distinguished Service Cross. It is almost impossible to pick out the individual cases of bravery as everyone lived up to the name and tradition of the American soldier. Lieutenant Meyer, Sergeants Cooley and Meirose and Corporal Apgar received divisional citations for the part they had taken in the fight. Mess Sergeant Dougherty and the cooks did excellent work in the comforting and bandaging the wounded.

Our casualty list for this action was as follows:

KILLED

Private Arthur Lorenz
Private Harold West
Private James Maddrah
Private Ernest Mohl

WOUNDED

Corporal Elsworth O. Terrill

IN THE WORLD WAR

Corporal Russell I. Apgar
Corporal James J. Hannan
Private 1st Cl. Joseph H. Lamey
Private 1st Cl. Joseph Patrak
Private 1st Cl. William B. Manley
Private 1st Cl. John Zych
Private Rocco Di Taranto
Private Michael Fitzpatrick
Private Julius Resta
Private Antonion Nasuti
Private Albert Camus
Private Edward Haas
Private Peitro Galetti
Private Stephen Sidorento
Private George Teeple
Private Lastano Lacerro
Private Walter Cason
Private Alphus Webb
Private Clarence W. Cheshire

SHELL SHOCKED

Corporal Raymond S. Tice
Private Nelson Swiger
Private Arthur V. Miller
Private John W. Termeer

MISSING

Private Benjamin Tallman
Private John Oakley
Private Edward Nolan

In the afternoon what remained of the 2nd platoon was relieved by a platoon from E. Company. The men were in a high state of nervous tension, the reaction of the ordeal through which they had gone at dawn began to tell on them and they needed rest. It was only a few days later Corporal R. S. Tice was taken to the hospital suffering from severe shell shock.

The night of August 23rd the remainder of the Company was relieved by Co. E. and fell back to the support lines. Some of the dugouts boasted of electric lights and were large and spacious and the boys were fortunate who got into them. Up to the 29th of the month the Company was in support. Everyday the men of the 1st and 3rd platoons worked hard in the lines filling in shell holes, repairing broken sections in the trenches, cleaning the dirt from beneath duck-boards, etc. Meanwhile at Hagenbach, where the Company P. C. was located, the 2nd and 4th platoons were doing guard duty.

ST. LEGER AND MAGNY, ALSACE

On the 29th the 3rd Battalion relieved us and we hiked to our billets in St. Leger. The day after our arrival new clothes were issued and the men once more presented a creditable appearance. In front of the village six huge ten inch guns were mounted on trains and also in the rear of us were more cannons. The Germans tried to locate these pieces and

as a result of an aeroplane reconnoissance one day opened up a bombardment, which lasted for twenty minutes. Fortunately no one was hit, nor were the guns destroyed.

As usual drill was carried on and a couple of times the Company hiked to the battallion field, one of the longest hikes we ever made to go to drill. Men who never "crabbed" before complained on these days. On the 6th of September four Boche planes sailed high over head, one of which swooped down very low over the village. Everyone shot at him using rifles, gats and automatics and it sounded like a regular battle. His planes must have been riddled but the pilot was lucky enough to escape the hail of bullets and he guided his machine back to his own lines followed by his less daring comrades who still stuck to their high altitude. There was great aeroplane activity all of the time we were here and the boys witnessed many interesting air fights in one of which a French machine was disabled by a Boche. Early in the morning of the 7th the 113th Regiment raided the German lines. Men were picked from each company to form the raiding party. Corporal W. Hampton, Private Termeer, Summers being among H Company's representatives. After a heavy barrage by our antillery, the men went "over the top," reached their objective without opposition and found only dead Germans, mangled and half buried in dirt, in what was formerly the trenches.

On September 9th the company hiked back to Magny and occupied their same old billets. As was the case during our former stay here, the days were filled with drilling—always the work of training. The Montreux Chateau barracks, a few yards from the baggage station where for two days we had stayed, was bombarded and 6 men were killed and about 30 wounded of Co. L of our regiment. The Germans in this sector seemed to hold the supremacy in the air and their aeroplanes were constantly flying over us. One day the company occupied the reserve lines which were only about 1,500 yards from Dannamarie. The Germans in retaliation for the French artillery fire heavily bombarded the village during our occupation of the trenches.

BOUND FOR THE BIG FRONT

Before daybreak, September 18th, the boys were rolling packs and at 6 o'clock the battalion started hiking. The column reached Belfort and after a short rest, the march was continued. All afternoon we kept going, the straps of our packs biting into our shoulders and our stomachs torturing us, for we had nothing to eat but a little sandwich since leaving Magny. The men were tired and a heavy rain which had set in and drenched and chilled us through, made matters even worse. Finally at 7:00 P. M. we arrived at Chenebier and were billeted. We had covered about 25 miles and that terrible hike of July 17th through Belfort was nothing in comparison with

this one we had just completed. Rumors were spread about that during our stay here all drilling was to be dispensed with. However our "Rest" consisted of hiking with short packs and a Brigade maneuver which none of us will forget. All day long we tramped in combat group formation up and down hills which would tower over any of the ones we encountered during our training in Alabama. When it wasn't hills, we were wading through swamps or jumping streams, some of which were too wide for some of our short fat men to get over. Consequently these unfortunates were treated to a cold bath, they were "S. O. L." to use the universal expression.

It rained very hard on September 23rd and this was the day we were to move once more. The 88th Division was taking over our old Alsance sectors and the 29th Division was destined to leave for a more active front. The colonel had told the men that they were soon to go into action and this thought cheered them up while they floundered through the muddy roads for a distance of 7 kilometers.

At Bas Evette we were crowded into box cars. 30 or more men to a car which could only comfortably hold about 10. We rode on through Lure, Champagne and Versul, but there was no pleasure in riding as the cars were wet, cold and dirty, in fact old straw and manure still remained in some of them. The low country for miles at a stretch around was flooded as result of the heavy rains and many a road was submerged and houses isolated.

Sleep was practically impossible, it always is when traveling on a troop train, and the boys were happy when at noon of the next day they arrived at Netancourt (about 50 kilometers from Verdun) and detrained. A colored regiment of the 92nd Division was in waiting in the fields near by for orders to move and a trainload of 35th Division men were in the railroad yards waiting to be unloaded. We were told that during the last five days, ten divisions had been detrained here and this news gave promise of another of General Foch's strategic drives being launched. Our battalion was not to start hiking until night, so we went to a forest, a kilometer from the station and rested there until darkness came. During the afternoon Sergeant Cooley, Bugler Cole and Privates Mann and Wellman were taken to the hospital, ill with influenza. They proved to be the advance guard of the great numbers that later contracted the disease and had to leave, leaving but a mere skeleton of a company left. At 1 P. M. packs were shouldered and under a bright moonlit sky, we started on a long hard hike. The column passed through a town which once had been ruined but had been rebuilt, but as we entered Louppy Le Chateau, the ravages of war were still very evident. The moon shown down on battered and ruined walls and disclosed great blocks of masonry lying in heaps in the roads.

That night we were billeted in this town and in the morning the men looked over the scenes of destruction. Only a wall or chimney remained of what had at one time been beautiful houses. Hardly a house stood untouched by shell fire, but in the wreckage and at isolated parts could be found a small home still occupied. A large cathedral was badly damaged and one of its huge bells had fallen to the ground, but the inside remained untouched as if by God's own will. The work of rebuilding was in progress, German prisoners of war being engaged in it. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the battalion continued its march. A drizzling rain was falling and the men were still aching from the effects of the previous night's trying hike and everyone was happy when a large forest (about 7 kilometers distant) was reached and shelter tents pitched. All that night—the 26th of September, the opening of the great American drive north of Verdun, the terrific thundering roar of the Allied artillery, continued. All the following day we stayed in the woods waiting orders for a further move. Each man was checked up in regards to having steel helmets and first aid packets and he was given a total of 220 rounds of ammunition preparatory to entering the drive. The next morning the battalion was ordered to roll packs and prepare to move to the trucks which were supposed to carry us to the front. Everything was made ready but the moving didn't commence until that evening.

About 8 P. M. the column started and walked a few hundred yards to the road and there halted and waited eight long dreary hours before starting again. At 4 o'clock the battalion moved on, this time the trucks were reached, much to the joy of the tired and chilled men. For the next few days these trucks were our homes. At this time the Blue and Gray was held in reserve and it depended on how the battle waged whether or not the regiment would be rushed to the front. Each contained nineteen men, many more than one could comfortably hold and in consequence, some pitched shelter tents or slept in the aeroplane hangers near by. Several hundred trucks, each manned by a Chinese driver, were required to hold the regiment.

These drivers were probably drafted from the French colonies and it was an odd sight to see these yellow men in France and so close to the battle line.

While the regiment was held here, the men spent many an interesting hour at an aeroplane field, which was close to where the trucks were parked.

It was the first time that a good many of us had a close view of a plane. Not a day went by without a fleet going on some mission in Boche-land, sometimes returning minus a few machines. The two weeks which began during our stay here were the worse the men ever experienced, the sun was always hidden and many days the rain came down in torrents. This led to much sickness, influenza

claiming more victims who were immediately taken to the hospital, among them being Lieutenant Smith.

The battle at the front was evidently progressing in favor of the Allies, for on Sunday, September 29th, we were ordered to leave the trucks and they went off without us. Tents were pitched in a nearby field and the rest of the day was spent there. At 2:30 the next morning (raining as usual) our regiment broke camp and the march to the front began. We hiked for four hours and just after daybreak made camp in the field on the outskirts of Beanzee. That night the regiment again broke camp and for several hours plodded wearily along the road until it finally arrived at a big woods. It proved that this was the wrong woods for the 113th to rest in so at 9 A. M. the following morning we hiked for the other. Here we stayed a few days making final preparations for the last few marches which would lead us somewhere on the battle line. Clothing was issued and inspections were held daily to see that everyone was in fit condition.

Finally we left the woods (on the night of October 4th) Co. H. guarding the wagon train. Several hours marching brought us to the end of our journey. We expected to bivouac in the woods again, but here a surprise awaited us. Instead of a woods there was a big camp filled with wooden barracks. Our company was assigned to one and made good use of it that night.

In the morning the natural curiosity led the men to wander around the camp. It was extremely large, accommodating several regiments. The camp boasted of a "Y" hut which was filled with men in O. D. writing their last letters home before entering the fight. Sunday afternoon while a few of the "Y" workers were entertaining us, our brigade commander, General Upton (a regular army man formerly with the 2nd Division) spoke. He told us that within the next few days the other brigade of our division would go "over the top" and that ours would follow closely. He also encouraged us in telling several incidents of the former battles he took part in pointing out some of the brave deeds done by the men of this command. His talk was enjoyed by all of the men who gave him a rousing cheer at the close of it.

Monday night found us again on the road. Mile after mile we covered one time a two hour wait in the rain caused considerable dissatisfaction among the men, but when we had arrived at our resting place, a woods near a village called Germanville, we were only a short distance from the front. Ahead of us our big guns were roaring, in the distance we could see the flare sent up from the lines. The men did not get much rest here. Packs were left rolled for the regiment expected to be on the move by daylight. The orders did not arrive until late Tuesday morning. Before leaving, the men had to apply sag

paste on their bodies. The paste issued to us a few days before was used for the protection of the skin against certain gasses which would most likely be encountered during the attack.

As far as the eyes could reach on this daylight march, nothing could be seen but battle scarred fields and woods, broken in some places by long lines of trenches. Our artillery was scattered about but it was so well camouflaged that the pieces could not be seen except when they poured forth smoke and flame. The whole surrounding had a glorious aspect. Civilization seemed to be left far behind and even the things of nature refused to show themselves. By three o'clock in the afternoon we were well ahead of our rear line artillery and quite close to the front. A stop on the slope of a hill protecting us from observation was made about this time, fire started in the kitchen and good meals prepared for the men. Several Y. M. C. A. entertainers, amongst the number being two American girls, braved the danger of enemy shells and sang for us, the thunder of the guns making an odd accompaniment. Prayers were given amid the din of the battle and it was an inspiring sight to see several thousand men with bowed heads listening to the solemn words. At 9 o'clock the march was resumed. For several miles the column followed a railroad track. Here everything was torn to pieces by the big shells. Huge holes yawned ahead of us in the darkness and it was only by careful walking that accidents were avoided.

After crossing the river Meuse on a pontoon bridge the regiment came to the town of Samogueux. This place was completely demolished, nothing being left but a few walls, the name and resemblance of better days. The regiment rested nearby in a valley, waiting for daylight to arrive when it would take its place at the front. Packs remained rolled and we patiently waited for night to pass.

With daylight came orders that we would not move on for another 24 hours. The valley in which we were resting was taken from the enemy only the day before our regiment arrived, by the 58th Brigade. German occupation was in evidence. All kinds of equipment, shells, machine guns and instruments of war were left behind in their hasty retreat. Large dugouts reinforced with concrete and steel machine gun posts and lines of well built trenches were so located behind the hills as to make them very formidable strongholds, gave proof of the Prussian efficiency and their intention of holding this ground.

FACING THE HUN

(The Meuse-Argonne Offensive)

Very early in the morning of October 10th, the regiment began its last lap to the front line. The three battalions separated, the second proceeding up a valley to its designated position. The line now extended through a deep woods (known as the Or-

One hundred thirty-five

mont woods) the battalion's sector being held by part of the 116th infantry. Boche planes maneuvered over us as we advanced to the line. Several American boys killed by shrapnel and machine gun bullets, and many dead German soldiers lay along our path. It was a sickening sight to see the mangled and torn bodies, but we were fast becoming accustomed to it. Once the column was shelled, causing a few casualties and if it had not been halted when it was, the battalion would have suffered heavy losses.

By noon we went into position, relieving the 116th without being observed, the woods affording ample protection for this movement. H. Company occupied the support line in combat groups about 200 yards behind Co. E. The lines now lay along the side of a steep hill through the deepest part of the woods. The crest of the hill was considered "No Man's Land" and somewhere on the reverse side of the slope was the enemy. Our left was being held by the remaining two companies of the battalion and on our right and a little to our rear were the French. During the afternoon this line was brought up beyond ours, the French having advanced under a heavy artillery and machine gun barrage. The noise was terrific and at the time we did not know what was taking place, but late in the day the shelling ceased except for an occasional big one which was sent over by Fritz and we then learned of the French advance. Most of these shells whistled over our heads and burst somewhere in the rear. Sleep was practically impossible the first night, the shells screaming with a dreadful sound as they came over which caused the men to do considerable hugging of the ground. Later the men termed these huge projectiles "G. I. Cans," "Barrack Bags," "Freight Cars," etc., because of their size and the noise they made as they went on their deadly way.

On the morning of October 10th, before the Company took up its position, part of the 116th in the Battle of Molleville Farm, had advanced to a point several hundred yards ahead of the line we were now holding. The French on our right supported by part of the Blue and Gray Division had also carried their line beyond ours in the Battle of Malbrouck Farm. As result of this, the Boche, ahead of us retired and the next day the battalion advanced without meeting resistance, thereby straightening the lines. Now our front line lay just above a ravine known as "Ravine De Molleville," while the enemy occupied the hill opposite the ravine. During the company's advance through the woods, the Boche opened up their artillery on the paths we were following. We had to retire several yards for a short time but when we proceeded to the new positions without further interference. Laison work was a problem in these advances, due to the density of the woods in which

we were fighting, but despite this the "Runners" all did excellent work.

With Friday night came the company's first casualties. At intervals during the night, the Germans severely bombarded the front line and support area. Some of the shells fell very close, one of which wounded six men, Sergeant C. Van Tine, Corporals G. Cutter and J. Carroll and Privates Peterson, Eichstad and Burns. Saturday morning found the company well established on the front line. The battalions sector now covered more of the front and the companies in support had to be used to hold it. Co. H. took up a position between Companies E. and F. Immediately the men "dug in" for protection against shrapnel and bullets. For more than six days we held the line here, living in our little holes almost continually. Unnecessary moving about was not permitted on account of observation and with this and the danger of enemy shells, the men got very little exercise. Weather conditions were also against us. Every day of the six that we remained there, the men had to battle against the rain and cold. The weather proved our worst enemy for many more men were taken sick and sent to the hospitals than were killed or wounded. Lieutenants Goode was amongst the number sent away and his going left the company with but two officers, Lieutenants Stover and Lamp, until the return of Lieut. Smith two days later. Some of the men who had to go to the hospital never returned to the company as they contracted pneumonia and succumbed to it. Amongst these brave fellows were Corporals R. S. Tice (who was shell shocked in Alsace, but later was taken with pneumonia), J. Peterman, H. Tettermer, E. Ross, W. Hampton and Privates J. Griffiths, G. Woods, A. Kollar and L. Muskal. All were old men of the former 2nd New Jersey Regiment and their deaths was a hard blow for their many friends who had soldiered side by side with them for over eighteen months.

Before leaving the front lines the men hailed with joy the return of their commander, Lieutenant Smith, who immediately resumed command of the company. As must be expected the company did not leave this area with all of its men, for somewhere in the Molleville Ravine, deep in the Argonne Forests are the graves of five of its best soldiers, Privates J. Boyd, A. Gowan, W. K. Williams and J. Patrak, all of whom made the supreme sacrifice, all of them were killed on their posts by shell fire which burst in their midst. Early on the morning of October 18th the men were finally relieved by another company of the battalion and we went back to a reserve position about a kilometer behind the lines. Here a check was made of the company and it was found that only 50 men and 3 officers remained. Over half the men were lost, through sickness. This gives an idea of the severe weather conditions we were living then

during the journey to the front and our first ten days there.

The company held this position in reserve for four days, living during this time in German dug-outs. It was no rest camp and the few men left had to carry rations to the front line companies, run messages and do various other kinds of detail.

On the evening of the 21st of October, Lieutenant Smith having reported to Battalion headquarters pursuant to orders, received instructions that Company H. was to participate in a general attack at daybreak the following morning on Etrayes Ridge, a strongly held, strongly fortified German position, about 1½ miles northeast of Consenvoye in the Consenvoye Woods—upon his return our mission was explained to all but in the meantime the attack was postponed twenty-four hours.

Our instructions for the attack were that H. Company was to be divided into two platoons to act as combat liaison groups, the right group connecting up the right of the 29th Division (113th Infantry) with the left of the 26th Division (101st Infantry) while the left group was to act in the same capacity between the 113th and 116th Infantry, the latter advancing abreast of the 113th Infantry on the left sector. The groups were divided with Lieutenant Smith in command of the right platoon and Lieutenant Stover in command of the left platoon. Each platoon consisted only of about 22 men such had been the terrific effect of climatic conditions and losses from enemy fire.



SEGT. BASCHONG BRINGS IN THE BACON

At 2 A. M. on the morning of the 23rd of October the company assembled and under command of their respective leaders the platoons moved silently

through the dense woods in inky blackness to take up their position at the parallel of departure which was a line drawn north and south through Molleville Farm. Each platoon was to have a section of Machine Guns, but the guns for the right group were not found at the appointed place and upon learning they were further up the ravine, Private Brymner was sent to bring them up. He, however, died in the performance of this duty from German shell fire.

The woods through which we passed to arrive at our designated place were in the day time deserted, but the sight that met us as we slowly and silently moved into position will never be forgotten by any that passed to the attack, great gaping holes made by shells, the paths strewn with the dead of both armies, made an indelible impression. The Germans probably assuming something was up, opened up a terrific artillery fire on the entire area, the shelling being continuous and violent during the early hours, nothing could stop the Americans, however, and they came by the thousands pouring out and through the woods in perfect alignment moving without confusion, without disorder to their proper stations in the line. The right group commanded by Lieutenant Smith, reached its position in good season arriving there at 4 A. M. or as the order stated "H minus 2 hours" while the left group was gaining its position on the left of the line. We crouched amid the ruins of Molleville farm waiting for our barrage to open—this was to commence at 5:30 and consisted of artillery and machine guns—promptly on time the barrage opened and for 45 minutes artillery and machine guns tore the German trenches and barb wire defenses to pieces—the concussion was terrific, the roar deafening, the machine guns particularly in our immediate rear cracking and sputtering like an endless pack of giant fire crackers—the earth shook and peering over our breastwork of the farm's ruins, we saw great trees torn up and hurled down, saw holes blasted in the earth large enough to hold a platoon of men. It seemed nothing could survive that terrific barrage. We looked around and the American troops were crouching down smoking, rolling cigarettes and waiting for the order that was to carry them over and which was to mean death to so many. At 6:15 A. M. the rolling barrage started forward, the crouching figures came to life, shrill blasts of the whistle sounded and H. Company started over the top in company with supporting companies. Our Division is called "The Blue and Gray" and surely this attack was delivered by splendid representatives of both the Blue and Gray, the 116th Infantry from Virginia on the left kept close contact with the 113th Infantry from New Jersey on the right and thus did Virginia and New Jersey once again cement the bonds of Blue and Gray so that they will never again be questioned.

Sergeant Nordhaus was wounded soon after the

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attack started and was evacuated to the rear. Slowly and surely did the attack move forward behind the barrage over trenches, through barb wire entanglements which had been ripped and torn by our artillery pressing always forward until the intermediate objective had been reached when the following message was sent back to the Battalion, P. C., by Lieutenant Smith:

FROM C. O. CO. H.
 AT Intermediate Objective
 DATE 23 October, 1918; Hour, 8:50 A. M.;
 HOW SENT, Runner No. 2.
 TO C. O. Battalion B.
 HERE
 Signed, SMITH.

After an hour's rest at the intermediate objective in order to replace those who had fallen, to realign the companies, the advance was once more continued through the dense woods of the Argonne forest. Soon prisoners began to filter back from the companies on our right and left and were passed to the rear, the enemy defense also being to stiffen considerably and as our barrage lightened their machine guns began to crack and the advance was slower but none the less steady and consistent. The companies ed in the line between the 29th and 26th Divisions and H. Company continued forward to fill it. In the advance Lieutenant Lamp and Private Kuhl took a machine gun nest and three prisoners who were from the 28 Prussian Guard Regiment. We occupied the machine gun nest as our company P. C. and as this was our objective, prepared to defend the position. The action had continued steadily since 6:15 A. M. and the men had been moving since 2:00 A. M. At 13:30 o'clock the following message was sent the Battalion P. C. denoting that we had reached our objective:

FROM C. O. Co. H.
 AT 27.0 : 82.3
 DATE 23 October, 1918; Hour, 13.20; How
 Sent, Runner No. 3.
 TO C. O. Battalion B.

Arrived at our objective above hour. Am in trenches here and my P. C. is previous German M. G. nest we took. In Liason with 113th Infantry (Co. B.) and 101 Infantry (B. Co.) throughout day. Need chauchaut ammunnition for delayed defense.

(Signed) SMITH.

We held this advance position until 9 P. M. that evening, when we were advised that the companies on our left were going to drop back 200 yards to a better position. As this would leave our flank exposed and the entire platoon beyond the front line we too, dropped back taking up our position in a new line of shell holes connecting up with the companies on our left and forming a continuous front line of resistance along the entire front. In haste we formed our new line for defense. Machine guns protected our left flank, between us and the other companies

of the 113th Infantry and this position was held and maintained for two days and two nights—and these were nights of ceaseless watching and waiting—enemy machine guns were constantly firing and their artillery was never silent always searching out paths, dugouts behind the lines and in the lines themselves. The question of food therefore was a precarious one and during our stay here little food was able to be sent forward to us. We had carried some from our support position when moving forward and we found some in the German dugout and managed to get along on that for the time we were there.

On the evening of Wednesday at dusk a counter attack was launched against the 26th Division on our right extending to our line. Barrage and counter barrage was sent over and for two hours a perfect inferno reigned all around us. The machine guns kept up their sputtering and the crack of the German rifle was continuous. The attack was repulsed, however, without difficulty. It was evident at this time that the morale of the enemy was at a low ebb, that he was nervous and rattled and was shown particularly Wednesday night by the numerous flares and star shells, they sent up as many as a dozen at a time, being sent up directly in our front.

At 8 o'clock in the morning of the 25th, orders came for our relief, our sector being taken over by the 114th Infantry and in small groups what was left of our Company made its way rearward to the reserve positions. Tired out, sick, exhausted by ceaseless watching and exposure, they moved slowly out.

The happenings of Lieutenant Stover's group were similar to those of the group commanded by Lieutenant Smith. The left of the line where this section was located had advanced somewhat slower than the right on account of the deep woods and the final objective was really not gained until the next day. Private Boyd was the first man to suffer a wound in this group. While running a message in the early part of the drive, he was hit in the hand by a piece of shrapnel. In this group several men became lost from their company, some of them attaching themselves to the 116th Infantry when unable to locate their own organization. Private Kuras while carrying ammunnition, was surprised by two Germans and taken prisoner. Lieutenant Stover's command made up for the capturing of Duras by taking 12 Boche prisoners. On the first day of the advance Corporal Baschong made the capture single-handed, of two Germans in their machine gun post. For this Corporal Baschong, later made Sergeant, received the Divisional Citation. Later in the day what was left of the group surrounded a dugout and made the capture of eight more Boche. On the 2nd day Private Stybens while running a message, took the wrong path and ran into the German lines. He came back quickly on discovering his mistake, but before doing so captured two of the enemy and brought them back

with him. He also received Divisional Citation.

Just before the company was relieved, Lieutenant Stover was badly wounded in the head and had to be taken to the hospital. This left the group without an officer, but nothing serious happened and it was but a short while afterward that the group was withdrawn and taken into its position in reserve.

Besides the wounding of Lieutenant Stover, this section suffered two other casualties. Private Hokansin was wounded by a sniper and Private Nistico was killed by a machine gun bullet.

Before darkness set in the company was assembled at its position in reserve. We occupied the same valley we had camped in just before going to the lines. When we first stayed here the place had a gloomy aspect, but this time altho still only a few miles from the front, it resembled a paradise. The scenery was somewhat different, the salvage having been cleaned up and our artillery having been moved in some instances, even further than the valley. At 4 o'clock, a little after we reached the valley, our mess sergeant had a hot meal ready for us. Never was a warm meal more enjoyed as this was our first in almost twenty days. With our meal we were given our mail, plenty for all. Everything went fine in the valley except the news we heard, some of which was hard to hear. We were told of the last casualties just before leaving the front, Privates Nistico and Brynmer, who were killed, and Lieutenant Stover, Sergeant Nordhouse and Private W. Boyd wounded during the drive.

The story was also received in full of the hard luck of the kitchen and the heroism of Mess Sergeant Dougherty who had administered first aid to men and horses regardless of his own life during a day when the kitchens were bombarded. Life was in danger in the rear as well as at the front line, as the cooks will verify.

This was proved again by the conditions of some of the kitchens and the small number of horses that were left, saddest of all was the news of the men who had died at the hospital, of which mention has already been made, this however, was when the company first learned of the losses and it could hardly be realized.

It was not until Saturday that the company was sure of not taking another trip to the lines when the Colonel in person told several of the men they had made their last trip to the front line at least, for sometime, he also told them that we would be carried back to our rest area in trucks when we got far enough behind the lines. Except for a few details gathering salvage, practically the whole of Friday and Saturday were spent in getting equipped and cleaned up.

Many of the men were so dirty that they resembled negroes and almost everyone wore a shaggy beard, the famous Meuse River, which flows nearby, was

turned into a dirty and colored stream after the boys of Co. H. completed their scrubbing and cleaning. Much equipment was issued and before we left the valley we looked fit for another "scrap" except for our small personnel.

While in the valley our houses were in shell holes and while not very cheerful or comfortable, they were better than nothing. Occasionally both our artillery and the enemy's opened up but the men were by this time well accustomed to such fun, a few times a few shells dropped close by and except for the gas they gave off causing us to adjust masks, no further attention was paid to them. Sunday morning orders were issued that our hike to the rear would begin that evening, during the morning an aeroplane flew over our heads and dropped a bundle of newspapers (Paris Editions of the New York Herald) and this was the first news of the outside world that we had received in over a month. By 5 o'clock in the afternoon the column was moving, although not far behind the lines, the march led along a fairly good road which for miles was camouflaged.

Occasionally a few shells would burst around us, but none came close enough to cause casualties. Several times ruined villages were passed, some of them still receiving the wrath of the Hun who continued to shell them. Powerful search-lights played in the heavens when darkness fell, for the night was one well suited for aeroplane raids.

Once we passed a body of French infantry, who were marching in the opposite direction, evidently on their way to do a "hitch in hell."

By midnight the regiment reached a place called Baleycourt, near Verdun; here the men slept in barracks for the remainder of the night with minds at ease. Although still in danger of shell-fire, all felt comparatively safe; at 5 o'clock Monday evening the regiment again took up the hike; it was but a short one and in a few hours reached the barracks at Moulin Brue; from here the regiment boarded motor trucks the next evening.

RESSON

The regiment was not huddled together in insufficient number of trucks. There were plenty, each truck holding nineteen men comfortably and the ride was enjoyed. From 6 o'clock to 10 we covered mile after mile, leaving the front with all its horror far behind and finally arriving at our rest area at Naives, a few kilometers from Bar le Duc.

Part of the regiment was billeted here but the second battalion hiked to their billets in the village of Resson. Our quarters were fairly good, although they were of stone, and hay was scarce, however, this was offset by their being clean and large.

The next morning cots were obtained and also ticks with straw and the men were made more comfortable than they had been since leaving the town

of Chenebier. Because the regiment was stationed in a rest area did not necessarily mean that the men were to be allowed absolute freedom from drill.

The first two days we had entirely to ourselves during which time some of the members of the company visited Bar le Duc, after that, though, the men began on a schedule of hard drilling, which would prepare them for their next trip to the front. Much time was spent in battalion and regimental maneuvers and each man was given considerable rifle practice.

Replacement troops arrived shortly after and we began our intensive training and as they were practically new men in the army, they had to learn the fundamentals of soldiering and the art of open warfare.

Noncoms were made to fill up the vacancies and by the time we were ready to move, the company was once more in good shape, both in personnel and condition even though one-third of the men were "Rookies" a little more than a week previous. November 1st Lieutenant Smith, because of his efficiency, received his commission as Captain, and this gave the company the best Captain in the regiment, but it also gave "H" a great boost toward becoming the crack organization of the 113th.

Time passed quickly here and when not drilling the men wrote letters home telling of the recent drive. ..Occasionally the "Y" would furnish movies for the enjoyment of all during the evenings and on Sunday afternoons the band would give concerts in the village, Chaplin Coons also made a few visits and gave us cheering talks on the peace that was soon to come.

Our rest period almost came to an end when on Sunday night, November 10th, orders arrived to the effect that the regiment would pack rolls and move toward the front the next morning, according to unofficial rumor were to march four (4) days, covering 22 kilometers a day and finally taking our place on the lines near Metz, not very cheerful we thought, with peace so near at hand. By 5 A. M. Monday morning everyone was astir, packs were rolled, kitchens made ready, billets policed and by 8 o'clock the company was prepared to march.

A few minutes before assembling time, came the order recinding the one of the night before; this changed the aspect of everything and the men were happy to think that no long hike would be made that day; we felt that something of great importance had happened being such an order had to be annulled.

In fact something of the greatest importance had occurred, for shortly afterwards, Captain Smith announced that the Armistice, amounting to nothing less than a complete surrender, was signed by Germany. Wonderful was the feeling of the men that day; it meant to us that there would be no more holding of the lines, "no more good men going west" or

existing without food for days at a time. The iron hand of the Kaiser was no more, his armies had been broken and were in full retreat all along the entire Western Front since the Americans stemmed the great tide at Chateau-Thierry in July, the firm of "Me und Gott" had failed, no wonder the glad rejoicings. At Battalion Headquarters flew the Stars and Stripes, the first time in a good many months some of us had seen it.

Monday evening the regiment assembled and celebrated the signing of the armistice at the town of Naives, a band concert, regimental signing Pyrotechnics and speeches by the officers comprised the celebration and there was a gay time all around. The cheering reached its height when the Brigade Commander took the stand and told the men that he commanded the best Brigade in France. By 9 o'clock, the celebration was over and the Companies marched to their billets. That night the men slept with lighter hearts than ever before in France.

The war being over, the rumors about that the regiment was soon to leave the rest area, either to go in the Army of Occupation or to move even further to the rear. True to rumors, orders arrived on Saturday, November 16th which stated that we would begin hiking the next day. It was soon found out that the Division was to move to a different section of the country.

Sunday morning the hike began and after a few hours of marching during which time Colonel Pope inspected us, the battalion reached the town of Salmange, where it was billeted for the rest of the day, we stayed in this town two days and on Tuesday night hiked five kilometers to Nancois-Tronville where we were to entrain. After a wait of five hours our long line of box cars appeared and the battalion was crowded in them.

REGNEVELLE

At 5 A. M. Monday, the 20th of November, the train finally left the yards at Nanciso-Tronville and journeyed toward the south, the ride lasted until 7 in the evening the same day, when we arrived at a station called Passavant, in the department of Vosges. From here the battalion proceeded on foot to the village of Martinsville about 4 kilos where Companies E. and F. were billeted and Companies G and H. hiked three kilos further to the little village of Regnevelle. We arrived there about midnight and were at once billited, much to the joy of the men who were cold and very tired.

The Division was destined to remain in this area much longer than it was at first expected. For a while it was not known just when we would depart for the States and because of this the men were very impatient and discontented.

Late in January, 1919, an order from G. H. Q. finally arrived which gave a list of the Divisions and when they would start for the States, the 29th was

on the wrong end; we were not to start for home until about the middle of June. It was rather disappointing but we made the most of it.

Soon after arriving in the area a new drill schedule was made up. Four hours in the morning were spent in going through various drills and one hour in the afternoon was devoted to athletics.

This schedule was carried out in all kinds of weather and before Winter was over we were able to do squads right in the pouring rain or blinding snow, as the case happened without kicking or crabbing in the least.

Several times a week the battalion performed sham battles and manouvered in the course of which every hill and valley in the vicinity of Regneville, was captured.

There was quite some competition between the companies and battalions, especially in the athletics, football — the leading sport, during the Winter.

On Thanksgiving Day, Company "H" played Co. G. and defeated them 6 to 0. Later a strong battalion team was formed, the men being picked from the 4 companies, which defeated most every team in the regiment. On February 26th, a final game was played against the 3rd battalion for the championship of the 113th. It was the most exciting scrimmage of the season, and there were many Francs bet by both sides; after an hour of suspense our battalion proved themselves the better team by coming out on top, the final score being 6 to 0.

In March the second battalion played the 114th Infantry for the championship of the 57th Brigade. Due to a few very bad plays we were defeated, and football ended for Company H.

Early in December the Division sent its first contingent of furlough men to Aix le Bains, a leave area opened by A. E. F. After this there was a steady stream of fellows visiting different parts of France on furloughs, including Nice and Paris and several other noted cities at the expense of the Government.

The furloughs were enjoyed by all who were lucky enough to get them, but on account of the small percentage allowed from each company, it was impossible for everyone to obtain a furlough. Nevertheless, Captain Smith made it a fair proposition for all the men, and as a result there was very little harranging.

In the evening of the first of March, the Regneville Opera made its first appearance. It was composed of Company H's best talent and was a success from the start to finish. Under the guidance of Captain Smith, Sergeants Cooley and Dougherty and Private Greenberg, several shows were put on and each was met with approval. Now that Co. H. had its own stage, Captain Smith was able to obtain the shows which traveled on the Divisional circuit and Company H. had a pastime until it left Regneville.

On March 24th the entire Division passed in review before the C. in C. General Pershing near Fresnes, The Commander-in-Chief made a personal inspection of each company, asking the men many questions. The colors were decorated by him for the battles in which the regiment participated. After passing in review the General gave a short speech in which he thanked the men for their faithfulness in battle and while waiting to go home. The review was held quite a distance from Regneville and because of this, the company was on the march for about three days.

Before leaving the area a six week program in musketry was begun by the Infantry units of the Division. Much time was spent in rifle practice, fire control, etc., A field maneuver competition was held in the Battalion in which company H. came out second.

Much to the surprise of everyone concerned, the Division was transferred into the S. O. S. on April 6, 1919. This meant that Co. H. would soon leave Regneville, which it did in five days later. The days preceeding our departure were given over to the cleaning up of Regneville.

The little village looked its best when the boys of Company H. left. At 1 P. M. on April 11th, Company H. fell in with full packs and a little later were marching to Passavant. The people were very sorry to see us leave. The soldiers made life plegant for them. At 5 P. M. the battalion entrained on American box cars at Passavant and a little later, the journey to La Mans area began.

After a two days ride, the Company reached the town of Salignau-Sous-Ballon, where they were billeted in a splendid old chateau and where baseball and baths became the rule for each day, except for several inspections of an important nature, and which were necessary to fit us for return to the States. Everything was done with a will, however, since each one knew that the trip to America was on in earnest.

Leaving this beautiful spot, the best we had been in France, the Company hiked 13 kilometers and boarded the train for Saint Nazaire, our port of embarkation, arriving there on the 25th of April. Whatever may be said of other embarkation points, it was the concensus of opinion that Saint Nazaire was as nearly perfect as any place of the kind could be—clean, comfortable barracks awaited us and the meals were excellent, while the sanitary conditions were all that could be desired. The final inspections were made, equipment issued and on the 7th of May, our last hike in France from the Camp to our transport was made, and at 4 P. M. all were safely stowed away on a clean, comfortable transport, named the U. S. S. Iowan.

This was our home for the next thirteen days and few regrets were expressed at leaving France. We all felt a good job had been done. We felt we had

done our share and were glad to be going home. Several stormy days were experienced, but in the main our trip over was a pleasant one and in the early morning of the 20th of May, the dim outlines of America were made out. How our hearts beat with gladness! How proud we were of our country. With what mingled emotions we again returned to our homeland, after an absence of almost a year, and what a year it had been! Full of trials, of suffering, of sorrow, of battle and here at last stretching out before us was God's own Country. Surely we thought, as we gazed upon the majestic greatness of New York, here was a country worth fighting for, aye worth dying for, better still worth living for.

We went direct from Hoboken to Camp Dix, New Jersey, arriving about 5 o'clock, the 20th of May.

On the 22nd Captain Smith took his leave of the Company, thanking each one for their loyalty and devotion throughout the trying times and pointing to their record as one of which all may be proud.

The Colonel took leave of his regiment in the following general order, the last to be issued to us, as part of the 113th, U. S. Infantry.

Headquarters 113th Infantry,
Camp Dix, N. J.

26 May, 1919.

General Orders, No 10.

1. Before the demobilization of the 113th Infan-

try, I desire to give formal expression to my appreciation of the splendid work and spirit of the regiment and my admiration of and pride in its record, both in action and in camp.

2. No organization in the Division has a finer combat record, none faced greater difficulties, none overcame them with more splendid dash, none held gains with stronger tenacity.

3. The conduct of the men throughout the trying period during which it was my privilege to command the regiment, has exceeded my hopes. I am proud to have served with such an organization.

4. I wish to thank each member of the 113th Infantry for the loyal support given me, as Regimental Commander. I feel the whole-hearted purpose of every officer and man was to secure the best results from and for his organization as I assure you that such was my sole purpose in any action I have taken.

5. I congratulate you on the honorable record you are taking with you as the result of many months of devoted and trying service and I wish you all the success in future years that such a record deserves.

6. This order will be published to each company of the regiment before demobilization.

CHAS. B. FINLEY,

Colonel, 113th Infantry.



LIEUT STOVER GETS TWELVE BOCHIE



On the Firing Line

Life in and Out of the Trenches, As Told
By a Local Soldier in a Letter

After spending nine days on the Atlantic we arrived at Brest and went to a so-called rest camp for three days, although we didn't get much of it, as we were on all kinds of detail. The one we all wanted to be on was the ration detail, as we always were sure to get eats, as we sure do like to eat.

Here we slept in our dog tents, and while in this camp had nothing but rain. Right then and there I could see that the trip over here wasn't going to be a vacation.

After three days we loaded on those toy trains the French have which have signs on them—40 Hommes, 8 Cheveaux, and started on our way to Vaux, a station near Chalancey, our training camp.

This trip we made in three days, in which I sure did take in the beautiful scenery. From Vaux to Chalancey it was a 12-mile hike, which was some hike over one mountain after the other. We went through intensive training for about six weeks and then made our way to the reserve trenches. While in the reserve trenches we were getting used to the roaring of the guns, but it really wasn't very noisy, as it was a quiet sector, as we were preparing for the big drive.

We left the reserve, after spending five days there, and went into the support trenches. In the reserve we lived in dugouts and got our first taste of rats crawling over our bodies while we slept, living in the damp, filthy holes. We had one platoon of men in our dugout, and such a lousy dump I never saw in my life. It was full of rats, cooties and flees, and, believe me, the nights down there were only nightmares.

The dugout was a space boarded up on sides and overhead, and supported by props and around the sides were bunks, arranged one above the other. The bunks were merely a frame with a wire screen over to lie on, and if your companion above you would get restless through the night the dirt would fall through the screen on you.

Then we had rats to contend with. Every dough-boy or infantryman carries his ration of hardtack, canned "Willy" and bully beef with him at all times now, and we used the hardtack to put under our heads to lay down on to prevent the rats from eating it. We only received two scanty meals a day in the trenches, and hardtack came in mighty handy pretty often when we got hungry and the conserva-

tion of food was at its zenith. As soon as we dozed off the rats would commence nibbling on the hardtack, which would waken us, and as soon as you moved they would scamper away.

Well, we moved in the support trenches.

Can you imagine trying to get sleep in a trench? These trenches, being exceptionally narrow, just wide enough for one body. So sometimes the head of one man would overlap the feet of another sleeping farther in. The man sleeping in back of me wore hob-nailed shoes, that rested against my bare head, and every time he would cough or stretch in his sleep the hobs sank into my dome and my head sank into my shoulders.

I will never forget the expression of some of the boys as we lay in the trenches.

One of the boys said: "My God, if my poor old mother could only see me now! I remember the time that if I went to the front door without my coat on she'd say, 'Now, John, don't do that, you might catch cold.' And we all laughed."

On the night of September 25 we were ordered to make up our square packs and be ready to move any minute to dugouts about a mile away, as the artillery barrage was expected to start around 1 A. M. of the 26th.

Rifle in hand, pack on back, gas mask ready to use at a second's notice (as we always had gas alarms), and that is one fear we all had—"gas." We didn't fear the Hun as much as the deadly gas.

At 12 o'clock midnight Wednesday we were on our way, and finally reached our assigned dugout after ducking shells which the Germans were throwing over. They were always shelling the road and railheads, for if they could damage the roads it would prevent the Yankees from advancing more quickly; but the good work of the engineers was so great and swift that there was absolutely no holdups.

At 11:30 sharp on the night of September 25 the heavens lit up for miles around. We could see flares going up, and the roar of the cannon was deafening. The earth seemed to be rocking, and one could hardly believe it, but it is a fact, that some boys' ear drums were affected by it. They had French 75s and American big guns lined up, one after another, on a 50-mile front.

We were told our objectives would be German soil,

*War Camp
Community
House
on Bayard
Street*



TRENCH AT THE CORNER OF LIVINGSTON AVENUE AND GEORGE STREET,
USED TO ADVERTISE THE RED CROSS DRIVE



ARMORY OF CO. H, ON CODWISE AVENUE

and ours was a million dollar barrage; also that General Pershing said it would be either "Heaven, Hell or Hoboken" for us by Christmas.

During this barrage they had wire cutters out cutting the barbed-wire entanglements in front of our trenches so that we could get through.

At 2.30 A. M. Thursday the 26th, the Allied artillery began the barrage, Being 60 feet in a dugout, we couldn't hear much of the noise, and, eager to get an earful of it. I made my way up the wet stairway of the dugout. It sure was a wonderful sight to see the flashes of fire of our cannon here and there and everywhere one could set his eyes. And the noise was deafening. First it was "bang," "bing," "whizz," and then some. Great, it was, and something I shall never forget.

At 5 o'clock A. M. I had a cup of hot coffee and a hardtack, and word came that we were to go over. The company formed; we were ready to get the Hun.

Well, out of the trenches we went, over the top with a yell, "Up and at 'em, boys; let's give 'em hell." Up to noon that day we hadn't seen a sign of a Dutchman. We just crawled over the shell holes, some of them as big as the New York subway. About noon we ran into an awful heavy smoke, which hung right over a big swamp, and we couldn't see a hand in front of us. All of a sudden someone yelled, "Gas!" What a sensation! We didn't know who was aside of us. It might have been the Germans. Well, I put my mask on in about two seconds and continued to go forward, when suddenly I found myself up to my knees in water. I got mad, ripped off my mask and went through the smoke O. K.

When we passed the smoke we went up a high ridge, and this is where we got our first Germans.

We now began to come under machine-gun fire. Wheel! maybe those babies can't pump the lead out of them; but they didn't stop us. We went forward from one shell hole to another. Finally one Fritzie got my range. I could hear the bullets singing as they passed me. Down I flopped in a shell hole, and every time I put my head up, zing, zing, they would fly over my head with a beautiful song. I couldn't locate the son of a gun, for there was a big woods about 300 yards on my left, but I knew he was in there, somewhere. All of a sudden the captain of D Company fell in on top of me, and I yelled, "Keep down, a machine gun's playing on me." He said, "I know it. They chased me out of my hole."

Well, we laid there for over an hour, and every time we showed ourselves he would pop at us. He sure did mean business. Finally we both made one dash and soon we were safe in another hole. Later we got him with his machine gun in a tree top.

Our officers were right with us all the time, not behind us, but in front of us, and every time we got caught in a barrage our officers would tell us

to dig in, and they would be standing up, taking all kinds of chances.

Our casualties for the first day out were not so heavy. When it got dark we were told to lie down and make the best of it. We were very tired from pushing on all day, and we flopped right in the mud and water. It was raining hard, and the nights were cold. The only protection we had were our overcoats and raincoats, having been relieved of our blankets and other equipment before we went over the top.

During the night flares would go up that would illumine the earth. We would keep perfectly quiet, and then the Boche would send some whizz-bangs or high explosive shells over. One young fellow lay down with his head resting on his hands, when, during the night, a high explosive shell dropped near him and cut him from the waist down. The poor fellow never knew what struck him, as his head still rested on his hands when we left there.

By this time our misery was so great that we didn't care whether we were knocked off or not. At sunrise we would push again. More than once our artillery would fall short. On one occasion we had to fall back a trifle, that being the only logical thing to do under the circumstances.

"Artillery falling short. Pass the word back," we could hear being shouted as our own shells were dropping among our boys. This was due to the doughboys advancing more rapidly than the artillery could follow, the result of which was that we had to advance through a murderous artillery and machine-gun fire without the support of our artillery fire. They had trouble in getting the artillery up on account of mud and rain, and the French horses were gassed up and could only go a few kilometers and would be all in. We were over there to beat the Boche, and in war, where an objective can be gained, they don't consider casualties.

We had an exceptionally hard territory to go through—one large hill after another with whizz-bangs flying all around us. One young fellow was about 10 feet to the left of me, when three or four machine-gun bullets clipped him in the neck and tore half his neck away. Lying in a pool of blood, he did not live long.

Day after day and night after night it rained, and I remember we almost reached the top of the hill when we were told to dig in for the night. I took my little shovel and dug a hole and threw the dirt around me as a protection against shellfire. I was so tired I could hardly stand. I lay down and threw my raincoat over me, and when I woke up I was lying in water and my raincoat gone. Some fellow apparently thought I was knocked off and took the raincoat. Early that morning the Boches started a barrage on us, but their range was long and the shells were dropping to the left of us, not doing us

any harm, when, all of a sudden, I saw a Boche airplane hovering above us. He took news of our position back to their artillery, and the scene that followed was one I'll never forget. That morning we could see arms, legs and human bodies flying in the air.

The hillside was strewn with bandages, broken pistols, shells and equipment of every sort. Here and there were rotting limbs of men who had died and whose bodies had been torn again by the frenzy of German shells and hurled into the clean air from their burying place. Saplings that had been cut in two by machine-gun fire and gnarled bushes and stumps of shattered trees stuck their twisted forms out of the hill, like crippled men, showing their scars.

We passed over a road where the carnage was something awful—dead French soldiers and our boys and horses partly blown apart, drivers lying beside their horses. They had been trying to get rations and ammunition up to us, and the Boches shelled the road unmercifully.

During the night they shelled us something awful, and all night long we could hear calls for "first aid." Some strong, some weak. It was just like a nightmare. That night I dug in, and a shell struck so close to me that it threw me bodily upon three other fellows quite a few yards away. One of the fellows said that he thought it was some poor fellow blown to bits, and when he stretched out his hands he expected to feel the insides of a man. We lay there and joked for a while, and I pulled out my tobacco bag, rolled a cigarette and smoked it under a raincoat, so the flare wouldn't show, when a shell broke near, and zing! something hit my helmet. It was a piece of shrapnel, and it sure did put a dent in my old derby.

That morning we went into the woods again, and when we came out our company was knocked to hell. I don't know how many we lost there, but it sure did get a lot of our best boys. When I think of how some of them died with shrapnel and bullets in them I have to take my hat off. I saw my buddies come out with arms hanging on by threads; one man shot in the mouth, and the blood choking him. What a sight he was! Another shot in the stomach and breast, and one with machine-gun bullets in both legs.

By this time we were so weak we could hardly stand. Our rations made us awfully thirsty, and drinking water was very, very scarce. We were told never to drink out of a shell hole, it may be contaminated, but more than one lad took a chance. We would have drunk gasoline if we could have gotten it. In the trenches a pint would have to last us 32 hours.

We bivouaced or dug in on the hill for the night, where the forms of both Germans and Americans lay, and which is too ugly to write about.

We hadn't dug in and tried to sleep a couple of hours when it rained. All this time no rations came up to us and we were all in. Hungry we were, so we decided to steal the rations out of the dead men's packs. However, I managed to get three packages of hardtack and shared them with my pals. This taking off of dead men going against me, I decided I would go hungry a few more days, which I did.

It was not until the morning of the fifth day that we got anything warm to eat or drink. Then we were given a quarter of a cupful of black coffee. We were then on the verge of collapse, shivering from the cold and exposure. Our clothes hadn't been dry for many a day, and one can easily imagine what good a little stimulant would have done us. The French soldier always had his ration of wine and the English his ration of rum, but they must have thought we were camels.

We took our position on the hill, and by this time we were almost faint from hunger and thirst. Whenever we passed a shell hole with water in it we drank it, bugs and everything. Finally a fellow came up with some hardtack, and he asked if I was hungry. I swore at him, and he gave me a box and a drink of water from a can.

As we were eating a shell fell in amongst us and killed three and wounded four. How I escaped I cannot tell. I was blinded. The smoke filled my eyes and lungs. I was burning up, and when I opened my eyes I found myself lying on the ground. The water just streaming from my eyes and kept on doing so for 12 days after.

At last we were relieved. We could see our relief coming over the hill. "Hurry up! Gee! they're slow, but steady." It was then five buddies and myself became separated from our outfit and we went sightseeing in Montfaucon, with Fritzie still dropping an occasional shell in the town. What a sight to behold! Not a thing in that town untouched. Dead horses and blood just filled the place. Our artillery sure did clean them out. It was now that the fierceness of it all dawned on me. As I walked back over the ground we had taken I saw our boys lying dead here and there, some with their heads blown off. I saw one that was hit with a shell, that ripped his clothes right off! I just had to sit down and cry.

That day we went back to the trenches where we came from and spent two more days and nights in them, and then started on a never-to-be-forgotten five-day hike to a rest camp, as they called it. On this hike men fell out by the dozens. They cried and kept on until they fell down exhausted. I stuck it out, and we finally reached the woods and were put in shacks.

Well, what happened after that I will tell you when I get home, as I am now getting writers' cramp. Best regards to all. * * * *

Milltown Frenchmen Answer

Call of Motherland for Assistance

War was declared on France by Germany, August 4, 1914. Word was sent to the French at Milltown on August 5, and on the 6th trolley cars loaded with Frenchmen left for France and they were fighting in the front line trenches on Aug. 26, twenty days after leaving Milltown.

Eighty-six Frenchmen, residents of Milltown in 1914, responded to the call to arms of their native country in August of that year, and can be traced as having faithfully done their duty at the place assigned them in the organization of the land's defence.

The following eighteen made the great sacrifice, making the blood price paid by Milltown's French colony for the allied victory as high as twenty-one per cent of its male population:

Chevalier, Emile—Gassed, died of the poison since the Armistice.

Collet, E.—Killed in action in Champagne.

Cretau, F.—Killed on August 15, 1918, on the Somme.

Delin, G.—Died in a hospital in Lyons.

Falchier—(Presumed killed in action. Reported missing after the first battle of the Marne, September, 1914.)

Le Fichant, V.—Killed in Argonne Forest, 1914.

Fournier, S.—Killed in action in Belgium in 1914.

Guillot, F.—Killed in action in Belgium in 1914.

Lamy—Killed in action in Alsace, 1914.

Mazieres, F.—Killed in action in 1917, in the Aisne.

De Monteleon, G.—Killed at Verdun, 1917.

De Monteleon, R.—Killed in Belgium, 1914.

Poignonnec, P.—Killed in Champagne, 1915.

Queignec, P.—Killed on the Somme, 1916.

Riou, J.—Killed in Flanders, 1915.

Redon, G.—(Presumed killed in action. Reported missing after an engagement at Alsace in 1914.)

The following is a list of the French people, residents of Milltown in 1914, who served their country during the war, many of them nearing the age limit of 48, up to which all Frenchmen were enlisted, unless they had six children:

Bridier, S.—Infantry Captain, started in the war as sergeant, four times cited for bravery, *croix de guerre*, Legion of Honor.

Cholet, P.—Blue Devils, later Franco-American Aviation Corps, started as a private in 1914 and made captain on the battlefields. *Croix de guerre*, five citations, twice wounded.

Dhavernaz, J.—Artillery Captain, French high commission in the United States.

Amadiou, L.—Lieutenant, Cavalry, armored cars. Started as a sergeant, cited twice for bravery, *Croix de guerre*, served with the American Expeditionary Forces for a few months.

Bourgade, J.—Lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, once wounded.

Fleurant, F.—Lieutenant, French High Commission in the United States.

Gele, E.—Lieutenant, Artillery Technical Section.

Gorends, L.—Head Officer, Field Ambulance.

Jumet, E.—Lieutenant, Engineers Corps, Railway Division.

Salomon, P.—Lieutenant, Infantry, five times cited for bravery, *croix de guerre*, twice wounded.

Vaucher, J.—Lieutenant, Artillery, French High Commission in the United States.

Gatherias—Artillery, Sub-Lieutenant, instructor to the American Army, *Medaille Militaire*.

Non Commissioned Officers, Corporals and Privates:
Barrere, P.—Siege Artillery.

Bartherotte, P.—Infantry.

Baury, J. B.—Artillery Technical Section.

Belin, H.—Blue Devils.

Bernard, J.—Once wounded, once cited for bravery, *croix de guerre*.

Bernard, Louis—Infantry, *croix de guerre*, once cited for bravery.

Berthelot, Y.—Infantry.

Bordel, C.—Ordnance Department.

Breat—Infantry.

Chardonnet, Th.—Infantry.

Coojean, J.—Infantry, once cited for bravery.

Cazic, P.—Infantry.

David, M.—Engineers Division, Radio Operator.

Daviou, L.—Siege Artillery, once cited for bravery, *croix de guerre*.

Decelle, L.—Blue Devils.

Domas, G. P.—Artillery Technical Section.

Evennou, R.—Infantry.

Fabre, H.—Infantry.

Farbat, S.—Infantry.

Fraisse, A.—Wounded in Champagne, 1915.

Gaydier, J.—Infantry.

Garde, E.—Infantry and later on Engineers, as radio operator.

Genet, J.—Blue Devils.

Gorgeon, J.—Infantry.

Goac, J.—Ordnance Department.

Grand, G.—*Croix de guerre*, once cited for bravery.

Grange, A.—Blue Devils, twice cited for bravery, Italian war medal, *croix de guerre*.

Grangemarre, A.—Ordinance Department.
 Guernigou, J.—Artillery Technical Section.
 Jegou, J. M.— Infantry, croix de guerre, four times cited for bravery, twice wounded.
 Kervran, J.—Infantry, wounded in Champagne, in 1915, croix de guerre, cited for bravery.
 Lafarge, J. —Blue Devils.
 Lann, J.—Infantry.
 Laz, Y.—Infantry.
 Le Gall, F.—Infantry.
 Le Guillou, L.—Infantry, twice wounded, once cited for bravery, croix de guerre.
 Le Naour, J.—Infantry.
 Le Roux, L.—Infantry.
 Le Rouzic, J.—Marine, Medaille Militaire, cited for bravery, croix de guerre, wounded.
 Maguet, J. M.—Artillery.
 Mallegol, J.—Ordinance, Department.
 Mechan—Infantry.

Miossec, J. F.—Infantry.
 Miossec, F.—Infantry.
 Mitton, L.—Naval Coast Artillery.
 Pialoux, A.—Croix de guerre, cited for bravery.
 Pichaudon—Infantry.
 Poignonec, J.—Infantry, cited for bravery, croix de guerre.
 Queignac, J.—Infantry.
 Renoux, A.—Artillery Technical Department.
 Rousselot, F. J.—Engineers.
 Schlumberger, P.—French Field Artillery with the Belgian Army, twice wounded, twice cited for bravery.
 Suignard, N.—Infantry, wounded in Artois, in 1914 after having been wounded served in a gun powder plant.
 Vaury, J.—Ordinance Department.
 Villecourt, C.—Infantry.

The United States Takes Over the Marconi Station

As soon as the United States declared war upon Germany, it took over the Radio Station on Easton avenue, and placed it under the direction of the Navy. On April 7, 1917, a detachment of marines were put on guard and remained until May, 1920.

Late in October, 1917, the Washington key which actuated the great wireless station in New Brunswick, N. J., clicked off

 This translated from the telegraph code into the alphabet reads:

P—O—Z—DE—N—F—F

And then in quick succession:

“POZ—POZ—POZ—de—NFF—NFF—NFF”

This fairly electrified the men in the station:

“Washington is calling Germany direct”—Something extraordinary!

“POZ” is the call for the Nauen station in the outskirts of Berlin, and “de NFF” meant “From New Brunswick, U. S. A.” Thus all diplomatic precedents

had been shattered by direct communication between two nations at war. Shortly the message came from Nauen that they were in receipt of the call.

Then followed the historic note of President Wilson demanding the abdication of the Kaiser, stating that the American Government would not negotiate with any but the German people direct. So, from the very beginning the negotiations leading up to the armistice were conducted through the New Brunswick, N. J., Naval Radio Station.

Every day New Brunswick communicated with San Francisco and San Diego, Cal., with Admiral Sims' flagship in British waters; also with Paris, Rome and Wales. Secretary Daniels “spoke” to President Wilson through the New Brunswick station while on board the George Washington in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean.

The wireless telegraph of the “George Washington” received New Brunswick messages continually and kept President Wilson informed of world and home events while on the high seas.



LIEUT. GEORGE JONES HAS AN ARGUMENT
 AT CAMP DIX

America's Total War Casualties

Final revised figures of casualties during the war compiled by the War Department, together with an analysis of the casualties by States, shows that Montana and Connecticut lead by a considerable margin. New York and Pennsylvania are naturally far ahead in the actual number of casualties.

The revised figures give the total casualties of the American forces in the war as 302,612, divided as follows:

Killed in action.....	34,248
Died of disease.....	23,430
Died of wounds.....	13,700
Died of accident	2,019
Drowned	300
Suicide	272
Murder or homicide.....	154
Executed by sentence, general court-martial	10
Other known causes.....	489
Causes undetermined.....	1,839
Presumed dead.....	650
Total dead.....	77,118
Prisoners unaccounted for.....	15
Prisoners died.....	147
Prisoners repatriated.....	4,270
Total prisoners.....	4,432
Wounded slightly.....	91,189
Wounded severely.....	83,390
Wounded, degree undetermined.....	46,480
Total wounded.....	221,050
Missing in action.....	3
Grand total.....	302,612

CASUALTIES BY STATES

	Casualties	Dead population	Casualties per 1000 of
Montana	3,443	934	9.1
Connecticut	6,265	1,265	5.6
Wyoming	676	233	4.6
Pennsylvania	35,042	7,898	4.5
North Dakota	2,560	700	4.43
New York	40,222	9,196	4.41
Wisconsin	9,913	2,649	4.2
Idaho	1,351	409	4.1
Massachusetts	13,505	2,955	4.01

New Jersey	10,166	2,367	4.006
Oklahoma	6,358	1,471	3.8
Michigan	10,369	2,751	3.6
New Hampshire	1,535	358	3.55
Minnesota	7,323	2,133	3.52
Ohio	16,007	4,082	3.3
Vermont	1,170	300	3.288
Iowa	7,311	2,161	3.286
Illinois	13,264	4,260	3.22
West Virginia	4,018	1,063	3.208
South Dakota	1,867	554	3.1
Kansas	5,182	1,270	3.09
Nevada	250	71	3.05
Maryland	3,812	975	3.02
Missouri	10,385	2,562	3.009
Virginia	6,130	1,635	2.9
Rhode Island	1,562	1,836	2.83
Tennessee	6,190	1,836	2.83
California	6,650	1,747	2.76
Arizona	557	150	2.72
Utah	1,006	302	2.69
Maine	2,090	518	2.68
New Mexico	860	228	2.66
North Carolina	5,799	1,610	2.62
Texas	10,133	2,722	2.6
South Carolina	3,919	1,138	2.58
Nebraska	3,041	855	2.55
Washington	3,070	877	2.51
Alabama	5,160	1,251	2.4
Kentucky	5,380	1,436	2.349
Oregon	1,577	512	2.344
District of Columbia.....	773	202	2.33
Colorado	1,759	537	2.2
Indiana	5,766	1,510	2.1
Arkansas	2,658	683	1.7
Georgia	4,425	1,530	1.6
Delaware	303	87	1.4
Louisiana	2,169	823	1.3
Mississippi	2,303	904	1.28
Florida	1,171	467	1.27
Alaska	15	6	.....
Hawaii	13	4	.....
Porto Rico	12	1	.....
Philippines	7	3	.....
Canal Zone	3	2	.....

New Jersey's Share of Human Sacrifices was 2,367 Dead and 7,799 Wounded.

Cost of War in Men and Money

More than four times as many lives were lost in the four and a half years of the great war as were sacrificed in all the Napoleonic conflicts from 1790 to 1815. More than twice as many persons were killed as in the preceding century and a quarter from the French Revolution in 1789 to the close of the Balkan wars in 1913. Such are the astounding conclusions of statisticians.

Country	Known Dead	Severely Wounded
Russia	1,762,064	1,000,000
France	1,427,800	700,000
Great Britain	807,451	617,740
Serbia	707,343	322,000
Italy	507,160	500,000
Roumania	339,117	200,000
Belgium	267,000	40,000
United States	117,151	43,000
Greece	15,000	10,000
Portugal	4,000	5,000
Japan	300	400
Total, Allies	5,954,386	3,438,140
Germany	1,611,104	1,600,000
Austria-Hungary	911,000	850,000
Turkey	436,974	107,772
Bulgaria	101,224	300,000
Total enemies	3,060,302	2,857,772
Grand total	9,014,688	6,295,912

Estimates vary greatly as to the money cost of the war. The Copenhagen War Study Society made it \$18,785,000,000 for the first year and \$33,065,000,000 for the second. Another authority figured the third year at \$39,247,900,000. This would make \$91,097,900,000. These are close to the figures of the Liberty Loan Bureau of the Treasury Department, which

estimated the cost for the three years at \$89,721,500,000. The Swiss Bank of Geneva estimated that the fourth year cost as much as the other three years together, which would make the total cost \$180,000,000,000. Secretary Baker's figures to the close of the war were \$197,000,000,000. Edgar Crammond, the English statistician, figured it at \$210,175,000,000, while Ernest L. Bogart, of the University of Illinois, made it somewhat less, or \$186,333,637,097, with indirect costs of \$151,612,542,560, to total of \$337,946,179,657. The net cost, deducting advances by one state to another, are thus given:

Country	Net Cost
Great Britain	\$35,334,011,868
France	24,265,582,800
United States	22,625,252,843
Russia	22,593,950,000
Italy	12,413,998,000
British Colonies	4,493,813,072
Other Allies	3,963,867,914
Total cost to Allies	\$125,690,476,497
Germany	\$37,775,000,000
Austria-Hungary	20,622,960,600
Bulgaria	1,245,200,000
Turkey	1,000,000,000
Total cost to enemies	\$60,643,160,600
Grand total	\$186,333,637,097

While these tables probably are approximately correct, they give little idea of the damage inflicted on each country, which obviously depends on the country's population and resources. Serbia, for instance, lost about sixteen per cent. of her entire population, while Russia, losing more than twice as many men, had her population impaired only about one per cent.

Organization of the American Legion

The American Legion organized in New Brunswick on July 10, 1919. The Post was named Charles Henry Post in honor of the first man from this city to make the supreme sacrifice on the battlefield of France.

One hundred fifty

The first officers chosen were: Commander, Capt. J. Bayard Kirkpatrick; Vice Commander, Capt. Herbert W. Nafey; Adjutant, Lieut. Franklin M. Ritchie; Finance Officer, Walter H. Smith; Historian, Chester R. Holeman.



Rutgers College; Its Part in the War

Throughout the period of hostilities, Rutgers College, which was chartered as Queens College by George III of England, on November 10, 1766, and which has been located in New Brunswick since 1771, performed meritorious service for the United States, both as an institution and through its alumni and undergraduates. With the declaration of war with Germany in April, 1917, the college at once formally pledged its unqualified loyalty to the cause, and offered its fullest co-operation with the government in all matters pertaining to the successful carrying on of the war. At the same time, President D. H. S. Demarest, with the sanction of the Board of Trustees, placed the resources of the college, its land, buildings, equipment, and educational forces, at the disposal of the State. Special emphasis was laid upon the course in Military Science, and an extra two-hour period granted for military training. After the first flurry of excitement had passed, the college settled down to something of its usual routine; but during the period from April to June, 1917, two hundred and six undergraduates were released from their college obligations in order to enter some form of government service.

The first complete war year of the college was begun on September 19, 1917, with an enrollment of 451, a decrease of 61 from the preceding year. Major John Bigelow, U. S. A., retired, was detailed by the War Department as Professor of Military Science and Tactics, and with the aid of four assistants, gradually perfected the working organization of the military department. In September, the War Service Bureau of Rutgers College was organized "for the purpose of keeping Rutgers men in touch with the college and with one another." This bureau, which as far as can be ascertained was the only one of its kind among the American colleges, performed splendid service for alumni and undergraduates, sending monthly news letters to all Rutgers men in the Army and Navy, answering personal questions, notifying the alumni body of possible gov-

ernment openings, and compiling and preserving the records of the activities of Rutgers men in the war.

With the beginning of the second term in January, 1918, the student enrollment had fallen to 387. The military department increased its scope of activities; a course in Radio-Communication was given by the Department of Electrical Engineering at the request of the authorities at Washington, and war courses in various lines of agriculture were offered at frequent intervals at the College Farm. The academic year was brought to a close on May 21st, in order to permit the undergraduates to enter upon government work as soon as possible. At the 152nd commencement, the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels.

In October, 1918, shortly after the beginning of the 153rd year of the college, a Students' Army Training Corps was established at Rutgers. Under this plan, all students over eighteen years of age and of the required physical fitness were voluntarily inducted into the service of the United States and were subject to military discipline. They received the pay of a private, their uniform and equipment; and their tuition, board and lodging were paid to the college by the government. The campus, therefore, was virtually turned into an army camp.

During the last week in September, James C. Torpey, First Lieutenant, U. S. A., was detailed by the War Department as Commanding Officer of the Students' Army Training Corps. Associated with him were seven second lieutenants, recent graduates from Plattsburg. Lieutenant Torpey proceeded at once to perfect plans for the organization of the S. A. T. C., and at noon, Tuesday, October 1, induction exercises were held on the college campus. Thereafter, military work superceded the academic. The two college dormitories and three of the fraternity houses were turned into army barracks; the dining room in Winants Hall, with some material changes, was transformed into a mess room; special courses of

study were adopted; and military headquarters established in the Ballantine gymnasium. The ordinary working day started at 6:15 with reveille; the other items in the schedule included the following: 7.00, breakfast; 8.00-10.00, classes; 10.00-12.00, drill; 12.00-1.00, dinner; 1.00-5.00, classes; 5.00-5.15, retreat; 5.30, supper; 7.00-9.00, study; 10.00, taps. Following the establishment of the military organization, the college settled down to a routine of intensive work.

The Y. M. C. A. carried on a program similar to that of the regular army camps, and the football team completed its schedule of games. But for the most part, the interest of the student body was confined to purely military subjects.

In accordance with the purpose of the Training Corps, namely, the selection of the best qualified undergraduates for further training for commissions in the United States Army, ten undergraduates were selected for additional work at Camp Lee, Va., and were transferred to that place on November 2nd. Meanwhile, the military organization of the college had been steadily increasing in efficiency, until on November 11, 1918, when the announcement of the signing of the Armistice was made, the machinery was running with commendable smoothness and gave sure promise of the accomplishment of the purpose for which it was established. With the cessation of hostilities, however, it was apparent that the work of the Corps would not long continue; and on December 14, 1918, word having been received from Washington, the Students' Army Training Corps was formally discontinued and the undergraduate members discharged from the service of the United States.

So ended a unique chapter in the history of Rut-

gers College. But the service of the college in training potential officers through its S. A. T. C. was, of course, only a small part of its total contribution to the United States in the dark days of the war. Exclusive of the 361 members of the S. A. T. C., 854 Rutgers men were enlisted in the Military and Naval forces; 401 of these served in France, and 453 in the United States. The total number of Rutgers men in uniform was 1,215, representing 35 per cent. of the entire undergraduate and alumni body. And there were, moreover, hundreds of Rutgers graduates in supplementary work, which in many cases was fully as essential as actual participation on the field of battle. There were 435 Rutgers men commissioned; of these, two were major generals, one a brigadier general, two colonels, four lieutenant colonels, 26 majors, 6 captains, 116 first lieutenants, 182 second lieutenants, one lieutenant commander, three sergeants, five junior lieutenants, 30 ensigns. Of the men in service, exclusive of the S. A. T. C., 51 per cent. were commissioned; and of those who were members of classes prior to 1914, 75 per cent. received commissions. Twenty-three sons of the college died in the service of the nation, and 24 were wounded in action. Seventeen were decorated by the United States or foreign governments, and eleven were cited for meritorious service or exceptional bravery in action.

The record of Rutgers College in the Great War is one to which New Brunswick may well point with pride. To the splendid achievements of her sons in the four wars which have taken place in the first century and a half of her life, Rutgers may now set down with equal satisfaction the deeds of the younger generation of graduates and undergraduates in the years which have just past.



The Rutgers Preparatory School in the War

Soon after war was declared, and before the spring term closed, one of the teachers and several of the graduating class enlisted. All of the teachers but the Headmaster and First Assistant enlisting during the summer and were sent to various officers' training camps. Military instruction was revived at the opening of the fall term, and a company was organized and uniformed. Mr. G. W. Nuttman returned to the position of Drill Master, which he had

previously held for many years.

With the opening of school in the fall of 1918, the entire school, including the four preparatory classes and the two highest classes in the Elementary School, were uniformed and drilled by Regular Army Lieutenants from the S. A. T. C., throughout the year. They were organized into three platoons under the usual cadet officers, chosen by competitive examination on the study of the Infantry Drill Regu-

lations. Drill was conducted out of doors for six hours a week throughout the year. Dummy rifles were used, as it was impossible to procure cadet rifles. The "best soldier" in 1917 was Cadet Captain Clarence J. Hofer; in 1918, Cadet Captain William P. Kelly, Jr., and these names were inscribed on the School Tablet donated for this purpose in 1898, by the class of that year.

A large number of graduates and former teachers of that school held commissions in the Army, Navy, and Flying Corps, and many others served in the ranks. A bronze tablet commemorating three of its graduates who made the supreme sacrifice, was erected by the classes of 1918 and 1919, to

JOYCE KILMER,
DANIEL SMART,
MICHAEL HERSHMANN.

A silk regimental flag was presented to the Cadet Company by the class of 1916.

Throughout the War the spirit of the school was vibrant with patriotic purpose. The war issues were discussed, the progress of war campaigns was reviewed, and the students were set to work on such things as pupils could do. The boys studied their daily lessons with a marked increase of purpose, believing that they were preparing, possibly for army life, and surely for reconstruction work after the war.

The contributions to War Activities reflected this spirit. The United War Workers' Fund received \$645.89, the Red Cross \$453, Second Liberty Loan \$200, a Village in France \$100, and other objects smaller sums, making a total of \$1,528.64. The school at this time enrolled 75 in the Preparatory School proper, and 131 in the Elementary Department, and such an outpouring of benevolence was most creditable.

New Brunswick High School's

Part in the Great World War

Throughout the entire period of the war the students took their part in all of the activities. Every student was a member of the Junior Red Cross. The girls prepared 5,800 surgical dressings, 50 knitted garments and 200 miscellaneous articles. Liberty bonds to the amount of \$11,900 were purchased and \$5,700 in Thrift Stamps. The amount contributed to the United War Workers' Fund was \$2,108 and \$375 to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Fund. Seven French war orphans were cared for by the school.

There were enrolled in the Army, Navy and Flying Corps 255 former students. Of this number five were wounded and five gave their lives for world-wide liberty. The school has erected a tablet in the memory of those who made the supreme sacrifice:

JOSEPH CORSO,
ARTHUR GOWEN,
SAMUEL NOVINS,
JACOB POLLINS,
LAWRENCE QUAL.

The Parochial Schools' Part in the Conflict

St. Peter's school sent out two hundred and twenty-six of the boys that passed through her doors to answer the call to the Colors. Among those being Lieutenant Commander Frank J. Daly and Lieutenant John L. Donnigan of the Navy, and in the Army Captain J. Leo Daly, in the Quartermasters department, Captain Wm. J. Condon and First Lieutenant John F. McGovern in the Medical Department; Captain Harold Flannigan in the Den-

tal Corps. Also Lieutenant Joseph A. McGovern in the Engineers. All of whom saw active service in France.

The Sacred Heart School sent out its proportion as did the Hungarian, Italian and St. John's German Catholic School, to this school belongs the honor of having one of its pupils, Charles Henry, to be the first New Brunswick boy to offer his life on the battle fields of France.

Raritan Arsenal

Among the many problems that arose in the original consideration of the successful prosecution of the war was the establishment of an ordnance depot near the Port of Embarkation of New York, capable of receiving, storing and shipping immense quantities of material for the use of the military forces of the United States and her Allies overseas. The necessity for such a depot gave rise to the selection of the site now generally known as Camp Raritan and officially as Raritan Arsenal.

The arsenal properties were acquired under requisitions of January 8, January 25 and February 2, 1918, and embrace about 2,220 acres.

There were built 172 barracks, 29 mess halls, and 29 latrines, together with a 200-bed hospital. The building program at the arsenal called for the erection of magazines and other buildings, as well as about 53 miles of railways, locomotive houses, docks and incidental equipment amounting to over fourteen million dollars.

Raritan Arsenal became one of the most important in the United States and from February until November, 1918, 333,038 gross tons of munitions were handled, 187,446 tons were received and stored in the magazines, 78,342 tons were shipped, including shipments by lighters over seas, domestic, truck and express orders; 67,251 tons were transferred from one magazine to another. These figures represent the gross tonnage of the material itself. In estimating the total tonnage actually handled by the men all material transferred and shipped by way of the docks was handled twice. This would double the tonnage actually handled, on these two items.

From the docks alone there were shipped by lighter 52,239 tons, loaded on 161 lighters and shipped overseas.

From the standpoint of carload lots, the men unloaded 5,294 cars or a daily average of 17. The number of cars actually shipped out of the reservation amounted to 755 or two cars daily.

On September the 6th, seventy-two cars were unloaded and ninety-two loaded, requiring the services of 1,418 men, not including checkers and foremen. The accomplishments for this banner day shows a total of 164 cars.

The month of August was the busiest, 66,510 tons were handled this month. More cars were received and unloaded than in any other month. In September records were made in transfers and shipping.

During the busiest months labor details averaged between 700 and 900 men per day. In the month of August they averaged from 800 to 1,200; the docks alone averaging about 300.

The training activities of the camp commenced January 14, 1918, with the arrival of 70 men and two officers. During the month of August the personnel reached a strength of 6,519 men. On November 11, 1918, there was 458 officers and 5,867 men on duty, making a total of 6,325 in camp when the armistice was signed.

On September 1, the first unit was organized and shipped for service in France. On July 13, the Military Police began their work in this section, and the force, numbering 125 men, worked in New Brunswick, Perth Amboy, Plainfield, Bound Brook and Metuchen. They were a great aid to the civil authorities at all times. They were demobilized February 21, 1919.

The camp was under the command of Lieutenant Colonel J. H. M. Andrews, to whose untiring efforts much of the success of the camp is due.



THE ORIGINAL KITCHEN POLICE.

The Four-Minute-Men

When on April 6, 1917, the Congress recognized the existence of a state of war between the Imperial German Government and the people of the United States, it became necessary immediately to mobilize, not alone the physical, but the mental and spiritual powers of America.

There was no lack of patriotism on the part of the American people, but there was a failure to fully appreciate the existing and threatening danger and the duty that every man, woman and child owed to the country, together with the good each could do.

This could only be accomplished by a campaign of education, those in authority appreciating the fact that when our people understood what they should and could do, there would be no question about the result.

It was, therefore, in March, 1917, decided to organize a group of speakers for the purpose of carrying whatever message the authorities in Washington thought proper and advantageous to the people.

The title "Four-Minute Men" was given in dual reference to the Minute Men of the Revolutionary War and to the time limit necessarily imposed upon speakers who were to appear during brief intermis-

sions in Theaters, Moving Picture Houses and, in fact, every place where people congregated.

The New Brunswick organization of Four-Minute Men constituted of the following gentlemen:

SAMUEL SCHLEIMER, Chairman,
 PROF. LIVINGSTON BARBOUR,
 DR. LEON CHAMBERLAIN,
 HON. PETER F. DALY,
 DR. WILLIAM H. S. DEMAREST,
 DR. HENRY HALE GIFFORD,
 DR. JASPER S. HOGAN,
 SAMUEL HOFFMAN,
 DR. J. A. INGHAM,
 DR. W. W. KNOX,
 DR. JOSEPH B. KULP,
 PROF. JOHN H. LOGAN,
 DR. G. H. PAYSON,
 DR. HERBERT PARRISH,
 MILTON J. PREGER,
 FREDERICK RICHARDSON,
 FRANK H. SKINNER,
 A. C. STREITWOLF,
 DR. AUSTIN SCOTT,
 FREEMAN WOODBRIDGE,
 RUSSELL E. WATSON.



LIEUT. MILES ROSS OF THE TANKS INVITES
 CAPT. "VIVE" ROSS TO BECOME ONE

Summary of the Local Daily Events

MARCH, 1917.

14. Board of Trade adopts unanimous resolution to support the President.
21. Home Defence League proposed.
22. Rutgers graduates and upper classmen apply in large numbers for commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps.
26. Home Defense League organized at a meeting of 200 men. Spanish-American War veterans, offer services to Mayor Farrington.
28. Company H ordered to mobilize.
31. Company H mustered into the Federal service.

APRIL, 1917.

3. City Commissioners vote \$3,000 to the Home Defense League.
4. Filtration plant, reservoir and pumping station placed under guard.
6. Co. H leaves for Trenton. War declared.
23. U. S. Marines put on guard at the Marconi Station.

MAY, 1917.

27. Over 2,000 members secured for the local Red Cross.
30. Greatest Memorial Day celebration ever held in the city.

JUNE, 1917.

5. Big Mass Meeting at Ballantine Gymnasium to boost the Liberty Loan.
6. Exemption Board appointed.
11. French Commission visits the wireless station.

JULY, 1917.

3. Home Defense Guard ordered to South River to preserve order.
5. Big Fourth of July celebration.
12. Warning issued that any person found walking along the shore or path near the railroad bridge would be arrested.
25. Raymond Grimes is the first name to be drawn in the draft.

AUGUST, 1917.

6. Peter E. Vliet is the first man to pass physical examination for military duty.
10. National Guardsmen mobilize at Buccleuch Park, the battalion consisting of 425 men.
16. First Battalion hikes to mobilization camp near Trenton.

SEPTEMBER, 1917.

4. First five men for National Army leave for Camp Dix.
14. Over 2,000 participate in parade held in honor of Co. H and drafted men.
23. Mayor Farmington and large delegation visit Camp Dix.

OCTOBER, 1917.

3. Home Guards reorganized.

3. Co. H arrives at Camp McClellan, Alabama.
4. General Goethals elected president of the Wright-Martin Aircraft corporation.
26. New Brunswick Lodge of Elks takes \$25,000 in Liberty Bonds.

NOVEMBER, 1917.

2. Coal dealers give notice that only one ton of coal will be delivered to customers at a time.
3. Twenty-one thousand housewives in Middlesex county sign food conservation pledge cards.
19. Fifty-five boys leave for Camp Dix.
20. City Commissioners vote \$1,000 for work of the Home Defense League.

DECEMBER, 1917.

7. Over 5,000 residents become aliens upon declaration of war with Austria-Hungary.
14. Doctors Donahue, Smith, Gutman, Howley, McLaughlin and Anderson are named on Medical Advisory Board in connection with the selective service system.

JANUARY, 1918.

2. Government takes over Wright-Martin plant.
3. Jersey Blue Chapter presents Rutgers' College with handsome American flag to replace one over Queens College, which is worn out. Mayor Farrington starts movement for registration of all aliens in city. Cash receipts for Jewish Relief announced as \$4,167.34.
4. Fuel Administrator Charles A. McCormick issues order closing all public schools until January 15th. Public Service shuts off power in over 100 local establishments until Monday.
5. Fuel administration opens five coal stations in the city.
10. Board of Education decided to keep public schools closed until January 21st.
12. Service flag with 118 stars is blessed at special exercises held in St. Peter's Church.
16. Wright-Martin Aircraft Co. is included in three days a week order for power to run plant.
18. All manufacturers in Middlesex county comply with order of fuel administrator to close down for five days except those exempted.
21. Holiday is observed in all lines of business not exempted by order of fuel administrator.
25. Chief of Police Michael O'Connell announces complete plans for registering aliens beginning February 4th.
27. Service flag in honor of 19 young men in war service is presented to the First Baptist Church.
28. Shortage of coal is so acute that three coal dealers announce their supplies exhausted. Eighty-three soldiers en route to Washington with army trucks, are served with a hot lunch.

1. Rutgers College announces that in order to conserve fuel several buildings will be closed and others kept open but half time. Official records show that there have been 20 snow storms so far and that nearly 29 inches of snow have fallen.

FEBRUARY, 1918.

1. Fuel Administrator McCormick announces that all food stores must close at noon on Mondays. Kenneth Swain, Winant Gowen, A. D. Prentiss and Paul Haney arrive home on ten day furlough and tell of experiences on first trip across with U-boats.
4. Mayor Farrington sends letter of protest to Public Service Company against shutting off power from local filtration plant. Work of registering enemy aliens starts with 18 appearing at post office.
10. About \$1,000 is contributed to the fund for the repatriation of the Jewish people in Palestine, at a mass meeting held in the Opera House, Rabbi Wise speaking.
13. Many local plants shut down on account of lack of power from Public Service.
18. Fire destroys building at Morgon Shell loading plant, causing loss of \$30,000.
19. All factories in Middlesex county in full operation, after enforced shut down due to lack of power.
20. Ten New Brunswick men leave for Camp Dix.
22. J. W. Johnson made chairman of next Liberty Loan Campaign committee.
25. One hundred and twenty-five men leave for army service at Camp Dix, a big demonstration being given them at the railroad station by citizens. Food administration leases big warehouse of Janeway and Carpenter for storage of manufactured goods for new terminal at Bonhamtown.
26. High wind blows over brick walls of two buildings at government terminal at Bonhamtown, killing Philip Moscowich, of New York, and injuring three others. Title to 1,200 acres of land at Bonhamtown, part of which is in government reservation, is transferred to Lewis Nixon.
27. Hans Hansen, injured at the Bonhamtown terminal yesterday, dies.

MARCH, 1918.

1. Transport of 65 army trucks passes through city on the way to Baltimore, loaded with government supplies.
2. Lieutenant Arthur S. Carpenter, of George street, has been made Lieutenant Commander for special service in the Navy. County Fuel Administrator Charles A. McCormick announces that coal dealers will not be allowed to look orders for future delivery until a distribution plan can be arranged.
6. Twenty-two local men leave for Camp Green-

leaf, Ga., completing quota of 367 from New Brunswick.

12. Wright-Martin Aircraft Company petition City Commission for an overhead foot-bridge across the P. R. R. tracks at Sandford street. Prosecutor Joseph E. Stricker announces that anti-loafing law is strictly enforced in this county.
17. Mayor Edward Farrington is chosen head of the Patriotic Force of New Brunswick.
19. Charles A. McCormick, treasurer of Johnson and Johnson's, is given leave of absence to accept a government position on April 1st.
24. News of the death of George H. Stokes, private at Camp Oglethorp, Ga., is received here, the first local soldier to die in service. Local and South Amboy companies are inspected by Major Borden at Buccleuch Park. Service Flag with 64 stars is unveiled in Highland Park.
26. County Medical Board examines 225 registrants referred by the board of physicians and accept about half of them. Former Judge J. Kearney Rice of local exemption board receives copies of the new law making the eviction of soldiers dependents for non-payment of rent a prison offense. Plans for the distribution of coal this summer are made at a meeting of the municipal and county administrators held here.
27. Thirty-fifth Regiment, U. S. Engineers en route from Philadelphia to New York, with 136 motor trucks and numerous motor cars pass through city. Sheriff Anderson confers with police heads of county regarding enforcing anti-loafing laws. Flag raising exercises are held at Bonhamtown ordnance depot.
31. Service flag at Second Reformer Church with 20 stars, is dedicated with appropriate exercises.

APRIL, 1918.

3. Fifty-five more local men leave for Camp Dix as members of the selective army.
4. Charles Henry, local soldier in France, is reported badly wounded.
7. Service flage is dedicated at First Presbyterian Church by Rev. W. W. Knox. Co. E of this city participates in review of Third Battalion of New Jersey State Militia at Lakewood.
8. Russell E. Watson succeeds Charles McCormick as County Fuel Administrator.
14. Liberty Loan drive opens with big mass meeting at Opera House.
20. City oversubscribes Liberty Loan quota \$303,250. Mayor Farrington sets May 1 as New Brunswick Day at Camp Dix.
21. Local subscriptions for Liberty Loan reach \$1,834,050, which is \$329,000 over quota. Parents of Charles Henry, of 85 Church street, are advised that he was killed in service in France on April 8.
23. Captain Bigelow, son of Major and Mrs. Bigelow of Highland Park, was killed in action in

IN THE WORLD WAR

France on July 23rd, according to advices just received. City's Liberty Loan honor flag was presented to James W. Johnson, chairman of the third Liberty Loan campaign, who in turn presented it to Mayor Farrington who will have it fly from the flagstaff at Monument Triangle.

24. Fuel Administrator Russell E. Watson announces that lightless nights will be discontinued until September 1.
29. Fuel Administrator Russell E. Watson, finding four tons of coal in the cellar of the house occupied by S. Greenblat at 81 Carman street, has it removed at the latter's expense.

MAY, 1918.

1. Five hundred people from New Brunswick and Highland Park go to Camp Dix to celebrate New Brunswick Day there.
5. Service flag with 33 stars is dedicated by New Brunswick Aerie of Eagles at special exercises held in their rooms.
8. Local Home Guards organize band of 25 pieces with Eugene Ross as leader.
15. Board of Trade protests against sales of German papers.
19. Amelia Bingham raises \$6,473 at Opera House for Red Cross.
22. Twenty-one hotels and other licensed places closed within the five mile limit of Camp Raritan.

JUNE, 1918.

5. Two hundred and forty-five men who have become of age since June 5, 1917, register.
7. Coal shortage for the city, 15,000 tons.
14. Sergeant Garret Finnigan reported seriously wounded in France.
17. Rev. Frederick Halloran, of the Sacred Heart Church, enlists and goes to France as chaplain.
20. Thomas Mettler succeeds Charles A. McCormick as County Food Administrator; \$62,271.58 subscribed to Second Red Cross Fund.
24. Lieut. Joseph Corso died.
25. Captain James B. Scarr killed in France.
27. Holmes Marshall reported killed.

JULY, 1918.

2. Anable properly secluded as headquarters for soldiers by War Camp Community Service.
3. Co. H arrive overseas.
4. "Loyalty Day" parade.
- 9-11. Draftees leave for Camp Humphries.
10. Detectives arrest 49 slackers at work at Camp Raritan.
11. Sherman Conklin, of Rutgers College, killed in France.
12. Private Otto Beyer awarded Croix de Guerre.
14. Forty-one slackers arrested among the workers at Camp Raritan.
18. Six Mineola aviators stalled at Buccleuch Park.
19. Camp Raritan supplies trucks to take soldiers back and forth from town to Camp.

22. Government buys land to build houses for war workers. Police round-up 51 slackers.
24. Nine men leave for Camp Dix.
26. Lieut. Commander Arthur Carpender, receives a distinguished service medal from King George of England.
29. Eugene P. Darraow named to have charge of the local branche of U. S. Employment Service.
30. Ten men leave for Syracuse.

AUGUST, 1918.

2. Dr. James P. Schureman called to the colors and reported for duty in Virginia. Eight colored men leave for Camp Dix.
5. Thirty-four men leave for Camp. Explosion at Oliver Loading Co.
6. Street lights are reduced 40 per cent. to comply with lightless nights order.
11. Military funeral of George McGee, killed in aeroplane accident.
16. Michlen Tire Co. makes gas masks.
22. Brigadier General William Weigel is made Major General.
23. Five colored men leave for Camp Dix.

SEPTEMBER, 1918.

1. First "Gasless Sunday." The running of automobiles suspended for the conservation of gasoline.
2. Over 2,000 persons participate in Labor Day parade. Machinists' Union presents ambulance to government.
3. Twenty-one men leave for Camp Dix.
5. Fifty-four men leave for Camp Humphries.
10. Registrars to enroll draft men on September 12th take oath of office.
12. Five thousand, four hundred and thirty-three men registered for draft.
16. Government to build 193 houses for war workers.
27. Sergeant George Meirose cited for bravery.
30. Camp Raritan placed under quarantine on account of influenza.

OCTOBER, 1918.

1. Lieutenant Jay Pollins, member of the Royal Flying Corps, who formerly lived on Georges Road, is reported killed in action in France.
4. All public assemblies closed in effort to check influenza. Shell loading plant of T. A. Gillespie Co. at Morgan, is wiped out by explosions and fire.
5. Refugees from Morgan pour into city. War department at Washington "roasts" housing conditions in city.
6. Fuel supply in local schools reported to be inadequate for winter. Refugees from Morgan continue to come to city. Influenza death rate increases.
7. Wright-Martin Co. offers to assist city financially in paving Jersey avenue. Hospitals are crowded with influenza victims.

8. Canvassers start campaign for Fourth Liberty Loan Drive. Saloon keeper disobeys order of closing public places and is reported to authorities.
9. Captains Towle and Walker lose life in fire at Colonia Hospital. Forty bodies recovered from ruins at Gillespie plant at Morgan.
10. Million dollar mark passed in Liberty Loan drive. Rent profiteering being investigated in city. Authorities may open isolation hospital for influenza cases.
11. One hundred persons respond to call of War Labor Board for help at Wright-Martin plant. City churches to remain closed until further notice because of influenza epidemic. Ex-Mayor George Viehman dies.
12. Home Guards offer to work at Wright-Martin if needed.
13. Churches closed on account of Spanish Influenza in city. Funerals held for first time in city on Sunday.
14. Prosecutor Striker announces that he will investigate the recent explosion at Morgan. Isolation Hospital opened for victims of Spanish Influenza in city.
16. Fifteen inmates of county workhouse volunteer to dig graves for burial of epidemic victims.
17. P. J. Young wins first prize and John P. Wall second in Liberty Loan display contest.
23. Call is issued for help in local war industries. Local undertakers report shortage of caskets due to influenza epidemic. Private Tallman, of Highland Park, reported prisoner in a German camp.
25. Government will build 200 more houses for war workers in city.

NOVEMBER, 1918.

7. City celebrates premature report of signing of peace armistice.
10. William Reed receives word that his son, Lieutenant Charles Reed, has been wounded in action.
11. City celebrates confirmed news of peace in enthusiastic manner. Rutgers S. A. T. C. men

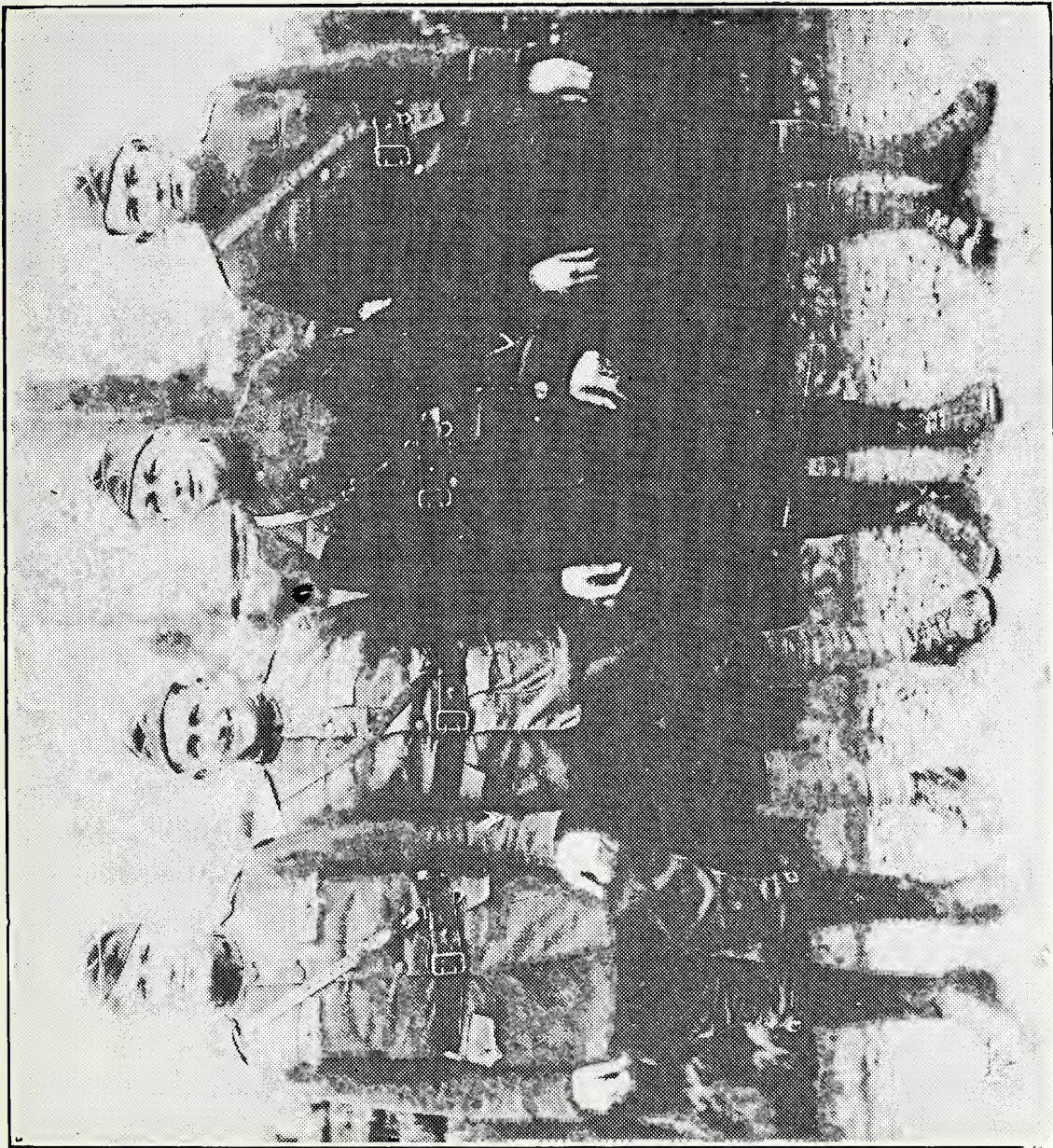
- raid Socialist headquarters on French street and carry off red flags.
15. Seven cent fare goes into effect on all trolley lines in county. Fewer cases of influenza reported.
20. Mayor Farrington calls meeting to take up matter of selecting suitable memorial for soldiers and sailors of city.
21. Arthur Gowen reported killed in France. Socialist flags displayed at Stelton ordered taken down by authorities.
24. Word is received that Lieutenant Richard Smith of Company H, National Guard, has been appointed captain of that company.
30. Telegram from Washington reports no severe casualties in Co. H during recent battles in France.

DECEMBER, 1918.

1. First snowfall of season. Service flag with 52 stars dedicated at Livingston Avenue Baptist Church.
6. Lieutenant A. S. Carpender, commander of the convoy Radford, will accompany President Wilson across the Atlantic.
7. Letters received by relatives tell of Brigadier General Joseph C. Castner being gassed by enemy shells.
9. Night shift at Wright-Martin plant eliminated, affecting 500 men.
12. William Kibbe, Jr., arriving from France, is taken to Brooklyn Navy Yard Hospital.
16. Mayor Farrington dies in Newark hospital.
25. Christmas was a day of cheer throughout the city at the hospitals, orphan homes, canteen. The soldiers at the Colonia base hospital and at Camp Raritan were made happy by many kind friends. A big crowd sang about the Community Christmas tree in Court House Square.
30. Mayor-elect John J. Morrison announces he will name a committee of five from Soldiers' Farewell and Welfare Committee to select committee of 100 to arrange for celebration in honor of New Brunswick's war heroes.



Lieut. Lamp
Lieut. Barr.
Capt. Smith
Lieut. Rob.



COMMISSIONED
OFFICERS OF
CO. H, 113TH
U. S. I.



KITCHEN SQUAD OF CO. H, 113TH U. S. I.



RED CROSS MARCHING THROUGH ARCH AT LIVINGSTON AVENUE AND GEORGE STREET, ON THE OCCASION OF THE WELCOME HOME PARADE.

Business Men Who Financed The Big Advertising Campaigns

During the war it was necessary to do extensive advertising of the various drives, the expense of which was paid for by the following business men of New Brunswick:

Tepper Bros.	Schussler's	H. B. Zimmerman
New Jersey Food Co.	Strand Shoe Shop	S. Slonim
P. J. Young Dry Goods Co.	Skourlas & Angelides	J. E. Clayton
W. R. Reed	G. H. Bissett	James Van Dyk Co.
Houghton & Strauss	O. O. Stillman	American Food Co.
M. Levinston	W. E. Mount	S. S. Cohen
Wolfson & Sons	Morris Fischler	Imperial Tea Co., Inc.
The Fashion Shop	Joseph Snyder	M. J. Lowenstein
E. Intemann	Drake Bros.	Theo. Cohn
Albert Weinraub	Jefferies Tire Depot	John Clark, Florist
H. C. F. Randolph	M. Wallach	Gallagher's Millinery
R. Montalvo, Jr.	Klein Bros.	Globe Furniture Co.
Miller Hat Shop	James Hat Co.	Posner's
Mueller & New Bruns	National Dairy Co.	Hartman
H. Talley & Co.	Jacobs Bros.	The Remnant Shop
L. H. Hoagland	United Motor Service Co.	Hirsh's Millinery
John P. Wall	Christie Press	The Boston Shoe Store
John J. Monigan	Bon Ton	Michaelis Millinery
Marks Bros.	Edwin R. Van Pelt	Sam Bears
Howley Bros.	Archer's Shoe Store	W. H. Mansfield
Wagner Meat Market Co.	A. V. Harding Sons	Strong Hardware Co.
National Beef Co.	Lyons & Parker	Howell Lumber Co.
United Cigar Stores Co.	Jet White Laundry	New York Beef Co.
Hanover Shoe (Sheppard & Meyers)	Vogel's Shoe Store	Charles Paulus
	Hub Store	Alprin & Miller
		Raritan Coal Co.



MESS SERGT. RAYMOND WHITE HAS A
SCRAP WITH THE COOK



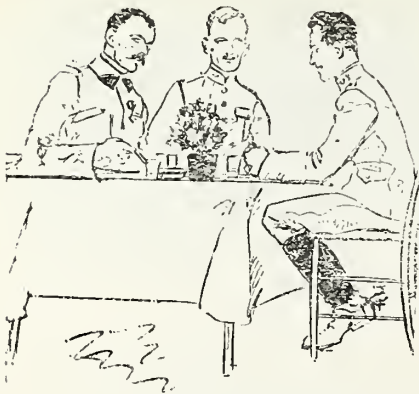
"Milt" Preger giving General Pershing the once over.



Harold Potter Takes a Little Exercise



Watts, Haney and Prentiss celebrate the 18th Amendment



Lieut. Ernest DeWald drops in and has lunch with his old friend, in the Swiss Legation.



Eddie Hayes always rolled his own.



Harry and George Spille, A. W. O. L. in Dijon, General Orders



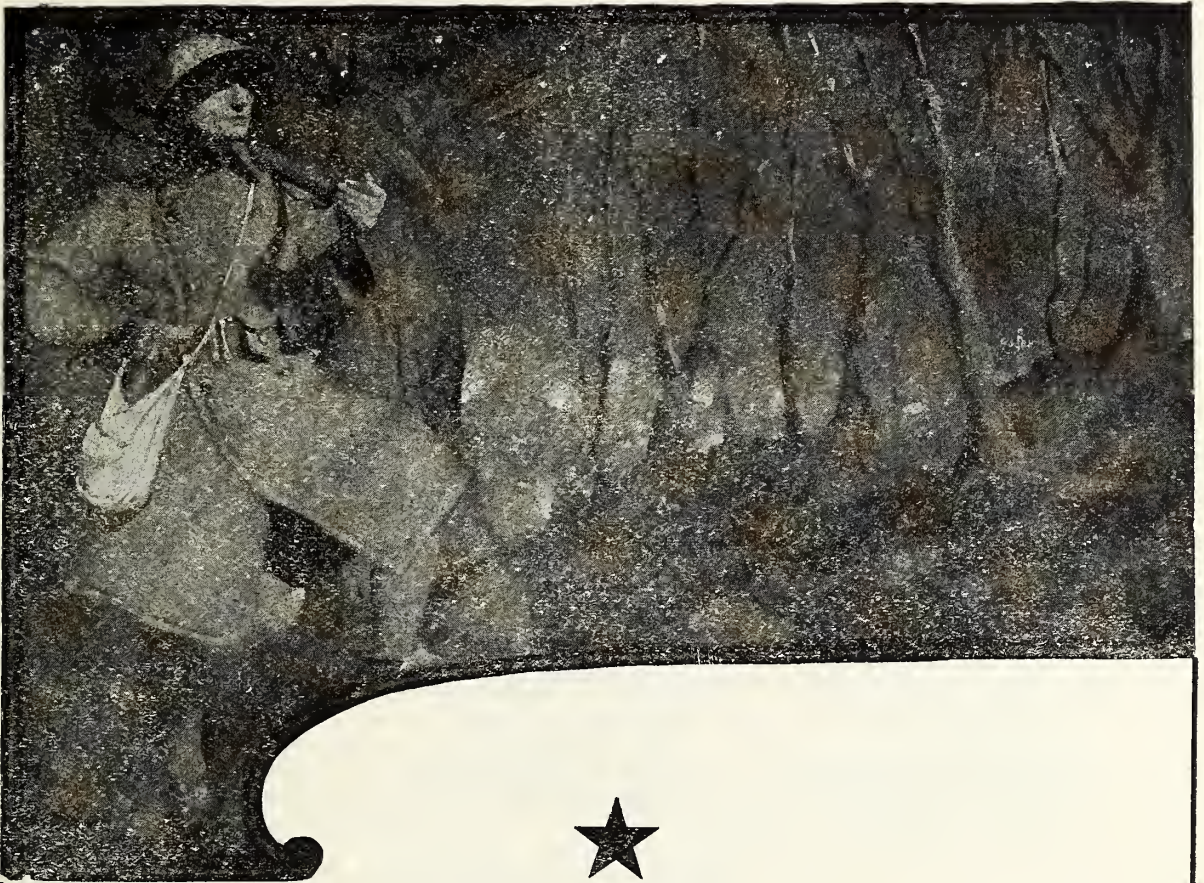
Lieut. "Put" Atkinson out for a stroll.



Bill McCloskey and Harry Richardson "limbering up."



Just Sew-Sew With Chas. Carpender



NEW BRUNSWICK HONOR ROLL

Died In the Service

Brudish, Michael
Bush, Gustav
Brokaw, Chester J.
Beech, William F.
Blumig, Charles
Berrue, Harold L.
Beyers, William J.
Campbell, Harry L.
Canzonier, Vincent J.
Croker, Arthur
Cadmus, Theodore
Corso, Lieut. Joseph
Donofrio, Antonio
De Chard, Warren
Donohue, Charles
Deakayne, Irving H.
Damiano, Anthony
Dermitakis, Emanuel
Edling, Theodore
Frey, Harry C.
Fitzpatrick, James C.
Flemming, Frank R.
Grant, William
Griggs, William W.

Grady, Vivian G.
Gowen, Arthur L.
Grears, John C.
Green, John A.
Greaves, John C.
Gianarakis, Nicholas
Garifalakis, James
Grunbacher, Edward
Guscat, Angus
Henry, Charles
Hampton, William C.
Himmler, John G.
Hoffman, Daniel R.
Iago, Edward J.
Jacobinsky, Stephen
Kilmer, Joyce
Kazel, Nicholas
Kohler, Louis
Lancaster, Grover J.
Leach, Willard J.
Lyons, Thomas
McCourt, Edward
MacGee, George
McCool, Patrick J.

Mackim, Antonio
Marshall, Maxwell H.
Mattern, Lieut. Henry
Meyers, James I.
Peck, Ernest
Perry, Spencer
Pollins, Lieut. Jay
Paulidges, Athanasios
Rasickis, Anthony
Ross, J. Ernest
Robbins, Archie
Reid, James R.
Rudnitzky, Joseph H.
Schau, Otto
Schork, George
Schrober, Frank A.
Stokes, George H.
Sterling, Charles G.
Troiano, Peter
Tarka, Mike
Trohalidis, Kastos
Voorhees, Harry
Wood, George H.
Worthge, George

Commissioned Officers

MAJOR-GENERAL

William Weigel

BRIGADIER GENERAL

Joseph C. Castner

CHAPLAIN

Rev. Frederick J. Halloran

CAPTAINS

Edmund W. Billetdoux
William J. Condon, M. D.
Floyd E. Chedister
Leo M. Daly
Harold S. Flanagan, D.D.S.
Alexander Gruessner, M.D.
J. Bayard Kirkpatrick

Robert A. Lufburrow
Herbert W. Nafey, M. D.
Raymond S. Paterson
Ralph N. Perlee
Robert W. Pettit, M. D.
Charles H. Reed

Vivian C. Ross
Richard A. Smith
Charles F. Seibert
William B. Twiss
William P. White
Ralph P. White

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Frank S. Atkinson
Charles S. Appleby
George F. Bullock
Harold S. Best
Thomas F. Byrne
Ernest T. Dewald
Wallace T. Eakins
Edwin Florance
Charles R. Gildersleeve
Edward S. Hoe, Jr.

Walter Jones
P. Klemmer Kalteissen
Roy E. Kitchenmeister
John F. McGovern, Jr., M.D.
Wm. H. McCallum
Neil McDougal
George W. C. McCarter
George H. Martin
William H. Martin

C. F. Merrill, M. D.
Thorlow C. Nelson
Grenville Ward Parkin
Bertram B. Smith, D.D.S.
James P. Schureman, M. D.
Theodore Strong
Leonard S. Webb
Pennington H. Way
George H. Whisler

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

Lauren S. Archibald
Phillip H. Benz
Henry C. Berg
Russell J. Bergen
Joseph R. Costa
Joseph Corso
Percy Cunnis
Holms V. M. Dennis, 3rd
Harry Edgar
Joseph H. Edgar
Adrian Fisher
Ralph Heidingsfeld
Frederick T. Hamer
John H. Hoagland

J. Bertram Howell
Roy R. Hawthorn
Peter Hoe
Edward S. Ingham
Everett W. Jackson
George E. Jones
Cornelius V. S. Knox
Warren D. McCloskey
Joseph V. McGovern
Henry Mattern
Frank M. Meyerand
Jay Pollins
Miles Ross
Franklin M. Ritchie

George H. Roeder
John R. Riker
Ralph Solomon
John Schurr
Philip H. Stacy
Wm. H. Stang
Lansing P. Shields
Monroe W. Taylor
Rushworth Van Sickle
Paul Walrath
Walter K. Wood
William L. Woelz
Paul H. Wayne
Charles L. Walker

Navy

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER

Arthur Carpender

Frank J. Daly

William Nicholas

LIEUTENANTS

Craig Denman

Cornelius N. Conover

John A. Dunagan

ENSIGNS

Charles H. Englehard

John C. Conger

J. Seward Johnson

Allen F. Conger

Lawrence Gillam

Nicholas G. Rutgers, Jr.

William L. Strong, Jr.

Wm. Carpender

RED CROSS COMMISSIONER

John H. Logan

LIBRARIAN

George A. Osborn

RED CROSS NURSES

Katherine Hannan

Norman Derr

Jessie Walker

Sally Parker

Ella Kearney

Katherine Maley

Veronica Wahler

Celia Jacobs

Evelyn B. Taylor

Clara Sprague

Marion McKinney

Miss McLally

Service Men

A

Willis Ackerman
Henry J. Acker
Oscar B. Ahern
Joseph Anderson
Harry L. Applegate
Edward Amon
Chas. J. Anderson
Frank Acker
Perry H. Atwood
Edward Amon
Harko Antoniczuk
H. Vernon Aspinall
Joseph Antonale
Garret Ayers
Thaddeus A. Anzolut
Stephen C. Austin
Oliver Askins
Albert Auten, Jr.
James R. Alexander
Pasquale Amato
Max Albert
George S. Anton
Paul Adams
Carmelo Arcuri
William Allen
Fred Van Arsdale
Steve Artemis
Walter H. Atherley
William Albert
Emanuel Apostalakis
Nathan E. Allen
Augustus H. Akerstrom
Clarence L. Adams
Paul Adams
Jim Adams
Chas. E. Anderson

B

Paul S. Best
Chester R. Barbour
Hulbert J. Bagley
Alfred Bloodgood
James Burke
Irving J. Buttler
Richard J. Burke
Edward T. Boorman
Frederick Bergen
Edward A. Brodell
Walter P. Bouscher
Lawrence Butler
Herbert Bernard
John Bastedo
Joseph Breckley
Frank A. Bradley
Charles F. Brockman
William J. Barbour
Augustus P. Barclay
Nathan Benadert

Clifford Baker
Thomas F. Burns
Alexander Backey
Carl E. Bahr
Robert Borisonyi
Frank A. Baker
Clifford L. Barbour
George H. Burke
Raymond Buzzee
Arthur W. Brooksbank
Lester J. Breece
Richard Barry
Louis Bondzsel
John Besto
George Burlioton
Otto W. Boyer
Jos. Opde Beeck
Joseph Bernard
Martin J. Burke
Russos Bofilios
Jos. F. Barry
Jos. Birch, Jr.
John Bobonick
Frank O. Bailey
James G. Buzzell
Wm. B. Brown
Emanuel Breitkopf
Alfred J. Blauvelt
Hugh B. Bradley
Harry E. Bowers
Harry Batch
Alva A. Blakeney
Walter L. Barr
Clarence Bailey
William J. Bates
Amil F. Brinker
William Boschong
George L. Burt
Edward L. Breen
Edward F. Bull
Roy Brower
Wm. J. Beyer
Karl Binko
Bolan Boira
James Breece
Charles D. Brower
Joseph Barry
Philip Burg
Thomas F. Baker
Otto J. Beyers
Hugh St. L. Booth
James V. Brady
Robert V. Butler
Philip Bass
George L. Broffe
Robert Brown
John V. Breazele
Frederick S. Barny
Raymond E. Bennett

Frederick H. Boetcher
Arthur Buckalew
Carl J. Buckelew
Chester E. Breece
Frank L. Biekwith
Philip H. Breece
Edward A. Buckelew
James A. Bates
Edward T. Booream
Nathan Becker
Fred Bergen
James H. Bruse
Russell E. Bollman
Raymond Beaucauge
Watson Boudinot
James Baschong
Edward Bull
George Burke
Irving D. Buttler
Edwin D. Boyce
George L. Burt
Clarence Bailey
Walter Barnes
Clarence E. Buckalew
Frank R. Boudinot
Waseley Baigchuk
Robert Bradley
George A. Bowen
William F. Breece
Stephen H. Blaner
Steve Bodner
Russell Britton
Edward T. Boorman
Clark A. Butterworth

C

Alexander J. Campbell
Edward J. Crane
Charles Coopley
John Crowley
Joseph M. Collins
Tony Chakomsky
John L. Copeland
Christopher Chittick
Tony Consalvo
Frank Carter
Karl Christensen
Harry Corollyk
Edward Caton
Frank A. Cosgrove
Joseph H. Collins
Walter S. Clark
Raymond Cereghino
Innocenzo Cassera
Frank Carapola
Rocco Conzanto
Hain Cazes
Rfansee Curlmaak
Robert C. Carlson

Samuel Cohen
Lester Galloway
George Collier
Thomas Coleman
Arthur T. Chambers
Frank Clark
Thomas Connors
John H. Cathcart
Benj. Cinquegrani
G. Dewitt Clinton
Harold Cole
Chas. S. Conover
Edward F. Corrigan
Nathan Cammel
Monaheny Cohen
David A. Coleman
Louis Chatta
Mike Caprio
Chester C. Seeman
Willard C. Thompson
Raymond P. Creamer
James Coleman
Frank Carter
Lester Colligan
Charles Conklin
John Carson
Luigi M. Crossman
John Crawford
Joseph F. Cosgrove
Douglas Campbell
Walter Clark
John Crohi
Tony Consalvo
George W. Coopey
Harry A. Coyne
Alexander Clark
William J. Carr
Fred Curtis
John Cherek
Forest H. T. Clickner
Elwood B. Cronk
Kenneth E. Carroll
James J. Curran
James Campbell
Leslie Cramer
Louis S. Crouch
Frank A. Cosgrove
Joseph D. Campbell
Frank J. Crane
Thomas F. Coyne
Charles L. Cole
George Copeland
Charles J. Carpenter, Jr.
Walter L. Carey
Frank P. Castellani
Nelson D. Connors
George Calamia
Percy Comfort
Leo Coyle
Harold E. Crawford
Walter Curren

Schuyler Clark
Warren B. Clark
Peter F. Copeland
Bertram E. Cordo
William W. Cathcart
Woodburn T. Covert
Robert E. Casey
Albert E. Carls
Wm. P. Clelland
John F. Conlon
Jos. A. Chisholm
Francis P. Carlon
Calvin C. Cunniss
Roland E. Curtis
Frank M. Casey
Dewitt P. Croxson
Harold F. Courtney
John N. Carson

D

Thomas Dicandia
Harold C. Dunn
Jonas P. Dooley
Frank A. Devine
Jacques F. DeKeyser
Frank Denti
Paul Dimeo
Sam Dicare
Willis P. Duruz
Oliver Duval
Charles L. Donerly
James A. Donahue
Constantin Draconlis
Elijah Doran
William De Angelis
Frank A. Dougherty
Joseph Daquino
Frank Daraga
Ward F. Dayton
John A. Delesandro
Clifford Donohue
Mark Donofrio
Arthur Danberry
Mike Dagonis
Emanuel Doyantaikies
John Daly
John R. Donnelly
James J. Donnelly
David DuBoice
James Donelson
Neilson Dunham
Charles W. Dowd
James P. Dooley
Emanuel Dermitakis
Clarence G. Dunham
Chas. S. Dixon
LeRoy S. Drake
Anthony Damiano
Maurice Demougeot
Lewis DuBois

Oliver Duvall
Elijah Doran
John H. Dunham
Jacob M. Deinzer
William Diamanti
John M. Damgaard
J. Walton Donahue
Robert Dempsey
Leon H. Draper
Andrew Dudas
John Dalrymple
William G. Deinzer
John Delaney
Herbert Daly
Carmine Darago
Frank Dowdell
Coulter Duff
Dominic V. A. Della Volpe
Emanuel Daskalakis
Harry J. Donahue
Vincent J. Donahue
Wm. Danberry
Edwin H. Dutson
Frank H. Dunham
Frank M. Deiner
Sydney B. Dell
F. Wilson DuBois
Charles J. Donahue
Richard Dickhart
Frank H. Dey
Vito Domiano
James F. Donahue
Edward F. Duffy
Thomas Dicon
John V. Daly
Simon Doyle
Anthony Dolan
Milton T. Doan
Harry Dennison
Wm. R. Devine
Rudolph Dupros
William Daniel
James Deegan
Frederick J. Dunham
Everett Dunn
Albert E. Davis, Jr.
Charles S. Dixon
Voorhees Dean
William E. Dunham
Vincent Daly
Edgar V. Dunn
Alexander L. DeLoach
Raphael A. Donahue
Lester Doughty
Clarence G. Dunham

E

Carl Edgerton
Thomas W. Emond
Edwin F. Ellison
John Earl

Alex. Enterbeg
George C. Edgar
Ben Erb
Warren R. Edch
Henry N. Estgen
James P. Earl
Maurice Essman
Isadore Edmison
Avraam Ezratty
Frank Ehas
Frank Eckert
Robert Eden
Irving Eden
Irving Eidleman
Glenn M. Eastman
Alador Erngey
Harold P. Ellison
George Erb
Samuel Elfant
LeRoy J. Esler
Frank Eldridge
Thomas A. Eldridge
Knutte Errickson
Arthur A. Eden
George F. Edmonson
Ernest G. Eden
Edward Ennis
Card J. Egerton
Thomas Evanowsky
Frank J. Eckert
LeRoy Ervin
Milton Eden
James H. Eynon

F

William Fuhrman
Jacob Flink
Chas. I. Frith
John D. Farrell
Harold L. Freeman
Edward Ford
Alexander Farkas
Waldemar A. Frederick
Albin J. Foley
Leo Fochtmann
Thomas Farris
George Feaster
George Figlo
Frederick P. Feltman
John E. Ferren
Eric Fleming
Roy F. Fellers
Thomas E. Finnigan
Martin Fisher
Rosswell Fulton
Daniel M. Foster
Joseph Fauthauler
Robert A. Fisher
Walker Flanagan
Ross Flanagan
L. Fochman
David A. Ferry

J. Ford Flagg
Russell Flagg
Warren G. Feller
Angelo Fiorentino
Chas. E. Fulton
Wm. H. Fitzgerald
August Fischlowitz
Eugene Fraley
Edw. A. Flomerfelt
Chas. H. Frith
Joseph Fuchs
George Fitos
John Foss
Joseph Fries
Peter Fehey
James Faulkner
John Fusco
Lowell Finnigan
James H. Featherson
Stephen V. Foczman
Frederick F. Fasch
Jacob M. Freedman
George Warren Feller
Parker Freeman
John C. Frisch
Benj. H. Finlaw
Thomas A. Fullerton
Stephen Fitzpatrick
John H. Fate
Wm. J. Felton
John J. Ferrin
Edward Ford

G

John Gould
Laurance Gilliam
Cammillo Gallatti
Stephen Groch
Lawrence Guadagnin
Victor Gheleno
Morris J. Goldenberg
George Greger
Luigi M. Grossman
Henry Green
Paul P. Groben
James F. Gray
Edward Gates
James Gay
Walter Gilliland
Albert Gardner
Martin Gulick
Frank J. Gray
Peter C. Greguson
Howard J. Groben
George H. Gordon
Joseph Genzanto
James Gargan
Benny Giaquinto
Frank Geresi
Joseph Gallagher
Chas. A. Giles

Clarence Giles
Sophy S. Gabriel
Demetrius Geoiogarakis
John Guthowski
Theo. Gutkowsky
Alfred Gamble
Clifford E. Glines
Robert Greene
Leory Gladden
Herman E. Grandell
Chas. H. Gaffaney
Edwin Goodchild
Nicholas Gianarakis
Vivian G. Grady
George I. Garland
Adam Geldert
Willard C. Gowen
Herman Grandell
William Groth
Fritz Gebhardt
W. W. Gowen
Irving Gordon
Nicholas J. Geanris
Jos. B. Galipo
George Gamble
Austin Greenwood
Harry Greenberg
Endro Gubsky
Richard J. Galligan
Johnnie Guise
Abraham Gordon
Harry Galloway
Michael Gellery
Thomas Gilliotta
Vincent Genco
Edward Gowen
Louis R. Goldberg
Michael Gordon
Michael Godfrey
James A. Gillin
Raymond Gebhart
George Gilbert
William Gordon
Charles F. Geiger
Albert Grandell
James P. Gibson
George Gamble
Edward T. Garrigan
Myles V. Garrigan
Arthur L. Gowen
Wm. H. Gaub
Herman Goldfarb
Andrew Gordon
Francis P. Gonch
Alvise M. Golly
John J. Gavin
Elias Goydas
John Gould
Jos. Grossweiler
Richard O. Goines
Paul Gaydos
William Galipo

John L. Gilligan
Peter A. Gussie
Victor Genco
John Gall
William Greenwood
Abraham Gordon
Leo E. Gaffaney

H

William Hopkins
James A. Harkins
Russell B. Howell
Harry H. Holman
John H. Hewlitt
Raymond F. Hoagland
George H. Hye
Godfrey Hawes
Gerald F. Hayes
Michael Hanlon
Christian F. Hansen
Edward J. Hayes
Everett C. Hunt
John N. Harkins
Daniel L. Harkins
Stephen A. Hunter
Henry Hefner
Louis Hendler
F. Arthur Hall
Christian T. Hansen
Daniel P. Hardy
Feodor Hapanovich
Albert Hammon
James W. Hickey
Chester R. Holman
Russell B. Henry
George A. Henry
Victor Hayar
Frank A. Hayter
John C. Hartnett
Williard F. Heffernan
Alexander Henderson
John L. Harkins
Daniel J. Heitzenroder
Carl A. Hokanson
Abraham Hertz
Austin Hagaman
Frederick E. Harned
Louis Hanges
George Harett
Leo F. Hohmann
William Henry
Edward J. Hanlon
Amos Horrocks
John Harkins, Jr.
Edwin Hageman
Frank A. Harper
Isaac Hayward
William J. Harper
Joseph A. Howard
Thomas F. Hannan
Herbert Heckman

Eugene Heflin
Thomas Hynes
Herbert F. Hoagland
William W. Hill
Edward F. Hulse
Robert Hussey
Walter D. Heapy
Albert Helferich
John F. Horten
George E. Hardy
Raymond Higgins
John B. Herbert
Robert E. Henderson
Max Hirsh
John J. Hennessy
Thomas Hinsas
Hyman Hopen
John N. Harding
Isaac Hayward
Charles F. Harding
James Hayes
Monroe Harris
C. M. Hanesler
Ansel Holmes
Wm. R. Hamer
William Hefner
Charles Herman
Robert L. Henry
William Holman
Frank S. Hudson
John Hatzakis
Millard Hobbs
Howard N. Hennessey
Harold G. Holman
Louis Hartley
Walter T. Hesse
Clarence Humphrey
Samuel R. Hoffman
John J. Hoagland
J. M. Holmberg
Paul S. Haney
Tecumseh C. Harding
Alfred C. Hobelman
Louis Hatt
Russell Higgins
Samuel S. Higgins
Adelbert J. Heim
James J. Hannan
Herbert Hustis
Michael . Hammell
William F. Harding
Edmund L. Haines
Mack Holmes
Joseph Hirschman
Walter J. Harris
John M. Hunter

I

Alfred W. Irdell
Russell W. Irdell
C. W. Ivy
Lester Irons

Arthur H. Inteman
Salvatore Inzerme
William F. Intemann
George W. Ingling

J

George E. Jonas
Henry C. Jonas
Irvin B. Jones
Frederick L. Jernee
Jack Jakiel
Albert Johnson
Frank R. Jeffries
Harry Jackson
Alfred B. Johnson
James W. Jeffries
Arthur Johnson
George C. Jonas
Fred Jernee
Ernest Johnson
William E. Jackson
James Jackson
Chester Jennings
Abe Josephowich
Stephen Jacobinsky
James W. Jernee
Floyd E. Johnson
Frank Johnson
Chester Jennings
Leopoldo Jeanette
Herbert L. Jackson
Frank Josie
Eugene J. Jandas
George J. Jeremias
James E. Johnson
Morris Jalea
William A. Jackson
Eustiatios Jtirjtakakis
Wallace Jernee
Lewis Jonas
Guste Jsakalos
J. Jack
William H. Jennings
Harry L. Jennings
Harry L. Janeway
James Jordon
Morris Josepowich
Henry C. Jones
Stephen Jacobinsky
John S. Johnson
William Johnson

K

Raymond F. Kirby
Joseph Kirby
Francis J. Kinney
George Kane
Joseph Kursey
August Kronomeyer
William Keetch
Leo J. Kenny

Edw. J. Kelly
 John Kelly
 Daniel K. Kenny
 Philip Kampinsky
 Philip Kuperak
 Alfred Koster
 Louis F. Kuhn
 Clarence Koch
 David Kallish
 Julius Kosa
 Iran Kreidick
 George E. Kehoe
 David Kelly
 William V. Kibbe
 Joyce Kilmer
 Edward F. Kohlepp
 George Kourkounakis
 Edward M. Kempton
 James J. Kane
 Julius Kalfen
 Chas. H. Knapp
 Evangelos Korofalis
 John J. Kolb
 Adolph Katz
 Herman Kogan
 Max Katshan
 Frank Koch
 James Kehoe
 Nicholas Kozel
 Adam R. Keller
 John D. Kenny
 Irving Kahn
 Thomas R. Kenny
 Robert F. Kelly
 Demetrios Kalimikos
 Joseph Kady
 Harry Kramer
 Francis B. Kelly
 John D. Kornitas
 Timothy Kane, Jr.
 Henry Katz
 Mike Kiskurno
 Duncan Kennedy
 Peter Keller
 George Kearns
 Max J. Kerrowsha
 Francis J. Kane
 Ernest Kent
 Joseph Kenny
 Charles E. Kulp
 Frank Kreyling
 Steve Kosuluseka
 Charles Kubler
 Louis Kalmer
 John Kuprian

L

Thomas J. Lyons
 Casper Leggio
 Peter Loto
 Sam Lavido
 Jacob H. Lachenmayer

Le Roy Lane
 Richard M. Latham
 Russell E. Long
 Russell H. Lewis
 Leo J. Ludwig
 John W. Lynch
 Edward Lewis
 Joseph Lupo
 Samuel Lifschitz
 Herman J. Levine
 John B. Leary
 Charles C. Lee
 Joseph LaPlace
 Edward L. Linke
 William H. Lorch
 Edward Lovering
 John B. Lynch
 John Lesko
 George Leppert
 Albert B. Leary
 Daniel Lynch
 Mario Leggre
 Vesilios A. Ladikos
 Benedict Ludwig
 Thos. Lseezola
 Stelman LaBone
 John Lively
 Mike Landekas
 Vincent Lynch
 Wm. H. Leach
 Irving Laurie
 George Leberberg
 Duke S. Leonard
 John Lindner
 John Lawrynowicz
 Russell Leach
 Theodore Lachenmayer
 Howard Louyinger
 August T. Landmesser
 C. Raymond Lyons
 Joseph Louth
 Williard R. Lowe
 Michael Levreo
 Harry E. Leach

M

John J. Maliszewski
 Ellsworth F. Marble
 Joseph Marcario
 John G. Meyers
 Louis Miller
 Peter Milicia
 Fred J. Martin
 Artole Mariano
 Walter Marsh
 Dady D. Mack
 Harold A. Miller
 Benj. H. Myers
 Charles A. Mason
 Peter Memetis
 Nicholas Magyar
 Michael Moundalexis

James Mangino
 John B. Mulligan
 John C. Mason
 Frank Mulvy
 Augustin Martin
 Hyman Margolis
 Morris Marcus
 John Meseroll
 Corey Meyers, Jr.
 Alex. Metes
 Robert Marsh
 Frank A. Martin
 Paul Machuck
 William H. Meserole
 Frederick H. Meyer
 Frank R. Molimock
 Charles Mason
 John C. Mason
 Remy J. Menard
 William Mitchell
 Louis J. Moser
 D. Mack
 Charles Morris
 Elston C. Mount
 Burton Moore
 Norman E. Moore
 Eugene Murray
 James E. Mulvey
 John A. Manning
 Oscar W. Marks
 Antonio Marano
 Mayne S. Mason
 John F. McKeon
 Leroy H. Morris
 William B. Manley
 Raymond F. Moran
 Joseph Melchskoy
 Frank W. Masterson
 William H. Moore
 Daneal Masterio
 Herbert J. Miller
 Walter H. Monk
 Edward T. Mullen
 Frank Merrell
 Rudolph Mueller
 R. Moloneaux
 John Martin
 John Massiah
 William A. Merchant
 Fredrick G. Mesny
 Clarence A. Milstead
 Arthur V. Miller
 Charles N. Meyers
 Harry Meirose
 William T. Meincke
 John Morgan Macom
 Louis Matthies
 John H. Merritt
 Charles Mayer
 Harry Marsh
 Wilford H. Marty
 Leo J. Matthews

Charles W. Miller
Antonios Marlulakis
F. Nayson Manley
Leory Mason
Eugene Murray
Alexander W. Miller
Barooh Marash
Merrill H. Morris
Frank Meiner
Charles Morris
George H. Meirose
Russell F. Myers
James A. Mitchell
Harry Mallon
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Freeman Martin
Joseph Milata
Victor Martis
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Robert Mitchell
Steve Mislán
Jacob Mayesh
Eugene Masco
Sylvester March
Raymond W. Monk
Edward A. Murray
Harry Marcus
John Mourelle
Koszkok Myerrovics
Emanuel Mendelsohn
Behor Meihri
Dan Mastorious
Frederick W. Matthies
John MacMullen, Jr.
Roy J. MacGee
George MacDonald
Robert H. MacCready, Jr.
George S. Myers
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Russell Myers
James I. Myers
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Antonio Macake
Louis G. Metts.
Stephenson Morrowsk
Albert McNichol
George Walter Miller
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Elmer McGinnis
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Howard McCauley
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Henry C. McWhorter
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John F. McNally
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Howard N. McCowley
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James E. McCourt
William F. McCloskey
James McCormick
John McElhaney
Elmer H. McGinnis
Frank Meserole
William A. Merritt
John McCarthy
Clarence McLaughlin
Frank V. McCarthy
Edward M. Gay
William McCabe
Harwood McCauley

N

J. Nattress
Arthur E. Nelson
Frank Nagy
Leslie Nelson
John J. Nelson
John A. Newman
Gustav Nearing
Francis G. New
Louis Nora
John Nora
Henry Neyranowski
John F. V. Nolan
Rudolph C. Nordhouse
Matthew F. Norton
John Nicholson
Tony Nacunos
Nickolas Narazo
Charles Noble
John A. Nicholson
Edward New
Abraham Nalbandoff
Alexander Nagy
Jos. R. Neller
Harold M. Neely

O

Joseph A. O'Brien
John Vincent O'Grady
Jos. T. O'Neil
Amet Osman
Lester F. O'Neil
John Orphan
Alfio Orlando

Edward P. O'Conner
Thos. H. O'Conner
Wm. J. O'Conner
James A. O'Dornell
Daniel W. O'Connor
Frederick O'Browsky
Thomas H. G. O'Connor
Frederick W. Obrowsky
William Owens
Harold E. O'Neill
Thomas L. O'Neil
William F. Ochs
Jos. Orlando
John Olesnewicz
Joseph Olah
Nelson Orpen
Thomas H. O'Donnell
Thomas O'Donnell
Michael J. O'Shea
Loyal Ives Ownes
Nelson T. Oram

P

Rotert F. Poole
Charles E. Potts
Michael Potmas
Joseph Pentek
Constanteous Panagskis
Donofrio Principato
Gyuseppe Puglisse
Wallace Parker
William Pennick
John E. Pyatt, Jr.
Alex Pole
Basili Papaniklondakis
Richard Potter
John Potter
Otto Pack
Samuel Perrimo
Lewis F. Potter
Isaac R. Parsell
Raymond Purdy
Joseph Pocsai
Frank Pipara
John Pontello
Conrad Prefach
Jacob M. Preger
J. Harold Potter
Santo Paladino
Vendel Pari
H. C. Potcaik
Guisseppi Puglisse
Francesco Premutico
Ralph S. Payton
Dudley G. Perrine
Harry H. Pratt
Eugene E. Pries
Clyde F. Putnan
Chas. W. Pierce
William Pitzner
Alanson D. Prentiss
Leno Perotti

Russell J. Perry
John Priolo
Malcolm S. Pitt
Milton Pantolis
John C. Phillips
Joseph L. Paulda
William R. Ponton
H. Griffiths Parker

Q

Luciano Quaranto

R

Raymond N. Reed
Albert H. Rusch
Otto Rauch
Millard F. Ross, Jr.
Edward Rosenberg
Henry Rosenberg
John D. Reebe
Fred Rusch, Jr.
Wladimir Radish
William Rosenberg
Chas. E. Reed
Edward Ranson
Eugent B. Reilly
Jacob Rhoeder
Robert Rutherford
Henry B. Rochesky
Abraham L. Rosenberg
George A. Reddells
Nunzio Rubino
James R. Reid
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Rudolph C. Richter
John Rosenberg
Michael F. Rusciano
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Chas. M. Ruck
Mefford Runyon
Peter A. Runyon
Fred Richardson
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Anthony Rasickey
Mike Robinson
Louis Ramponia
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Wm. H. Smickenbecker
Lewis R. Stout
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Frank G. Seibel
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Harry Speinheimer
Jefferson L. Scanlon
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Robert B. Stone
Joseph A. Sweeney
Carmine Sodano
Charles J. Sieverding
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Warren Schuyler
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Sabetay Saltiel
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Gust Tsakalos

U

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Chas. J. Ulrich

V

Alfred J. Van Nest
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Julius Verge
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Cornelius Vernoooy
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John S. Voorhees
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Sebastian Vitah
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Spencer Vactor
Robert L. Voorhees
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Merritt A. Vining
Robert Van Dyke
Theodore Voorhees
Charlie Varon

W

Milton B. Williams
David A. Whitenack
George H. Wood
Russell B. Walker
Robert B. Watson
Marshall H. Watts
Dominick Warn
Willard P. Wilson

Andrew T. Weingart
 Allen G. Waller
 Stanton K. Wylie
 Richard A. Whitaker
 Charles A. Wissert
 Charles Wilcox
 Andrew R. Williams
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 Edward C. White
 William H. Wallace
 Peter N. Warn
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 Christian J. Weingart
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 Allen Wolpert
 Joseph Witkowsky
 Raymond White
 Reginald Wolley
 Morris Weiner
 Daniel Webster
 Harry A. Woods
 Irving Warnsdorfer

Y

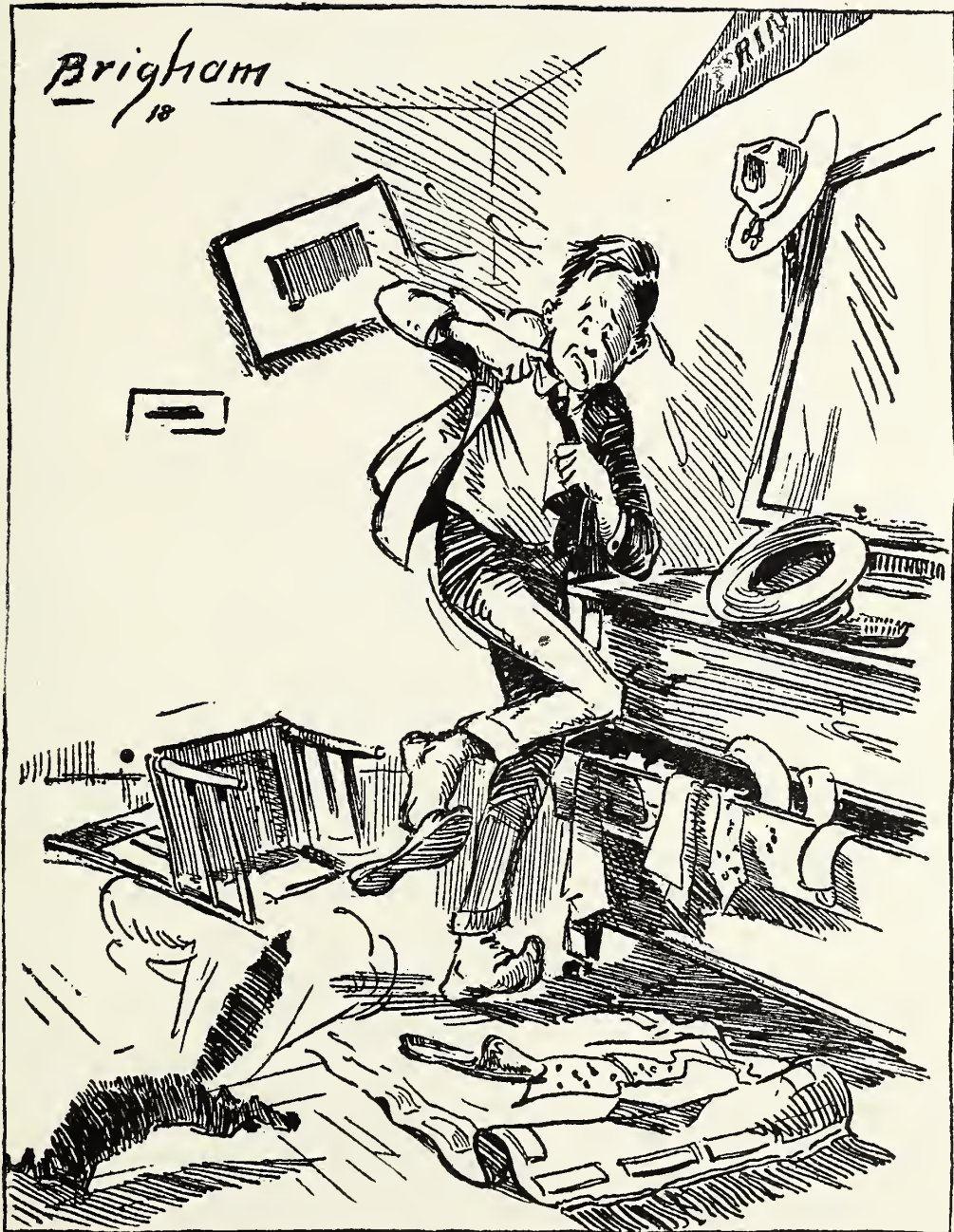
John A. Young
 George Yauck
 William R. Yetman
 Milton Yetman
 George Z. T. Young
 William H. Yates
 Frank Young
 Thomas Y. Yohe
 Williard G. Yager
 Edward Young

Z

Joseph E. Zaar
 Ernest Zogg
 Raymond Zdziebtowski
 James F. Zonino
 John H. Zinser
 Frank Zubrytky
 Martin Zimmerman
 William G. Zuest
 Konstantin Zoricky

Summary of Men in Service

COMMISSIONED MEN		SPECIAL WORK	
ARMY		Red Cross Commissioner.....	1
Major-General	1	Red Cross Nurses.....	12
Brigadier-General	1	K. of C. Secretaries.....	2
Chaplain	1	Y. M. C. A. Secretaries	2
Captains	19	Librarian	1
First Lieutenants	29		
Second Lieutenants	42	Total	18
NAVY			
Lieutenant Commanders	3	DRAFTED MEN.....	911
Lieutenants	3	ENLISTED MEN.....	802
Ensigns	8		
Total	107	TOTAL MEN IN SERVICE.....	1,713



Brigham
18

"Back to Civies"

FINIS

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CORRECTIONS

Page 38, column 1, line 11 should read
 "A number of others were wounded or
 gassed but NOT so severely as to cause a
 permanent disability."

Page 106, Line 6, read CRONK for
 COOK.

