The Cranford Citizen.

VOL. XXI NO. 33 CRANFORD, N. J., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1918 THREE CENTS

OWING to the large volume of war work placed on the banks by the government the Cranford Trust Company will follow the lead of the banks in Plainfield, Westfield and Roselle by

Closing Daily at 2 P. M.

Beginning on Friday, November 1st, 1918

In order to give the clerks time to complete the day's work after closing hours and thus be enabled to finish their duties at a reasonable time. The bank opens at 7.30 A. M. every day for the convenience of those using the early trains and will remain open on Saturdays until 12 o'clock noon as heretofore. The co-operation of the public is invited to assist us by transacting their business as early in the day as possible.

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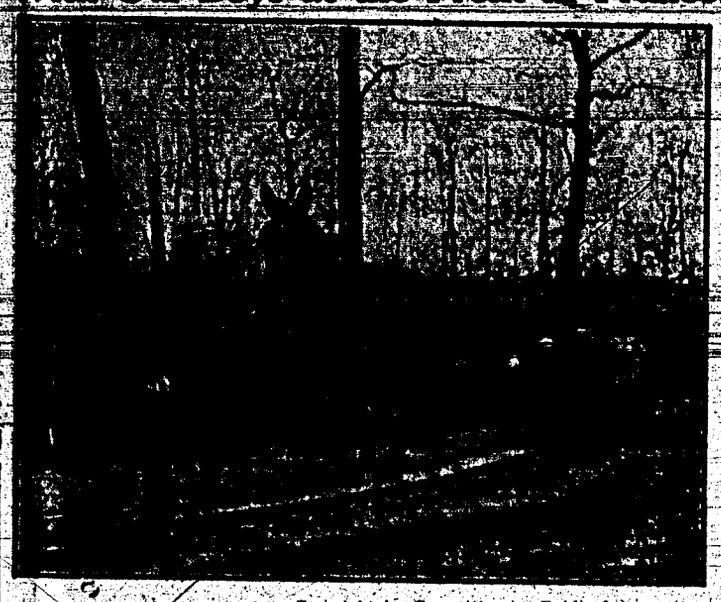
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With Our Boys at the Front in France



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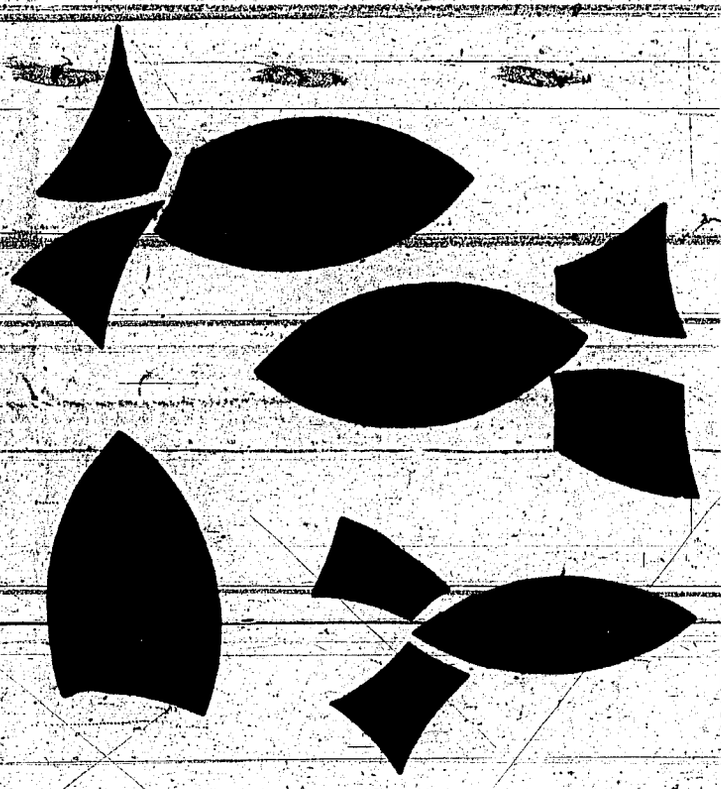
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There's a Catch in This; See if You Can Solve It



Sam Lloyd was asked to make a puzzle that would carry to his thousands of puzzle-solvers, a FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN message.

The puzzle-maker has chosen to symbolize this message in the form of a "Puzzling Bomb," suggested by the slogan "Bonds Buy Bombs" and the thought that when enough of our aviators start dropping explosives behind the Rhine the Kaiser and his crowd will be ready to yell "kamerad."

Well, then, here's the puzzle:

All we are asked to do is gather up these ten pieces of shell and torpedoes, cutting them out and then fit them together so as to form a perfectly round bomb.

Mr. Lloyd says that if you can't solve the puzzle still you have the opportunity of proving your wisdom and patriotism by buying a Liberty Bond. If you are clever enough to work it out, then there can be no question of your being smart enough to buy bonds to the limit of your financial ability.

Mr. Lloyd's solution to the "Puzzling Bomb" will be published in the last week of the FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN drive.

With Our Boys at the Front in France



Copyright by Committee on Public Information.

This photograph shows Brigade Commander Charles A. Doyen inspecting front line trenches held by the dauntless U. S. Marines against the Hun armies. Liberty Bonds of the Fourth Loan will send these great fighters further along the road to victory.

Bullet-Proof Tires.

Experiments made at the Northwestern Military and Naval academy apparently show that our best pneumatic automobile tires are fairly immune from injury from rifle bullets, and it would be interesting to know how much trouble has been experienced from this cause on the European front, says the Scientific American. It is probable, however, that this is the least of the causes of trouble, and that punctures resulting from running over rough ground, and the debris of battle wrecked villages are far more serious.

Flying Temperament.

The most eminent of British scientists have devoted special study to the psychological and physiological aspects of flying. One authority says that good eyesight, normal hearing, good "muscle sense," and equilibration are indispensable qualifications. But most important of all is the right temperament—not an easy thing for a medical board to examine. Of the types—the imaginative and the unimaginative—the imaginative youth is said to make the better pilot if he can keep his imagination under control.

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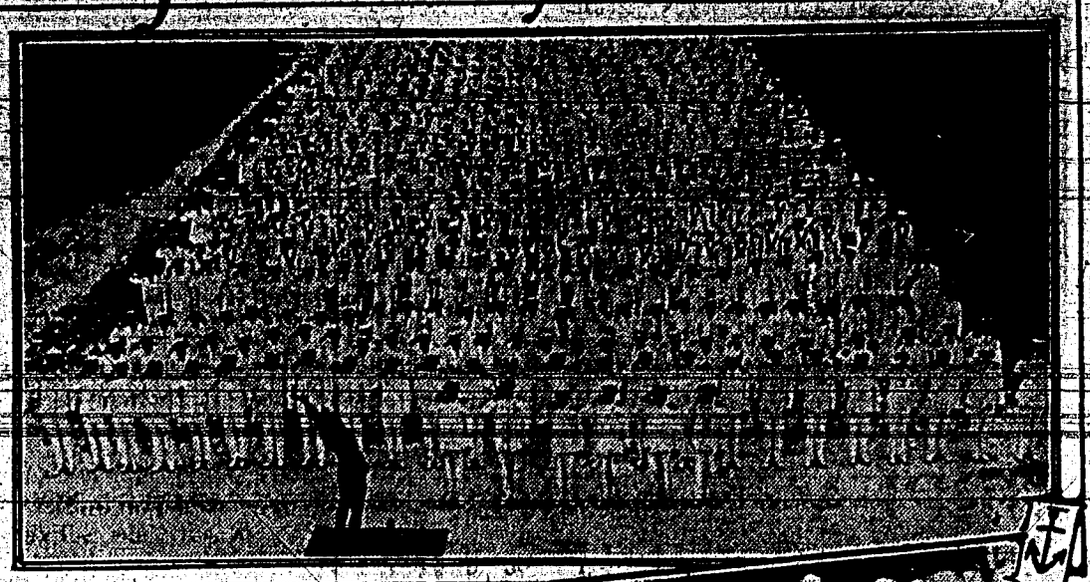
AND THE COUPON

to be published in this paper next Thursday.

Look for the COUPON

When Sailors Sing Good-bye





JACKIES SINGING STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.



SAILORS AT NORFOLK NAVY YARD FIND SINGING IS "LOTS OF FUN"

IT WAS not a place to expect thrills, the Fall River Line pier at Newport, R. I. And especially not on a dismal evening. The dingy, low buildings and sheds were wrapped in the raw murk swept in from the sea. The fog almost hid the lights of the torpedo station across a stretch of black water from the pier. Up the bay a red lighthouse eye winked dimly through the mist. A cold drizzle kept the few early arrivals for the New York boat in the waiting room. Outside a dozen loungers hugged sheltering walls, coat collars turned up against the wet.

It was getting along toward 8:30. A few more passengers, apparently growling at the weather, came swinging down Long wharf from the city, came swinging a long line of blue. They were new-made sailors from the training station, 100 of them, bound for New York and thence to sea; off on their first service. The men broke ranks when they reached the wharf, and scattered about with pea-coat collars around their ears, laughing, skylarking, their youthful exuberance proof for a time against a night like this. School was done—and their work lay before them.

Here and there a lucky boy had somebody to tell him good-by—a friend made in town, perhaps; sometimes a mother or a father who lived near enough to be on hand for the parting. But most of them had nobody. In a little while the laughter died, though a few irrepressibles kept up their horseplay. They were very young, these boys. And they were going somewhere very far away. It was the big adventure really beginning, and hardly one failed to be touched a little by the seriousness of it.

Into the crowd on the wharf there came a khaki-clad figure. He was dressed like an officer, except that his cap bore no insignia, nor his sleeve any braid. From group to group he went, with a cheery "Hello, boys!" and the men, with shouts and calls one to another, flocked after him as if following some new sort of military Pied Piper. The man in khaki climbed on a baggage truck. He raised his hand and silence came upon the blue-clad throng gathered before him.

"The Long, Long Trail," he called. "Ready——"

And then the thrill! Out into the thick night, out over the old harbor, floated the strains of that wistful chorus, borne by those earnest, boyish voices:

"There's a long, long trail unwinding
Into the land of my dreams;
Where the nightingales are singing
And the white moon beams;
There's a long, long night of waiting
Until my dreams all come true.
Till the day when I'll be going down
The long, long trail with you."

And after that, the old, simple melodies of the South and the swinging tunes of another, and a different, war. "Suwanee River," "Old Black Joe," "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys Are Marching," and the stirring, measured:

"Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord.
He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored—"

carried inspiringly by the full volume of those fresh voices.

The man in khaki, beating time from his truck, under the dim lights of the freight shed, sang too. And the mass of faces, turned up to his, beneath the flat blue caps, shone with the fervor he inspired in them.

Through the fog up the bay loomed the white, lighted bulk of the boat, still with the long swing around the islands before she could reach the pier. They sang "Nancy Lee," "Pack Up Your Troubles in Your Old Kit Bag," "Keep the Home Fires Burning," "Indiana," and in lighter vein, with much enthusiasm, that funny, choppy Niagara song, the burden of which seems to the hearer to be "My hair-cut is as short as yours."

The boat slid out of the fog and alongside the pier, blotting out the torpedo station lights, as the sailors shouted in lusty chorus: "Where do we go from here, boys, where do we go from here?" and returned without a stop the tuneful reply:

"Over there! Over there!
Send the word, send the word,
Over there——"

winding up with a tremendous shout "And we won't come BACK!

Till it's over, over there!"

Ensued a little pause, the singers rather breathless. The boat was being made fast. In another ten minutes they would be on their way—to ships, to life at sea, to the varied chances of the ocean and war. The man in khaki raised his hand.

"One more song," he called. "What shall it be?"

Remember these were happy-go-lucky youngsters; remember they were not on parade, nor showing off: what they were doing was out of the fullness of hearts that groped for some outlet for the feelings within—rough hearts, untutored hearts, many of them. But at the leader's question a shout went up, a concerted shout, as if it had been rehearsed: "The Star-Spangled Banner!"

Off came their hats. They straightened to attention. The leader gave them the first line, and they sang! How they sang! Reverently, solemnly. It rang through the murky night, the hymn of the land they loved.

The song ended, succeeded by a hush. The man in khaki spoke:

"Good-by, boys," he said. "Keep up your singing. Good luck."

That was all. But to the boys the words rang truer than any speech. And they cheered him—three cheers, and three more, and a tiger. As he stepped from his truck he was lost in a mob of sailors, each striving to grasp his hand.

The sailors crowded toward the gangplank. The man in khaki stood one side, wiping his brow. It takes it out of a man to lend such singing as that.

Soon the boat sailed away into the fog and the man in khaki turned back toward Newport and bed. This was no part of his job; he did it because he liked to say one last word to his boys. For at the training station he had thousands more like them, and there his real task lay—strenuous, taxing, all-day work; personal leadership in some leadership into which must go just the amount of energy, of enthusiasm, that is to be got out of the singers.

The man in khaki was one of the song leaders of the war and navy department commissions on training camp activities. Under the direction of Lee F. Hanmer, a member of the commission, these earnest, eager men—trained singers and leaders of singing—labor in cantonments and naval stations, in forts and encampments. And like the man who gave up a comfortable evening at home to stand in the rain and give a few of his boys one last song, they live for the work they do. Their hearts are in it.

BADLY NEEDED THOSE CARS

Frenchmen Overjoyed at Generous Offer, but Alas! Red Cross Didn't Have Them to Give.

Undoubtedly one of the most acute of the early irritations suffered by our Red Cross was the lack of competent stenographers who understood both French and English. One morning the chief of the transportation bureau had occasion to dictate a letter to his secretary, asking the French government to give him a thousand numbers for the matriculation of his cars. After the letter had been turned into French he glanced through it casually, noted that the figures were correct, took pains to have it duly countersigned at American military headquarters, and sent it off. In due course there arrived at his office three distinguished French officials, who smilingly said:

"We have come to thank the American Red Cross for the thousand cars it has just presented to the French government. It's very handsome of you. We're badly in need of cars right now."

"What!" gasped the dumfounded transportation head. "We—we didn't give you any thousand cars. We haven't got 'em to give!"

The visitors produced the letter. The uncomprehending, one-candlepower little French stenographer had unwittingly turned the whole business upside down and had presented a thousand cars to the French government, and her employer had clinched the gift by an official vise from the American army headquarters! Accidents like that were multifold.—Elizabeth Frazer in Saturday Evening Post.

Busy With His Bugs.

Maid (to professor in study)—Madam has returned from her week's trip, sir.

Professor—Ah! Remind me by and by to give her a kiss.

Zeebrugge Raid Told By Commanding Officer

Superhuman Work in Face of Whirlwind of Fire and Heroic Attack of Storming Party Graphically Described—Block Ships Still in Position Sealing the Navigable Channel Into Canals—Keyes in Charge.

London.—An official interview with one of the commanding officers of the Zeebrugge raid gives for the first time some idea of the tremendous, intricate schemes that must be devised for modern naval operations, such as bottling up the Zeebrugge submarine base.

While the name of the officer who gave the interview may not be used, for obvious reasons, the study was arranged with the permission of the first sea lord, Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, and through the courtesy of Sir Douglas Brownrigg, chief naval censor. The spectacular story of the raid, the almost superhuman work done in the face of a whirlwind of fire, and the heroic attack of the storming party scrambling over the Mole were all placed by the British officer as mere incidentals in the tremendous assault that was determined upon.

"The problem that lay before us," he said, "was far bigger and greater than the landing on the Mole, or any mere spectacular features. It was vastly different from merely sending one or more ships into a harbor protected by shore batteries, because the channel to be blocked was narrow, and a ship or ships must be placed carefully to make the effort successful. Moreover, the waters through which the vessels must dash were under the protection of heavy guns which commanded the sea practically for 15 miles out from the coast.

Dash Under Cover.

"This meant that the vessels with the block ships must arrange their dash under cover for 15 miles. And then, having run the coast batteries, they had to run the gantlet of the battery on the Mole, located practically a mile out in the harbor, and which could fire practically point blank at the vessels. And then, of course, also under cover of the near shore batteries of the Mole and the heavier coast batteries, making another run of 15 miles. The German mine fields also had to be encountered.

"Various elements had to be taken into consideration. Naturally the dash must be made at high tide. There was only one way in which we could hope to protect the vessels if the raid were made by daylight, and that was a smoke screen. But airplanes, scouting above, would lay a fleet open to observation and to practically the same attack by indirect fire as on land. So the dash had to be made at night, and on such a night as the tide would be high at about midnight, for the ships must go in, do their destruction, and then come out again before the shore batteries would have the daylight to help them.

"There were something like 150 guns on the shore commanding the 15-mile radius. If these discovered the vessels none of the ships could have lived through the falling shells. As the batteries all had the use of searchlights and star shells it became necessary to take measures to prevent the ships being seen by any method of illumination until the last moment. That necessitated the use of smoke screens. A smoke screen is very little use unless it approaches with you; thus you must always have the wind blowing in your direction of advance. In our case it was from the north. The use of any craft to make smoke would not be of much avail unless they could approach the coast making smoke to the last minute. This necessitated light draft vessels, and they in turn required calm weather.

Details to Be Worked Out.

"So the conditions necessary demanded high water occurring at a particular period of the night, wind blowing directly into the harbor, calm weather and, of course, no fog, for the latter would prevent the blocking ships from finding the coast.

"Having attained these there still were other matters to be worked out. For the blocking ships to find their destination it was quite obvious that they must be able to see for a certain distance, say, for a mile or two at least. And this means that the moment the entrance to the canal was in the same area of clear atmosphere with the blocking ships, namely, during the final run in, the shore batteries on the coast line also would be in the clear weather and able to concentrate on the blocking ships, much to their detriment.

"This applied both to Zeebrugge and Ostend, where the German batteries are on the actual coast line. But at Zeebrugge there was the additional obstruction which is absent at Ostend—the Mole.

"The Mole at Zeebrugge extends rather more than three-quarters of a mile from the entrance of the canal, and the outer end of the Mole had been turned into a veritable fortress. The position of the navigable channel leading to the canal entrance was such that the ships were forced to pass close to the batteries on the Mole, and it was too much to hope that they would be able to do this and pass inside those batteries and then meet the full blast of the shore batteries without being sunk before reaching the canal. It therefore became clear that it would be necessary either to destroy or to divert the attention of the Mole batteries before the block ships arrived in the vicinity, and in the latter case to keep them diverted until after the blocking ships had arrived at their destination.

Use Special Storm Parties.

"The German garrison in the Mole was believed to consist of about one thousand men. It was decided to storm the Mole with special storm parties immediately prior to the arrival of the blocking ships. The necessity of holding the Mole for a certain length of time would also provide opportunity to carry out a certain amount of destructive work on the Mole. The possibility of re-enforcements coming from the shore end and preventing the storming party from attaining their object was to be countered by cutting the Mole off from shore by blowing up the railway viaduct.

"The Mole is a mile and a half long and 80 yards wide. On the outer side it is flanked by a wall, 30 feet high. Five feet below the top of this wall is a narrow gangway or parapet running the whole length of the Mole, with an iron handrail on its inner side. From the parapet there is a 16-foot drop to the Mole proper. The inner side of the Mole is fitted to allow ships berthing alongside; whereas it probably was never considered that any ships would wish to berth along the other side. The ships carrying the storming party could not go along the inner side of the Mole without passing close to the Mole batteries, and thereby risking the certainty of being sunk.

"Therefore it was necessary for these vessels to be secured alongside the parapet of the Mole, and for the storm parties to climb the 30-foot wall down to the parapet, and thence over the handrail and drop 16 feet to the Mole before they could attack the Mole batteries or carry out their destructive work.

Went Like Clock Work.

"The operation went like clock work. The Vindictive, Iris and Daffodil proceeded alongside the Mole in spite of a heavy fire from the Mole batteries. The arrival was at one minute past midnight, April 22-23, and the storm party disembarked on the Mole immediately. The Daffodil, pushing the Vindictive alongside the Mole, enabled this to be done. Because of the roughness of the sea the Iris had difficulty in securing to the wall, and finally went alongside the Vindictive with the intention of disembarking her men over that ship.

"The Germans appear to have been taken completely by surprise. Immediately that they had heard the approach of the vessels they fired many hundreds of star shells. But the smoke screens prevented the enemy from discerning the nature of the attack until it was too late. An old submarine, fitted with explosives, had run into and secured herself under the viaduct, and had been blown up after the crew had escaped in a small dinghy. This terrific explosion in their rear, the attack of the storm party in their midst, and the general confusion which must have reigned amongst them, were probably the cause of the Germans not noticing the approach of the block ships. These latter passed close around the end of the Mole and made direct for the canal entrance. The leading ship, H. M. S. Thetis, was heavily engaged by the shore batteries, but although in a sinking condition managed to direct the other two vessels toward their destination. The Thetis herself struggled on, and finally sank very close off the canal entrance and right across the fairway. The Intrepid and the Iphigenia proceeded into the canal entrance, and sank in the positions ordered by blowing out their bottoms by mines especially placed for the purpose. Motor launches had followed in after the three blocking ships and under terrific fire from almost point blank range they went around the sunken vessels and took off the crews. This rescue work was so magnificently carried out that practically none of the crews of the three block ships were lost.

Still in Position.

"All three block ships are still in position, after three and a half months, and the navigable channel into the canals remains sealed. The difficulty of placing a ship across the channel in broad daylight and without opposition is considerable, so how the commanding officers of these ships managed to sink them so successfully almost passes comprehension.

"The escape of the officers and men from the wrecks was well carried out. The Intrepid alone carried nearly 90 men and not a single man fell into German hands, although, as has been said before, this blocking operation took place very nearly one mile inside the batteries of the Mole, and two of the block ships were actually inside the shore line.

"When it was considered that sufficient time had elapsed for the blocking ships to do their work and for the crews to be rescued the order was given to the storming parties to retire from the Mole. Whilst the Vindictive and her consorts were actually alongside they were comparatively safe from fire except in the case of the upper works which rose above the Mole. The big funnels and mast of the Vindictive had been riddled through and through and many casualties were caused by flying splinters. As soon as the order to retire was given the storm parties re-embarked. Some had been killed, several severely wounded, and yet out of about four hundred men who had stormed the Mole less than a score were left behind, in spite of the 16-foot climb up the ladder onto the parapet.

"There have been many acts of great gallantry to enable men who could not walk to be carried back on board amidst heavy fire of the light guns on the Mole and shell fire from the shore batteries, which had commenced to shell their own Mole as soon as they discovered it was in our possession.

Small Craft Take Part.

"It was fully realized that immediately the ships shoved off the Mole they would come under the concentrated fire of every battery that could bear. H. M. S. Iris, on leaving the Vindictive, was severely hit and suffered many casualties, but the Vindictive herself and the Daffodil bore charmed lives. All three ships retired to the northward whilst emitting smoke clouds to cover their retreat.

"In addition to the vessels already mentioned, a large number of small craft took part in the operation, and it can safely be said that any failure on the part of a single unit might have prevented the success of the whole expedition. Small motor boats steamed up and down close off the shore batteries, as it were, treating the latter with utter contempt. Destroyers supported the small craft, bombarded the enemy batteries and assisted in rescue work with equal contempt of danger.

"Vice Admiral Keyes directed the whole operation, which had been prepared under his own supervision, from H. M. S. Warwick, and did not leave the scene of operations until the last of the blocking ships' crews had been recovered. The spirit and determination with which he had imbued all his officers and men and his great quality of leadership made success as near a certainty as possibly could be done.

"Every officer and man who took part in this operation consequently had put to sea with absolute confidence that success would be attained. A complete success was attained, and more complete was it than could ever have been hoped when the undertaking first came up for consideration."

ONE LEGGED MAN'S SUCCESS AT RECRUITING

St. Louis—E. J. Phillips, secretary of this city, has one leg and one heart—both for the United States. His heart was strong enough to go into the army—but his one leg—has kept him out. Phillips, undaunted, turned himself to what he thought was the best way he could help, and has sent 755 legs into the army, according to recruiting officers here, who say he induced 578 eligibles to join the marine corps.

GATHERED FACTS

The American salt works in recent years have supplied all the salt used in this country.

Japan is almost without paupers, for it is considered a disgrace to be dependent on another. Nearly everyone has some work to do.

A life preserver that has been invented in Europe is intended to keep a person dry and fairly warm for several days as he floats about waiting rescue.

Under normal conditions Italy's perfume manufacturers annually consume 1,800 tons of orange blossoms and 1,000 tons of roses.

For rapidly painting large surfaces a Maryland man has invented a device that uses compressed air to spray paint and then drive rotating brushes which distribute it.

Using chrysalis oil and mulberry cellulose a Japanese has invented an artificial silk that is said to more nearly approach the luster of the genuine than any other.

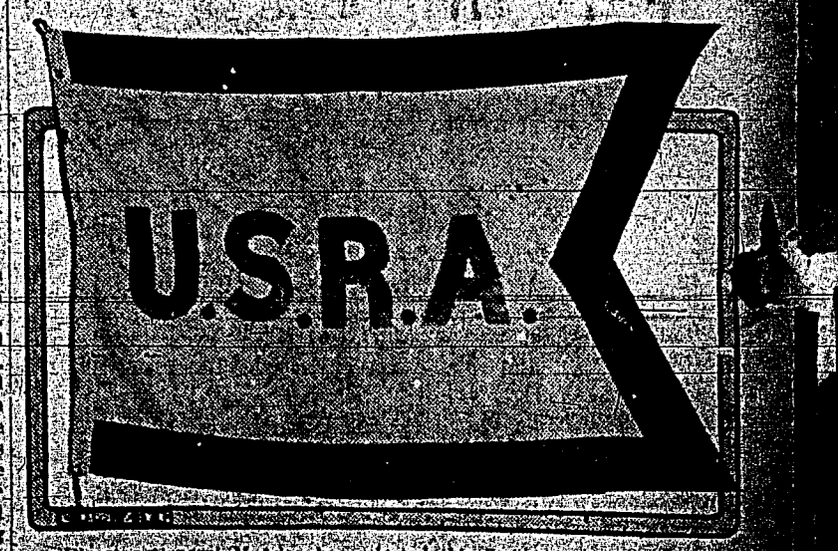
INTERESTING ITEMS

An electrically-driven machine has been invented to take the place of the adze in shipyards.

There are 80 varieties of bamboos. Some of these trees grow 2 feet in 24 hours, shooting up at this rate for 150 feet.

In 1880 negroes in Georgia held property valued at $5,704,293; in 1917 the figures had increased to $40,287,921—nearly nine-fold in 37 years. The Negro [illegible]

RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION SHIP FLAG



Director General McAdoo has selected this flag to be flown by all the vessels operated by the United States railroad administration. The letters are in blue on a white field with a red border.

PROPAGANDA OF ENEMY REFUTED

Pamphlets Tell French People of America's Ideals and Promises.

HAVING BENEFICIAL EFFECT

Literature Goes Directly to Homes and a Tremendous Influence for Good Is Thus Being Exerted—Distributed in Schools.

By E. A. BATCHELOR.

Paris.—America's ideals, America's past attainments and America's definite promises for the successful prosecution of the war are being presented to the French people in a trenchant, convincing manner through the medium of pamphlets prepared by the educational bureau of the American Y. M. C. A.

Through the co-operation of the department of public instruction of France, it has been possible to distribute 120,000 of these pamphlets in the schools. A large percentage of the literature so distributed has been taken directly into the homes and a tremendous influence for good is thus being exerted.

The Y. M. C. A. became convinced some time ago that a general distribution of concrete information regarding things and aims American would be greatly appreciated not only by the French people, but would also do much to promote confidence and understanding between the two nations.

The French are always eager to hear about the United States and never tire of asking questions about their great ally country. Much information of this kind, of course, had been spread by individuals but, unfortunately, all of the Americans in France have not a clear and accurate conception of their own national ideals nor even a very wide variety of exact information regarding their own land.

Consequently it was decided that pamphlets giving much information in a small compass would serve an excellent purpose. Three of these pamphlets were prepared.

Emphasizes Idealism.

One, for the higher grades in the schools or for the colleges, is by Dr. John Erskine, formerly of Columbia university, head of the Y. M. C. A. educational department. Its title is: "The Ideals for Which America Stands." It deals mainly with the causes that impelled the United States to enter the war. The point that America is fighting for world liberty and not for any selfish ends is emphasized.

The second folder, "The Help Brought by America to the Allies," is by Carl Holliday, professor of American literature at the University of Toledo and a member of the educational department of the Y. M. C. A.

Professor Holliday gives facts and figures to show how much the United States has done to help the allies both since she herself entered the war and before that time. The pamphlet also outlines the program that the American government has pledged itself to carry out in the way of furnishing men and food, to carry on the war to victory. This folder is for the middle grades in the schools.

F. A. F. Appelboom of the faculty of the University of Kansas, another member of the Red Triangle educational department, is the author of the third pamphlet, written in simple language for the pupils of the primary grades. Mr. Appelboom presents material similar to that used by his confreres.

All three of the little folders have the merit of being plain, readily understood statements of facts. No effort is made to launch into lofty literary flights. The writers have tried to give definite information and trust to the readers to form the proper conclusions therefrom.

Beyond question this literature will have a beneficial effect in offsetting enemy propaganda, which in France had been taking the form of suggesting to the French people that America was merely a vocal and not a practical ally. No one could read the information put forth by the three pamphlets without knowing that the United States has accomplished wonders in getting a huge army to France inside a year after her declaration of war and continuing meanwhile her service of food, ammunition and credits to the allies.

PASTOR BETS CAPTAIN TO DO ALL HIS CUSSING

Seattle, Wash.—"What do you say when a piece of lead falls on your thumb?" Rev. Frank S. Belstel, pastor of the Holy Trinity church of this city, who is a shipyard worker six days a week, was asked.

"I call Capt. N. G. Taylor," said the minister. "He says the things supposed to be said for me."

Taylor admitted he has entered into such an arrangement with the minister.

"I'll do the cussing for him if he wants me to," said Taylor.

RAIDING PLANES TERRIFY ENEMY

London.—The progressive effectiveness of the allies, both in the construction of airplanes and in the air fighting, has never before been more clearly proved than in the recent operations on the western front. In last month's offensive the harrying of German cavalry, marching infantry and transport by low-flying airplanes was the first example of a really large scale counter-offensive from the air.

From a R. A. F. officer of long experience it was learned that it is now a deliberate method of air fighting not conducted on the tip and run principle of one swooping dive to earth, bringing the airplane into close rifle range only at the lowest point of the dive, but by machines which fly audaciously low until their ammunition is exhausted, as low that pilots have identified the regimental insignia of the troops attacked, so low that the airplane wheels have been known to skim the earth.

Transport Columns Broken Up.

The object of these low-flying pilots has been to disorganize the Germans by a sudden burst of fire at close range, and very successfully they have done it, especially when breaking up transport columns and causing stampedes of frightened horses. But the method has developed until now a British airplane will fly along—not merely across—a trench, machine-gunning it, and such a thing may happen, as at Hamel, where airplanes and tanks co-operated to such purpose that the infantry advanced upon an already quite disorganized enemy.

It is routine work for the low-flying airplane to interrupt German working parties far behind the lines with machine gun fire, and when one remembers that the same parties are likely to be bombed in their billets from the air by night, their heart for work may be imagined, for both day and night the bombing of railways, airdromes, camps and dumps goes on.

And this is almost by the way. The soldier comes before supply, and it is the soldier who is the objective of the low-flying airplane, the soldier who suffers in person and morale, by the ceaseless bombing of billets. It is the aggressive air war of the entente which steadily and accumulatively depreciates the morale of the German soldier.

"And an ammunition dump was blown up." What thrilling stories may lie behind many of these brief stereotyped phrases in the official communication! "An ammunition dump was blown up,"—and much else besides.

Sprays Them With Bullets.

Here is just one little incident told by Lieut. L. Walmsley of the R. A. F., which may serve by way of illustration:

"The Germans were reported to be concentrating at the village of X. A little chaser was run out, and the pilot ordered to confirm the report.

Ten minutes' flying brings him to the trench lines, and the deafening noise of battle drowns even the sound of the engine.

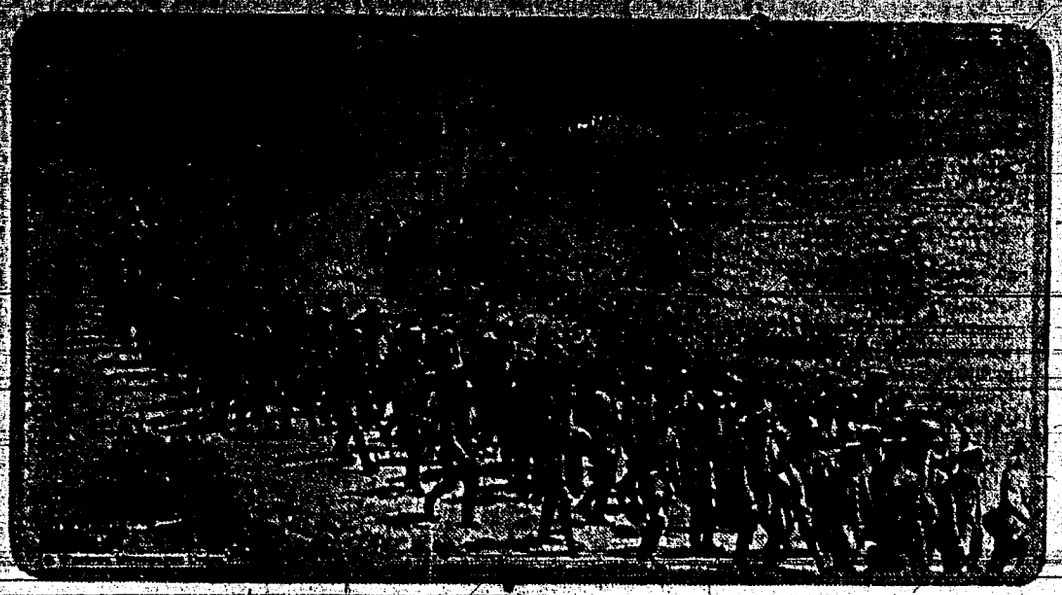
The Germans are attacking and a long, ragged, gray line of piled up corpses, which the airman at first mistakes for sandbags, shows the terrible price they are paying.

But sheltering behind this ghastly rampart of human flesh are living Huns, and the pilot dives down until he is only 50 feet above them. Then, as he skims over the line, he opens fire with both guns, pouring out a hail of death that soon visibly thickens the inanimate gray masses.

But there is even more important work at hand. The village of X is quickly reached. The market square is crowded with artillery and ammunition carts. Diving to a height of less than 500 feet, the airman drops a bomb, and turns, just in time to avoid the force of the concussion caused by the tremendous explosion that follows. A direct hit has been made on the ammunition cart, and the havoc wrought in that market square baffles description.

The roads leading backward from the village are now carefully reconnoitered. There is no sign of life until a large wood is reached. Here a squadron of Uhlans is forced to ride. A second bomb is landed right in the midst of them, and in a few seconds the adjoining fields are brown with stampeding horses.

HUN PRISONERS TABBED BY THE FRENCH ON THE AISNE



A long column of German prisoners marching with their officers at the head is shown in this French official photograph. They were taken by the French in the Aisne district.

AIRPLANE AFIRE, HE "CARRIES ON"

British Pilot Tells of Thrilling Experience Spotting for Artillery.

DESCENDS JUST IN TIME

Engine Stops Just as Mission Is Completed—Puts Machine Into Side-Slip—Tank Explodes Just as He Reaches Safety.

London.—"The fighting pilots don't get all the fun of the war in the air," writes a young 'bird' who had a thrilling experience recently, returning to his base in a flaming plane.

"We were flying over No Man's Land," he says, "spotting for the artillery, and by constantly changing direction and height we had pretty well escaped the attention of the ubiquitous Archie. The 'shoot' was progressing satisfactorily, and our battery would soon be all ranged. Our engine had been running very badly, and had the 'shoot' been less important we should have returned home; but the target was a special Hun bridge, and the battery was shooting excellently.

Airplane on Fire.

"Suddenly a smell of burning wood reached my nostrils. Looking down, I saw the framework near my feet blackened and smoldering. The engine's back-firing must have made a torch of the exhaust. I switched off the petrol supply and opened out the throttle. One steep, swift dive and the fire was out.

"Then I hesitated. Should we hurry for home and safety, or continue the 'shoot,' in which a very little more observing would bring complete success? I turned to the observer. He leaned over and inspected the damage. It was not very bad, really. He shouted into my ear:

"'Let's carry on.'

"I climbed again and we continued to 'shoot.' Our battery was very soon firing as a battery—all guns—our last message having completed the registration; and now shells were dropping about the target. Our part was done—pretty well, too—and in a few minutes the bridge was entirely destroyed. In our excitement the faulty engine had been forgotten until, with one last splutter, it gave out completely. It stopped.

"The machine was really on fire this time and I was too late. The woodwork was burning independently of petrol and exhaust, and to dive now would only fan the flames about my feet. Yet we had to get to the ground, and very quickly, too.

Quite a Wild Affair.

"I put the machine into a violent side-slip away from the line. The flames were thus fanned toward the opposite wing. The observer, leaning over my shoulder, squirted the fire extinguisher about my feet, which enabled me to keep control of the rudder bar. We were down to 1,500 feet, but the heat was intense.

"The fire had reached the right wing. Things were getting more and more exciting. Would the fabric continue to support us? I pushed down the nose to hasten our descent, keeping the machine also in a side-slip. The rush of air slightly changed the direction of the flames. Now we were nearly down. There were a few shell holes and hardly any hedges. Unless we were unlucky we should not meet any serious obstacle.

"The ground rushed toward us. I took off the 'bank' and 'flattened out.' One landing wheel touched with a bump, broke away and continued its course independently. The machine pirouetted on the remaining wheel and finally crashed on its nose and left wing. It was quite a wild affair, but we were unhurt.

"Springing to the ground, we hurried away from the burning wreck just in time, for a second later the petrol tank exploded. We just looked at each other and never said a word, but neither of us regretted having chanced it and finished our job."

DEAF MEN FAILURES IN AVIATION SERVICE

Akron, O.—"Silent Bob" Hogan of this city has decided that a deaf man has no business in the aviation service of the army. He tried to get in and found that those who are deaf have no sense of balance. Balance is due to eye, ear and muscle. The trial of six deaf mutes proves that the ear is one of the requisites for balance.

FISH MYSTIFIES ITS CAPTORS

Old-Time Fishermen Say They Never Saw Anything Like This One.

Quincy, Mass.—A large fish, the species of which has not been definitely determined by old-time fishing men, has been killed in Haywards creek, Quincy Neck. It weighed 175 pounds and measured five feet eight inches from the tip of one fin to the tip of the other.

There fins were back of the head and there were two others, a large one on top and a smaller one underneath. Several fishermen who viewed the strange catch declared they never had observed anything like it.

"DOLL UP" FOR BOCHES

Yanks Raid Trenches in Grotesque Makeup.

Soldiers Have Penchant for Attiring Themselves in Discarded Civilian Clothing.

With the American Army in France, —Far up near the front, where one never sees a woman, a child nor a male civilian, it is no uncommon sight to come suddenly on a party of youths arrayed in high hats, frock coats, checked trousers and patent leather shoes.

They are American soldiers, billeted in ruined French villages, who have picked up these garments from among the debris of the shell-shattered houses.

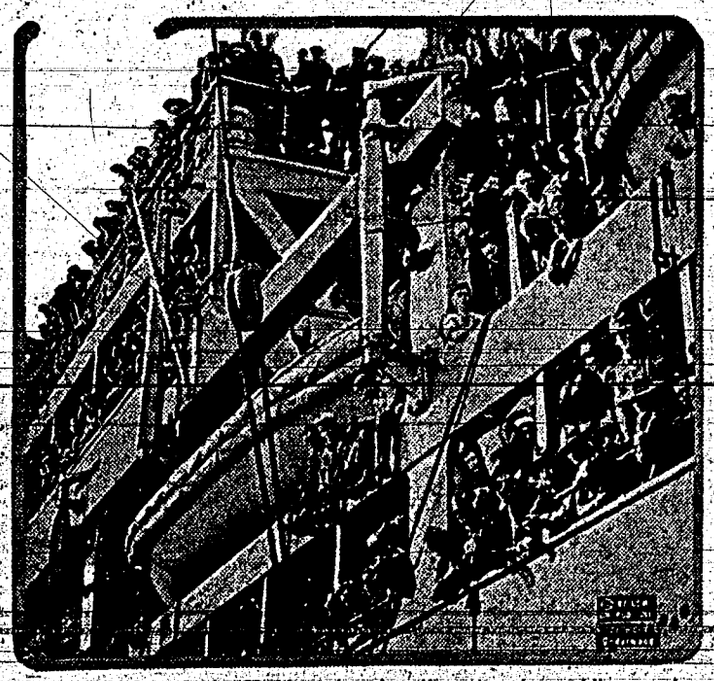
Some of them even don women's clothing, picture hats, feather boas, silk blouses and skirts, and I have even seen them wearing blonde wigs which they raked up somewhere amid the wreckage of villages on the Marne.

The boys go about various duties, cleaning horses, driving ammunition caissons, working about their billets and doing the thousand-and-one other odd jobs that fall to their lot, in their ludicrous makeup.

Right on the Vesle some of the Americans picked up some "trick" clothes in gas-drenched Fismes and put them on. They crossed the river and raided a German machine gun nest that had been annoying them during the day by spurting indirect fire on them. They brought in a couple of prisoners who could not conceal their amazement from the German-speaking officer who questioned them that troops could masquerade in such attire in the midst of danger.

Australian and Canadian troops have a penchant for "dolling up" in discarded civilian attire also, and the Anzacs negotiated a raid near Villers Bretonnaux under the same circumstances in June.

THEIR FIRST GLIMPSE OF FRANCE



On board of a former Hamburg-American liner, American soldiers are having their first look at the land of their chivalrous ally, France.

LONELY SERVICE FLAG CAUSES WIFE TO ENLIST

Lincoln, Ill.—Because the single star in a service flag that hung in the window of her home here, representing her husband, who had gone to war, looked lonely, Mrs. David Shea has joined the army, adding a matching star. She enlisted as a timekeeper in the quartermaster's corps and has been sent to Fort Whipple, Prescott, Ariz.

TO RID CITY OF MOSQUITOES

Oil Man Takes Contract to Eliminate Pests From Oklahoma Town.

Claremore, Okla.—Bert Sprangle, a well-known oil man, has the biggest job in the gift of the city of Claremore. He has been awarded the contract of eliminating mosquitoes from the city.

He is burying oil barrels in the city sewers and plans to keep a steady but slow stream of oil flowing through them. All pools also will be oiled. The oil is donated by local oil companies.

TOO MUCH FOR HERO

Faces Hun Rain of Steel Without Flinching.

But Finds Task of Writing Letters of Lieutenant's Death Impossible.

Paris.—He wore a rough doughboy's uniform, fuzzy and wrinkled, but there were captain's bars upon his shoulders. Every doughboy passing the table at which he sat upon the Paris terrace glanced at the bars, then at the uniform and, though not required to do so, saluted respectfully.

They knew at a glance he was a captain of infantry, proudest of titles.

"We had gone ahead ten kilometers," he remarked to a companion, "when we stopped for a moment to consult our maps. I had a few sergeants, a couple of lieutenants and young Lieutenant K—— with a few of his men who had come through all right.

"Signal corps men were stringing wire on a small building facing the little court where we were talking. We were dog-tired. Young K—— bent over my shoulder to look at my map. A shell burst beside us. Fifteen of our men were killed outright. Many were wounded. I was knocked flat.

"Young K—— was going fast. He knew it. I had been a father to the lad—knew his family well. He looked down at his wounds and then finding me beside him, my face and uniform spattered with his blood but unhurt, he smiled feebly.

"'I'm all in,' he said. Then he put his hand to his back and rolled over. I turned my face away from the sight.

"'Good-by, Jack,' he said.

"I squeezed his hand—he was such a brave kid—and he smiled as he died.

"That night Sergeant Casey opened my door of sacking. With my head in my hands I was sobbing like a kid. I had tried to write a letter to his folks—and couldn't. 'Sarge' was wise, for he coughed and went away."

BOY SEEKS FARM WORK LOAN

Twelve-Year-Old Applicant in Kansas Is Youngest to Apply Under Recent Act.

Wichita, Kan.—Verner Ditus, twelve, of Burdette, Kan., is the youngest applicant for a seed wheat loan under the recent farm loan plan to be received by the Wichita Loan bank, according to Supervisor L. M. Eastabrook.

Young Ditus in his application says he owns a horse valued at $50 and a cow worth the same. He uses his father's machinery and wants $300 on a 100-acre tract. The application is vouched for by the farm agent at Pawbrook, who says the boy enjoys a good reputation as a farmer and a general good reputation. His parents will have to sign the mortgage, it is said.

HUNS SOME SPRINTERS

Georgia Lieutenant Gives His Estimate of Enemy.

Man for Man the American Has It All Over the Boche, He Says.

Atlanta, Ga.—"Don't worry about me, mother; I'll be better in a few days than before because of a good rest," wrote Lieut. L. V. Stephens to his mother from "over there," after he had recovered from a gas attack and shell shock during the big drive started July 18. He longs to go back into action. Describing the Hun's fighting ability Lieutenant Stephens says:

"What a treacherous, cowardly lot they are," he said. "They'll blaze away with their machine guns and do their best to kill all the Americans on earth, but when we get to within a hundred or two yards of them, out they come with absolutely no weapons on their persons, their hands high in the air and calling for all they're worth: 'Kamerad, Kamerad.' With some few exceptions they absolutely will not mix it with the Americans. This is no exaggeration at all, but a simple fact. I went over the top with the infantry with the exception of the first all through the drive until I was sent back to the hospital, and therefore I know what I am talking about. I tell you man for man, the American has it all over the Boche. As long as they are massed they fight. But get them separated, even a little, and they are through.

"I am inclined to believe that the Boche have changed their opinion in regard to the amateur soldiers and officers of the American army."

All the public swimming pools and some of the public baths in London are being used for communal kitchens. With their steam plants and heating appliances they are very adaptable.

WON'T MIX WITH SLACKERS

Their Presence in Prison Arouses Patriotic Wrath of Burglars and Felons.

New York.—Two hundred suspected slackers, caught in the greatest man hunt in the history of Gotham, rolled, tossed, groaned and cursed during the first night of their incarceration in the Tombs.

They also aroused the patriotic wrath of other prisoners, such as burglars and felons, drunks and dope fiends.

"Can you beat it?" whined one old-timer, up for cracking a safe. "How do them guys get that way? Take it from me, I don't want to be mixed up with that slacker bunch."

And then, as though drawing the final line of classification, the old-timer shouted to a husky "conscientious objector":

"They hain't no cooties in here. Be if yuh can't face dese bars and the music, how yuh goin' to face the Huns?"

The Cranford Citizen

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THE CRANFORD CITIZEN
[Incorporated.]
Union Avenue, Cranford, N. J.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1918

Terms, One Dollar a Year.
Entered at the Cranford Post Office as Second Class Matter.

Notwithstanding the many happenings to hinder the work, the Liberty Loan Committee has gone right along with its work, and it may be confidently predicted that the big total for Cranford of the last loan will be exceeded. If hard work and earnest effort is the deciding factor, Cranford will be way over its record.

Dr. George Francis Greene makes the timely suggestion that during the closing of the churches each household at the usual time hold its own religious service in whatever form its own religious belief might suggest, in this way keeping up fully the religious spirit of all and effecting great good. Dr. Greene's suggestion, we believe, should be followed wherever possible.

The almost epidemic conditions in the whole State from Grip and so-called Spanish Influenza have caused drastic action by the State and local Boards of Health all over. All places of public gathering, from churches to saloons, schools and movies are closed until danger of further spread is passed. On the other hand a very large proportion of supposed cases have been found to be ordinary colds, more or less severe. It is up to everyone to help by first taking every care he or she does not contract cold or the worse ailment and refuse as well to become worried or excited over the possibility. This will lessen the chance.

The terrifying explosions and destruction at the great munitions plant located at Morgans on Friday night and Saturday will long be remembered by everyone in Cranford as well as in all other places affected. Damage here fortunately was light but the fear of what might come was great, this being due mainly to wild reports put in circulation by unidentified trouble makers. There should be heavy and prompt punishment for those who manufacture or spread such unverified reports.

Cranford responded nobly to the appeal for help for the terrified refugees from the two Amboys and our local Red Cross did great work caring for a very large number of these. The Home Guard (now State Militia Reserve), under Captain Frazier, saw some real service and were a valuable aid in preserving peace and order in the stricken district. Altogether Cranford has much occasion to be proud of its record for prompt and efficient help in the emergency.

Red Cross Notes.

Like the lever that sets a huge engine in motion, setting gear within gear, and wheels moving, so was the machinery of the Cranford Chapter last Saturday when the call came.

Every Red Cross worker, man, woman and child offered themselves for service, and to those who came first was assigned the work of preparation. To those who assumed the management of different branches of the work, is due special recognition for their unfailing attention and devotion together with the efficiency that might well do credit to those grown used to such service.

It would be impossible to give here the names of those who did their share of work, without perhaps omitting some and besides no one of them cares for self recognition, since the big work has been done and done well. We believe that the best way to assume the glory of this historic event, is to take it as a big sad-eyed refugee woman expressed it,—two Red Cross workers at South Amboy succeeded in tracing a lost daughter and the woman to show her gratitude squeezed the uniformed arm, catching with it a portion of the veil saying: "O wonderful Red Cross."

This article started with the purpose of reporting to the latter what happened to the one hundred and fifty-five refugees who came to Cranford and were lodged under the supervision of one woman, clothed under the supervision of another, fed through the untiring management of some one else, and accurately listed and accounted for by some other person, and so on through the different stages that rounded out the work. You all know every man and woman, boy and girl who did their bit and those who took orders were as big as those who gave them. The task was lovingly accomplished and we kiss the veil and echo the sentiment of the refugee, "O wonderful Red Cross."

Village Improvement Association.

The quarterly meeting of the V. I. A., scheduled to be held on October 8, was adjourned indefinitely, owing to the orders of the State Board of Health. The officers and committees for the year, which would have then been announced, are as follows:

OFFICERS

President, Miss Lakey.....61 E
Vice-Pres., Mrs. H. S. Chandler..85W
2nd Vice-Pres., Mrs. J. Banker..267J
Rec. Sec., Mrs. F. Sykes.....125M
Cor. Sec., Mrs. G. Hansel.....18M
Treasurer, Mrs. Messick.....103R

COMMITTEES

BENEFICIENT COMMITTEE
Mrs. John Peniston, Chairman

Mrs. F. Sykes	Mrs. E. C. Wood
Mrs. G. Damon	Mrs. S. Sharp
Mrs. Mason	Mrs. F. B. Ryan
Mrs. F. T. Sloan	Mrs. S. Wetherill
Mrs. B. Hibson	Mrs. Yawger
Mrs. C. E. Greene	Mrs. E. T. Goodrich
Mrs. J. Marston	Mrs. Roach
Miss N. Parcells	Mrs. Hendricks
Mrs. Thorn	Mrs. T. A. Wrenn
Mrs. J. Doyle	Mrs. Coady
Mrs. Washburn	Mrs. L. L. Blake
Mrs. Barker	Mrs. Burr

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Mrs. Kenyon Messick, Chairman
Mrs. H. E. Atwater Miss M. Robbins

NATURAL BEAUTIES
Mrs. F. S. Franklin, Chairman
Mrs. Chas. Hansel

SCHOOL COMMITTEE
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Mrs. F. Harris, Vice-Chairman

Mrs. Firmbach	Mrs. Lisowski
Mrs. L. C. Bigelow	Mrs. Bremner
Mrs. R. C. Aldrich	Mrs. Bodine
Mrs. H. VanSaun	Mrs. R. Crane

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Mrs. J. R. Bates, Vice-Chairman
Mrs. J. A. Knowles Mrs. Denning
Mrs. Muhlenbrock Mrs. A Warnock
Mrs. Hamilton Mrs. Moon

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Mrs. Breckinridge, Chairman
Mrs. Towler, Vice-Chairman

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Mrs. J. L. Perkins	Mrs. G. C. Little

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Mrs. Winckler, Chairman
Mrs. K. Messick, Vice-Chairman

Mrs. A. Woodland	Mrs. Coady
Mrs. R. W. Harris	Mrs. A. Warnock
Mrs. L. L. Blake	Mrs. Perkins
Mrs. F. T. Sloan	

SALVAGE COMMITTEE
Mrs. George Hansel, Chairman
Miss Elizabeth Conklin, Chairman, Canning Division

Mrs. Edgar Miller	Mrs. Celia, Jr.
Mrs. W. R. McKee	Mrs. Fay
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Mrs. Voorhees	Mrs. Little
Mrs. F. B. Ryan	Mrs. Moses Craig
Mrs. Bargos	Mrs. W Rosencrants

RED CROSS COMMITTEE
Mrs. J. Mortimer Gross

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE
Mrs. John Low, Chairman

PRESS COMMITTEE
Mrs. E. T. Towler

KENILWORTH NOTES

Rev. Peter Froeberg and family moved to Brockton, Mass., Saturday last, where Dr. Froeberg will assume the Pastorate of the Swedish Lutheran Church in that city. During the four years in which Dr. Froeberg has presided over the College he has enjoyed the confidence of the townspeople and his children have been examples of diligence and integrity in the local schools and the varied exercises held at the College during their stay here. The family in general were examples of thrift and intelligence, the oldest girl, Linnea, in her fifteenth year, being enrolled in her second year in High School and last year's training in Upsala College. Signe, age 12, is also a High School pupil, having graduated from the McKinley School last spring. Although Dr. Froeberg has assumed his new charge his successor here has not yet been appointed and Prof. Francis Ericsson is the acting president in his stead. Their departure from the Borough will be regretted by their intimate acquaintances with whom it was their privilege to associate during their stay here.

By order of the Board of Health, the schools, churches and playhouses will close during the epidemic of influenza. No date has been set as to the termination of the order.

The explosion at the Gillespie plant at Morgans on Friday last, followed by the additional ones throughout the night and Saturday, was the occasion of unlimited excitement in the Borough, peculiarly so on account of the location of the American Can Company plant here, which is engaged in the same occupation. No damage resulted, but a sleepless night was passed by all.

The funeral of Mrs. A. Lemler was held from her late home on Washington avenue on Tuesday, Rev. Lawrence Nordstrom preaching the funeral sermon. Burial was made in Evergreen cemetery, Elizabeth. Deceased who was in her 60th year, is survived by her husband, daughter, Anna, and three sons. The bearers were Prof. C. A. Peterson, Frans O. Ericsson, acting President of Upsala College, Prof. Walter Gustafson, Gustav H. Johnson, William Gustafson and Nils Nelson.

Berardinelli Bros.
CARPENTERS and BUILDERS
Jobbing Promptly Attended to.
Estimates Furnished.
30 BURNSIDE AVENUE,
CRANFORD, N. J.

Honor Roll.

The following is the Honor Roll in the different schools for the month of September:

GRANT SCHOOL.

Third Grade.—Richard Bates, Francis Cimber, Warren Davis, Herman Dreyer, George O'Brien, Frank Preuss, Charles Reeves, Emil Schutte, Frederick Warnock, Elizabeth Doremus, Silbie Magren, Susan Plummer, Mildred Price, Teresa Woods, Anna Bachner, Cecile Demarest, Mildred Gray, Elizabeth Jones.

Fourth Grade.—Dorothy Rollison, Edith Miller, Elizabeth Greene, Katherine Foster, Millicent Britton, Roberta Adams, Robert Zundel, John Freeman, Michael Donovan, Walter Griffiths, Billie Blake, Ashton Currie, Warren Adams, Donald Rosencrantz, Alvan Denman.

Fifth Grade.—Barbara Franklin, Sarah Landis, Martha Patterson, Dorothy Smith, Dorothy Taylor, Harriet VanSaun, Fletcher Gilpin, Wyllis Pratt, Everett Fay.

Sixth Grade.—Edna Griffiths, Theo. Woolhouse, Edgar Enright, John Rockefeller.

LINCOLN SCHOOL.

Kindergarten.—Charles Anderson, Amerigo Dellesandri, Raffaelle Dellesandri, Vincent Dooley, Michael Sakal, Frederick Schaefer, Albert Falin, Rose Barrai, Guessa Berardinelli, Orlando Berardinelli, Laura Denizo, Elietta Lebato, Gladys Miller.

First Grade.—Dominick Colinero, William Wright, Frances Gleason, Raymond Grizaffo, Carl Heineman, Russell Kreie, John Milango, Henry Shaheen, John Theisz, Clifford Trumpy, Eleanor Cox, Elizabeth Dowdell, Stella Grizzaffo, Violet Habib, Jean Montgomery, Tessie Forchette.

Second Grade.—Theo. Griffin, Steven Mirzah, Evelyn Shaheen.

Third Grade.—Alice Wakefield.

Fourth Grade.—Conrad Anderson, John Del Nero, Mary Mokarzel, Agnes Schmitz, Eleanor Kretsch, Evelyn Kugele, Margaret Khouri, Blanche Enright, Mary Gleason, Luella Cox, Rose Rezo.

Fifth Grade.—Arthur Condit, Warren Davis, Charles Hickey, Thomas Klein, Warren Kalbenheyer, John Shultz, John Vogel, Mary Sullivan, Agatha Doyle, Dorothy Kreie, Zita Ridley, Cora Wakefield, Douglas Wallace.

Sixth Grade.—Wilbert Ohlson, John Snowden, Helen Brennen, John Homack, Lucile Irving, Helen Jahn, Sadie Rushara, Emanuel Rouyet, Joseph Rezio.

Seventh Grade.—Edna Truempy, Frances Ridley, Clara Page, Winifred Olafsen, Emma Erdody, Albert Anderson, Stewart Crane, Theodore Crane, James Collin, James Leavy, George Packer, Robert Theisz.

SHERMAN SCHOOL.

Kindergarten.—Marion Copcutt, Annie Homak, Mary Lemon, Mary Reinhart, Luella Saunders, Gertrude Thompson, John Avery, Gustave Justh, John McGrath, John Leavy, Alfred Massa.

Third Grade.—Elizabeth McCreedy, Mary Weir, Irene Espregi, Roberta Everett, Susie Wolf, Emma Lee, Sidney Croft, Laurence Welch, Frederick Yansch, Robert Everett, Edmund Cooper, Ralph Wright, Stephen Seekman.

Fourth Grade.—Gertrude Snowden, Florence Gould, Lurena Brokaw, Fred Kantner, Mercedes Lusardi.

Fifth Grade.—Isadore Barbarula, Fred Craft, Elizabeth Caspregi, Mildred Emmons, Joseph Leavy, Ida Lipschitz, Charles Morris, Howell Peniston, Edna Schaefer, Harry Tarlow, Joseph Warsinski, Mildred Olofson, Katherine Jahn.

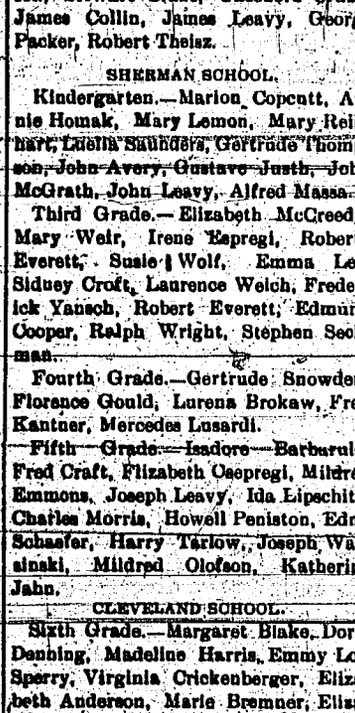
CLEVELAND SCHOOL.

Sixth Grade.—Margaret Blake, Doris Denning, Madeline Harris, Emmy Lou Sperry, Virginia Crickenberger, Elizabeth Anderson, Marie Bremner, Elizabeth Crane, Sarah McKee, Martha Stewart, Harry Sisson, Adolph Pfender, James Maroney, Richard LaBoyteaux, George Richards, George Cushing, Mexco Vandeveer.

Seventh Grade.—Elizabeth Bryant, Virginia Pike, Winifred Lisowski, Florence Farrell, Virginia Kuhn, Robert Morris, Grace Lindstrom, Josephine Ratti, Helen Taylor.

Eighth Grade.—Betty Edwards, Joyce Hoffman, Katherine Norton, George Aldrich, Helen McCaffrey, Alvyne Mae Davis.

ABE MARTIN.



No man is justified in thinking he's done his bit until he's the owner of at least one bond of every one of the four Liberty loans.

WHERE LIBERTY BOND FUNDS GO

ONE THOUSAND DOLLAR LIBERTY BOND WILL BUY:



A FIELD kitchen, or one 16-inch shell, loaded, or one wireless outfit, one hospital X ray outfit, or one ambulance, or 33 rifles, or one ton of T N T high explosive powder, or one ton of smokeless powder, or 148 pairs of marching shoes, or six cases of surgical instruments, or ten complete overseas outfits for soldiers, or complete equipment for ten cavalry horses, or 50 six-inch shells, or ten sailors' clothes, or enough high explosive for ten 14-inch shells, or four heavy Browning machine guns, or 80 gas masks, or 25,000 rifles or machine gun cartridges, or pay the entire cost of a soldier for nearly eight months.

THE LIBERTY BOMB.

By ALICE WILLIAMS BROTHERTON of the Vigilantes

We were reckoning, laughing, each
sacrifice made
For our Liberty Bonds; when Jane,
solemn and staid,
Brought her penny-box, poured out the
whole jingling sum,
Crying, "Papa, please buy me a Liberty Bomb!"
"Why, surely!" he said
As he patted her head,
"Each Liberty Bond is a Liberty Bomb!"

Oh, Kaiser, we're wiser than you are, you know
By Liberty Bonds we shall "Pay as we go,"
When you pay off, what's left of your army some day
You'll find that there, still is the Devil to pay
Crying "Pay-day has come!"
Let the day come,
Each Liberty Bond is a Liberty Bomb!

If we can't man the trenches we, all, can retrench;
Each bond is a bomb that will make the foe blench,
Each bond that you buy, sir, 's a blow at the Kaiser;
So you'd better buy all that you can, and then some!
Who says dollars are dumb?
You can't follow the drum,
But—each Liberty Bond is a Liberty Bomb!

SUPPLY THE FUNDS.

"Force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, the righteous and triumphant force which shall make Right the law of the world and cast every selfish dominion down in the dust."

Can't be done without funds, and you can provide funds by loaning without stint or limit, and the way is provided in the Fourth Liberty Loan.

Notice of Intention.

Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Township Committee of the Township of Cranford, in the County of Union, and State New Jersey, to pass an ordinance Fixing and Regulating the Salary of the Collector of the Township of Cranford, and that

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1918,

at 8.30 o'clock p. m. is the time and the Township Rooms corner Union avenue and Alden Street, is the place where a final hearing will be given on said proposed ordinance, the provisions of which are as follows:

Be it ordained by the Township Committee of the Township of Cranford, in the County of Union:

Section 1. That the salary of the Collector of Taxes of the Township of Cranford shall be $1,500, beginning January 1, 1919.

Section 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Dated October 2, 1918.

ALVAN R. DENMAN,
Township Clerk.

EXECUTOR'S SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the account of the subscriber, executor of the will, etc., of Ellen Scott, deceased, will be audited and stated by the Surrogate, and reported for settlement to the Orphan's Court of the County of Union, on Friday, the twenty-fifth day of October next.

Dated September 17th, 1918.

FRANK BERGEN,
Executor.

6aw5w Fees $4.20

Notice in Attachment.

Meta W. Porcella vs. Manuel Munoz. In attachment.

Notice is hereby given that a writ of attachment was issued out of the Circuit Court of the County of Union on the 22nd day of March, 1918, against the rights and credits, moneys and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Manuel Munoz, an absent debtor, at the suit of Meta W. Porcella, for the sum of $2,500 and lawful interest, returnable on the 16th day of April, 1918, and the same has been served and was duly returned on the 25th day of March, 1918, by the Sheriff of Union County.

Dated Sept. 19, 1918.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN,
Clerk.

BERKELEY C. AUSTIN,
Attorney.

Notice of Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Cranford Chapter of the American Red Cross, will be held WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 23, 1918, at the Cleveland School, at 8.15 o'clock. Election of officers.

Dated October 9, 1918.

WILLIAM RUMBLE, Jr.,
Secretary.

Tel. 8275. Lady in attendance

M. DORN
Manufacturer of
TRUSSES, Elastic Hosiery, Abdominal Supporters, Braces, Arch Supports, Crutches.

Will call on patients who cannot call on us without extra charge.

229 BROAD STREET,
Near R. R. Station ELIZABETH, N. J.

DEBATES! Clubs, Clubs, Societies desiring Anti-Prohibition literature will be supplied free of cost by applying to the
MANUFACTURERS & MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION
119 BROAD STREET, NEWARK, N. J.

Notice of Intention.

Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Township Committee of the Township of Cranford, in the County of Union, State of New Jersey, to pass an Ordinance to provide for laying sidewalks on both sides of Orange avenue from Riverside Drive to Springfield avenue, and that

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1918,

at 8.30 o'clock p.m. is the time and the Township Rooms, corner Union avenue and Alden Street, is the place where a final hearing will be given on said proposed ordinance, the provisions of which are as follows:

Be it ordained by the Township Committee of the Township of Cranford, in the County of Union.

Section 1. That sidewalks shall be laid in accordance with the plans and specifications adopted by the Township Committee by resolution passed at a regular meeting held August 21st, 1918, and filed in the office of the Township Clerk, entitled "Specifications for Concrete Sidewalks," on both sides of Orange avenue from Riverside Drive to Springfield avenue. Said sidewalks to be laid to the grade heretofore established by ordinance.

Section 2. That the owners of land fronting on streets within the boundaries aforesaid shall lay the sidewalks in front of their respective lots or tracts of land, in accordance with the specifications above mentioned within the period of thirty days from the time of receiving notice to so lay the same, signed by the Clerk of the Township, and that such notice shall be given from time to time to such property owners by the Township Clerk when directed by resolution of the Township Committee of the Township of Cranford, such notices shall be accompanied with a copy of this ordinance, and shall contain a reference to the law under which property owners are required to lay such sidewalks.

Section 3. In case said owner or owners shall fail to relay such sidewalks according to the requirements of this ordinance, the Township Committee shall cause the work to be done, and the cost thereof, with interest shall be assessed upon the lot or lots of land in front of which said sidewalks shall have been so laid, in accordance with the statute in such cases made and provided.

Section 4. On petition of the abutting owners, payments of such assessments may be made in equal annual installments, not to exceed ten, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent per annum payable at the same time as the installments, each petitioner to state in his application the length of time which he desires in which to make payments provided, however, such petition is presented to the Township Committee within ninety days after confirmation of the assessment.

Section 5. That all trees within the lines of the sidewalks as so laid of said portion of Orange avenue be removed.

Section 6 That this ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Dated October 2, 1918.

ALVAN R. DENMAN,
Township Clerk.

Notice of Intention

Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Township Committee of the Township of Cranford, Union County, N. J., to pass "An Ordinance Fixing and Regulating the Salary of the Assessor of Taxes of the Township of Cranford," and that

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1918,

at 8.30 o'clock p. m., is the time and the Township rooms, corner Union avenue and Alden street, is the place where a final hearing will be given to all persons interested in said proposed ordinance, the provisions of which are as follows:

Be it ordained by the Township Committee of the Township of Cranford, in the County of Union:

Section 1. That the salary of the Assessor of Taxes of the Township of Cranford shall be $1,500, beginning January 1st, 1919.

Section 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Dated October 2, 1918.

ALVAN R. DENMAN,
Township Clerk.

NOTICE.

As previously announced by the Attorney General, Regulation Four of the President's Proclamation of April 6th, 1917, forbidding German alien males to approach or be found within certain restricted areas stated in the regulation, has been extended to German alien women, to take effect after midnight of October 9th, 1918.

When the section of the Revised Statutes of the United States (4067), defining alien enemies was amended and re-enacted in April of this year so as to include within its scope females, the President, by Proclamation dated April 19th, 1918, extended to the German women coming within the terms of the statute, that is to say, female natives, citizens, subjects or denizens of Germany of the age of 14 years and upwards now in the United States and not naturalized as American citizens, the regulations that had theretofore been issued governing the conduct and movements of unnaturalized German males; provided, however, in the Proclamation that Regulation Four mentioned should take effect on a date to be fixed by the Attorney General. The Attorney General accordingly has fixed the date when the regulation become effective as to such German women, which date is as stated, after midnight on October 9th, 1918.

The regulation reads as follows:

"An alien enemy shall not approach or be found within one-half of a mile of any Federal or State fort, camp, arsenal, aircraft station, government or naval vessel, navy yard, factory or workshop for the manufacture of munitions of war or any products for the use of the Army or Navy."

The United States Marshals, however, in the respective Judicial Districts are authorized to grant permits to unnaturalized German women to live or come within the restricted areas above described, in cases where the issuance of such a permit would be proper, to the women who are law-abiding, and every reasonable effort will be made to avoid unnecessary inconvenience to women who are known to be law-abiding and well-intentioned.

Unnaturalized German women accordingly, who for a proper reason now be or in the future are likely to come within such restricted areas, should within the two weeks commencing October 10th, 1918, and ending October 24th, 1918, make application to the United States Marshals in their respective districts for such permits.

Upon presenting themselves to the Marshal's offices (located in Post Office Building), Newark, Jersey City, Hoboken, Paterson and Trenton, the women will receive a printed form of application for the same to fill out and return with it on a given day mentioned, when they will be received and filed. Within a reasonable time after the applications are filled out and filed the permits that are issued will be mailed by the Marshal's offices to the applicants.

Each German woman applying for a permit to be within the restricted areas mentioned must secure male American citizens as sponsors or surety for her, who will vouch that she is a proper person to receive the permit. In the cases of women who are employed by male American citizens the employer or a proper officer of the corporation, if the employer be a corporation, will be accepted as sponsor. In the cases of women who are not employed by male American citizens or who are housewives or who have no employment, two male American citizens must act as sponsors.

The unnaturalized German women who may desire such permits are again reminded that they should make application therefor to the United States Marshal's offices at places mentioned above within the two weeks commencing October 10 1918, and ending October 24th, 1918.

Any permit that may be granted to unnaturalized German women to be within the restricted areas defined in this regulation will not constitute a permit to enter into the water-front barred zone areas or in any other restricted areas that may hereafter be prescribed.

Respectfully,
ALBERT BOLLSCHWEILER,
United States Marshal

STATEMENT of the ownership, management, etc., of the Cranford Citizen, published weekly at Cranford, N. J., required by the act of August 24, 1912. Editor, Business Manager and Publisher, Jas E. Warner. Stockholders, J. E. Warner, K. F. Warner, Cranford, N. J. C. W. B. Fisher, Elizabeth, N. J. Jas. E. Warner, Publisher.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of October, 1918. G. M. Hendricks, Notary Public.

CRANFORD TOWNSHIP

Notice of General Election.

Notice is hereby given to the legal voters of the Township of Cranford, Union County, State of New Jersey, that the Board of Registry and Election will hold their meetings from time to time P. M. on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1918,

for the revision of the registers in each election district, and notice is hereby given that a general election will be held on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5th, 1918,

at which time will be elected the following:

A United States Senator from the State of New Jersey in place of William G. Hughes.

A United States Senator from the State of New Jersey.

A Member of Congress, in place of John H. Capstick.

A Member of Congress from the Fifth Congressional District.

Three members of the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey.

A Register of Deeds and Mortgages for the County of Union.

A Coroner for the County of Union.

Two members of the Cranford Township Committee.

A Member of the Township Committee in place of Samuel H. Tool.

An Assessor.

A Collector of Taxes.

Two Justices of the Peace.

Three Constables.

The boundaries of the First Election District are as follows: Eastman street from Walnut avenue to North avenue West, thence along North avenue, West to the Township line, along this to Walnut avenue, and Walnut avenue to Eastman street. The polling place for the First District is in Carnac's barber shop, Walnut avenue.

The boundaries of the Second Election District are as follows: Beginning at Township line on Walnut avenue; thence on Walnut avenue and Union avenue to Alden staeet, thence to North avenue. Along North avenue to Forest avenue; to Hamilton avenue; along Hamilton avenue to Elizabeth avenue, to Bloomingdale avenue; and along Bloomingdale avenue to Township line. The polling place for the Second District will be in the Cleveland School, Union avenue.

The boundaries of the Third Election District are as follows: Beginning at the Township line and Bloomingdale avenue to Elizabeth avenue to Hamilton avenue, to Forest avenue, to North avenue, to Alden avenue, to Union avenue, to Springfield avenue; thence along Springfield avenue to the second river bridge; thence along the river to the Township line. The polling place for the Third District will be in the Cleveland school, Union avenue.

The boundaries of the Fourth Election District are as follows: Beginning at Township line at North avenue West; thence along North Springfield avenue, to the second river bridge, and thence along the river to the Township line. The polling place for the Fourth Election District will be in the Cleveland School, Union avenue.

The polls will be open from 6 o'clock a. m. to 7 o'clock p. m.

Dated September 26th, 1918.

A. R. DENMAN,
Township Clerk.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, JOHN H. CAPSTICK, was, at the general election held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in the year Nineteen hundred and sixteen, elected by the voters of the Fifth Congressional District to represent this State in the House of Representatives of the United States, and subsequently duly qualified himself as such Representative, and after such election and qualification, to wit, on the Seventeenth day of March, Nineteen hundred and eighteen, departed this life, thereby causing a vacancy to exist in the representation of this State in the House of Representatives of the United States;

THEREFORE, I, WALTER E. EDGE, Governor of the State of New Jersey, pursuant to law, do hereby issue this, my Proclamation, directing that an election be held according to law in the State of New Jersey, on Tuesday, the Fifth day of November, next, ensuing the date hereof, for the purpose of electing a member of the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the said JOHN H. CAPSTICK.

GIVEN under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of New Jersey, at Trenton, this Sixteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and of the Independence of the United States the One hundred and forty third.

(L. S.)

WALTER E. EDGE,
Governor.

By the Governor,
THOMAS F. MARTIN,
SECRETARY OF STATE.

ENDORSED:
"Filed July 16, 1918
THOMAS F. MARTIN
SECRETARY OF STATE."

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

I, THOMAS F. MARTIN, Secretary of State of the State of New Jersey, do hereby Certify that the foregoing is a true copy of Proclamation by the Governor, and the endorsements thereon, as the same, is taken from and compared with the original filed in my office on the Sixteenth day of July A. D. 1918, and now remaining on file therein.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my Official Seal at Trenton, this Eighteenth day of July A. D. 1918.

[SEAL]

THOS. F. MARTIN,
Secretary of State.

Proclamation by the Governor.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, WILLIAM HUGHES was at a joint meeting of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, held on the Twenty-ninth day of January, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, declared elected a Member of the United States Senate from the State of New Jersey, and subsequently duly qualified himself as such Member of the United States Senate, and after such election and qualification, to wit, on the Thirtieth day of January, A. D., one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, departed this life, thereby causing a vacancy to exist in the representation of this State in the Senate of the United States;

THEREFORE, I, WALTER E. EDGE, Governor of the State of New Jersey, pursuant to law, do hereby issue this, my Proclamation, directing that an election be held according to law in the State of New Jersey, on Tuesday, the Fifth day of November, next, ensuing the date hereof, for the purpose of electing a member of the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the said WILLIAM HUGHES.

GIVEN under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of New Jersey, at Trenton, this Sixteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and of the Independence of the United States the One hundred and forty third.

(L. S.)

WALTER E. EDGE,
Governor.

By the Governor:
THOMAS F. MARTIN,
Secretary of State.

ENDORSED:
"Filed July 16, 1918.
THOMAS F. MARTIN,
Secretary of State."

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

I, THOMAS F. MARTIN, Secretary of State of the State of New Jersey, DO HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing is a true copy of Proclamation by the Governor, and the endorsements thereon, as the same, is taken from and compared with the original filed in my office on the sixteenth day of July, A. D. 1918, and now remaining on file therein.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my Official Seal at Trenton, this Eighteenth day of July, A. D. 1918.

[SEAL]

THOS. F. MARTIN,
Secretary of State.

$100 REWARD

will be paid by the undersigned for information resulting in the recovery of jewelry, etc., taken from No. 316 Casino Ave., Cranford, N. J., on the night of April 20, 1918.

CHARLES E. COY,
316 Casino Ave.

FOR SALE. Chandler car in perfect condition, closed top; $1100. Address Chandler, care Post Office.

...ation of Fire Alarm Boxes

...s and Walnut Avenues.
...ner Union and North Avenue.
...ire Dept. Headquarters.
...ortside and William Street.
...rner Union Avenue and Claremont Pl.
...Orange Avenue and Sixth Street.
...Corner Union and Lincoln Avenues.
...Corner North Avenue and Orchard Street
...Orchard and Washington Streets.
...Orange and Raleigh Avenue.
...Springfield Avenue and Washington Street.
...Elizabeth and Bloomingdale Avenues.
...North and Elizabeth Avenues.
...Corner Hampton and Eastman Street.
...Corner Arlington Road and North Avenue
...Corner Holly Street and Springfield Ave.
...Corner Lincoln and Centennial Avenue.
...Lincoln and Walnut Avenues.

Town Notes.

William A. Hewlett of the U. S. N. visited his uncle, Nat Hewlett, over the week end.

The Red Cross house will not be open until Monday, on account of the workers having bad colds.

G. M. Hendricks and G. H. Arlinger were drawn as members of the petit Jury on Tuesday.

Assistant Postmaster Walter E. Reinhart is at Atlantic City attending the State session of the Jr. O. U. A. M. as a delegate from Cranford Council.

The Shirt Waist dance given by Tonalaka Council, Degree of Pocahontas, in Red Men's hall last Friday evening was a very successful affair, a large number attending, and a most enjoyable time was had.

The Union County Sunday School Convention which was to have been held at Rahway, October 7th, has been called off owing to the State Board of Health forbidding public assemblies.

Carlton Hemphill, aged 21 years, the only son of Mrs. A. J. Hemphill and a nephew of Mrs. L. E. Hendrickson, of this place, died at Ocean Grove Tuesday morning, from Typhoid Fever.

While on her vacation early in September, Mrs. W. F. Heroy, of Madison avenue, became seriously ill with ptomaine poisoning. After her return complications set in and she has been confined to her bed for some time.

Bedding loaned to the school has been thoroughly fumigated and sterilized and will be returned to owners Friday morning by applying at Cleveland School. Otherwise it will be assumed that these articles may be sent to refugees in the Amboys.

Mrs. J. H. Thompson, 11 Pittsfield street, teacher of E. E. Perfield Pedagogy based on Inner Feeling, Reasoning and Drills.

Funeral services for Mrs. Lucy DeGriezea, aged 27 years, wife of Joseph DeGriezea, of 51 Johnson avenue, the first Cranford patient to die of influenza were held Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock in St. Michael's R. C. Church in Miln street. The body was buried in St. Mary's Cemetery, Plainfield. She is survived by her husband and one son, aged one year.

Collector of Internal Revenue Chas. V. Duffy, announces an examination for Deputy Collector, Inspector and Agent under the Antinarcotic Act, for men only. Entrance salary $1600 per annum with actual traveling expenses and subsistence when away from post of duty on official business. Applications should be properly executed and must be filed with the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C. prior to the hour of closing business on October 22

Two weeks ago Fritz Rolf, the carpenter and builder, who is about to give up business and leave Cranford announced through these columns that he would give his horse to the Red Cross provided he could find a purchaser at $150 cash. The announcement was hardly cold before Fred Jahn, the painter, made him such an offer and before the week is out, will became the owner of the animal, and the Red Cross that much enriched.

Thomas MacMeekin, at present with the Hamilton National Bank, of New York, will be the new Assistant Secretary-Treasurer at the Cranford Trust Co., to take the place of C. F. Manchon who resigned last week. Mr. MacMeekin comes highly recomended, is a young man, married, and has two children, and resides in Flatbush, Long Island. He will enter on his duties next Monday and will locate here as soon as he can secure suitable quarters.

The Committee in charge of securing the names for the Cranford Honor Roll is as follows: Chairman, Mrs. E. Wild, Mrs. P. Hall, Mrs. J. F. Peniston, Mrs. Marcia Furman, Mr. E. Everett, Capt. Frazier, John Avery, Tony Colinero, Sam Shapiro, J. McMahon, W. Britton and F. J. Denning. A complete canvas of the Township of Cranford is being made by this committee. The full name, branch of service, rank and whereabouts is to be recorded. Anyone desiring infomation about any name may secure it from the committee. The list so far has catalogued 878 accurate names. By October 15th our list is to be handed in for workmanship on the bronze tablet. Be sure if you know of anyone in your neighborhood drafted or enlisted after your district has been canvassed; call on the committee and have them enrolled. The committee is to be active for duration of war. Every new name will be recorded to be placed on the bronze tablet after a certain number have been listed.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN.

The Explosion.

Residents of Cranford were up ten times last Saturday morning, because few got but very little sleep as the result of the explosion at the T. N. T. plant at Morgans, near South Amboy. The first shock came at 7.45 that night and another heavy crash came at 10.30 with intermittent shocks all through the night.

John Gabbett and Harry Dill, with the former's car, left Cranford at one o'clock and acting as pilot to a police car of the ordnance department went direct to the scene. The stories they tell of human misery and desperation would do credit to similar ones relative to the devastated areas in the France and Belgium,—the ceaseless exploding of shells, the demolished houses, and the homeless people wandering about the streets of South Amboy, everywhere excited their pity, and they spent practically the whole night and next morning carrying refugees to Woodbridge and Rahway.

Scores of other automobiles from other places were engaged on the same errand of mercy and thousands were brought to places of safety, Cranford getting a fair share, the Cleveland High School and the Presbyterian Church being fitted up for their accommodation.

During the day it was hard to tell who were refugees, because hourly alarms were given residents to get out of their homes, as an unprecedented blast was about to go off. This happily proved untrue, but the unrest among the women folk was great, culminating when the whistle on the power house blew to call out the Home Guard. Under the leadership of Capt. J. H. Frazier ten auto loads, or about 80 guardsmen went to Perth Amboy late in the afternoon and relieved regular army troops for a a 24 hour stretch, returning Sunday evening. Nearly every member volunteered for service, and beyond being slightly stiff by the cold were none the worse off for their experiences. They report being well treated. They were stationed at the Raritan Trust Co. at Perth Amboy.

One Cranford man probably was killed in the Morgans explosion. David Somerville, of North avenue, West, had been working at the plant for some time, and only last week had gone on night shift. He was at work in the building where the first explosion occurred and was seen there at the time. Since then he has not been heard from and he is not in any of the hospitals. On the other hand no body has been identified as his, so there is a bare chance he may have escaped.

The Civilian Relief Committee of the Cranford Chapter of the Red Cross, who had charge of the relief work, comprised Mrs. Kenyon Messick, Mrs. M. J. Gross, Mrs. John Doyle, Mrs. J. B. Tomlinson, Mrs. G. C. Littell, Mrs. J. O'Donnell and Mrs. J. Ross Bates, assisted by Mrs. John Low and Mrs. C. S. Francis. Members of the Red Cross aided this committee in preparing for the refugees.

An Appeal to Cranford Patriots.

Subscriptions to the Fourth Liberty Loan throughout the country are far below the ratio necessary for success, and government officials have sent an appeal to district and local committees to redouble their efforts.

To do its full duty Cranford should return a substription 100 per cent. larger than in the last loan.

The Cranford Trust Company has set an inspiring patriotic example, first by offering terms to borrowers such as make it possible, for those who will, to subscribe for bonds without financial strain, in at least twice the amount that they may have reckoned to be within their means, and secondly by doubling its liberal original subscription to the Fourth Liberty Loan.

Cranford citizens have always been prompt to respond to patriotic appeals. "Lend the Way they Fight." Call at Liberty Loan Headquarters today and double your subscription, or if you have not yet subscribed, give the Liberty Loan solicitor a subscription in just double the amount you had in mind.

Cranford Citizens Liberty Loan Com.

Women's Liberty Loan Committee.

Owing to the recent order of the State Board of Health, to close all public places of meeting, the plans of this committee have been indefinitely postponed regarding several engagements for speakers. The activities planned for Woman's day last Saturday will be resumed on Mothers Day, Oct. 11th.

Mothers, sweethearts and wives will be welcomed that day at the Liberty Loan headquarters. Below is a schedule of days assigned to the different organizations and churches. On which day will you buy your bond?

Mondays, a.m.—W. C. T. U.

Mondays, p. m.—Presbyterian Church, except Monday 14th, Children's day.

Tuesdays, a.m.—Christian Science Church.

Tuesdays, p.m.—Equal Franchise League.

Wednesdays, a. m. — Episcopal Church.

Wednesdays, p. m.—St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church.

Thursdays, a.m.—Progress Club.

Thursdays, p.m.—M. E. Church.

Fridays, a.m.—Wednesday Morning Club.

Fridays, p.m.—Y. L. A., and the 11th, Mother's Day.

Saturdays, all day—Red Cross.

Cranford a Closed Town.

On Monday morning, Secretary A. H. Miller, of the local Board of Health, received orders from the State Board, to close down nearly every non-essential industry, and places where people congregate, as an aid to prevent the spread of influenza. The order, which covers the whole state, and is the most stringent ever put in force in Cranford, is as follows:

Department of Health of the State of New Jersey, Trenton, N. J., October 5th, 1918.

To the Local Board of Health:

Influenza is now epidemic in all sections of this state. The causative agent of this disease is contained in the excretions of the throats and noses of persons who are suffering from, or who are carriers of the infection. The congregation of people in crowds increases the liability of the exchange of these secretions.

In order to restrict the further spread of influenza, local boards of health are hereby instructed, under authority contained in Chapter 288 of the Laws of 1915:

1. To prevent, as far as practicable, all public gatherings during the duration of this epidemic of influenza, and for this purpose to order closed all churches, theatres, moving-picture houses, dance halls, pool rooms, lodge rooms, saloons, soda fountains and other places where numbers of people congregate.

2. To advise the Board of Education to close school whenever, in the judgement of the local board of health, the prevalence of the disease in the locality makes this procedure necessary.

3. To advise the public to avoid unnecessary travel in public conveyances and to refrain from social activities which will result in the gathering together of numbers of people.

4. To require that all cases of influenza and pneumonia should be isolated in bed during the acute stage of the disease, and that all discharges from throat and nose shall be disinfected.

5. To prohibit public funerals of persons who have died of influenza or pneumonia.

6. To prohibit the use of common towels and to enforce the law forbidding the use of common drinking cups.

7. To require that all eating utensils, which are used for more than a single service in places where food and drink is offered for sale, shall, after each use, be boiled, or cleansed in some other equally efficient manner.

8. In some places where overcrowding exists, due to an abnormally large transient population, hospital facilities will be urgently needed, and boards of health in such localities are urged to arrange for medical and nursing service and provide hospital accomodations for those who cannot procure proper care and treatment in their homes. The U. S. Public Health Service is prepared to furnish medical relief in places where it is most needed. Application for assistance should be made to this office.

J. C. PRICE,
Director of Health.

Liberty Service Medals.

The National Institute of Social Sciences has been empowered by the executive committee of the American Social Science Association of which Mr. Oscar S. Strauss is chairman, other members being Geo. Gordon Battle, Simeon H. Baldwin, H. Holbrook Curtis and Ripley Hitchcock, to award and bestow the Liberty Service Medal upon such person or persons as have rendered or may render notable services which merit such special mark of distinction and recognition. In addittion to the Liberty Service Medal to be given to persons performing pre-eminent war service or social service, non-military, the Patriotic Service Medal will be also given by the National Institute to persons who have rendered great services not of the same significance as those represented by the Liberty Service Medal.

In view of the many splendid deeds of courage and heroism performed by persons during the recent terrible series of explosions at the T. Gillespie loading plant it is asked that all information relating to these deeds be placed in my hands as soon as possible so that full recognition may be given to them. A Medal Committee has been appointed in every state by the National Institute of Social Sciences.

ALICE DAKEY, Chairman
New Jersey Medal Committee.

St. Paul's Official Board Objects.

The joint meeting of the official boards of the St. Paul's and First M. E. Churches held in the Eastman street chapel, Monday night, to take action on the report of the special committee which decided there should be but one church, and that located on the South side, ended in a widely divergent opinion. The First Church unanimously agreed to abide by the report, but St. Paul's, while not unanimous, will make an appeal to Conference to endeavor to keep their present church property.

HOUSE FOR RENT—Furnished, fine 9-room residence; six months or longer; to responsible party of adults; terms to suit. Can be seen by appointment. Address H. Citizen office.

Closing of the Churches.

A PUBLIC LETTER FROM DR. GREENE.

To the People of Cranford:

By action of the State Board of Health, the churches of Cranford, as well as of other towns, will remain closed during the continuance of the epidemic. I feel moved, therefore, to make a respectful suggestion to the heads of families of our own community, in view of the fact that we may not attend public worship next Sunday and possibly future Sundays, and that our children may not attend Sunday school. The suggestion is that every family on Sunday, say at 11 o'clock, or at some other hour if more convenient, have a brief religious service of its own, solely for the family and its guests, if any. Each family, whether Protestant or Catholic might, it seems to me, profitably have a quiet time for prayer—least fifteen minutes—according to the spirit of its own form of faith. Surely this is not a time for any of us to allow our religious thoughts or impulses to have a vacation. We need now as always the comforting assurance of communion with God. If my suggestion, which we intend to follow in my own household, is generally accepted an apparent set-back to our churches may be transformed into a real blessing.

I suggest to the heads of families the following subjects for prayer next Sunday in our home-circles: 1. For the Divine blessing upon our beloved President, government and the allied military forces. 2. Upon Cranford men in military service. 3. Upon the spirit of sacrifice in support of the summons for the pending Liberty Loan. 4. And that it may please God speedily to arrest the progress of disease amoung our people, and especially that our homes may be protected from its approach.

Let us not for one moment forget our need of God in these wonderful days.

G. F. GREENE.
Cranford, N. J., Oct. 9, 1918.

German Women Must Register.

As previously announced by the Attorney General, Regulation Four of the President's Proclamation of April 6th, 1917, forbidding German alien males to approach or be found within certain restricted areas stated in the regulation, has been extended to German alien women, to take effect after midnight of October 9th, 1918.

The regulation reads as follows: "An alien enemy shall not approach or be found within one-half of a mile of any Federal or State fort, camp, arsenal, aircraft station, government or naval vessel, navy yard, factory or workshop for the manufacture of munitions of war or any product for the use of the Army or Navy."

The United States Marshals, however, in the respective Judical Districts, are authorized to grant permits to unnaturalized German women to live or come within the restricted areas above described, in cases where the issuance of such a permit would be proper, to the women who are law-abiding, and every reasonable effort will be made to avoid unnecessary inconvenience to women who are known to be law abiding and well-intentioned.

Unnaturalized German women accordingly, who for a proper reason may now be, or in the future are likely to come within such restricted areas, should, within the two weeks commencing October 10th, 1918, and ending October 24th, 1918, make application to the United States Marshals in their respective districts for such permits.

THE CHEERFUL CHERUB



FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN

WANTED—Man to take care of house a few hours every day. Good pay. Reference required. Inquire at Citizen office.

WANTED—A 6 or 7-room house, near station, with barn or garage; willing to pay $25 or $30 with all improvements. Call or write, H. Bayer, 806 Edgar Ave., Normandy Park, Cranford, N. J.

FOR SALE—Chickens, Ducks and one tame Gander. Call Saturday afternoon and Sunday, 104 Centennial Ave.

FOR SALE—6 piece Parlor Suite; also Graphophone cheap.
S. H. Tool, 315 Walnut Ave.

ROOMS TO LET—Two large furnished rooms for light house-keeping. Apply Citizen office.

ROOM TO LET—A pleasant front room for man and wife or two gentlemen, with board.
114 Centennial Ave., Cranford, N. J.

WANTED—A girl for general housework; family of four. Call 220-R.

LOST—On South Avenue, Garwood or Cranford, lady's open face gold watch, initials "F. G. L." Return to Mrs R. K. Tool, 19 Union avenue, Cranford, and receive reward.

FREE LECTURE
ON
Christian Science
BY
MRS. ELLA W. HOAG, C. S. D.
OF TOLEDO, OHIO
Member of the Board of Lectureship of the Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.
Friday Evening, October 18, 8:15 o'clock
In the CHURCH EDIFICE
SPRINGFIELD AVE., COR. MILN ST., CRANFORD, N. J.
The Public is Cordially Invited

OSTEOPATHY
DR. F. B. INGERSOLL,
434 Summit Avenue, WESTFIELD, N. J.
Telephone Westfield 88.

LIBERTY BONDS HELP YOUR BOY TO CARRY ON

Part of the Money You Lend Uncle Sam Goes Toward Making Life Comfortable at Front.

Perhaps you will be glad to know that some of the money you will invest in Liberty Bonds—because your boy and the next-door-woman's boy are over there—will go for something beside just munitions and equipment. It will no doubt hearten you to know that Tom or Jack or Jim will not be in the trenches up to his knees in mud every moment. You want him there most of the time because that is what you sent him over there for, but you are glad to think, too, of the moments when he is just a boy again, the boy who played baseball or football with the boy next door, even after he had "grown up."

Maybe he is doing that very thing over there—taking a rest period and wielding a bat or tossing a ball on the back lot of the recreation camp.

One of the big items in the war bill is an appropriation of $250,000 for athletic material.

One wonders if it isn't perhaps the first war in the history of the world where a football, baseball or medicine ball was considered as important in some respects as a cannon ball. They are furnished, of course, to keep the men fit, for only as they can keep fit will they be able to "carry on."



YOUTH CAN FIND A WAY.

"After my husband had decided that he really could not give up anything more in order to save money, with which to buy Liberty Bonds, he asked our young daughter—who is as canny as her Scotch grandmother—to look him over and see if she could suggest anything which he could change without sacrificing his well groomed appearance," said a suburban woman to a friend on a train.

"She gave the matter careful thought, then calmly announced: 'Yes, Daddy, you can give up wearing starched collars. The laundress says starch is awful high. Your collars could be done at home, just like Teddy's. You'd look nicer, too, I think, and you'd save your neckties by not having to yank them so hard to get them straight.'"

WE ARE HELPING
A VICTORY DRIVE

"Hell, Heaven or Hoboken by Christmas!"

That is the latest battle cry for the American soldier. With that cry thousands of American men are going over the top, and with that before them they are pushing forward for Victory.

We want that Victory. They must have our help to get it. They are bearing the brunt of the drive for Victory, but there is a part which has to be played by the Americans at home. That part is buying Liberty Bonds. Liberty Bonds furnish the sinews of war. Liberty Bonds mean food, clothing, guns and ammunition for those boys over there. And those things are necessary for a Victory Drive.

LABORERS!
White or Colored
Government Work. Good Pay
Night and Day Shifts
8 Hour Shop—plenty of Overtime
Call or write to
NILES BEMENT POND CO.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

J. C. W. RANKIN,
Lehigh Valley Coal
AND
MASONS' MATERIALS.
Cement Slag Sand
Sewer Pipe, Etc.
Office, 11 East North Avenue.
CRANFORD, N. J.
Telephone 164.

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—CHOICE—
Meats, Fish,
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PHONES 393 & 394.

LINCOLN PARK
CRANFORD
A Few Attractive Homes Just Completed
INVITE INSPECTION.
Will also build according to your own plans.
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General Contractor.
Grading, Concrete Work
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Sewers, Sidewalks, Etc.
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JOHN T. KANANE,
Real Estate and Insurance
Choice Houses and Store for Sale.
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS
—OFFICE—
Post Office Building,
KENILWORTH, N. J.
Tel. 198-W, Cranford

Japanese Boys at Work in Rice Fields



These boys, working in rice fields in Japan, are doing their bit toward relieving the present rice shortage in that country. Recent reports tell of serious rioting in Japan on account of a corner in the rice market.

A. E. F. Publication Tells Soldiers "Over There" What Conservation Really Means

A private in a truck train, relates the Stars and Stripes, France, went to a reserve tank the other day, opened the faucet and drew a liberal quantity of gasoline in a bucket.

"I guess," he remarked, "the old man will raise h— if he saw this, but I've got to wash my pants."

Yes, the "old man" probably would have raised h—. If he is the right kind of "old man" he would have raised seven or eight different kinds of it.

Millions of schoolboys are selling War Savings stamps in the States to keep us going over here and millions are stinting to buy them. There were three gallons of gasoline in that bucket and, what with the money it cost to make it and build and run the ships to get it over here, we wouldn't be surprised if it represented a whole week's work for some bright-eyed, enthusiastic, patriotic schoolboy.

The private in question would probably fight if you accused him of betraying his friends in the trenches. Yet gasoline means airplanes, and airplanes mean dead Germans, and dead Germans mean live Americans. It's the same with every commodity we handle. Conservation and care mean lives and a shorter war.

LAYING HENS NEED GRIT

Ground feeds are necessary for most efficient digestion in poultry. Hopper feeding saves labor and furnishes the necessary supplementary feed at all times. There is no danger of poultry overeating on ground feeds fed dry in a hopper.

Limestone grit or oyster shell is also necessary for laying hens. A laying hen requires large quantities of shellmaking material. Nearly all of this must come from the grit and shell she eats. It is poor economy not to keep a liberal supply accessible. One extra egg a year will pay the bill. It returns the money invested a hundred fold.

Chickens raised on range can be produced much more economically than those kept closely confined around the farm buildings. Not only is less feed required, but the danger from disease is reduced. The edge of the cornfield makes an ideal poultry range. Chickens grow best on plowed ground and the corn furnishes shade, which is essential during the summer. Under such conditions, a pound of chicken can be produced from three to four pounds of grain.

Short and Snappy.

Nothing amuses a baby that doesn't annoy grown folks.

The tattooed man has a moving picture show of his own.

It's seldom safe to judge a man by his own opinion of himself.

An ounce of get-up-and-get is better than a pound of that "tired feeling."

If a man loses all his money he also manages to lose nearly all his enemies.

Senators and Representatives

The term of a state senator is generally longer than that of a representative, although in 18 states it is the same. In two-thirds of the states senators are elected for four years, while the usual term for representative is two years. Massachusetts and Rhode Island are the only states that elect both senators and representatives annually.

World's Largest Flowers.

The largest flowers in the world, often more than three feet in diameter and weighing up to 28 pounds, are produced by plants growing on mountains in the Philippines.

Mother's Cook Book

Ideals add to the beauty of the commonplace. They make drudgery bearable.

A Day With Leftovers.

The leftover problem is always with us and she is a good manager who plans her meals so that there are few leftovers to dispose of. A most dainty first course may be prepared for a dozen with a small piece of ripe watermelon. Use a potato cutter and make enough balls from the pink ripe part of the melon to fill sherbet glasses. Chill and serve as a cocktail. Add enough sirup to make a sauce, using a bit of mint to garnish each cup. Muskmelon may be used in the same way with a ginger sauce. It is especially delicious. The Canton preserved ginger with bits of mint chopped and added for a garnish make a most elegant dish.

Smoked Salmon Breakfast Dish.

A few very thin slices of smoked salmon, dipped in boiling water and placed on rounds of toasted bread well buttered, one slice on each round, and a poached egg slipped on top, make an appetizing breakfast dish.

Lemon Sirup for Lemonade.

Do not allow an accumulated supply of lemons to dry up or mold. They may be made into sirup which will keep indefinitely. Boil a cupful of sugar with a half cupful of water and a cupful of strained honey until it threads. Add to the sirup the juice of six lemons and the grated rind, being careful to take but the yellow part. Boil together and bottle after straining out the rind.

A half a glass of jelly with the white of an egg and sugar to sweeten, beaten until so thick it will stand up, then served with a thin custard, makes a dish especially nice for a light dessert.

Sausage and Rice Cakes.

To one cupful of cooked rice, warm or cold, add one unbeaten egg and two tablespoonfuls of fried sausage. Mix well and form into flat cakes. If the mixture seems too soft, add a little more rice. Brown lightly in hot fat. This makes six medium-sized cakes.

Sour Cream Filling for Layer Cheese.

Sweeten and chill a cupful of sour cream. Whip until stiff, then add a cupful of nuts, chopped. If for any reason the cream does not become stiff, add a teaspoonful of gelatine softened in a tablespoonful of water. Set on ice.

Corn Flour and Sour Milk Griddle Cakes.

With a cupful of sour milk a half teaspoonful each of salt and soda, one beaten egg and corn flour to make a thin batter, one may have a most dainty breakfast cake.

Nellie Maxwell

Frost Not Due to Moon Phase; Watch the Weather Forecasts

The moon may be of tremendous importance to young folks hanging over the garden gate or to night marauders with an incurable thirst for watermelons, but it should have no sinister significance to gardeners or farmers, observes an exchange. In some sections of the country prevails a popular belief that in the season when frost may be expected its occurrence is largely influenced by the phase of the moon or other periodical phenomena. Careful tabulation of frost data and comparison with moon phases fail to disclose any such relation. All persons interested are therefore cautioned to watch not the moon, but the forecasts issued by the weather bureau.

Seven Miles of Village.

Kempton, near Bradford, England, is probably the longest village in the world. It straggles along a single road for a distance of seven miles.

Over-Supply of Beans and Appeal Is Made to Public To Help Eat the Old Crop

There are 120,000 bushels of last year's beans in the New York market which are in danger of going to waste unless they are consumed before the 1918 crop comes in, says the New York Sun. In the hope of saving them the federal food board recently issued a call for a "bean drive."

"Just as the consuming public came to the rescue during the spring and early summer to save the surplus potatoes," the board said, "so a similar patriotic use of beans is requested. Patriotic housewives are urged to have a bean dinner or bean supper at least one day a week in a beans of using up the present surplus. One reason for the existing surplus is a falling off in the consumption of beans during the past few months.

"It is true that the selling price of beans is above the prewar price, but it should be borne in mind that the cost of production last year was exceptionally high. Even at the prevailing prices, however, beans are cheap when their food value is considered. When combined with milk or eggs in the same meal, they are one of the best meat-saving foods. At 15 cents a pound, at which prices they can be purchased in some localities, they furnish three times as much protein as round steak at 38 cents a pound and as lean veal at 32 cents a pound. Beans in combination with fruits or seasonable vegetables serve very well as the basis of meat-saving meals."

Corona of Sun, Latin Word And Its Meaning Is Crown

Corona is a Latin word meaning crown, hence our English words coronet and coronation. Astronomers apply the word to the crowning circle of light visible during an eclipse of the sun notwithstanding its partial obscuration by the moon. A distinguished astronomer says: "During a total solar eclipse, when the sun is obscured by the moon's shadow, the dark disk is seen to be surrounded by a 'glory' or fringe of pearly light, which is called the corona." Another authority says: "The corona is the exterior envelope of the sun, being beyond the photosphere and chromosphere, invisible in the telescope and unrecognized by the spectroscope, except during a total eclipse of the sun. To ascertain the character and composition of the sun's corona is the object of scientific observations made during an eclipse."

HAVE A SMILE

Compensation.

His Wife—Mother's going to make us a little visit. I know you don't object to having her here for a short time.

The Jokesmith—Oh, I can stand it. Out of a week's visit I get enough material for a year's supply of mother-in-law jokes.

ALL NICE CHAPS.



Allow a horrid man to kiss me—never!

Neither would I; but thank goodness there isn't one among all my male acquaintances.

An Anxious Moment.

Agitated Daughter (on the links)—Oh, mother, whatever shall we do? Father's in that bunker and here come the parson and his wife!

Across the Clothesline.

Mrs. Hogg—One fing, Mrs. 'Iggs, I ain't two-faced. I should say that's something to be thankful for.

Mrs. Higgs—Yus, you're right; one dial like yours is quite enough to see by itself.

Weight Vs. Whacks.

Defeated Pugilist—I weighed in all right before the fight.

Backer—Maybe you did, the trouble is you didn't wade in during the fight.



A GENTLE KNOCK.

Miss Wrinkles: Don't you think it's horrid to ask one's age?

Miss Trinkles: Yes, and it's often so unnecessary.

A Near Employee.

"Ever been on government work before?" asked the manager of the job seeker.

"Very nearly, sir," was the reply.

"What do you mean by very nearly?"

"Well, you see, sir, there wasn't quite enough evidence to convict me."

The Doctor Speaks Up.

"Doc, you charge some people more than others, don't you?" inquired the grocer. "People with money, for instance?"

"Sometimes."

"Suppose I charged you that way?"

"That would be all right, provided you didn't charge poor people anything, a custom not unknown to doctors."

ANUNTRIMMED HAT

Pinafore Sailor Is Made in Felt and Black Velvet.

Rolls Up From Head—Has Low Crown That Does Not Interfere With Line of Brim.

There is a strong tendency in France to simplify street hats to the point of bare severity, and there is a strong effort here to trim all hats with a choice of buckles, ribbon, flowers, plumes, cords or embroidery.

The sailor, with its straight brim, has given place to a pinafore sailor that was launched here early last spring. It is now made in felt and black velvet and is sponsored by the good milliners. It rolls up from the head and has a low, crushed crown that does not interfere in any way with the lines of the brim. This hat is unadorned, except for a crown band of satin ribbon and a flat bow at the side, or rather, this is the style in which it is advocated for street wear and worn by well-dressed women; but certain milliners provide its crown with a large wreath of colored roses or ragged chrysanthemums, and the effect is quite good. It is then appropriate for an afternoon hat. If a woman likes the shape, she can indulge in both kinds and choose separate colors.

By the way, duplication is a strong point in the modern selection of clothes. The woman who thinks she must have every gown in her wardrobe different from the other, would be aghast at the knowledge that certain fashionable women are leading the way to having five gowns made for an entire season exactly alike, and five hats to go with them, exactly alike.

The dressmakers have become accustomed to this innovation during the last six months and they are now quite used to it in the preparation of an autumn wardrobe. A woman comes in, selects an entire costume with care and attention to every detail, then orders as many as she needs for the season in different materials, weights and colors. One woman even ordered her four evening gowns made exactly alike, merely changing the color.

This is the essence of economy of time. The fashion was evolved out of that necessity.



Pinafore sailor, taken from the picturesque headgear of an older age, is kept in fashion and is shown here in black velvet with a band of grosgrain ribbon around the crown. The corselet blouse of white, which is worn over a black satin skirt, is embroidered in flowers of black jet and fastened with white crochet buttons.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN FOLK

Shoes and Hats Should Harmonize; Velours Most Desired Coat Fabric—Gowns Without Trimming.

The all-white toilette possesses undeniable distinction.

Chiffon evening gowns are absolutely without trimming.

Wide tucks are seen on the skirts of the Paris dresses.

Gabardine frocks are belted with narrow strips of suede.

Flowered cretonnes make attractive odd waistcoats and smocks.

Shoes and hats should harmonize if a costume is to be successful.

One-piece dresses show plain flat backs with the fronts trimmed.

White lawn and lingerie collars are very charming on linen frocks.

Dresses of navy voile, printed foulard are trimmed with beads.

Velours, in spite of their scarcity, are the most desired coat fabrics.

The latest boudoir caps are made of organdie and scalloped daintily.



This charming wrap is of soft white plush with a pile about a quarter-inch deep, with just the tips dyed black so it gives the impression of a black coat until the wearer moves, then it shows wonderful flickering highlights.

MOCK SEAMS IN NEW HOSIERY

Demand for Full-Fashioned Stocking Caused Machine to Be Invented to Satisfy Women's Wishes.

Of course every woman knows that a seam up the back of a silk stocking bespeaks the distinction of that stocking. Seamed stockings, or as the manufacturer calls them, "Full-fashioned" stockings, are the aristocrats of hosiery. One wears seamless hose that are bound to wrinkle at the ankle sooner or later, only when compelled by dire necessity. The shops have been flooded with seamless stockings of late, because now that imports from Germany (where stockings used to come from) have ceased, American mills have not been able to turn out superior, full-fashioned hose fast enough to supply the demand.

One resourceful woman took a needle and whipped a seam down the back of her despised seamless stockings. Other women followed her bright example. Soon the canny manufacturers discovered the clever ruse. Now there are machines that put camouflaged seams down the back of cheaper grades of silk stockings and the new mock seam hosiery, except for a difference of fit at the ankle, looks quite as well as the more expensive sort.

HAND TUCKING AND RUFFLES

Decorations Provide Cheapest Sort of Trimming, Adding More Smartness to the Lingerie.

Hand tucking and little ruffings are the cheapest sort of trimming in the world. They cost a deal less than lace and embroidery insertions, yet they add a deal more smartness to the lingerie frock. The frock is of organdie, in pure white of some delicate pastel shade, and a multitude of tiny tucks and yards of tiny friffings make the most delightful and economical trimming.

One such frock of palest yellow organdie has a group of ten pintucks running round the skirt at the hip and below the tucks is a narrow plaited frill set on the skirt so that it stands up as it would from a cuff.

Two slashed pockets above the tucks and frill are edged all around with the plait frills and the narrow frilling edges a deep tucked collar and turned back tucked cuffs that come just below the turn of the elbow. This fresh, dainty frock is completed by a sash of pale yellow ribbon, tied in a big bow at the back.

TIMELY POINTERS ON SAVING

Worn-Out Silk and Kid Gloves and Belts and Pieces of Net Can Be Utilized Advantageously.

Save all of your worn silk gloves, kid gloves and belts, and pieces of net; they are quite worth their room in the catch-basket.

Cut away the worn parts and seams from the gloves, and use the pieces of kid to paste in the heels of your shoes when the lining is worn out; if the shoe is ripped at the back take a few stitches to draw the sides together before glueing in the piece of kid; always use glue, for it lasts longer than any other adhesive.

The net is very useful in darning stockings, laces, embroideries and silks; it re-enforces the thin places, and it requires less thread to the darning. Draw the net over the darning mold, then draw on the stocking and darn in the usual manner, cutting away the superfluous net after darning.

DADDY'S WET HAIR TALE

By MEG COMMONS

NIGHT DANCING.



"It was raining in the city last night," said Daddy. "The rain pattered down on the pavements and the people walked along hurriedly trying to get to their homes as soon as possible. Some of them went to the street cars which soon became crowded and others tried to walk along as they held up their umbrellas to keep off the rain.

"Very, Very Tremendously Old.

"Way, long, long, long time ago, a glorious time, said the raindrops.

"'Ah, my fine army,' said the King of the Clouds.

"'Patter and drop and scamper all you wish, little raindrops, my fine little army of raindrops,' said the King of the Clouds. 'It does my old wet heart good to see you have such a fine time.'

"'Let us have some fun, too,' said the electric lights from the signs and along the streets.

"'What do you want to do?' asked the raindrops.

"'Can my army of raindrops help you?' asked the King of the Clouds.

"'Ah, yes,' said the electric lights.

"'Tell us how,' the raindrops said.

"'Just keep on raining,' the electric lights said.

"And the raindrops laughed merrily as they fell on the pavements and danced down on top of every umbrella they saw.

"'We can do that,' they said. 'We are in the mood for raining. Yes, we feel like it and the Moon don't want to come out.'

"'They've gone on a visit to the Moon tonight. The Moon is having a birthday. I don't know how old he said he was,' one little raindrop added, 'but very, very, very, tremendously old.'

"'Yes, my army of raindrops feel like raining and I feel like giving them the chance,' said the King of the Clouds. 'So they will do your bidding.'

"'That sounds very fine, indeed,' said the electric lights.

"'What do you want to do in order to have some fun?' asked the raindrops.

"'We want to dance,' the electric lights said.

"'Oh, we just long to dance,' said one of the big electric light signs. 'We all love dancing and the time we feel like dancing most is when there is the rain. For we would like to have the raindrops for our partners.'

"'Yes, little raindrops, keep on pattering and falling to the earth, and we will dance up and down, up and down, up and down with glee.'

"'It will look gay in the city tonight,' said one of the street lights, 'even though it is raining. We will dance and the city will seem so alive!'

"And so the raindrops fell to the pavements and the streets, and the lights danced in the rain. The signs which were advertising many wonderful things danced and the street lights danced, and the lights on motor-cars danced, too.

"Oh, what a time they all had! How gay and bright and happy they were!

"'Even though it's a rainy night, we are making it jolly,' the raindrops said, 'with the help of the electric lights.'

"'It was a fine idea of the electric lights to want to dance in the rain,' said the King of the Clouds.

"'They appreciate us,' said the army of raindrops in chorus. And so the rain kept coming down and the dancing continued.

"Such a very good time was had by every dancing light and every raindrop that the King of the Clouds said, 'Let us always have a dance in the city when we come forth to have a rainy evening.'

"The raindrops agreed and the electric lights agreed, and so ever since then in every city on a rainy night the lights have danced when the rain came down from the heavens. Sometimes the dancing is more exciting one time than another. But there is always dancing."

"When I was once in a city after dark," said Nick, "it seemed as if I saw the lights dancing—and it was a rainy night."

"And I saw the same," said Nancy.

"To be sure," said Daddy, "for the first dancing party given by the raindrops and the lights happened a long, long time ago."



"We Wanted to Dance," Said the Electric Lights.

A Person's Happiness.

"A person's happiness does not depend upon what he has, but upon what he is."

HAIG CONGRATULATES VICTORIOUS CANADIANS



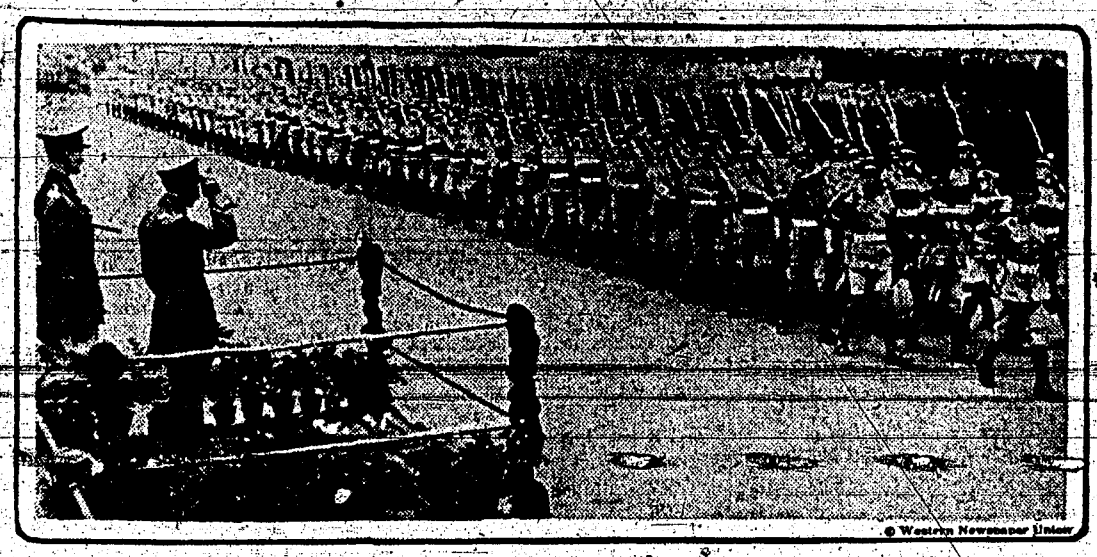
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig is here seen congratulating the victorious Canadian troops on the western front on their splendid work in smashing through the German lines.

FRENCH GIRLS COME TO ENTER AMERICAN COLLEGES



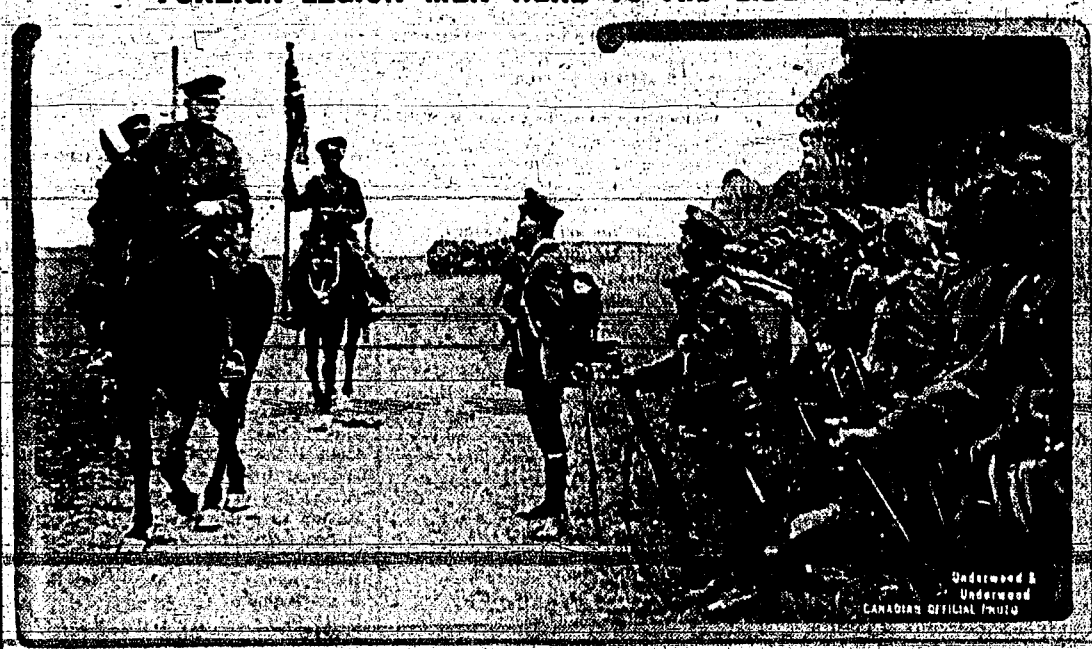
Sixty-two young French girls have arrived in America, the first of a group of 250 chosen for scholarships at American universities. They are to study in American colleges, so that after the war they may return to France with American educational ideals and teach them there among their own people.

KING GEORGE INSPECTS THE ROYAL AIR FORCE



King George recently made a tour of inspection of the Royal air force and reviewed the entire cadet corps. The photograph shows the king returning the salute while the cadets march past.

FOREIGN LEGION MEN HERE TO AID LIBERTY LOAN



One hundred and eight members of the famous Foreign Legion of France are here to aid in the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign. They were sent under the auspices of the liberty loan committee, which will direct the tour of the Legionnaires over the country. The cry "Vive la France et les Etats Unis" set the men cheering wildly, and the photographer snapped them as they shouted their approval.

M'ADOO AND CAPT. DE GERY



William G. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury, talking to Capt. Maurice de Gery, commander of the French Foreign Legion contingent which is here to boost the Fourth Liberty loan.

Food Attracts Ants.

The surest way to keep a house free from ants is to leave no food lying about on shelves or in open places where they can reach it. Ants go where they find food, and if the food supplies of the household are kept in ant-proof metal containers or in ice-boxes, and if all food that may happen to be scattered by children or others is cleaned up promptly, the ant nuisance will be slight. Cake, bread, sugar, meat, and like substances are especially attractive to the ants and should be kept from them.

Roaches will not frequent rooms unless they find some available food material, and if such materials can be kept from living rooms and offices or scrupulous care exercised to see that no such material is placed in drawers where it can leave an attractive odor or fragments of food, the roach nuisance can be largely restricted to places where food necessarily must be kept.

True Art.

"Wombat is what I call a real artist."

"Eh?"

"He can get a fair likeness and yet make the portrait 40 per cent better looking than the original."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Not a Tight Fit.

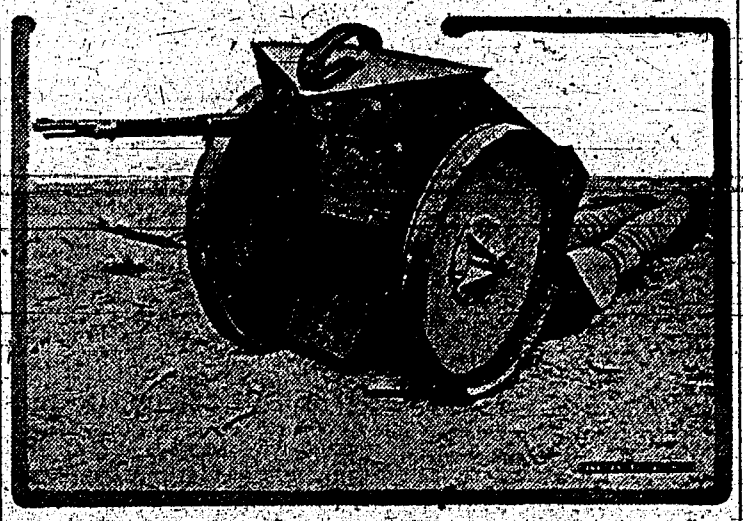
Equipment was being issued to the recruits. On the previous day they had received shoes and as the men came up the officer asked each how his shoes fitted. One man said: "Why, sir, I can do a right about face without moving my shoes."

FRITZ DUCKS AND TOMMY LAUGHS



"Boom!" A high explosive shell bursts in the near vicinity. The two German prisoners drop their wounded comrade and duck to escape the flying pieces of shrapnel. Tommy thinks it's a good joke on the Huns, while he looks on unconcernedly.

MINIATURE TANK USED BY THE HUNS



The latest novelty discovered in use by the Boche forces is this miniature one-man tank, used as a sniping post by the operator. The tank was captured by the Canadians during the recent offensive and one of them can be seen experimenting with it. When once behind it the operator can go forward or backward, but in rather an awkward position.

WORTH KNOWING

The earliest crockery designs made use of in England were obtained from the Chinese.

The number of women trades unionists in Great Britain has doubled in four years.

A room may be quickly freed from the smell of tobacco smoke by placing in it a pail of water containing a handful of hay, which will absorb all the odor of the tobacco.

England has more women government workers than any other country on the globe.

Gambling among British munition workers on Sunday has become such a nuisance that a Market Bosworth magistrate fined one $25 for playing pitch and toss.

Wallpaper manufacturers have signed an agreement with the National Association of Machine Printers and Color Mixers. Wages have been increased and shorter hours secured.

SIX STARS ON THEIR SERVICE FLAG



Governor and Mrs. R. I. Manning of South Carolina have just added another service star to their flag, making a total of six. Five of the boys are already in France and the youngest has just joined the colors.

SHOWS HOW THE LOAN GOES



The progress, step by step, of a shell aimed at the kaiser's head keeps people in the nation's capital informed of the effectiveness of the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign. A sign, almost as tall as the building, has been erected on the south front of the treasury.

HEAVY BOCHE GUN TAKEN BY BRITONS



This Canadian official photograph shows one of the many heavy German guns that were captured by a Canadian-Scottish battalion during the great British drive in France. Quite a number of the big guns were found to be in good condition and were used to good effect by the allied gunners.

Farming in Australia.

Conditions governing agriculture in Australia are described by Commercial Agent Juan Homs in his report on "Agricultural Implements and Machinery in Australia and New Zealand—Special Agents' Series No. 166." American farm tools and machinery are well liked in Australia, but they are not, in some instances, adapted to the needs of the native farmer. There would be a greater demand for American tractors if they could be used on ground that has not been cleared of stumps. Many other details regarding the farms and their requirements are discussed in the report.

Sinister.

The latest German defense of hospital bombing led Representative Tague to remark:

"That defense is as sinister, and it shows conditions as rotten, as the speech of the rich business man, who chuckled:

"I ought to get myself a new typewriter. The paint is all coming off this one. Just look here on my coat."

$6,000,000 ROAD FUND UNSPENT

Appropriation Made for Highway Improvements Held Up by War Department Order.

IMPROVE MILITARY ROUTES

Suggestion That Legislature Might Authorize Investment in Liberty Bonds. Commission Has Almost Completed Its Plans for This Year.

Trenton.—Two years' collections of the special good roads tax, under the Edge law of 1917, will be available by January 1 next, but it is agreed by state officials that the money cannot be used. As it will amount to $6,000,000, the suggestion has been made that it be invested at once in Liberty bonds to await the time it can be used for the purpose for which it was gathered. It also has been suggested that the special tax be suspended for the period of the war, but that cannot be done without an act of the legislature, and the legislature will not convene until the second Tuesday in January.

The peculiar situation is due to the decision of the United States Highway Council that all operations upon road construction shall be confined in all the states to such roads as may be essential to the efficient conduct of the army cantonments and plants engaged in the production of war materials, and this puts a check upon all but a small percentage of the road improvements projected by New Jersey under the special tax levy.

Under the Edge law the highway tax of one mill upon the dollar went into effect in 1917, and it yielded more than $3,000,000. This year is expected to bring in as much, and the tax is to run for three years more, raising an estimated total of $12,000,000 for improved roads of a permanent character.

The State Highway Commission had about completed its plans for this year's program of construction of the system, and it included about 50 miles of highway, but under the government ruling, it is now believed, not more than 20 miles of this program can be carried out. The sections likely to be authorized are Metuchen-Menlo Park section of Route No. 1, three miles; Menlo Park-Rahway section of Route No. 1, 8.8 miles; Morris Plains-Denville section of Route No. 1, three miles; Menlo street, Rockaway section of Route 5, 1.2 miles, and the Kingston-New Brunswick section of Route No. 18, eight miles. The estimated cost of the proposed 50 miles of roads for this year totaled $000,000, but these figures have been greatly increased by war conditions, and if the work was done it is believed the cost would run to something like $1,000,000. The 20 miles that will likely be built will cost about $300,000.

J. M. Blakeslee, a member of the State Highway Commission and one of the foremost good roads boomers of the country, wrote Governor Edge last week suggesting the advisability of suspending the special road tax for the balance of the five-year period, until after the war, but as this would necessitate legislative action he further suggested that it might be advisable to call a special session of the legislature. The governor does not regard such a move with favor at this time, it is said, but prefers to leave it to the judgment of the new legislature to be elected in November. It is hoped by state officials generally that some more satisfactory solution of the problem may be worked out. State Treasurer Read says that as the $6,000,000 to be in hand by the first of the year can be used for no other purpose than road construction the legislature could amend the act to permit its investment in Liberty bonds, which would yield a handsome return, and increase the funds available after the war.

Another phase of the situation open to discussion develops from the fact that under the Wolverton law of last winter a special tax levy of the same proportions will be made for the construction of a bridge across the Delaware between Camden and Philadelphia and a tunnel under the Hudson between New York and Jersey City as soon as the road tax period expires. The funds thus raised would become available when the legislatures of New York and Pennsylvania have duly authorized similar expenditures, and Governor Edge is very much interested in these two great projects. Further suggestion has been made, therefore, that the road money might be diverted to the bridge and tunnel enterprises as war measures, especially as Congress is to be asked to aid in them.

Next Local Option Elections.

The subjoined list contains the names of 85 New Jersey municipalities which, the secretary of state's office has been informed, through county clerks, were scheduled to vote upon the local option question at the coming general election in November. The notifications to the secretary of state were based upon "notice of intention" to vote on local option, such notice being given prior to the filing and approval of petitions asking for "wet" and "dry" elections. The list, however, is not complete, as some municipalities where local option elections have been ordered have not been reported as yet to the office of the secretary of state. The list thus far is as follows:

Atlantic County—Somers Point, Egg Harbor, Absecon city.

Burlington County—Boroughs of Allentown, Riverside, Westwood and Burlington; townships of Florence, Mansfield, Chesterfield, Burlington, Evesham, Northampton, Pemberton, Southampton, Springfield, Willingboro, Lumberton, Medford, Moorestown, Mount Holly, Shamong, Tabernacle, Washington, Westampton, Woodland and Wrightstown; boroughs of Beverly, Delanco, Florence, Riverside, Northampton, Palmyra and city of Burlington.

Camden County—Camden city, Merchantville Borough, Chesilhurst, Pennsauken, Waterford township and Collingswood.

Cape May County—Upper Township.

Cumberland County — Greenwich township.

Essex County—Belleville township.

Hunterdon County—Townships of Readington, Alexandria, West Amwell, Union, Clinton, Delaware, Raritan; boroughs of Stockton, High Bridge, Califon.

Mercer County—Boroughs of Hopewell, Hightstown and Princeton; townships of Hamilton, Washington and Ewing and city of Trenton.

Middlesex County—Borough of Milltown, township of East Brunswick.

Monmouth County—Townships of Shrewsbury, Howell, Millstone.

Morris County—Townships of Morristown, Hanover, Chester, Washington; boroughs of Butler, Madison and Netcong.

Passaic County—Borough of Bloomingdale.

Salem County—Township of Pittsgrove.

Somerset County—Townships of Bedminster, Bernards, Hillsborough, Branchburg, North Plainfield.

Sussex County—Boroughs of Andover, Branchville, Ogdensburg, Stanhope and Sussex; townships of Fredon, Green, Lafayette, Montague, Sandyston, Stillwater, Wantage, Vernon and town of Newton.

Union County—City of Summit.

Warren County—Town of Phillipsburg, borough of Washington, town of Hackettstown, townships of Mansfield, White and Allamuchy.

River Bridge Project.

There may be some interests centering in efforts to construct a tube under the Delaware as a means of solving the great traffic problem, but so far as the New Jersey Interstate Bridge and Tunnel Commission is concerned every atom of effort and investigation is concentrated upon the proposed bridge, said Samuel S. French, vice chairman of the commission, commenting upon a recently published statement. Nor is the Pennsylvania commission considering plans for a tunnel. We have met frequently and formed a joint commission, and at none of these conferences has the tunnel project been given consideration. At the very inception of the plans for reaching a solution of the river traffic problems, as outlined by the former New Jersey Bridge and Tunnel Commission, the whole matter was thoroughly canvassed and studied, and the conclusion was unanimous with the members of that body that a bridge is the only feasible plan of caring for the traffic and all idea of a tunnel was abandoned.

Governor Edge of our state and Governor Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania have directed their energies and influences toward the construction of a bridge, and we never could have reached the present stage of development of the project if we had advocated a tunnel. The boards of freeholders of Camden, Burlington and Gloucester counties appropriated funds for the preliminary work of the former commission with the distinct understanding that a bridge was to be constructed. We know they would have given not financial aid to a tunnel project. Our legislature last winter was informed specifically that it was a bridge south Jersey desired and not a tunnel, and its action was based upon that information. In north Jersey the apparent desire is for a tunnel under the Hudson, but we want a bridge and to that we shall stand committed because the people demand it.

Plain Case of Utility.

The reasons underlying the preference for a bridge are not obscure. The existing facilities of the ferry companies operating between Camden and Philadelphia are overtaxed. They have done all they could to accommodate the traffic, but they cannot run boats fast enough to keep pace with it, and it is growing all the time. Any one can see that by watching any day the long lines of automobile and other vehicles delayed at the ferry entrances. The farmers who find market for their products in Philadelphia would very naturally oppose the expenditure by New Jersey of several millions of dollars for a tube that would be unable to me with their wagons or auto trucks. The citizens of all the south Jersey counties who will be called upon to pay for the great project would enter serious and effective objection to a tube that might in any way interfere with free movement of passengers now subject to the annoyances of the ferries. It is the people who will pay for the work, for under the law by which our commission was authorized to proceed with the investigations project a tax is levied, but Governor Edge has stated very clearly that if Pennsylvania shall show readiness to join the bridge project our legislature will unhesitatingly bring that tax forward and make it applicable at once.

The bridge project has been given new impetus by the country's war conditions, and it is very probable that the federal government will interest itself because of the very evident utility of a bridge as a war measure. Our state, especially the lower part of it, is now dotted with ship and munition plants, with many thousands of workers toiling day and night to produce the maximum of material for war purposes. It is necessary to transport immense quantities of raw material for these plants' purposes and a large proportion of the workers, and a tunnel would not serve the purpose with such facility as a bridge.

WASP MUST MAKE REMOVED

Tunnel, Cover Mouth, Smooth Dirt Above It, Then Go Around to Front and Make Entry.

For all we know, only one small insect—a wasp of the sphex family—among the millions of creatures belonging to a lower order than man, has ever employed the aid of a tool to accomplish a desired result. The mother wasp of this family, digs a tunnel in the ground, deposits her egg in it and provides a caterpillar stung to death or to a condition of paralysis for her baby to feed on when hatched. The grub subsists upon the caterpillar until it passes through the pupa stage into the perfect winged insect. Then it digs its way out of the tunnel and begins its life above ground as a wasp.

But after the mother wasp has made its tunnel, and deposited the egg, it finishes its task by ramming down pellets of earth, little stones, etc., into the mouth of the tunnel. This is the race habit of these wasps. It is recorded on undoubted authority that one inventive mother, when the mouth of the tunnel was covered to a level with the rest of the ground about it, brought a quantity of fine grains of dirt to the spot, and picking up a small pebble in her mandibles, used it as a hammer in pounding them down with rapid strokes, thus making the spot as firm and as hard as the surrounding surface. Then she departed, brought more dirt, picked up the pebble again and used it as a hammer, as before.

NOT WISE TO GO HUNGRY

Writer Criticizes the "No-Breakfast" Fad Which Still Retains a Hold on Some People.

A few years ago someone started a boom for the breakfastless day as conducive to longevity. I know persons who have clung stubbornly to this absurdity, Meredith Nicholson writes in the Yale Review. The despicable habit contributes to domestic unsociability and is, I am convinced by my own experiments, detrimental to health. The chief business of the world is transacted in the morning hours, and I am reluctant to believe that it is most successfully done on empty stomachs. Fasting as a spiritual discipline is, of course, quite another thing, but fasting by a tired business man under medical compulsion can hardly be lifted to the plane of things spiritual. To delete breakfast from the day's program is a sheer cowardice, a confusion of invalidism which is well calculated to reduce the powers of resistance. The man who begins the day with a prescription that sets him apart from his neighbors may venture into the open jauntily, persuading himself that his abstinence proves his superior qualities; but in his heart, to say nothing of his stomach, he knows that he has been guilty of a sneaking evasion. If he were a normal, healthy being he would not be skulking out of the house breakfastless. Early rising, a prompt response to the breakfast bell, a joyous breaking of the night's fast, is a rite not to be despised in civilized homes.

Football in China.

The Chinese, first as they were in many things, were first in the field with that winter pastime we regard as peculiarly our own—football. They played football from very early times, at first with a ball stuffed with hair, but from the fifth century with an inflated bladder covered with leather.

Even in the earliest days the game had its own literature, giving the technical names and positions of the players and enumerating at least seventy different varieties of kicks; but perhaps the most striking matter so recorded was that concerning the reward of the players: "The winners were rewarded with flowers, fruit and wine; and even with silver bowls and brocades; while the captain of the losing team was flogged and suffered other indignities."

Checks Little Used in France.

Checks are not much used and are seldom accepted in France. There is but little attempt to identify the payer and a check and anyone who either makes out or accepts it in order to pay does so at his peril. The public tax collector will have none of them, and the taxpayer has to stand in line with his bank bills in the back yard or in the garret of the precepteur, or else he must go to jail for nonpayment. He cannot send a check. There is no clearing house in Paris. Banks settle their accounts with one another by sending uniformed messengers, who carry cash through the streets and who stand in line before the cashiers' windows awaiting to get their exact change.—John N. Anderson in Century Magazine.

Aristotle's Prescription.

A balsam for every ill, an elixir for every ache is translated by Steele from the "Secretum Secretorum," supposed to have been written by the philosopher Aristotle for his pupil, Alexander the Great. The concoction consists of juices of various fruits boiled down and seasoned with musk, rhubarb and aloes, various highly expensive oils salted liberally with powdered pearls, rubies, sapphires, amethysts, emeralds, gold, etc., all being guarded by appropriate magical precautions.

Alexander, however, died at an early age from excessive imbibing, not of the delectable mixtures prescribed by the mentor, but of the juice of the grape.

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