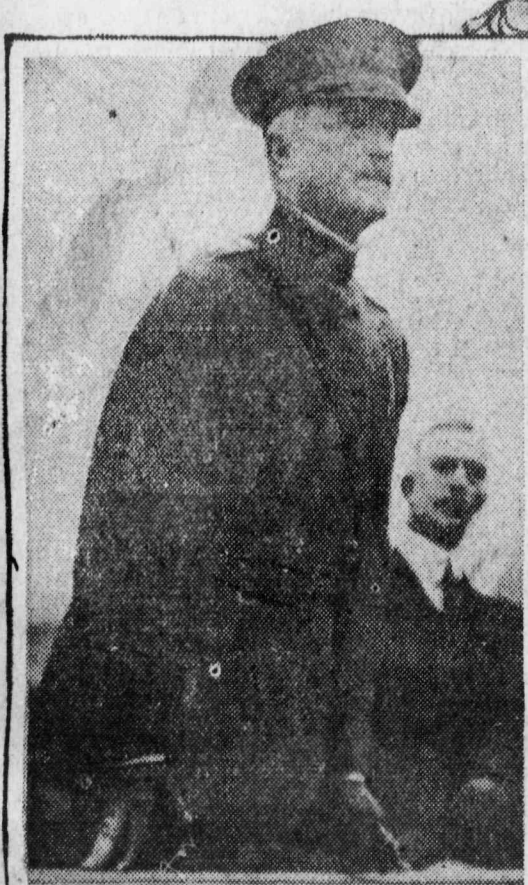


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PERSHING LEADS FIRST DIVISION IN PARADE TODAY; CARDINAL MERCIER ARRIVES TO THANK AMERICA; WILSON CHARGES VIPER HYPHENS SEEK TO DEFEAT LEAGUE



GENERAL PERSHING ADDRESSING THE CHILDREN

YOUNG AMERICA SINGING "THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER" FOR THE NATION'S HERO IN CENTRAL PARK.

WORLD:

SEPTEMBER 11, 1919.

PERSHING REWARDS GIRL WITH KISSES

Also Presents Flag to Banker
Reid at Evening Concert
in Park.

At the Mall in Central Park Gen. Pershing last evening attended a concert given in his honor, presented an American flag to Daniel G. Reid, banker, and kissed an eleven-year-old girl who bestowed an American shield and a verbal bouquet on him. An ovation greeted the General's appearance at the 33d Street door of the Waldorf at 6.45 o'clock when he entered an automobile with Mayor Hylan, Rodman Wanamaker and Robert L. Moran, President of the Board of Aldermen. The party drove through Fifth Avenue, lighted with golden globes, and reached the Mall at 7 o'clock. A crowd of 12,000 surrounded the band stand. The General paused a moment to express delight with a huge electric sign depicting the Stars and Stripes and bearing the word "Peace."

In the band stand he renewed his acquaintance with Walter Damrosch, conductor of the Symphony Orchestra, which gave the concert under the auspices of Mrs. Phillip Berolzheimer, wife of the City Chamberlain.

In presenting Gen. Pershing to the crowd, Mayor Hylan referred to him as "the greatest General the world has ever known." The crowd showed its approval.

Presenting the flag, Gen. Pershing said, "We are here to do honor to one

of New York's distinguished citizens whose patriotism during the war was shown in many ways. There never has been a more generous attitude on the part of men who were in a position to bestow generosity. Among those Mr. Reid stands pre-eminent in your city and while we know of only a few of his generous acts, those that we know of are sufficient to cause the people of this city to recognize the fact by the presentation of this flag. It gives me great pleasure to represent the city on this occasion. I am glad to present this flag."

Just as he sat down, Gladys Perkins, eleven, of No. 567 West 171st Street, stepped forward and handed the General an American shield, saying, "Let us all appreciate him for the glorious deeds he has done."

Gen. Pershing, smiling broadly, picked her up in his arms and kissed her vigorously on both cheeks while the crowd thundered its applause. The party shortly after motored back to the Waldorf.

GENERAL PERSHING GETS HORSE FROM WAR VETERANS IN NEW YORK



Horse presented to General Pershing by American Legion men.

Copyright I. F. S.

"I have received so many 'gift horses' in my time that I'm going to look into this one's mouth right now," was the remark of General Pershing yesterday afternoon at Durland's Riding Academy, when the members of the Lieutenant Jefferson-Seigel Post of the American Legion presented him a six-year-old Virginia charger. He smiled, indicating he was only joking, but some thought there might have been more truth in his words than others suspected.

He seemed entirely happy to have the horse, however, and said:—"I shall keep him in memory of the Lieutenant Jefferson Feigl Post and of the old First. I consider him a very valuable gift."

The charger was raised in Staunton, Va., the birthplace of President Wilson, and is said to be one of the finest horses ever sent out of the Shenandoah Valley. He is from a stable of many blue ribbon winners. His name is "General Pershing."



GENERAL PERSHING ON INSPECTING TOUR IN HIS LOCOMOBILE

GENERAL PERSHING USED LOCOMOBILE ABROAD

After General Pershing went to Europe eight special military Locomobile Sedans were shipped direct from the Bridgeport factory of the Locomobile Company of America for the use of the General and his staff. These cars are said to have been as fine as any of the warring nations provided for their army commanders and were greatly admired by the officers of France and England.

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"THANK YOU ALL; I'VE HAD MIGHTY GOOD TIME," IS GEN. PERSHING'S FAREWELL TO NEW YORK

Commander Is Cheered by Throngs in Streets and Railway Station as He Leaves for Philadelphia—Escorted to Train by Mr. Wanamaker.

"I thank you all; I have had a mighty good time!"

That was General John J. Pershing's goodbye to New York shouted from the rear platform of the observation car Beaverdale as his train pulled out from the Pennsylvania Station for Philadelphia at three minutes past eight o'clock yesterday morning.

Again the now famous Pershing smile was seen. There was no evidence of physical fatigue resultant from the fast pace set by metropolitan hospitality. The general was, as ever, the embodiment of vital energy, virile force, courtesy and good will as he bowed repeatedly and waved his hand in acknowledgment of the barrage of cheers that volleyed all about him.

"Three cheers for the greatest of them all!" shouted a veteran locomotive driver, and the train shed rang with the response.

"And again three cheers for the man who turned the tide!" cried in feminine soprano a charming young Red Cross nurse who a few moments earlier had been presented to the great leader.

"God Bless You, General!"

"God bless you, General!" That was the prayer voiced by a more sedate looking middle aged woman who is a clerk employed in one of the ticket offices.

It was then that General Pershing, while the train slowly gathered headway, cried out his parting benediction to the big city. Ten minutes earlier, while surrounded by newspaper reporters, he had dictated this more formal statement:—

"I leave the great city of New York, which outdid itself in its hospitality to me, and which I appreciate more than words can tell, on the anniversary of the battle of St. Mihiel. I recall the scenes of that engagement with vivid clearness. The success of the St. Mihiel battle was assured from the first moment, and, as I have already said, the army proved to the world its great qualities."

Referring to the forty-eight beautiful American flags presented to him at the great victory dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria by Rodman Wanamaker, Special Deputy Police Commissioner and chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Reception of Distinguished Guests, General Pershing said:—

"I am going to offer these beautiful flags, presented to me by Mr. Wanamaker in behalf of the citizens of New York, to the great metropolis, and I ask that they be placed on display in the rotunda of the City Hall, or in some other appropriate place, to symbolize our victory."

"An Attachment for New York."

"I shall retain the title in these flags in order that they may always remain an attachment with me for New York, which has so greatly endeared itself to me."

Others who had places in the observation car with General Pershing included Major General J. M. McAndrew, Major General John L. Hines, Brigadier General Fox Connor, Brigadier General Walter A. Bethel, Major General Charles J. Summerall, Major General Andrew W. Brewster, Colonel John J. Quiekemeyer, Colonel George C. Marshall, Major J. C. Hughes, United States Senator Francis Warren, General Pershing's father-in-law, and Mrs. Warren.

Mr. Wanamaker, who, in company with Grover A. Whalen, Commissioner of Plant and Structures and vice chairman of the Mayor's Committee, had escorted General Pershing from his hotel to the railroad station, spent fifteen minutes chatting with the General and members of his staff before the train started. Speaking of the pleasure he had felt in aiding in their reception Mr. Wanamaker said:—

"You have all lived up to the best traditions of our army; you members of the staff have co-operated with your commander faithfully and well. And now the parting having come, as it needs must, it is indeed painful to me. I shall never forget this memorable week. God speed you all, and may each of you be blessed with happiness and good fortune!"

Thank Mr. Wanamaker.

All the officers in turn thanked Mr. Wanamaker and voiced their appreciation of the city's welcome. They, too, said they should never forget the wonderful time they had enjoyed as New York's guests.

"I say, Commissioner Wanamaker," exclaimed General Pershing "I certainly wish you could come to Philadelphia and see us through there as you have seen us through here in New York."

The Commissioner replied that if there had been any possible way for him to cancel certain important business engagements, he would have felt signally honored to have had the opportunity of making the trip to Philadelphia.

General Pershing rode to the Pennsylvania station in Mr. Wanamaker's automobile with the General's four-starred flag flying from the radiator cap. Commissioner Whalen and Colonel Quekemer were the other passengers.

Despite the swift pace the city had set, the tireless General was up yesterday soon after six o'clock and breakfasted heartily in company with his sisters, Miss May Pershing and Mrs. Butler; his brother, James E. Pershing, and his nephew, James E. Pershing, Jr. Greeting the newspapermen as he emerged from his apartments after breakfast General Pershing said, "Now I feel silly." At fifteen minutes past seven o'clock he bade farewell to the members of his family. The lad Warren smothering his father with kisses and hugs. The boy found a new delight, diverting himself with a net dog that was presented to him on Thursday by one of the General's admirers. Warren and his aunt's left the city for Lincoln, Neb., later in the afternoon.

Greeted by Street Throngs

Before he left the Waldorf-Astoria General Pershing shook hands with Oscar Schirky, manager of the hotel, and his assistant, William A. McCuske; with William Hamilton, the entertainment manager, and with "Joe" Smith, the chief house detective. He thanked them all warmly for their part in making agreeable his sojourn in the hotel.

At the hotel exit and again during the short drive to the railroad station street throngs waved and shouted their good luck greetings to the city's departing guest. Among the last to grasp his hand after arrival at the station were William L. Egan, the station master; Police Inspector John F. Dwyer and George J. Neun and William J. Shearer, the Central Station detectives who had served

as the General's civic body guard during his stay in this city.

General Pershing has at least one social quality in common with the late Colonel Roosevelt. He remembers all those little amenities of life which mean so much to persons momentarily associated with him either socially or officially. Before he boarded his train he found time for a grip of the hand and a smiling word of thanks for Acting Captain Anthony Howe, Sergeant John McLaughlin and all the other men of the motorcycle police squad, who have been his faithful attendants and pathfinders among the mazes of metropolitan traffic.

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GENERAL PERSHING REVIEWING
FIRST CITY TROOP OF PHILADELPHIA
©Ledger Photo Service



HALF MILLION PAY HONOR TO PERSHING AT PHILADELPHIA

America's Military Idol Met by
Veterans and People Amid
Forest of Flags.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

PHILADELPHIA, Friday. — Pershing's long, long trail, blazed with the everlasting glory of victory, crossed Philadelphia today, and this city swept America's military idol from his feet in the tumult and ecstasy of historic welcome, which veteran generals from overseas declared surpassed Paris and London.

Business and industry went "A. W. O. L." for hours in order that the city might lay its tribute at the feet of the warrior chief. One half million throats roared acclaim to the splendid figure in khaki, who rode at the head of the line. Streets became living canyons, forests of flags waved and women pelted the Commander with flowers. From the skies and windows of the great office buildings came showers of confetti raining down upon him.

Recent history holds no parallel to today's demonstration and the ovation heaped upon Pershing from the moment he stepped from his car in North Philadelphia until he was reunited with his son, Warren, and others of his party in the private car at Broad Street Station, and left for Washington.

Met by Mayor and Governor.

Mayor Smith and Governor Sproul were among the prominent personages of the city and State on hand to meet the General, as, spick and span and smart as any subaltern fresh from West Point, he tripped out of his car at ten o'clock in North Philadelphia.

Introductions to several soldiers who had served with the A. E. F., and the ladies followed. Outside the mounted troopers of the First City Troop, all of whom had been in the service, were marshalled as an escort of honor.

Flanked by the Governor and Mayor, General Pershing strode down the runway beneath the station to the street. Here he found the real guard of honor drawn up to greet him, two dozen or more boys who had won the Distinguished Service Cross in the armies the distinguished guest had commanded.

"These are the real men, the real fellows who did the work; real men, every one of them, don't forget that," said the General as he mounted his car and then the cavalcade swung into Broad street to a roar of cheers.

"Thin Line of Blue Salutes."

When the cavalcade reached Broad street at Oxford there was a little thin line of blue, the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, flanked by their grandsons who had followed in their footsteps. As Pershing passed halting hands went to the peaks of faded blue caps in salute. The General, ineffably touched by the sight, arose in his automobile and bared his head.

At Spring street was a dun-colored line, three deep, mobilized beneath a banner inscribed with "Welcome to Our Leader," and which comprised the maimed and wounded soldiers now under the care and teaching of the Federal Vocational Board.

Down Chestnut street swung the procession to Independence Hall, where General Pershing was presented with a diamond medal, the gift of the city, in the chamber where the patriot immortal had signed the Declaration of Independence, and then he strode to the spot where the Liberty Bell stands.

With head bared and eyes softened he riveted his eyes upon the bell. Then bending low, as if to press his lips to the bell, he saluted, paused for a moment and walked out to address the throng.

Plants Tree, Kisses Girl.

Following his speech General Pershing planted a tree in the square and then was driven to the Union League, stopping on the way to unveil a tablet to the employees of Strawbridge & Clothier who were killed in the war. He also received a flag from the Girl Scouts of Gimbel Brothers. The General kissed the little girl who presented the flag and said he "would like to kiss every Girl Scout here."

At the Union League he made a short address, and when he saw General S. W. Fountain, of Devon, a comrade in arms in the Philippine campaign, he fairly hugged him and the crowd laughed.

After luncheon he was wheeled to the Broad Street Station and went on to Washington.

General Pershing, on behalf of citizens, was presented with a diamond studded medal inscribed, "He answered the call of the bell for the wider liberty and the larger hope."

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1919

PERSHING AT SALUTE IN FRONT OF FAMOUS OLD LIBERTY BELL



Photo Copyright by International.

GENERAL PERSHING IN PHILADELPHIA.

General Pershing, en route to Washington, was invited to be the guest of the City of Brotherly Love. The photograph shows the Gen-

eral at salute in front of the famous old Liberty Bell in Independence Square, Philadelphia.

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CONGRESS TO GREET PERSHING SEPT. 18

Joint Committee Completes Program for Reception to the General.

CLARK TO PRESENT SWORD

Plans for Capital's Welcome Being Formulated—Offices to be Ready for Commander.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Arrangements were completed by the Joint Committee of the Senate and House for the Congressional welcome to General Pershing, Sept. 18, in the House chamber. It was decided that the gold sword to be presented to the leader of the American armies will be handed to him by Champ Clark, the Democratic leader, who, like Pershing, is from Missouri.

While the Congressional arrangements were proceeding the District of Columbia Commissioners and various committees were continuing their plans for Washington's welcome to the General and for the parade of the famous 1st Division, which will lead on Sept. 17. Official notice was given today by the Chief of the General Staff, General Peyton C. March, that General Pershing will arrive here Friday afternoon General March telegraphed:

General Pershing intends to leave New York for Washington at 8 A. M. Friday, Sept. 12, stopping at Philadelphia about two and one-half hours en route and arriving at Washington at 4 P. M.

The Congressional ceremonies will take place at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 18th. Invitations have been extended to President Wilson, the Vice President, the Cabinet, the Supreme Court, and various army and navy officers. Vice President Marshall will make an address of welcome in behalf of the Senate and Speaker Gillett will speak for the House. It was said today that it was probable that the rank of permanent General recently authorized for the American commander by Congress will be conferred upon him during the ceremonies.

Resolution of Thanks.

The resolution tendering to General Pershing and the men of the A. E. F. the thanks of the nation and Congress and making an appropriation for the sword was introduced in the House today by Chairman Kahn of the Military Affairs Committee. This resolution reads:

Resolved by the Senate and House

of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the thanks of the American people and of the Congress of the United States are due and are hereby tendered to General John J. Pershing for his highly distinguished services as Commander in Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe and to the officers and men under his command for their unwavering devotion and heroic valor throughout the war. That there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of \$10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the purchase of a sword of honor to be presented to General Pershing on behalf of the American people by the Congress of the United States.

It was explained that the sword would be presented, even though President Wilson would not be in Washington to sign the resolution.

It is intended that when the formal ceremonies are at an end an informal reception shall take place on the floor of the House, at which members of the Senate and House may meet General Pershing and have short talks with him. His relatives have been allotted a special reservation in the galleries. The House chamber holds only 1,000 persons in its galleries, and a move is being made to have the reception held on the Capitol steps and plaza. This plan is not likely to be adopted.

City to Complete Program.

The plans for the welcome to General Pershing by the City of Washington next Friday have not been entirely formulated. It is expected, however, that hundreds of automobiles will meet him at the Union Station and escort him in a parade to the Shoreham Hotel, where he will live while here. It is expected also that there will be a spectacle at the station, arranged by the pageantry department of the War Camp Community Service.

Plans for the grand review of the 1st Division, led by General Pershing and his famous composite regiment, are maturing rapidly and it is expected the victory arch at Fifteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue will be ready to decorate with flags of the allied nations Monday. The official reviewing stand in front of the White House is nearly completed and construction of seats along Lafayette Square is progressing satisfactorily. Work began today on a reviewing stand along Pulaski Triangle, at Thirteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue.

The seats for those in the official stands will be distributed the latter part of this week. None of these seats is for sale, and only Cabinet members, Supreme Court Justices, members of the diplomatic corps, members of Congress, and the General Staff will occupy them. After the noise of welcome has subsided General Pershing will be given an office in the old Land Office, between E and F Streets and Seventh and Eighth, formerly occupied by the staff of Provost Marshal General Crowder. Here he will have all the records of the American Expeditionary Forces and will complete the task of winding up the affairs of the army.

Herald

SEPTEMBER 3, 1919.

FIRST MADE HISTORY, SAYS WAR DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday.—

The record of the First Division furnishes "a splendid chapter in American history," the War Department said today in an official message of greeting to the unit. "The War Department sends greetings to the First Division on its arrival home after a career and with a record unsurpassed by any division in the American Expeditionary Force" said the message. "This superb command contains the finest types of American manhood—men whose services have been of invaluable value to the country. The record of this division furnishes a splendid chapter in American history and will always be dear to the hearts of all Americans."

SENATE PASSES BILL MAKING PERSHING GENERAL; MEASURE GOES TO WILSON

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday.—

The House bill conferring the permanent rank of general upon General Pershing in recognition of his services abroad, was passed by the Senate late today without debate or a record vote and now goes to President Wilson.

CHEERING CROWDS GREET PERSHING'S RETURN TO CAPITAL

Vice President Marshall, on Behalf of Mr. Wilson, Voices Official Welcome.

GENERAL LONGS FOR
MISSOURI FISHING

Begins to Tire of Functions and Looks Forward to Time When He Can Doff Uniform for a Rest.

Herald Bureau.
No. 1502 H Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C., Friday.

General John J. Pershing, who went quietly out of the capital more than two years ago to embark for France, came back today the most acclaimed figure in Washington.

A host was at hand to welcome him upon his return. The Vice President, who represented the President and the government of the United States; the Secretary of War, army and navy officers, officials from every department, together with a committee of citizens of the District of Columbia, not to speak of the compact crowds lining the streets through which he passed, gathered to do him honor. A storm of cheering kept pace with him all the way from Union Station to his hotel.

This was the informal reception to the American commander. The formal reception, for which the capital is now aflutter with flags, will take place on Wednesday, when the First Division will march up Pennsylvania avenue past the White House as the victorious Northern armies did at the close of the civil war.

Greeted by Secretary Baker.

Until the parade is held General Pershing will do little but rest, as the strain of the festivities held in his honor is beginning to have its effect. He remained at his hotel during the evening, merely renewing old acquaintanceships and greeting some of the friends he has not seen since he departed for France. Within a few days he will take his place at his desk in the Old Land Office building, which has been assigned to him and his staff, to close the affairs of the American Expeditionary Force.

General Pershing is still commander-in-chief of the A. E. F. What his next official duties will be is a question yet to be decided. In the meantime, he admitted today, he would like to go back to Missouri and be just plain John J. Pershing for a while, able to shake off official cares and discard even his uniform. But, he added, he will be ready to

take up any task that his government may assign to him.

General Pershing arrived in Washington at four o'clock. As he stepped from the train Secretary Baker came forward to shake hands and escort him to the President's room, where he was presented to the Vice President, Thomas R. Marshall.

Welcomed by Vice President.

Vice President Marshall said in welcoming General Pershing:—

"You are not only welcome to the Capital City of your own Republic, but you are welcome back to the land of your nativity. Your commander in chief bids me, in his behalf and in behalf of the American people, to greet you.

"It is a glad duty, to be inadequately performed, for human expression has not yet found the way to voice in language the deeper and finer sentiments of our natures. Perhaps you can gain some slight conception of the real joy with which we hail your homecoming when I tell you that you occupy the most unique position ever guaranteed to a man in arms in all the world's history.

"Unnumbered and unremembered conquerors have returned from foreign lands bearing, chained to their chariot wheels, the writhing human evidences of conquest and supremacy over alien people. To you it has been vouchsafed to lead the greatest expeditionary force of all time through perils at sea, perils of land and perils of air, to the ultimate accomplishment of your country's purpose and your heart's desire. You come rather in meekness and humility of spirit, saying to the great American people that as the Nazarene died to make holy so their sons have died to make men free. You, their surviving com-

mander, come back to us with no evidence of loot and conquest, but with the triumphs of the soul and spirit of liberty and law, to assure us that the cause in which they have died was a sacred cause, that the motives which moved them did not pass away with their expiring breath and that the only pride and glory of this now successful terminated contest is the pride and glory of a republic whose sons were willing to die for the common good of our common humanity.

"In the name of my countrymen and my President, I salute you. Hail the patriot farewell to the conqueror and yet again, hail."

Gives Credit to the Men.

General Pershing replied briefly, as has been his practice since his arrival in the United States. He did not take to himself credit for the performance of the great task, but referred again to the men in the ranks, the American soldiers, and the unfailing support given by the government and people at home. Without that, he said, the great purpose for which he went abroad could not have been achieved.

Not the least among his auditors was Champ Clark, former Speaker of the House of Representatives, who, at the head of a delegation of Missouri members, was on hand to greet General Pershing on behalf of the people of his own State.

While the reception was being held in the President's room the crowd outside the station sounded their welcome in a deafening uproar. The din of whistles, the honking of motor car horns and the shrill cheering of women and children carried no less a message than the formal speech of the Vice President. As he emerged from the station General Pershing was showered with flowers and he bowed repeatedly to the clamoring crowds. He was escorted to the Shoreham Hotel by a squadron of cavalry through streets lined with cheering people.

Longs To Go Fishing.

To the newspaper men, whom he received shortly after his arrival at the hotel, General Pershing said he did not know what his plans would be for the next few days, but he left no doubt that one of his most ardent desires is to go back to Missouri to visit his old home, which he has not seen since 1901, when he wore only the shoulder bars of a captain. When he is there, he said, he is going to forget about everything but Missouri, and he intimated that if he had his own way he would like to don overalls and go fishing, he once did.

No plans have been made for the immediate future and no itinerary has been arranged. If he chose he might travel from one end of the country to the other in response to the growing shower of invitations pouring in upon him. But at present he will make no decision as to what he will do.

When the suggestion was made that he might again head an expedition into Mexico, he smiled. "I shall do whatever my government tells me to do," he said.

Anniversary of St. Mihiel.

The fact was also recalled that his arrival in Washington also marks the anniversary of the battle of St. Mihiel, the first big advance made by the Americans. General Pershing did not say that at that time he was confident the war would be over within a year, but said "I hoped it would." He said there were some reasons for believing victory was in sight but they were not conclusive. It was the allied plan, he explained, to carry on the contest through 1919 and 1920. "Victory," said General Pershing, "was to be the limit." The vanguard of the First Division already has arrived at the capital, and the transport train is making its way overland. Military camps in the neighborhood of Washington, which had taken on a de-

serted appearance, again are overflowing with soldiers.

Preparations are in progress for the historic parade next Wednesday. All branches of the army will contribute something to the demonstration. While the troops are marching up Pennsylvania avenue following the route of the inaugural parades there will be five flights of planes and a captive balloon will be sent up from Potomac Park. Nine De Havillands will come from Langley Field, five single seated British scout planes will start from Bolling Field and nine De Havillands will leave Hazelhurst Field, N. Y. The aeroplanes will fly in war formation and will fire salutes.

THE WORLD: THURSDAY,

SEPTEMBER 11, 1919.

PERSHING TO GET A \$10,000 SWORD

Thanks of Congress for His Services to the American People Also to Be Recorded Sept. 18.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—A gold sword costing \$10,000 will be presented to Gen. Pershing, with the thanks of Congress for his services to the American people, when official welcome home in behalf of the Nation is extended him here next week.

Plans were completed to-day by a joint committee of House and Senate for a reception Thursday, Sept. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., at which the presentation will be made. The occasion will be marked by dignity and will equal, if it does not surpass, any former reception to a national hero within the Capitol's walls. Every branch of the Government will be represented. The Cabinet, Supreme Court, high officials of the army and navy and the Diplomatic Corps will be present.

Public Will Be Excluded.

As the galleries of the House are limited to about 900 seats, the public will have no chance to witness or to take part in the ceremonies. Unsuccessful efforts were made to induce the Reception Committee to have the sword presented at the east front, where inaugurations are held, but such suggestions were not accepted by Republicans leaders. A section of the gallery will be reserved for Gen. Pershing's relatives and friends.

The reception will be strictly non-partisan, care being taken that both Republican and Democratic Parties have equal share. Vice President Marshall and Speaker Gillett, the for-

mer a Democrat and the latter a Republican, will preside and deliver addresses of welcome for the Nation. Pershing is expected to make an address in response.

Ex-Speaker Champ Clark of Missouri, whose State claims Gen. Pershing as its citizen, has been chosen to deliver the sword.

Resolution for Sword.

Chairman Julius Kahn of the Military Affairs Committee introduced a resolution to-day providing for the sword of honor. It also provides: "That the thanks of the American people and of the Congress of the United States are due and are hereby tendered to Gen. John J. Pershing for his highly distinguished services as Commander in Chief of the American expeditionary forces in Europe and to the officers and men under his command for their unwavering devotion and heroic valor throughout the war."

Republicans are greatly puzzled about the attitude to assume toward Gen. Pershing in their investigation of the conduct of the war. Democrats predicted to-day they would not dare to call him before their investigating committees after he turned down a sub-committee in France. If it should turn out that he is a Democrat, they would know what step to take. They would probably call him before the committee by subpoena, if necessary.

Representative Rucker (Dem., Mo.), who represents the district from which Gen. Pershing comes, said his family were Republicans. No one there seemed to know, however, about the politics of the General.

GEN. PERSHING'S BIG HEART IS SHOWN BY GIFT

By Universal Service.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—General Pershing's days in France included an incident demonstrating the big heart of the American commander and the officers who surrounded him, which is revealed for the first time in a report to the National Headquarters of the American Red Cross from Paris.

It was a gift of 94,625 francs, or more than \$10,000, from Pershing and the officers of his staff to the Red Cross to be devoted to work in behalf of the mothers and children of France who suffered so much during the world war.

The report says that a chaplain from General Pershing's headquarters visited the American Red Cross headquarters in Paris, asking to be shown the various phases of its work. A substantial echo of the chaplain's visit was the check, with Pershing's signature, which reached the Red Cross the day General Pershing departed for the United States.

With the donation was a letter stating that the money should be placed in the "Stars and Stripes War Orphan Fund."

GENERAL IS WEARIED BY LONG SERVICE

He Tells Washington He Has
Had No Vacation Since Ex-
pedition Into Mexico.

By Universal Service.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—General John J. Pershing is in Washington to-day to make his report on the achievements of America's army in the World War.

General Pershing's report in detail will be elaborate and probably will not be presented for sometime. He will, however, go to the War Department at once to report informally.

As the American commander during the time the United States sent to France the greatest army which has ever fought under the banner of the Republic, General Pershing might well report to Secretary Baker in a paraphrase of Julius Caesar's famous message to the Roman Senate:

"We went, we saw, we conquered."

General Pershing achieved another victory yesterday when he reached Washington and broke through the temperamental rigidity of the nation's capital.

The spontaneous enthusiasm which his appearance aroused was of an exuberant character such as the capital has not seen in many a day.

Not only was General Pershing received with tremendous cheering at the Union Station, but on his way to his hotel crowds of men and women ran after his automobile shouting their greeting.

MARCH GREETED HERO.

Major-General Peyton C. March, who expected to get a generalcy for life simultaneously with General Pershing and who was disappointed, greeted the returning hero at the Hotel Shoreham with a smile and a handshake, even if he did depart immediately afterward.

The warmth of his reception was reflected in the freedom and cordiality with which General Pershing met and talked to the newspapermen in his rooms at the Shoreham shortly after his arrival. The General said he wanted to meet each man, and as he did so, he asked what paper was represented. When St. Louis was mentioned, he said with a quick smile: "Oh, that is close to home."

General Pershing was asked when he had expected the war would close. He replied:

"There were some who said they knew the war would close in 1918. That was absurd. We were planning on carrying on the war through 1918 and into 1920. That was the consensus of opinion of the Allies."

"Then 1920 was the limit?"

"No, the limit was victory," said General Pershing.

General Pershing evinced no irritation at several leading questions which were asked, although he begged off from answering some. Even when it was suggested that he might be called upon to lead another expedition to Mexico, he said promptly that he could not say as to that, and then quickly added:

"I am ready at any time to do anything that my Government wants me to do."

RECALLS DEPARTURE.

At the outset of the interview it was recalled to General Pershing that it was the anniversary of the opening of the battle of St. Mihiel in France. "A much different day than a year ago," he observed.

"I left Washington May 27, 1917," said the General in response to the next question. "That was a Sunday. I think it was the day before that I last saw the President; I would have to consult my diary—"

"Yes, I have kept a diary all through the war," smilingly admitted General Pershing. To the question: "Are you going to write a book?" he laughingly said:

"I don't know; I might consider bids."

As to his immediate plans General Pershing said:

"I am planning to get away right after the ceremonies in Washington. You know we have the parade on the 17th and the Congressional ceremonies on the 18th."

"Wouldn't you like to take off your uniform, put on overalls or something and go fishing?"

"I'd be glad to go without anything," replied General Pershing vigorously. "What I'd like—I'd like everybody to forget everything except that I was a Missouri boy, and go back home and be as free as I was then."

"I must have a rest. I want to take one. I have not had even a day off since six months before I went to Mexico. The last time I was in my home town was in 1904, and then only to stop off. I was a captain then."

Asked about his boy, Warren, General Pershing said:

"I wanted to bring him down with me, but we had warm weather on board ship coming over and there has been so much going on, and the kiddie was worn out. I sent him to Lincoln, Neb., to go to school—a public school. He left this morning."

THE WORLD: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1919.

BADGE OF HEROISM IS BESTOWED ON 28TH



CO. ADOLPHE HUGUET
PINNING DECORATION ON
CAPT CHARLES MC KNOLLY

Mrs. ELIZABETH
FRENCH

PHOTOS BY WORLD
STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER
YESTERDAY

Combat Regiment of 1st Division Receives High Honors From France.

Major Gen. Edward F. McGlachlin, commanding the 1st Division, yesterday decorated the regimental standard of the 28th Infantry with the fourragere of the Croix de Guerre. The ceremony took place on the steps of the New York Public Library. Col. Adolphe Huguet of the 28th Infantry received the honor for the regiment.

The fourragere is awarded by the French Government to those regiments which showed marked heroism in battle. The 18th Infantry of the

1st Division received the honor in France, but the 28th, also chosen for this honor by the French Government, had left its standards in Paris when it was awarded the Croix de Guerre with palms. The French Government cabled here Saturday that an American officer should present the fourragere to the regiment, and the task fell to Gen. McGlachlin.

The ceremony yesterday bestowed the right upon every member of the 28th, and every man who joins the 28th, to wear the fourragere. This badge of honor has been given to only two American regiments—the 28th and the 18th, both combat troops.

After the ceremony Gen. McGlachlin presented new regimental colors and national standards to both the 26th and 28th Regiments. The flags were given by Mrs. Elizabeth French, widow of Col. John W. French, who organized the regiments in 1901.

for the start of the "event of events" on Sept. 20.

BEAUTIFYING THE FIELD.

Grass has been planted along the banks leading to the big infield, which will be leveled and made as smooth as a billiard table surface. The track is being brushed and combed daily, thus making it faster and faster.

The Community House, where shower baths are located, will be completed. A huge stand, that will be permanent, at the southern end of the field will be finished by game time. It will seat 2,000 persons.

In addition to this stand there will be temporary structures along the sides of the third of a mile track that will accommodate several thousand more.

It was said to-day at A. A. U. Headquarters in New York that lovers of athletics from Chicago and Pittsburgh and as far west as San Francisco would come East to witness the games.

PERSHING MAY ACCEPT 'INVITE'

Tumulty Will Endeavor to
Induce Him to Witness
Athletic Games Sept. 20.

Commissioner A. Harry Moore to-day received word from "Joe" Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson, that he will have a conference with Gen. Pershing within the next few days and will endeavor to induce him to be present at the National All-Around Championships at Pershing Field on Saturday, Sept. 20.

Prior to his sailing for home, Gen. Pershing cabled Mayor Frank Hague that other engagements would prevent acceptance of Jersey City's invitation to be present at the games on the field named for him. However, instead of considering the matter closed, Commissioner Moore got in touch with Presidential Secretary Tumulty, who has promised to do his best to persuade the General to cancel an engagement or two in order to be a guest of Jersey City, if only for a few hours.

Both Secretary Tumulty and Commissioner Moore feel that Gen. Pershing should make an effort to see the great field named in his honor, and they are disposed to believe that if he is properly approached he will find a way of accepting the invitation.

SECRETARY TUMULTY IS STRONG FOR JERSEY CITY

"Naturally, being a Jersey City boy, I will do all that I can to boost my home town," is the way that Secretary Tumulty expresses himself in reference to his proposed efforts to induce the famous General to come here.

Mayor Hague is also giving personal attention to the matter of inducing Gen. Pershing to make the city a short visit. Said the Mayor to Commissioner Moore this morning:

"I expect to see Gen. Pershing within a few days, and he will surely know that Jersey City wants him before I get through with my argument."

But whether or not the city is honored with a visit from the General, the athletic classic at the big field Sept. 20 will be a hummer, and the thousands who visit the field that day are pretty certain to witness the breaking of records of the cinder paths.

Show cards announcing the meet are being put in shop windows throughout the city to-day, and by night the city will be "billed," as they say in theatrical circles, "to the limit."

The National All Around events will be as follows:

100-yard run, putting 16-pound shot, running high jump, 880-yard walk, throwing 16-pound hammer, pole vault for height, 120-yard hurdles (10 flights, 3 ft. 6 in. high), throwing 56-pound weight for distance, running broad jump and mile run.

SPECIAL HANDICAPS.

In addition to the above contests there will be three limited handicap events, as follows. 880-yard run, 220-yard run and a three-mile run.

The Championship Committee is hard at work preparing for the events, which will give Jersey City residents the opportunity to witness without cost the best there is in the athletic line.

The committee is composed of Frederick W. Rubien, New York, chairman; Edward E. Babb, Boston; Fred C. Ward, St. Louis; Joseph F. Conway, Boston; Robert W. Dodd, San Francisco; Michael J. Slattery, Philadelphia; Bartow S. Weeks, New York; T. Morris Dunne, Portland; L. di Benedetto, New Orleans; W. S. Haddock, Pittsburgh; Herman Meyer, Philadelphia; George J. Turner, Baltimore; Robert S. Weaver, Los Angeles; Everett C. Brown, Chicago; Charles D. Lynch, Detroit.

While the Athletic Committee is doing its part of the work Commissioner Moore, the man to whom all must give credit for making it possible for the holding the games in this city, has his men at work on the big field. The thousands who visited the field several weeks ago, when the Metropolitan Championships were being run, thought the track and field looked in great shape, but at that time it was nothing to what it will be when the bell rings.

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N.Y. American
Sept 23, 1919

PERSHING'S MESSAGE TO U. S. UPON RECEIVING COMMISSION: "TRIBUTE BELONGS TO MEN"

"I Accept Reception in the Name of Brave
Fellows Who Came Over to Serve,"
He Tells Baker.

AFTER receiving his commission as a General in the Regular establishment from Secretary of War Baker at Hoboken to-day, Gen. Pershing made the following reply:

"Fellow Soldiers and Friends: If this is to be continued I believe that before many days have passed I shall wish, perhaps, that the war had continued." (Apropos of his welcome).

"To say that I am happy to be back on American soil would be wasting words. I am overwhelmed and overcome with emotion when I think of all it really means to all of us. Mr. Secretary, you have been extremely complimentary in your remarks as to my part in the war, and I can only reply to you and say that the co-operation of which you speak, and the victory which is ours, could only have been won by the united efforts of the Nation.

"The Army felt the inspiration of the people behind it. The morale of the Army is dependent upon the morale of its people, and the morale of the American people has never been shaken.

"Credit is due to those brave fellows who faced a well trained and well drilled army with the courage and enthusiasm which it would be difficult to describe. It is to them, Mr. Secretary and friends, to whom we owe this tribute. I trust that those whom we left behind may receive the careful attention of an affectionate people, and their graves may be fittingly decorated as an eternal shrine where Americans may go and learn the new lessons of patriotism.

"I have not time to express my personal feelings, but I shall ask you to convey to the President my very sincere and cordial thanks for what he has said, but especially for the confidence he has shown in me from the very moment that he selected me to command the Expeditionary Forces.

"I thank you, Mr. Secretary, for your co-operation, which I consider in a large sense made the success which was ours."

Turning to the newspapermen, Gen. Pershing said:

"What can I say? It is overwhelming, overpowering. To say that I am glad to be home would be entirely superfluous. I accept this, of course, in the name of the brave fellows who came over to serve to the best of their ability to help make success possible. I thank you."

PERSHING SENDS THANKS TO CITY

General Writes to Mayor Hylan,
Saying New York Made Him
Very Happy Indeed.

Mayor Hylan yesterday received from General Pershing a letter thanking the citizens of New York and the Mayor for the "magnificent reception" given to him and his associates upon their return to the United States. The letter follows:

"American Expeditionary Forces.
"Office of the Commander-in-Chief.
"Washington, D. C.

"September 15, 1919.

"My dear Mayor Hylan:

"I desire to express to you, and through you to the citizens of New York City, my sincere thanks for the magnificent reception with which they honored me and my associates.

"We were naturally very glad to return home, but the enthusiastic welcome accorded us made us very happy indeed, as it was accepted as evidence of the appreciation of the citizens of New York for the accomplishments of the American Expeditionary Forces.

"I am particularly grateful to you for your many courtesies and warm hospitality. I shall always treasure the recollection of those few days with you.

"With assurances of my high regard, I am,

"Sincerely yours,

"JOHN J. PERSHING.

"Honorable John F. Hylan,
"Mayor of the City of New York."

CITIZENS SHOULD "LIVE LOYALTY," PERSHING ASSERTS

"You've Got to Feel It Night and Day," He Tells Members of Many Races at City Hall Rally

DEPLORES TEACHERS' LOSS
DUE TO LOW SALARIES.

Bainbridge Colby Declares for
Liberty That Is "Subordinate
to the Common Welfare."

Gen. John J. Pershing, Commander of the American Expeditionary Forces and now Commander of the American Army at home, told an audience which filled the Aldermanic Chamber at City Hall last night his idea of loyalty to country.

"You've got to live it," he said. "You've got to think it. You've got to feel it day and night. It is not self-seeking, but unselfish. It is for us to devote the greater part of our lives to the interests of others."

Last Rally of Loyalty Week.

He was the centre of interest at the closing rally of "Loyalty Week" during which meetings have been held all over the city under the auspices of the Mayor's Women's Committee on Reconstruction and Relief. He entered the Aldermanic chamber escorted by Mrs. W. R. Hearst, Chairman of the committee, and accompanied by F. H. La Guardia, Acting Mayor, who in an introductory address assured Gen. Pershing that New York is the most American city and the most loyal on the map.

In full uniform, booted and spurred, Gen. Pershing aroused intense enthusiasm in the cosmopolitan assemblage he faced from the clerk's desks, and in his brief remarks commanded its complete attention. He said:

"I was asked to come here and be present at this final meeting of New York's loyalty drive and told that I was not expected to participate in the ceremonies, so I expected a delightful evening. But it would be a very poor American who couldn't say something about Americanism."

Duty to Transmit Principles.

"It is not enough for you to say, 'I am a patriot.' You've got to live patriotism. We must remember always the great principles handed down to us by our forefathers—the principles for which they fought and struggled. They have come down to us untarnished and it is our duty to transmit them to those who come after us without stain or blemish."

"Throughout America there is the purest sort of patriotism. We are as a Nation patriotic to the core—clean at heart. But we have allowed a certain amount of ignorance to grow up among us, forming a soil in which propaganda of a harmful sort thrives, and it is for us to eradicate that ignorance. The individual must take such an interest in education that it will be impossible for any large percentage of our population to grow up illiterate."

"The great danger of ignorance exists both among the native-born and aliens. I would insist on both learning the English language within a given time. We can remedy conditions as we find them to-day through work undertaken by the community. Let us get back to this declaration: 'I believe in the Constitution of the United States. I believe in the sanctity of American institutions.'"

The other speaker was Bainbridge Colby, President Wilson's selection for Secretary of State to succeed Mr. Lansing. It was his first public appearance since his appointment was announced and in consequence his remarks were followed closely, in the expectation that he would drop some word bearing on his elevation to the Cabinet.

Colby Speaks of Americanism.

Mr. Colby confined himself, however, to the subjects of Americanization and loyalty. He said, in part: "The test of good citizenship is loyalty to country, and one cannot discharge the duty of loyalty without a patient and open-minded study of the institutions that mark a country and define its character. America stands for individual liberty. But that means an ordered liberty, a liberty subject to law and subordinate to the common welfare."

"The social and industrial structure of America is founded upon an enlightened citizenship. This presupposes education. Americanism demands loyalty to the teacher and respect for his lessons."

"I am deeply concerned with the diminution of the teaching strength of the country as a result of the disproportionately low salaries that are paid to teachers throughout the country. We must look to this right promptly. It is a condition that must not be suffered to continue."

Miss Elisabeth Marbury, Chairman, paid glowing tributes to Mayor Hylan, the Police Department, the Health Department and other features of the Administration, and a tribute of another kind to the newspapers, which she said put big headlines on every misdemeanor, but never told of the good things the police are doing. She did not specify or except any newspaper from her general arraignment.

Music by Service Band.

Music was furnished by army and navy bands and by Miss Kellogg of the Metropolitan Opera Company. An overflow meeting was held in the Board of Estimate room, which was about three-quarters full. Representatives of foreign groups in the city's population who accepted special invitations to attend the meeting included the following: Letts, Dr. John Koetin; Roumanians, T. Weston Wells; Bulgarians, Mr. Boujoff; Jews, Rabbi Silverman; Armenians, Vahan Kalendarin; International Council, Gen. Coleman du Pont; Poles, Dr. Morawski-Nawench; Russians (not Bolsheviks), Dr. Boris

Brassal; Slavonic Immigration Society, Dr. A. B. Koukol; Serbs, Prof. Pupine; Spain, Andrea de Seguroia of the Metropolitan Opera; Italy, Capt. Guadibassi; Swiss, Mr. Trembley; Dutch, Leonard Pikaart; Finns, the Rev. Dr. Gullians; Chinese, Y. M. Chen; Japanese, Mrs. I. Sugimoto.

Gen. Pershing will deliver an address to-night at John McCormack's testimonial concert for the American Legion of New York County at the Hippodrome. There will be solos by Mr. McCormack and Miss Mary Garden, both of whom donate their services. The concert is under the management of Charles L. Wagner.

JERSEY WARMLY WELCOMES PERSHING

General Inspects Camp Dix,
Reviews Veterans and
Dances With Girls.

Gen. Pershing received a warm official welcome as he entered New Jersey yesterday en route to Camp Dix for an official inspection. Capt. Stephen M. Barlow of the State Quartermaster's Corps boarded the Pershing special train at the Pennsylvania station in this city, and as the train reached New Jersey's boundary, handed him a letter from Gov. Edwards, which read:

"New Jersey sincerely appreciates her great privileges in this opportunity of welcoming you as a guest."

"It is an honor to be host even for a few hours to the distinguished soldier who typified and exemplified the fighting spirit, the organizing business brains, and the masterful generalship of the American people in the great war against barbarism and autocracy."

"New Jersey is particularly happy that you have come to inspect and observe Camp Dix, the preparatory military school where the patriots of the illustrious 78th Division and many other soldiers who fought valiantly under your brilliant command received their early training for efficient service in the great cause."

"Your official visit supplies a fitting close to the patriotic chapter contributed to the story of the war by New Jersey, whose 130,000 sons comprising to a great extent the 29th and 78th Divisions, as well as numerous other units, nobly upheld the glorious American traditions of this colonial State. Again welcome, Gen. Pershing, and may your visit to-day be the source of as much pleasure and satisfaction to yourself as I assure you it is to the citizens of New Jersey."

Gen. Pershing reached Camp Dix at 9.30. He was welcomed by Major Gen. Harry C. Hale, commander of the camp, with his staff.

He went to the Officers' Club, and during the course of a brief reception chanced to look from the window and see two infantry regiments drawn up awaiting his inspection. He said, 'Let us have the inspection right away and relieve those fellows out there in the cold.'

The regiments were the 45th, in command of Herman Glade, and the 57th, in command of Col. D. J. Baker. They are the army's crack outfits apart from those still in Germany, and are composed largely of overseas veterans. Among them were many whom Gen. Pershing had decorated for valor, and with some of these he shook hands and stopped to chat.

After the review the General returned to the club, where his "cousin Nancy," who is Mrs. Edward B. Pershing, wife of Major Pershing of the Medical Corps, was waiting for him. While her husband was stationed at Camp Dix Mrs. Pershing was given charge of the Hostess House there, and she still retains the position.

While luncheon was in preparation an orchestra played dance music, and Gen. Pershing caught sight of a young officer and his wife slyly reeling off a few fox trot steps in a corner of the room. With a smile the General bowed to his cousin Nancy, who smiled back, and in a moment they were up on the floor. Fifty couples followed them in an instant. A dozen young women of the camp colony were made proud and happy before the music stopped by dances with the commander of the A. E. F.

Gen. Pershing was particularly interested in the training schools at Camp Dix, which aim to equip the soldier for civil life. He complimented the young women teachers, who are mostly New Jersey normal school graduates, and asked them to convey his best wishes to their pupils.

Accompanying the General were Brig. Gen. Fox Conner, Chief of Staff; Brig. Gen. Vanhorn Moseley, Brig. Gen. Malin Craig, Col. George C. Marshall, aide-de-camp; Col. John G. Quakemeyer, aide-de-camp; Col. Richard H. Williams, Col. Henry Beeuwkes, Lieut. Col. Edward Bordwitch and Capt. J. T. Schneider, secretary to the General Staff.

After the visit to Camp Dix Gen.

Pershing took a special train to New York to keep a banquet engagement, while his staff returned to Washington. This was the last of the cantonments which the General visited, and next week he will make his report upon them and his recommendations to the War Department for future uses of the camps.

FEBRUARY 29, 1920

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PERSHING FINDS CAMP DIX DESIRABLE AS SITE OF A PERMANENT CANTONMENT



Ledges Photo Service

The general exchanges pleasantries with a young woman in the crowd of admiring spectators

General Enjoys a "Leap-Year" Dance With a Twelve-Year- Old Camden Miss

A. E. F. Commander, Completing Three Months' Tour of Army Camps, Is Silent on Presidential Boom

With an inspection of Camp Dix and a review of the troops garrisoned there, General John J. Pershing and his staff yesterday completed a three-months' official tour of all of the large cantonments in the country.

At the conclusion of the inspection General Pershing said Camp Dix was very desirable as the location of a permanent army cantonment. He said it was admirably constructed and compared favorably with others he had seen on the tour.

The general would not discuss politics or his presidential boom. His staff officers said he was "not worrying about politics," and added he was much surprised at the fact that he had qualified for a place on the Republican ticket at the primaries in Michigan.

General Pershing said he was ready at any time to go before Congress and express his views on the future military policy of the country, including the taking of the national guard units under federal control.

The purpose of the tour of the cantonments, staff officers said yesterday, was to furnish information to the War Department as to which camps might best be made permanent garrisons. General Pershing said he would make no definite statement about his recommendation on Camp Dix until he had submitted his report to the secretary of war. He said the tour had given him a new conception of what was done in the United States during the war.

Governor Welcomes Him

Late yesterday afternoon the general and two members of his staff left Camp Dix to attend a reception in New York city last night. He will be in Washington tomorrow.

At 8:40 o'clock yesterday morning the special train bringing the party from Watervliet, N. Y., arrived at Camp Dix. Major General H. C. Hale, the camp commandant, and Colonel George H. White, the executive officer,

boarded the train at 9 o'clock and extended the official welcome to General Pershing.

Before the party detained a letter of welcome from Governor Edwards of New Jersey was handed to General Pershing. In it the Governor referred to General Pershing as the "distinguished soldier who typified and exemplified the fighting spirit, the organizing brains, and the masterful generalship of the American people in the great war against barbarism and auto-cracy."

At 9:30 o'clock General Pershing and his staff detained. For several minutes the general stood shaking hands and chatting with the crowd which had assembled at the station. Then after visiting camp headquarters for a short conference with General Hale, he reviewed the troops and visited the base hospital, the barracks, and the storage depots.

With the general were Brigadier General Fox Conner, formerly assistant chief of staff in charge of operations at general headquarters of the A. E. F.; Brigadier General George Van Horn Moseley, formerly attached to general headquarters of the A. E. F. and a member of General Harbord's mission to Turkey; Brigadier General Malin Craig, successively chief of staff of the First Corps and the Third Army; Colonel George C. Marshall, one-time assistant chief of staff in charge of operations of the First Army and now aide to General Pershing; Colonel John G. Quekemeyer, one-time liaison officer at British general headquarters and now an aide to General Pershing; Colonel Richard H. Williams, formerly chief of intelligence in the Third Army; Colonel Henry Beeuwkes, a member of the Harbord mission to Turkey; Lieutenant Colonel Edward Bowditch, another member of the Harbord mission and an aide to General Pershing, and Captain J. T. Schneifer, attached to general headquarters of the A. E. F. Four army field clerks and five enlisted men also accompanied the party.

4000 March in Review

About 4000 troops passed in review. They comprised the Forty-fifth and Fifty-seventh Infantry Regiments and several quartermaster and medical detachments stationed at the camp.

General Pershing first inspected the Forty-fifth Infantry, under command of Colonel Herman Glade. As he passed up and down the lines he com-

commanding the Forty-fifth Infantry, at their head.

Before General Pershing could leave the parade ground a crowd of army nurses, Red Cross workers, telephone girls, stenographers and spectators gathered round him. They all wanted to shake his hand and to talk with him. He passed down the line greeting each with a smile and a hearty handshake. In the crowd was a Civil War veteran. To him General Pershing said:

"You have passed down to us the ideals for which you fought, and I think we have upheld them."

A little child came up to see the general, and, as he was going to her, he slipped and would have fallen on the ice had not one of the members of his staff caught him.

Is Asked to Dance

After the trip through the camp the general and his staff went to the Officers' Club, where a luncheon was served. An orchestra furnished music, while the officers and their friends danced. General Pershing missed only one dance. That one he "sat out" with his cousin-in-law, Mrs. E. H. Pershing, the wife of Major E. H. Pershing, of the Medical Corps Detachment at Camp Sherman.

As he was about to go, General Pershing was approached with a "leap-year" proposal of a dance by May Elizabeth Shinn, twelve years old, of Thirteenth and Linden streets, Camden. He immediately acquiesced and danced through to the finish.

Colonels Bowditch and Quekemeyer accompanied the general to New York. At Trenton the party changed cars. General Pershing stood on the platform for a few minutes. He was immediately recognized and a crowd soon gathered and remained until the train for New York pulled out.

The remaining members of General Pershing's staff went directly to Washington from Camp Dix.

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N.Y. World Feb 9, 1920

GEN. PERSHING REVIEWS VETERANS OF THE A. E. F. ON PARADE AT CAMP DIX



General PERSHING and COMMANDING STAFF of CAMP DIX REVIEWING WAR VETERANS
SPIDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD, N.Y.

N.Y. American

Ch. Sept 13/24

His Only Surrender

GENERAL PERSHING YIELDS COMMAND as
Chief of Staff of the Army to Major-General John L.
Hines, who commanded the Third Army Corps in the
march across the Rhine into Germany.

(International Newsreel.)



War Leader Who Retires Today



GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING.

Washington, Sept. 13.—President Coolidge today issued the order which retired General John J. Pershing from active service with the army, and at the same time extended to him "the thanks of the nation for his eminent services."

Though Pershing's connection with the army was automatically severed at midnight last night, the President gazetted his retirement to the army today with a detailed review of Pershing's career, a tribute rarely received by an army officer from his commander-in-chief.

World Sept 13/24

Gen. Pershing Retires Today From Active Army Service

Glad Lessons Learned In Great
War Are Not Forgotten, Says
Farewell Note

By Associated Press.

New York, Sept. 11.—After 42 years' active service, John J. Pershing, General of all of the Armies of the United States and Commander of the A. E. F., believes that "service is the highest gift of the individual to his country."

He expressed this belief in a signed statement addressed to his fellow soldiers on the eve of his retirement, published in the Army's official paper, Recruiting News, which made it public today.

Army Brought Closer

Since the World War, General Pershing wrote to his fellow soldiers, the Army has been brought closer to the people and has become almost as vital a peace agency as it has a war machine. "The popular mind has become disabused of the idea that fighting alone is the occupation of the soldier," he wrote, "and the great contribution of the Army to the development and progress of the United States recognized and appreciated."

"On Defense Day, September 12, the date which marks my retirement, I shall have another consolation, one that will mitigate the thought of parting, through the realization that the country has not allowed the lessons that cost so dearly in the World War to be forgotten," he asserted. "With no malice, but with forethought that marks the wise man, we shall, I hope, look at ourselves in time of fair weather to see how we might fare in a storm."

Renews Army History

Briefly, the General traced the evolution of the Army "from a small body of highly specialized Indian fighters, for the most part remote both physically and mentally from the great mass of their fellow citizens, into the Army of today—Regulars, National Guards and Reserves—two-thirds of which are civilians participating in the business, political and social lives of their various communities, but none the less integral factors in the national scheme of defense." He continued:

"The great war which put so many of our young men into their country's uniform awakened in patriotic breasts a feeling for the Army, and interest in it and understanding in its real aims and purposes. The Army's attitude toward its job has changed since the war. Service in peace or war has become the goal of its training, whether it be blazing an air route around the earth, or landing trucks and men to help an harassed and Christmas-package-smothered postmaster. Each man in the Army should feel capable of expanding his usefulness, and, if necessary, becoming the instructor of an indefinite number of untrained men. That is the end eminently to be desired in all the activities of the Army in times of peace."

Army a Skeleton

"The Army is a skeleton, however, a very substantial skeleton, upon which the muscles and sinews of the whole country can, if need be, build up a champion of those principles for which the Republic stands and always has stood."

"What a turning out of A. L. F. veterans the twelfth will see! It would not be modesty but affectation if I did not recall with satisfaction having commanded the nation's great Armies in the World War. And what patriotic, brave and aggressive men! What sacrifices and hardships they endured, that first American Army that ever trod a battlefield of the old world! Such thoughts have been potent in inspiring the new spirit in the Regular Army. May that spirit continue to bring us the realization that service is the highest gift of the individual to his country."

HE RETIRES



GENERAL PERSHING

GEN. PERSHING RETIRES.

By the rule that makes sixty-four years the age of retirement Gen. John J. Pershing is to-day relieved of the command of the armies of the United States. Retirement rules are framed to fit typical cases. With his fine physical strength, his active mind and his unique experience, Gen. Pershing should live long as an emeritus adviser of the forces he has led in the field.

Before Gen. Pershing, the title of General was worn only by Washington, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan. Recalling their names is to remind us of the different conditions in which they were fated to pursue their calling. Between 1865 and 1917 the art of war was remade; and in all that time no American commander commanded great armies in the field. Indeed, until the war with Spain the entire Regular Army of the United States was only about equal to a modern division at full strength.

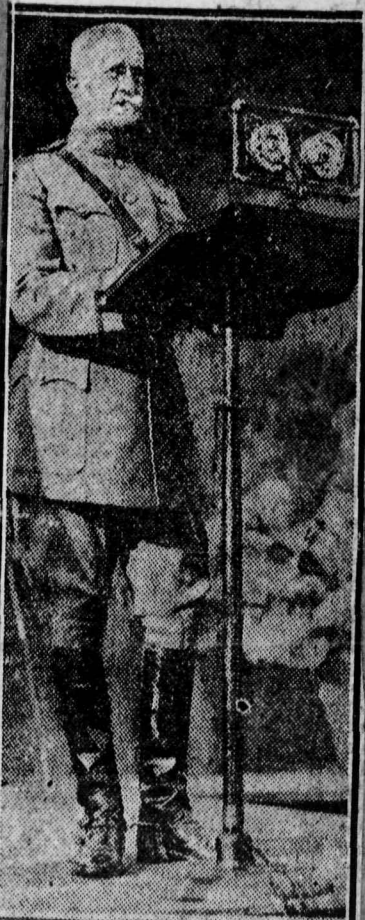
It was the punitive expedition into Mexico that marked Gen. Pershing out as a safe and tried commander when the greater test came. In that expedition he not only showed fine powers of organization and leadership but the tact of a statesman. There were strong influences in the United States urging on a war of conquest—some desiring to validate shaky concessions, some to entangle the United States in Mexico so that we should be less likely to go to France. Gen. Pershing faithfully kept his expedition within the lines of policy laid down by the Commander in Chief, President Wilson.

The level wisdom of common sense Gen. Pershing took with him to France. He showed it when he refused to brigade American troops with other forces, insisting that they should fight their own battle. He showed it when he favored unity of command and loyally supported Marshal Foch in supreme authority in the field.

Gen. Pershing was fortunate that the attempt to make him President was so brief and that it failed. The five years that have passed since the armistice have been no time for war heroes in civil office. What the world wants now is the man who knows how to make not war but peace. Gen. Pershing has never been a politician soldier. His service to his country and his time has been great. There is no flaw in his distinguished record; nothing to blot out or regret. He is followed in his retirement by the best wishes of his countrymen.

Obt 8 Sept 17/24

Gen. Pershing Bids Farewell



GEN. JOHN J. PERSHING

This photograph was taken in Washington when General John J. Pershing, having reached the limit in age, addressed American troops on Defense Day and told the army good-bye. He is succeeded by General Hines.

U. S. Is Safe, Says Pershing In Farewell

General, on Eve of Retirement, Finds Defense System Assures Readiness at Every Moment
Many "Goodbys" on Last Day in Service

Addresses Paraders, and Talks to Millions of His Countrymen by Radio

From The New York Herald Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—John Joseph Pershing, West Point, class of 1886, commander of the American Expeditionary Forces in the World War, and since 1921 general of the armies and chief of staff, to-morrow at noon will end his military career and re-enter civil life.

The change will be accomplished with as little ostentation as marked his entrance into the military academy July 1, 1882, more than forty-two years ago. To-morrow he will have attained the age of sixty-four years, the period when army officers automatically go on inactive service.

To-day his closing hours in the military service, a service filled with distinguished attainments which make him one of the historic figures of the World War, became a round of felicitations from old and new friends, most of them former comrades overseas. This occupation was broken for a time in the afternoon when with President Coolidge and Secretary of War Weeks, his two superior officers, he reviewed the Defense Day parade and later addressed the assembled thousands on the White House ellipse.

Millions Hear Farewell

To-night he again made a Defense Day address over the radio, hooked up with seventeen broadcasting stations that carried his voice to millions of listeners.

This morning 500 reserve officers who later participated in the defense test passed through the general's private office to shake his hand and give him a word of greeting.

General Pershing appeared to be breaking away already from his customary army discipline, for he failed to arrive on time for the morning reception. The corridors of the second floor of the War Department Building were crowded with those waiting to see him, and after a half-hour delay the general rushed up and with little formality began the handshaking process.

The delay was occasioned by the necessity of the general completing the writing of his two speeches.

Presidential Citation Likely

It is probable that the President will make public a personal letter outlining Pershing's service to the country.

Messages of greeting from officers of the Allied armies of the World War were received by General Pershing during the day. One was from Major-General Debeney, chief of staff of the French army.

On a desk in an outer room of Pershing's office lay a pile of wrapped gifts from his admirers. Several of them, tied with pink ribbon, bore a distinctly feminine touch. The gifts ranged from articles of jewelry to attractive dressing gowns.

General Pershing's Address

General Pershing, introduced to his radio audience by Secretary Weeks, spoke as follows:

Back in Civil Life



General John Joseph Pershing, American Expeditionary Forces commander, who retires from the army at noon to-day because of age limit

"I feel truly grateful to you, Mr. Secretary, for your very complimentary remarks concerning my humble services, but whatever credit may be given me must be equally shared by the loyal and efficient officers and men with whom I have been associated, and especially by those who served in our armies in the World War. It was the patriotic and aggressive spirit of the young manhood of America that carried our banners to victory on the battlefields of the Old World. It is to

them, my comrades, to whom the praise should go.

"The calamity of war has always come upon us unawares, and has without exception found us wholly deficient in preparation. Consequently, our experience in all wars has been very bitter, the loss of life always excessive and the burden of debt extremely heavy. The World War was no exception, with its inevitable delay, turmoil and confusion. The difficulties of providing modern equipment of aviation and artillery, together with other supplies, demanded the most extravagant outlay of money, while the tremendous task of drafting, organizing and training officers and men fresh from the farms and workshops and the construction of shipping to transport them to the field of conflict extended over such a period of time that the war might have been lost but for the tenacity of the Allies. In the crisis many of our inadequately prepared men had to be thrown in to save the situation.

Applying the Lesson

"Realizing the consequences of our previous neglect perhaps as much as any other person, it appeared to me a matter of grave importance that we should take steps to avoid a repetition of this sad experience and profit by the lessons it taught. By the end of the war our divisions had become veterans, with fine esprit de corps and splendid traditions, which if preserved would be an inspiration to our people, especially to those who might be called upon to bear arms in the future.

"With this idea in mind, the matter was presented to Congress and the law of 1920 was passed. The act, which embraces this conception, provides for a force of three components—the regular army; the National Guard, with its World War units on a peace footing, maintained by the states to preserve law and order but subject to Federal service, and the reserves, mainly skeletonized units of the World War, with officers only, who are called out for active service only in an extreme emergency.

"The peace units of each of these categories are distributed according to population throughout the country, generally down to companies. The officers and men of each unit are eventually to be chosen so far as possible from the community. Thus, in the event of a call, these units would be composed of men from the same town or neighborhood, and would be equipped, supplied, sheltered and trained largely in the locality.

Different From War Plan

"This is a very different plan from the one adopted at the beginning of the World War, through which, for the lack of previous consideration, all our men were drafted and after much delay sent to distant unfinished cantonments, among strangers, under officers with but little, if any, experience, and there were eventually segregated, organized and trained for combat.

"The units of the National Guard and reserves are now officered mainly by those who served in the World War, but the time is rapidly approaching when men with this exceptional experience will have passed out. So we are instructing young men in camps and colleges, with the idea that they may gradually fill the vacancies as they occur and there receive the inspiration and the impulse to carry out the traditions and maintain the standards of the old war units.

"It is to be noted in this connection that, in addition to the military instruction of these prospective officers, they are taught the elementary principles of civil government and are given a course in the duties of citizenship.

Generally speaking, the training in these camps is exactly what every young man should have under any circumstance. It inculcates respect for authority and clear ideas of discipline. It teaches self-respect and develops a strong physique. No one can visit one of these colleges or summer camps and not be impressed by the wisdom of this sort of training. Even though these young men should never be called to the colors, the benefits that accrue to the country and themselves are so valuable that the small annual outlay is negligible.

All Know Their Duties

"The test to-day has been simply a preliminary exercise in order to acquaint all concerned with the specific duties they would be called upon to perform in case of actual mobilization. Instead of leaving such matters at haphazard, the system fixes upon these citizen officers the responsibility of putting their organizations in shape for service. By this means, your boys would be placed under officers qualified in their duties should the time ever come when the manhood of America is again called to arms.

"Such a test as this has never been undertaken before in time of peace because we neither had forces of sufficient size, nor even in skeleton to make it practicable. Nor until recently has there ever been any statutory provision for such a try-out, and any way it could not have been done without the hearty co-operation of the men and women of our country of war experience, with the further support of an awakened and enlightened public sentiment.

"It is very gratifying to report to the vast audience to whom I am speaking that this exercise has been most successful. The officers of both staff and line of all three categories now know what would be expected of them and are in a position to perfect themselves in the functions of their respective grades. It is to be hoped

that these exercises will be held annually, as only by such practice in the actual performance of these duties can we ever prepare our officers as leaders.

"In its early conception, something over a year ago, the purpose of the test, which met with the approval of the Secretary of War, was to try out our preliminary plans with especial reference to the citizen forces, but it was decided later that the people also should be given an opportunity to take part and thereby express their interest and their approval of the project, as well as to familiarize themselves with the part they would take. The results, as exemplified in the general participation of the public, indicate in no uncertain terms that the American people have learned the lesson and that never again shall we be found delinquent regarding the security of the nation.

"The test has been opposed by some who fail to understand its purpose, and who have charged us with encouraging a warlike spirit among the people, and even with openly threatening friendly nations. Nothing could be further from the truth nor from our thoughts. No nation in the world is or should be frightened either at our slender showing of strength, or our imperfect and modest plans for defensive development. That is a bugaboo that may be dismissed once for all.

"The people have authorized and directed through Congress that a national defense be established and have specified just what its components shall be and how they shall be organized and allocated. The edict has gone forth, confirmed by your action to-day, that never again shall the nation be subjected to the humiliation that was its experience in 1917 and 1918, when the fate of the world hung in the balance. We, your servants, are trying to carry out your will, but your support must be given: It is your country and your responsibility. Each man and woman within the sound of my voice has just as much of an obligation in this matter as I have and the importance of the question demands your

constant interest. It is your boy perhaps who must suffer through your failure to provide the means by which he may be given a fighting chance.

"There is no war cloud on the horizon so far as we can discern, but storms often appear out of a clear sky, and then it may be too late to prepare. A sensible people should need no further lessons than those based upon experience.

"As I see it, the defense of one's country is a religious as well as a patriotic duty. No man can be faithful to his religious obligations and fail in his duty to the nation. They go hand in hand, and if it is a religious duty to defend one's country and one's home, it is equally an obligation to prepare for the purpose.

"We are a peace-loving people and the whole world knows it, but wanton neglect of a consideration of the question of defense will not prevent war. Human nature has not changed and the millenium has not arrived. To dream of peace is not a guaranty against war. While striving for peace always, let us not forget to guard against an evil day. The very limited forces we maintain are relatively several times smaller than those of any other nation and are negligible in comparison with the leading countries. To-day we are at the lowest limit we should ever be under any circumstances, and we cannot go lower without reverting to our pre-war status. Let us be wise in our generation that those who follow us may not suffer the misfortune that was ours.

"The system of defense that we stand for, with its foundation laid in the homes, will become the best assurance for the solidity of the nation and the surest guaranty of peace that could be devised.

"As this will be the last opportunity I shall have during my service on the active list of the army, I cannot close without expressing my sincerest thanks for the courtesies so often extended to me by my countrymen and for the confidence they have always given me."

**WORLD WAR I
FLAGS, ETC.**

✓ 9409
W 8915

National guard
of New Jersey.

Medals, World war.

Hoboken, N.J.

World War.

Service Flags.

(Newspaper = clipping.)

Service Flags.

Medals.

120762

Flags - Service	page 97 - 134
Medals	" 30 - 96
National Guards of New Jersey	" 1 to 29
New Jersey - National Guards	" 1 to 29
Service - Flags	" 97 to 134

WHY THE UNITED STATES IS AT WAR PRIZES TO NEW JERSEY TEACHERS

STATE CONTEST

The sum of \$300 has been placed at the disposal of the National Board for Historical Service, to be expended in prizes to the public school teachers of the State of New Jersey for the best essays on the subject: **WHY THE UNITED STATES IS AT WAR**. It is intended that the treatment should be primarily historical in character, bringing out those facts of recent or more remote history which seem to have a bearing on the question.

It is proposed to offer the prizes as follows:

GROUP A. FOR TEACHERS IN PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS:

A FIRST prize of	\$75
A SECOND prize of	\$30
A THIRD prize of	\$20
A FOURTH prize of	\$15
A FIFTH prize of	\$10

GROUP B. FOR TEACHERS IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS:

A FIRST prize of	\$75
A SECOND prize of	\$25
FIVE THIRD prizes of	\$10 each

Essays submitted in competition for these prizes should observe the following conditions:

1. Typing is not required but essays must be legibly written on sheets securely fastened together, on one side of the sheet only.
2. Essays must not exceed three thousand words in length.
3. It is understood that many competitors will not have access to large libraries. In making the award therefore, stress will be laid on the thorough and intelligent use of such material as may be found in a school or town library of moderate size or may readily be secured from various sources at little or no expense. Periodicals such as the New York Times CURRENT HISTORY OF THE WAR, LITERARY DIGEST, and REVIEW OF REVIEWS furnish useful surveys of current events and extracts from a considerable number of documents. THE HISTORY TEACHER'S MAGAZINE (McKinley Publishing Company, Philadelphia), especially the number for June, 1917, contains a number of good short articles and reading lists on the war. Several pamphlets, including the President's messages and other documents, may be had free on application to THE NATIONAL BOARD FOR HISTORICAL SERVICE, 1133 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C. The American Association for International Conciliation, 407 West 117th Street, New York, has printed official documents of the various governments issued in connection with the war and these may be had free on application. Some documents may also be secured from individual Congressmen.
4. In making the award in each group, the committee will give the preference to essays in which the subject is so treated as to be intelligible and interesting to pupils in the class of schools in which the writer is teaching.
5. Elaborate bibliographies and footnotes are not expected but each paper should be accompanied by a brief list of books, periodicals, and documents actually consulted. For the less obvious and familiar facts, brief references to the authorities should be made in footnotes.
6. All essays should be addressed to Waldo G. Leland, Secretary, National Board for Historical Service, 1133 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C. Essays should NOT be signed, but each essay should be accompanied by a slip containing the name, address, and teaching position of the writer. The names of writers will not be communicated to the committees of award until after their awards have been made.
7. Essays must be received in Washington NOT LATER than 6 P. M. on Tuesday, January 1, 1918. The prizes will be awarded as soon thereafter as practicable.

NATIONAL CONTEST

A similar competition has been instituted in other states and the essays which receive the first prizes in the state competitions will be considered in a national contest in which two additional prizes of \$75 each are to be awarded to the best essays submitted in Group A and Group B respectively.

Hudson Observer

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1916

NEW JERSEY'S RIGHTS IN THE PORT.

Selfishness is the predominant note struck by the city and State of New York, as well as by various commercial organizations across the Hudson, in the fight they have entered upon to prevent the Interstate Commerce Commission from granting the request of the State of New Jersey for lower freight rates to terminal points here than are charged upon traffic to the greater city. It is arbitrarily assumed that the port will be divided into two hostile portions, one of which, on this side of the river, will grow at the expense of the other; that bitter rivalry will follow, and that irretrievable damage will thereby be done to the port.

It does not necessarily follow that anything of the kind will happen. The port of New York embraces both sides of the river and always will. Its commerce is growing and will continue to grow even after the present abnormal conditions, due to the war, have passed away. Under the present regulations the port is treated as a unit in the matter of rates, notwithstanding the fact that it costs three cents a hundred pounds in literage charges to carry freight to New York or Brooklyn from the terminals on this side. For years New York has reaped this incidental advantage, and it is this condition that New Jersey seeks to remedy.

Jersey City and Hoboken are penalized because of their more advantageous location with reference to the traffic of the country. With this handicap removed they will prosper even more than at present, and by just as much as they prosper will New York itself be benefited, and by just as much as their growth is retarded will New York's prosperity be affected adversely. New Jersey and the New Jersey communities have rights that even their big neighbor should be required to respect and a due regard to its own interest should speedily convince New York that its attitude is not only unjust to New Jersey but detrimental to its own future.

sisters. The unfortunate thing is that the punishments provided by law are not severe enough.

The one way to make streets and public places safe for women and girls is for police magistrates to deal as severely as possible with offenders that are brought before them, and for the police of the various municipalities to be instructed to arrest the "mashers" without hesitation.

HOME GUARDS' UNIFORM ✓ Obs. TO BE BATTLE GREY

Obs. May 16/17
The following are specifications for the uniform of the Home Guards of the New Jersey Committee on Public Safety:

Hat, campaign, drab, creased front to rear; hat cord, Jersey blue and white; coat, cotton cloth, battleship grey, rolling collar, lapels, open at throat and neck, four pockets; buttons, bronze. Hat with New Jersey coat-of-arms; breeches, cotton cloth, laced, battleship grey; leggins, canvas, battleship grey, fastened with strap; shoes, tan. Optional: Sweater, drab; shirt, flannel, drab. By order of the Governor. Signed, C. W. Barber, adjutant general.

Dispatch
Aug 15/17

NAVY AIRPLANES HOVER OVER HUDSON COUNTY

Airplanes being tested around New York harbor yesterday caused quite a lot of excitement when they flew over Hudson and Bergen counties. Five different planes were seen, several of them flying not more than 500 feet up in the air, so that the aviators were plainly visible.

The airplanes were sent on trial trips from the decks of battleships anchored "somewhere near New York."

Sun Aug 27/17 3

A WASHINGTON LETTER.

Account of the Punishment of Mutinous Jersey Troops.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Some time ago I found an interesting original autograph letter of General George Washington, written to General George Clinton, Governor of New York, under date of January 29, 1781.

I am unable to find that the letter was ever published. It is interesting, having reference to "the revolt of the Jersey troops."

It will be interesting to readers of THE SUN at this time.

P. F. MADIGAN.

New York, August 25.

"DEAR SIR: In the letter which I did myself the honor of writing to your Excellency, the 23rd instant, I informed you of the revolt of the Jersey troops, and of the measures I intended to pursue in consequence. I have now the pleasure to inform you that Major-General Howe, with the detachment under his command, surrounded the mutineers in their quarters on the morning of the 27th, brought them without difficulty to an unconditional surrender, and had two of the most active instigators immediately tried and executed. It was not judged necessary to extend the example further, as there was every appearance of genuine contrition.

"I hope this will completely extinguish the spirit of mutiny, if effectual measures are taken to prevent its revival, by rendering the situation of the soldiery more tolerable than it has heretofore been. Without this it may be smothered for a while, but it must again break out with greater violence. It is not to be

expected that an army can be permanently held together by those ties on which we have too long depended.

"I cannot omit doing justice to the detachment which was sent on this service. There was in its behavior every mark of fidelity, obedience, disapprobation of the conduct of the mutineers, and a conviction of the necessity of bringing them to submission and punishment. They made a long march over mountainous roads and through a deep snow with the greatest patience, and obeyed every order with alacrity.

"I have the honor to be with the greatest esteem and respect, your Excellency's most obed. and hbl. servt.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

"P. S. I have received your favor of the 26th. instant.

"HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR CLINTON.
"HEADQUARTERS, NEW WINDSOR,
"Jan. 29, 1781."

WORLD: SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1917.

GIANT NEW JERSEY OAKS FOR SHIP LUMBER



THE SAW MILL WHERE THE BIG OAKS ARE TURNED INTO SHIP LUMBER...

They Are Being Cut Down
and Sawed Up to Build
Wooden Vessels.

The shipbuilding boom has reached into the Woodstown region and grabbed up the finest and largest white oaks to be found anywhere in New Jersey, in a tract which has been carefully guarded from the wordman through family tradition ever since the Colonial days.

These oaks are on a thirty-five-acre tract at Whig Lane owned by the Richman brothers, George W. and Fayette Richman, of Elmer, and their cousin, Harmon Richman, of Whig Lane. The fathers of these three, William and Harmon Richman, had owned the beautiful oak grove before them, having inherited it from their father, Jonathan Richman, a Captain of the Home Guards in the post-Revolutionary days.

A few days ago the quiet of the peaceful little village of Whig Lane was broken by the buzz of a saw mill, and the villagers discovered a lumber camp established in the Oak Grove. A gang of woodchoppers and sawyers are felling the giant oaks under the direction of Jacob Kuhn, an expert lumber and mill man.

Many of the trees tower to a height of sixty or seventy feet, and some of the trunks measure three feet or more in diameter. It is a coincidence that the woodchoppers who are hewing this timber for American ships are Russians.

As fast as the great oaks are felled they are cut into standard lengths and dragged by team to a portable saw mill which has been set up near the road.

From the number of circles in the hearts of the big oaks it is supposed that many of them are from 150 to 200 years old. The largest of them are suitable for keels and beams for ships, while the trimmings from the large trunks and the more moderate sized trees are turned into lumber and planks at the saw mill.

The purchasers of the timber rights expect to cut 2,000,000 feet of timber from the tract. Most of this will be suitable for shipbuilding purposes. The Government is said to have placed an order for some of this white oak lumber, while shipments now are being billed to Camden, presumably for some of the big ship yards there or at Philadelphia. Another lot will go to Greenwich Piers, along the Delaware Bay, where small wooden vessels are being built. The purchasers of the timber rights are given three years in which to remove the big trees, but it is expected that they will complete the job before that time.

Dispatch
Oct 25/17

HUDSON GUARDSMEN TO BE FEDERALIZED

Trenton, Oct. 24.—In accordance with for details from the National Guard for the Ordnance Department and Quartermaster Corps, telegrams were sent by Acting Adjutant General Gilkyson today to a number of sergeants and privates in these two branches of the National Guard to hold themselves in readiness to report at Governors Island for muster into the federal service. They will then go to Camp McClellan, where they will report in person to the commanding general of the Twenty-ninth Division.

The latest orders provide for mustering into the federal service practically all National Guard personnel not yet federalized.

The Hudson county men summoned from the Quartermaster Corps are: Sergeant Robert F. Meyer, Hoboken; Henry R. Mercedes, Jersey City.

Dispatch
4 March 9/18

IRISH MOTHER WOULD GIVE HER ONLY SON TO WAR

But County Clerk McGovern
Tells Her, One in Navy
Enough.

AUSTRIAN GETS CREAM OF LAND, BUT WON'T FIGHT

Though Exempted as Alien,
Claims Other Grounds, to
Make Sure.

Mrs. Ann O'Brien, a widow of 55 years, brought her last remaining son before County Clerk McGovern Thursday night, at West New York, and offered him to the service of his country. "He's my last and only support," said the widow, "but if the Government wants him, here he is."

One in Navy.

"My only other son," continued the widow, "has been in the navy for a number of months. He volunteered soon after this country entered the war."

"Wouldn't it be nice to have one son in the army and one in the navy?" asked the County Clerk.

The widow smiled a wan smile. Before she had time to answer the County Clerk said:

"Take you other son home, Madam," you have given enough to your country at this time.

The County Clerk had learned that Michael J. O'Brien, of 753 Bergenline avenue, was the woman's last remaining child at home. He did not think the exigencies of the nation at this time required her to be robbed of all that she holds dear, after sacrificing one son to the navy.

Cream of Land.

Then came before the County Clerk a case of an entirely different nature. John Kurt, an Austrian alien, though exempted under the regulations because

he is an alien, claimed exemption on both industrial and dependency grounds, in his questionnaire filed with the West New York-Guttenberg Exemption Board.

He declared that he did not want to fight for this or any other country, though he stated that he owned \$4,000 worth of property in Austria, which he had bought from money earned in this country during the past six years or so, during which he did not think it worth while to become a citizen.

The enemy alien further testified that he made \$45 last week in doing painting at Tietjen and Lang's dry docks, which concern is engaged in Government work.

"It seems to me," said the County Clerk, "that such plants could give preference for employment to American citizens, especially when it is doing Government work. The Austrian in his questionnaire stated that he made over \$1,500 last year."

APRIL 12, 1918.

70,000 JERSEY MEN IN SERVICE, STATES GOVERNOR

More in Proportion to Population Than Any Other
State.

\$25,000 IN BONDS SOLD ON TERMINAL CONCOURSE

Braving the elements of one of the worst April storms experienced in many years, Governor Walter E. Edge kept his engagement to speak in Hoboken in connection with the Liberty Loan campaign last night. A guard of honor composed of members of the fraternal organizations in Hoboken with a platoon of police from the first and second precincts had been arranged.

The escort was to meet the Governor at the Lackawanna station and form a parade up Washington street to the Battleship Liberty. The police were held in reserve at Police Headquarters, but when the weather proved too bad for a parade the police were dismissed.

A reception committee met the Governor at the depot and the Chief Executive of the state with the reception committee motored to School No. 1, being preceded by Motor Cycle Police men John J. Sheehy and Alan Schmuling.

Palmer Campbell was chairman of the meeting and the Tietjen and Lang and O. L. G. bands greeted the Governor and he was given a warm welcome by the 200 who had defied the elements to hear him.

Former Judge Mark A. Sullivan was the first speaker and his intense address was punctuated with cheers from the audience.

"Are you just with the parents and the friends, the brothers and sisters of the men who are in France?" he asked. "We like to feel we are just with our fellow men. How just are you to the men who are tonight in the trenches in France? They are laying down their lives for you and me. How much is that in money. You cannot measure it in money, and yet we are talking about our share in buying Liberty bonds. Why, the very least thing you can do for your country is to buy Liberty bonds. And how much should you spend—all you earn is not too much to give to support the men who are making the supreme sacrifice. Buy Liberty bonds."

The audience stood when Governor Edge was introduced and the band played the Star Spangled Banner. Governor Edge delivered a vigorous address.

"There are only two classes today of American citizenship. One with America and the other against. We are either for or against America. There is no other stand to take. As Chief Executive of the state I have been particularly impressed in my talks with people from different sections by the unanimous desire to show New Jersey's citizenship's absolute loyalty to the principles we are fighting for."

"And we are fighting the battle here as well as in France. This third issue of the Liberty Loan is our third battle in this country, and it is just as necessary for us at home to win this battle as it is for the boys in the trenches to win theirs. I am proud of New Jersey and Jersey men. I have no fear as to the result of this loan."

"Today New Jersey has 70,000 boys under the colors, more in proportion to population than any other state in the Union."

"There are in the state seven cantonments in which 100,000 boys are training to take their place in the battle line. Right on the borders of your county you have one of the most wonderful camps in the country. That is Camp Merritt. From every state in the Union

the soldiers are sent there for embarkation to France."

The Governor believed that during the past few years we had been getting away from the democracy which was ours. This, he explained, was shown in the many disputes between capital and labor. The war, he said, with every kind of man in camp rubbing shoulders on an equality would be the saving of the nation. They would come back from the war more tolerant and less selfish than we have been for some time past.

"We have got to realize," he continued, "that everything must stand aside for war. While we want business, as usual, we cannot get that until we have gained a victorious and lasting peace. And just as soon as that is accomplished, and no sooner, will we have business as usual."

Sergeant Smart, of the Canadian forces, addressed the meeting, giving a strong talk. "It's not do your bit," he declared, "but do your duty. It's not what you can afford for Liberty Bonds, but what you must sacrifice for Liberty Bonds."

Palmer Campbell led the cheering for the Governor, the President and the United States at the close of one of the most enthusiastic rallies held in the city so far for the third Liberty Loan is concerned.

A rally was held on the upper concourse of the Lackawanna station by the Marine Department of the Lackawanna, last night. Judge Mark H. Sullivan, County Clerk John J. McGovern, Foster De Bevoise, just returned from a tour

Observer
Jan 27/19

BOY OVER THERE SENDS CARDS TO M'GOVERN

Among "his boys" who never forget County Clerk John J. McGovern—and whom he never forgets—is Fred. Hauffner, now with the American Expeditionary Forces forming the army of occupation in Coblenz, Germany. Hauffner is a former Hudson County boy and he sends two post cards from Mondorf, Luxemburg, through which the American troops passed on their way to Coblenz. The letter, in part, is as follows:

Coblenz, Germany, Dec. 18, 1918.
Mr. McGovern—Just a card, trusting that it will find you and Mrs. McGovern in the best of health, as it leaves me O. K. I am now in Germany as far as the River Rhine—as far as any American soldier can go. The country through which we have traveled is very beautiful and the Rhine surely is wonderful.
We are being treated finely by the German people and have no kick coming whatever, but no matter how good we are treated, there is no place like home, and I expect to be there soon. You will, no doubt, wonder who I am, so I will tell you that I am a boy from dear old Hoboken and Mrs. Martin Smith is my sister.
I am sending two cards from the city of Mondorf in Luxemburg, through which we traveled. It is a very pretty place and while there we had some of those great mineral baths for which this country is celebrated. It is a great summer resort, and many people visit here to take advantage of the wonderful sulphur baths.
Hoping to see you in the near future, I am, yours sincerely,
FRED. HAUFFNER.

J.C.J.

FEBRUARY 4, 1919.

70 HUDSON CO. LAWYERS SERVED WITH THE COLORS

A tentative list of Hudson County lawyers who have served in the big war has been prepared by John F. Gough in anticipation of appropriate exercises in their honor at the dinner of the Hudson County Bar Association in the Hotel Astor, Feb. 11.

Of the seventh names thus far secured, two have met death in the service. They are Henry R. Blackham and Clinton E. Fisk.

The list follows:

Jersey City—Thomas W. Baker, Frederick M. Barnes, Jr., John Bentley, Henry R. Blackham, Charles B. Bradley, Nicholas Byron, Arthur Butler, Charles C. Colgan, M. Hamilton Cross, Harry Cooper, Bernard M. Degheri, Stephen M. Egan, Jr., John M. Enright, E. Burke Finnerty, Clinton E. Fisk, Willard C. Fisk, John G. Flanagan, Graham Foster, William R. Gannon, William L. Griffin, Frank J. Guarani, Benjamin E. Gordon, Frank Hobart Higgins, Llewellyn F. Hobbs, Eric Jentz, George F. Lahey, Joseph H. McGuinness, Jr., W. G. McLoughlin, William B. McMichael, Thomas F. Meany, August G. Menge, Samuel Milberg, Charles E. Miller, David Newton, William L. Rae, John L. Ridley, Charles A. Rooney, Henry W. Runyon, Julius J. Seiden, William E. Sewell, Jacob J. Singer, Samuel S. Stern, Charles E. S. Simpson, Jr., Alfred B. Van Houten, Eugene H. Vredenburgh, John Warren, Emanuel Weitz, Norman R. Wynne, Atwood C. Wolf, Harry R. Waltmann.
Bayonne—A. A. Melniker, Hyman Brodsky, Horace K. Roberson, Isaac W. Seiler, Leo Cain, Solomon Edelstein, Eugene Sharkey, Edward Griffin, Hyman Cohen, Charles Berger, Charles Abrahamson.
Hoboken—S. Earl Bruger, Harlan Besson, Walter Carling, William Hanley, Abe D. Levenson, Henry H. Plate.
North Hudson—Ralph Paonessa, John Platoff, Frank Rinaldi.

Observer
FEBRUARY 17, 1919.

OUR GOVERNMENT'S GREAT PRINT SHOP

The Government Printing Office at Washington is the greatest printing shop in the world. It has been a busy shop during the war. This is shown by the annual report of Cornelius Ford, of Hoboken, the Public Printer, a former attache of the Hudson Observer.

No printing job is too big for the establishment, nor is there anything too small, as is shown in the report of the superintendent of documents. From the printing of documents, covering many volumes, to the sale of a single copy of a treatise on "Growing Cotton Under Boll Weevil Conditions," for which five cents was received, every activity of the office is carefully tabulated and reported.

The office produced eight daily publications, including the Congressional Record with 33,000 copies and the Official Bulletin with 117,000 copies. It also printed and published twenty-two weekly publications with 5,000 to 130,000 copies; fifty-eight monthly publications, ranging in circulation from 500 to 200,000, and ten quarterly publications.

An idea of the immensity of some of the jobs turned out is gained in the statement that 75,000,000 thrift stamp cards, 25,000,000 questionnaires, 27,000,000 notices of classification and many other jobs ranging from 1,000,000 to 5,000,000 copies were turned out.

Of course, the greatest burdens placed upon the printing office came from the War and Navy Departments. Millions of copies of drill books, military regulations and text books were printed on the orders of these two departments. The total charge for the work was \$4,500,000. Other extraordinary and essential war work was done for the Treasury Department in the printing of many millions of posters, cards and pamphlets in connection with the Liberty Loan and War Savings campaigns.

Dispatch 5
Feb. 17/19

New Jersey Has Proud Position In Army Roster

Washington, Feb. 15.—New Jersey ranks eleventh among the States and Territories in the number of troops furnished during the Great War to the forces of the United States, according to official figures made known today by General March, chief of staff of the army. The number of men given by New Jersey reached the total of 105,207. New York was high with 367,864.

The States which led New Jersey, in addition to New York, and the number of men from each, were announced as follows:

Pennsylvania, 297,891; Illinois, 251,074; Ohio, 200,293; Texas, 161,065; Michigan, 135,485; Massachusetts, 132,610; Missouri, 128,544; California, 112,514, and Indiana, 106,581.

States which sent between 50,000 and 100,000 men were the following:

Minnesota, 99,116; Iowa, 98,781; Wisconsin, 98,211; Georgia, 85,506; Oklahoma, 80,169; Tennessee, 75,825; Kentucky, 75,043; Alabama, 74,678; Virginia, 73,062; North Carolina, 73,003; Louisiana, 65,988; Kansas, 63,428; Arkansas, 61,027; West Virginia, 55,777; Mississippi, 54,295; South Carolina, 53,482, and Connecticut, 50,066.

Observer Feb 17/19

SOME OBSERVATIONS.

New Jersey furnished 105,207 soldiers and is eleventh on the list.

Observer Feb 19/19

COUNTY CLERK M'GOVERN SUGGESTS THAT ENEMY ALIENS SHOULD BE BARRED.

Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in Hudson County are investigating the record of every man who applies for citizenship, for the purpose of finding out what his position was in the late war emergency. This is an excellent thing and may serve to keep some of the unworthy from enjoying the benefits of citizenship in this great country.

County Clerk John J. McGovern calls attention to the foregoing and expresses the following, which will receive the approval of every true American:

"In my opinion any man who came to this country and claimed exemption on the grounds of being an alien should be forever barred from American citizenship."

It would be well if the records of draft boards throughout the country were thrown open for inspection by the Naturalization Department of the United States. Those who were unwilling to take upon themselves the obligations of citizenship in time of stress and danger to the nation should not be permitted to enjoy its advantages and benefits in time of peace.

Dispatch
Feb. 27/19

ONE NEW JERSEY DIVISION SLATED TO REMAIN BEHIND WHEN OTHERS WILL RETURN

Paris, Feb. 25.—Brigadier General James W. McAndrew, chief of staff in France for the American Expeditionary Force, has issued a bulletin which indicates that about half a million troops, in addition to the men already awaiting transport will be shipped home before July.

The order of their going will be:

March—The Twenty-seventh, Eighty-fifth, Thirty-seventh and Ninety-first divisions.

April—The Twenty-sixth, Seventy-seventh, Eighty-second, Thirty-fifth and Forty-second divisions.

May—The Thirty-second, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-third, Eightieth and Eighty-eighth divisions.

June—The Eighty-ninth, Ninetieth, Twenty-ninth and Seventy-ninth divisions.

German shipping to a large extent will be used. The order of precedence of their return is based on the order of their arrival.

Troops in the service of supply and labor troops will be returned in the order which their services can be spared.

6 Dispatch March 10/19

NEW JERSEY MEN SUFFERED MUCH DURING THE WAR

Three Divisions In Which They
Were Prominent Suffered
Heavily During the Battles
Abroad.

REGULAR DIVISIONS SHOW GREATEST LOSS

New Jersey's two divisions, the Twenty-ninth and Seventy-eighth, suffered casualties totaling 14,106, it has been announced by General March. The grand total of killed, wounded, missing and prisoners of the American Expeditionary Forces was 240,197. The Twenty-ninth Division, which was trained at Camp McClellan, and was made up mainly of New Jersey National Guard units, including the old Fourth Regiment, had casualties of 5,972. The Seventy-eighth, which was made up of drafted men and which was trained at Camp Dix, had 8,133 casualties. The Eighty-second Division, which had a very large per cent of North Hudson men, had 8,300 casualties. This division trained at Camp Gordon, Georgia.

The Second Regular Division showed the greatest losses in the revised list, with 24,429. The First Division came next, with 23,973, and the Third followed with 16,356.

The Twenty-eighth (Pennsylvania) led National Guard and National Army Divisions, being fourth in the list, with 14,417. The Thirty-second (Michigan and Wisconsin) was fifth, with 14,368.

Rainbow Losses.

In the new list the 42d Division (Rainbow) reported total battle casualties of 12,252, the 77th (New York Metropolitan National Army), 9,423; the 26th (New England), 8,955; the 27th (New York), 7,940; the 30th (Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina), 6,893. Figures for other divisions were:

Fourth, 12,948; 90th, 9,710; 5th, 8,280; 33d, 7,869; 35th, 7,745; 89th, 7,093; 91st, 5,838; 80th, 5,133; 37th

Dispatch
April 15/19

PLANTING WEEK IS SET BY GOVERNOR

Proclaims "Victory Planting"
Week April 16 to 23,
Stimulate Growing

Trenton, April 14.—Governor Edge issued a proclamation today designating as Victory Planting Week the period from Wednesday until April 23. The proclamation in part follows:

"In order that the farmer may be encouraged in the production of the largest possible crops, it is necessary that steps be taken to facilitate transportation of farm products and farm necessities. One way is to increase freight car capacity available for farmers. This may be brought about by a state-wide stimulation of that sort of home garden devoted to the production of bulky, perishable garden products.

"Two years ago in New Jersey planting week marked the beginning of a movement that both directed attention to the imperative economic problems brought about by the war and formed a new outlet for the expression of genuine patriotism. It broadened agricultural knowledge. It beckoned to the better health of thousands of householders. It formed such a satisfactory foundation for the economic structure representing simpler modes of living that it is in the best interest of the people and State that the garden propaganda be renewed this year on a much larger scale."

Observer
April 16/19

New Jersey Boys in Service.

Editor Hudson Observer,
Will you kindly inform me through your good paper as to the exact number of New Jersey boys that were in the service, listed according to counties? This information would be greatly appreciated by yours very truly,
R. W. STAATS.

Communicate with Adjutant-General Frederick Gilkyson, Trenton, who will supply necessary information.—Ed.

J.C.Z.
April 17/19

NEW JERSEY HAD 130,000 OF ITS SONS IN WAR

Trenton, April 17.—New Jersey is one of the first of the few States of the Union which has made any great headway in the compilation of records of the men of this State who participated in the world war by serving in either the army, navy or marine corps branches of the Federal service. Approximately 130,000 men of this State answered the nation's call for men to bear arms in the war with the Central Powers, and the gathering of statistical record of the Jersey men is a task of which the average person has but little idea. Only persons who have some military experience can gather an idea of the difficulties encountered in the compilation of this war record data which is of great historical value to the State and to the families and relatives of soldiers, sailors and marines.

The published announcement that the 29th and 78th Divisions of the U. S. Army are due to arrive in this country within the next two months to be mustered out at Camp Dix, N. J., has prompted officials and war societies of various boroughs, villages, towns and cities throughout the State to flood the office of the Adjutant-General with requests for lists of men in the service from the respective municipalities.

Brewer
April 29/19

BISHOP O'CONNOR LAUDS THE "ARMY"

[Special to Hudson Observer.]

Newark, April 29.—The Rt. Rev. Catholic Diocese of Newark, has written to former Governor Edward C. Stokes, chairman of the Salvation Army Home Service Fund campaign for New Jersey, heartily indorsing the purposes of the campaign and recommending generous co-operation by the members of the Diocese. The letter follows:

Bishop's House, 552 S. Orange Av.,
South Orange, April 25, 1919.
Mr. Edward C. Stokes, chairman,
Executive Committee.

My dear Mr. Stokes—Your letter offers me an opportunity to express my interest in the humanitarian work of the Salvation Army found a unique place for patriotic service and filled that place so successfully that it has won the unstinted praise of all American soldiers and citizens. But long before the war, the organization was doing a work for the unfortunate that merited the sympathy and support of all right-feeling men. Any society that can reduce even by a little, the sum total of human misery may count upon my co-operation.

I gladly recommend to the Catholics of this Diocese the work of your committee and feel confident that the members of the Catholic Church of Newark will generously contribute to the Salvation Army Home Service Fund.

Very sincerely yours,
JOHN J. O'CONNOR,
Bishop of Newark.

Observer
July 5/19

STATE WAR HISTORY BUREAU ORIGINATED

[Special to Hudson Observer.]

Trenton, July 5.—New Jersey's War History Bureau, which will prepare and compile a history of all Jersey men who participated in the world war, was officially organized yesterday when Frank Croasdale, State Librarian, appointed John P. Dullard, former State Librarian, as director of the bureau at a salary of 2,400 a year. The bureau will co-operate with a special commission appointed by former Governor Edge to assist in collecting data for the history.

Observer
July 9/19

BEGIN WORK UPON THE STATE WAR HISTORY

[Special to Hudson Observer.]

Trenton, July 9.—The commission which will supervise the work of compiling New Jersey's war history has organized with the selection of Professor D. C. Munro, of Princeton University, as chairman. The plan of Director John P. Dullard, of the New Jersey War History Bureau of the State Library to circulate the municipal officers and institutions throughout the State with a questionnaire for information was approved.

This questionnaire will seek information with respect to the war activities ranging from relief and auxiliary work in cities to military activities in the schools and other institutions of learning. In formally organizing, the commission asked for the hearty co-operation of all public officials and citizens in the State to the end that the State Library may secure all possible historical data bearing upon the war.

The work of compiling the history will come under State Librarian J. P. Dullard. Members of the commission are: Dr. John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton; Dr. W. H. S. Demarest, president of Rutgers; H. W. Jeffers, of Plainsboro, member of the State Board of Agriculture; Robert L. Cox, of Montclair, of the State Board of Education, and Professor D. G. Munro, of Princeton.

JERSEY JOURNAL, JULY 10, 1919

CAPTURED HUN CANNON COMING TO HUDSON CO.

Will Receive Large Number
of Trophies From the War
Department.

Trenton, July 10.—State Comptroller Newton A. K. Bugbee who wrote to Senators Edge and Frelinghuysen, New Jersey's representatives in the U. S. Senate relative to securing cannon, machine guns and other war devices and trophies captured from the forces of Germany and allied nations for the State Capitol Grounds and for the various municipalities in the State has been notified that the War Department will distribute the trophies to the various States upon the completion of the compilation by the War Department of the men who served in the war during the period from April 6, 1917, to November 11, 1918.

According to the provisions of the bill which has passed Congress the Secretary of War is to apportion and distribute pro rata to the various States and territories the trophies in corresponding ratio to the total number of men who served from the various States and Territories.

Approximately 135,000 men from New Jersey answered the Nation's call to arms which large total of men means that this State will receive a large portion of the captured cannon, machine guns, minenwerfers, mortars, bomb throwers, gun carriages, flame throwers, gas projectors and other war devices and trophies. A large number of the captured trophies have been shipped to this country and the balance is to be shipped within the next six months.

Distribution of New Jersey's allotment of captured trophies will be on the same basis as the government distributes to the States. The cities and towns with the greatest number of men who served will naturally receive more than the cities and towns which furnished a less number.

Jersey City and Hudson County furnished approximately 28,000 men for the army, navy and marine branches of federal service and will be allotted considerable for local distribution as the municipal authorities shall determine. The law passed by Congress provides that the cost of transporting the cannon and other trophies shall be paid by the United States Government.

AUGUST 14, 1919

WILL GATHER DATA ON WAR ACTIVITIES

[Special to Hudson Observer.]

Trenton, Aug. 14.—Within the next few days five thousand questionnaires will be sent throughout the state from the New Jersey War History Bureau, connected with the State Library, for the purpose of gathering information relating to a score or more of activities, outside of the military and naval service, in which the people of New Jersey participated during the war. Announcement of the plans of the bureau for obtaining this data was made today by Director John P. Dullard.

Mr. Dullard said that the bureau is now in touch with several thousand sources of information throughout the state concerning the activities of Jersey men in the recent world conflict. These sources, located in practically every city and hamlet in New Jersey, are being indexed and filed by counties in the new War History Bureau.

When the questionnaires are returned, it is expected that the History Bureau will be in possession of a great mass of material relating to the loyal work of citizens, who took part in the war, without participating in military or naval service.

The task of properly filing and indexing this material will take many months and the perfecting of it may take years, but the bureau is well equipped to handle this material and expects to go right on acting as a clearing house for New Jersey's home or civil activities during the war, until such time as the military and naval records are available.

Adjutant General Gilkyson is now corresponding with the War Department at Washington relative to the activities of Jersey men in the army forces, and it is understood that the War Department is about to make arrangements which will give access to the near future to this class of records.

RECORDS OF THE JERSEYMEN IN THE GREAT WAR

Adjutant General at Washington to Aid in Compilation of Data.

Trenton, Sept. 16.—John P. Dullard, Director of the New Jersey War History Bureau, and Col. John M. Rogers, Deputy Adjutant-General of New Jersey, have just returned from Washington, D. C. where they attended a conference of representatives of War History Boards and Commissions of the various States. There were present officials from War History Bureaus from about fifteen States and in addition there were in attendance representatives from nearly a dozen historical branches of various United States Government departments having to do with activities connected with the recent war.

Much valuable information was obtained through an interchange of views and explanations of methods being pursued in the different States in the compilation of war history material, and also from the information obtained from the United States Government department officials.

As a result of the conference a national organization was effected with James Sullivan, Historian of New York, as president, and Albert E. McKinley, secretary of the Pennsylvania War History Commission, as secretary-treasurer. The National Association will maintain headquarters in Washington and already has planned to engage an expert researcher to make a survey of all the Government departments at Washington having had any connection with the war, with a view to furnishing the various States with a list of material in those several departments available to be drawn upon for data in compiling the history of the participation of the States in the war. This survey it is considered will be very valuable in locating the principal sources of desired information.

A committee of the conference, which included Colonel Roger, waited upon the Adjutant General of the Army to learn from him whether the Adjutant General's office would begin

at once a transcript of service records of every man who served in the army. These records are now on file in Adjutant General's office on cards which are arranged in a single alphabet. There are over three millions of such cards. As the transcripts are made they will be sorted out by States and sent to each State and each State Adjutant General will receive the records of the men of his State.

Congress has already appropriated \$3,500,000 for doing this work.

This same committee also took up the matter of service records with the Secretary of the Navy and the commanding officer of the Marine Corps. The records of the men in the Marine Corps will be transcribed and forwarded to the different State Adjutant Generals as early as possible. It will probably require a special appropriation by Congress to provide the Secretary of the Navy with funds for extra help to transcribe the record of men in the navy with the same speed contemplated by the Adjutant General's office in transcribing the records of men in the army. The influence of the committee mentioned will be exercised to aid in securing this desired appropriation.

The members of the conference were particularly pleased with the spirit of co-operation manifested on all sides and particularly by officials from the various historical branches of the Army and Navy Departments and the other departments and bureaus in Washington that have had a part in the numerous governmental activities connected with the conduct of the war.

DISPATCH,

SEPTEMBER 8, 1919.

AMERICAN LEGION OUT FOR MILLION MEMBERS

New Jersey's Quota is 20,455; Had 127,546 Men in the Service

A nation-wide campaign to increase the membership of the American Legion to 1,000,000 veterans of the great war will be started by all State branches and local posts throughout the country on Monday, September 15th. The drive will last six days, closing on Saturday, September 20th. In that time each State will be expected to fill a membership quota necessary to make the strength of the Legion nationally one million members.

More than one-third of the million—400,000 soldiers, sailors and marines of the recent war, organized in upward of 3,500 posts from coast to coast—has already been obtained. Henry D. Lindsley, chairman of the National Executive Committee, has appointed these 400,000 the General Membership Drive Committee, each one with a quota of three of his "buddies" to enroll in his local post in the week of the campaign. The slogan of the drive will be "Let's Stick Together." It will be posted in large and small communities throughout the country.

The membership quota for each State has been worked out on the basis of the number of men who served in the army, navy or marine corps during the war from that State. Many States have almost reached their assigned quotas already and the drive in those States will be to double their present enrollment. One of the chief incentives of the campaign will be the fact that each State's voting strength at the national convention in Minneapolis on November 10, 11 and 12 will be based on its membership prior to October 10, thirty days before the convention assemblies.

The campaign for one million members will be conducted on intensive lines. Counties and posts will be assigned their individual quotas. Teams will be formed in each post and cities, towns and country districts divided into workable sub-divisions, so that an opportunity will be available for a personal appeal to every ex-service man. Noon-days and evening meetings will be held and speakers sent to theatres, motion picture houses, agricultural fairs and industrial districts to present the Legion to the veterans.

The quota for New Jersey will be 20,455, the number of men in service having been 127,546.

FAVOR ROOSEVELT BRIDGE OVER HUDSON

West Hoboken's Town Council last night declared for a bridge across the Hudson as a memorial for the late ex-President Theodore Roosevelt. The town fathers would have the New Jersey end of the bridge located in West Hoboken.

JCS Oct 2/19

JERSEY JOURNAL,

OCTOBER 14, 1919.

JERSEY WAR FLAGS FOR TRENTON ANNEX

Trenton, Oct. 14.—State Comptroller Newton A. K. Bugbee, member of the State House Commission, who last year advocated a "Hall of Flags" for the State Capitol Memorial Building for the preservation of the flags and battle standards, has been notified by Adjutant General Gilkyson that the War Department has ordered delivered to New Jersey the colors of 17 units of the 78th Division, which with those of other divisions already secured by the Adjutant-General will make a formidable showing.

At present New Jersey's war flags of the Civil, Spanish-American and the World War are inclosed in glass cases on the first floor of the Capitol under the rotunda and along the main corridor. Mr. Bugbee plans for a "Hall of Flags" in the proposed Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Building to be erected on the plot of ground between the Capitol and the Revolutionary Barracks. The battle flags, standards, trophies, records, etc., will be placed in the Memorial Building. Each county it to have a tablet or section of the building, inscribing on the tablets the number of men furnished by each county, the list of casualties, war honors won by men of each county and other information of deep interest to the war heroes and their families and friends.

DISPATCH,

DECEMBER 9, 1919.

VICTORY BUTTONS ARE READY FOR NAVY MEN

It was announced yesterday by N. J. Mocco, recruiting officer for the navy at the Hoboken City Hall, that the recruiting officer at 653 Broad street, Newark, has received a limited number of official victory buttons for men discharged from the navy. It will be necessary to present discharge papers in order to obtain a button. Men on inactive duty will be supplied by the Commandant, Third Naval District.

He also announced that two Hudson county men who are making good in the navy and who have recently received promotions are George Snitzer, of 28 Gillies avenue, North Bergen, and Lawrence R. Danese, of 113 Eighteenth street, West New York.

OBSERVER,

DECEMBER 27, 1919.

REWARDS FOR EARLY NEW JERSEY HEROES

[Special to Hudson Observer.]

Trenton, Dec. 27.—Dr. Carlos E. Godfrey, of this city, a writer of historical subjects, today gave out a statement on New Jersey's past appreciation for her representatives in America's different wars. Following is what Dr. Godfrey says:

The State of New Jersey has always been uniformly consistent in speedily recognizing the martial bravery of its officers and men on the field of battle against the enemy, but it is not generally known that New Jersey was the first of all the English colonies to recognize the valor of its soldiers by substantial monetary rewards, or that she issued the first war medal in this country to its men for special heroic services.

The incident in question occurred on June 14, 1758, when our troops were engaged against the Indians on the northwest frontiers of the colony, and which is related by Captain Jonathan Hampton in a letter now published in the New Jersey archives in volume twenty at pages 241-242.

The gallant services performed by Sergeant John Vantyle and his detachment of nine men, mentioned in the above communication, were suitably rewarded in Spanish dollars by an act of the General Assembly passed August 12, 1758, which additionally directed that "a silver medal of the size of a dollar" shall be presented to John Vantyle and a lad surnamed Titsort, "whereon shall be inscribed the burst or figure of an Indian prostrate at the feet of the said Vantyle and Lad aforesaid, importing their victory over them, and to commemorate their bravery and their country's gratitude on the occasion," who "shall or may wear in view, at all public occasions which either may happen to attend, to excite an emulation and kindle a martial fire in the breast of the spectators, so truly essential in this time of general war."

Neither of these medals are known to exist. In relation to this the New York Mercury on October 2, 1758, said: "In an act of the General Assembly of the province of New Jersey, passed August 12, at Burlington, we find the following remarkable paragraph, which we think can't be disagreeable to our readers to insert here, as it must please every true lover of his country."

Obs Aug 30/18

13

Edge Issues Labor Day Proclamation

Says War Has Levelled Distinction Between Capital and Labor—Lauds Unselfish Devotion and Patriotic Sacrifices of Toilers.

Trenton, Aug. 30.—Declaring that in one sense the world conflagration has leveled the barrier between capital and labor, Governor Edge today issued his first Labor Day proclamation. The document continues by saying that "the whole people have dedicated their lives, through military, industrial, agricultural, financial, economic and humane service, to the supreme labor of defending now and preserving for all time the sacred principles and precious institutions of democracy." Monday, September 3, is designated as Labor Day.

"Labor alone—labor tireless in effort, unswerving in loyalty, ceaseless in determination," says the proclamation, "can swing the door that opens to success for the United States and her allies in the joint struggle to save the world from imperial encroachment and military enslavement."

Continuing the Governor's message to the people says: "It is respectfully urged that communities throughout our State devote all time possible to such an observance of this significant holiday as may tend to impress upon their people the vital importance of a growing and continuing conciliatory understanding between capital and labor, based upon the imperative needs of the hour and the absolute dependence of

each upon the other if either is to survice autoocracy's thirst for world domination and the subordination of right to might, of justice to the mailed fist. In addition the Governor says:

"Labor Day, under the law of our State, falls on the first Monday in September. Thus officially recognized, it is a legal holiday so generally known that under normal conditions an executive proclamation is unnecessary.

"But conditions are not normal. This critical year finds Labor Day fraught with extraordinary significance. It emphasizes to a superlative degree the dignified, sanctified place which labor occupies in the affairs of mankind, the vast debt which world progress owes to labor, the extent to which the human race depends upon labor for the conservation of its highest ideals and best traditions.

"We are engaged in a war for the suppression of tyranny and the triumph of free government. Whole-souled co-operation of labor is essential for its successful prosecution. Through the unselfish devotion and patriotic self-sacrifice of labor, at the mill or farm, at home, on the field or ship afar, government by the people shall endure; without this devotion and sacrifice, government by the people must perish."

Why Some of France Seems Like a Comic Opera to New Jersey Soldiers.



Tells Spirit of Jerseymen Wounded in France

South Orange Girl With Red Cross Gives Sidelights of Day in American Hospital

How a Jerseyman, one of Pershing's regulars, though severely wounded, craved as he lay in a hospital in France to "get back" at the Boches for their treatment of women and children in Belgium is told by Miss Margaret Farrand, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Farrand, of Ralston avenue, South Orange, who is with the Red Cross in Europe. The soldier, whose home is in Hoboken, killed two Germans before he had been wounded.

Miss Farrand, who is prominent in the younger society set in the Oranges, describes some interesting and exciting incidents in an American military hospital in France, where she assisted as an auxillaire. She went abroad a year ago to engage in editorial work, but later was transferred to the Red Cross. After relating some other incidents she writes:

"But there is a more interesting tale than that to tell. I spent Sunday as an auxillare at American Military Hospital No. 1 and loved it; almost I should like it as a steady job. Take it all in all, it was about the most satisfactory day I have spent since I have been over here. It was hard work, but not exhausting; it was physically tiring; I slept that night the way you do after a long tramp, yet it took a fair amount of head. It was really necessary, and you could see certain definite results which is very comforting when you have been working on faith so long. It was not unpleasant, and you had opportunity for lots of interesting bits of conversation and study of personalities. It is not my metier; I am too stupid with my hands, but I should like very much to do it for a while.

"I had to be there at 8 A. M., which meant arising at 6.30 and bolting your breakfast, because going to Neuilly is quite a little jaunt. I was most awfully thankful that my white tennis shoes had arrived, because between 8 and 6 I sat down for about an hour at lunch time and on the edge of a table for a little while in the afternoon. You wear anything you happen to have in the way of uniform, so mine consisted of my Alcazar apron and a canteen coil that Dr. Cockett gave me. I had tremendous luck in the place I was assigned to, one of the biggest wards, normally about fifty beds, now with a row down the center that brings it up over sixty. There were about fifty French and a dozen Americans, most of them pretty badly wounded, only a few able to get up. When the drive was on Neuilly was an evacuation hospital, but most of these men had been there for ten days or two weeks, in many cases, I suppose, because they were too ill to move.

"Another bit of luck was that the nurses were agreeable. They are apt to be very snippy with amateurs. The head nurse in the ward was fat, but rather jolly, and the second in command young and very nice. She flattered me fearfully by asking when I was making beds with her what ward I had been in before, and seeming surprised when I told her it was my first time. One of the auxillaires, only there in the morning, was my charming Mrs. Williams, who was wonderfully nice to me and showed me lots of ropes, and the other a most agreeable little French girl who had been there for a year and in French hospitals before that.

Making Hospital Beds.

"When I appeared the nurse said: 'Begin at that end and make beds,' so I began. Some of them I did alone, some of them with Mrs. Williams, and some with the young nurse. Some of the men could get up on to chairs and be covered up with blankets while you made their beds, but many of them could move just enough to let you slip a draw sheet under them or change a pillow or a shirt. I learned hospital corners, which I only knew before by theory, and how to change things under a man who couldn't get up, and how to arrange blankets over those wooden cage things that keep the covers off wounded feet. Some of them just wanted to be let alone, but lots of them thoroughly enjoyed it, and talked and joked with you in the delightfully childish, gay way the poilus have.

"One one-armed man made one side of his bed while I did the other, and they



MISS MARGARET FARRAND.

all gave you careful instructions about how to arrange their particular little cushions and rubber sheets.

"Two things interested me very much. One was the perfect naturalness with which you could change a sheet for a long-legged American or put a clean shirt on a big poilu; the other was that I did not find it unpleasant, but interesting. I was truly scared when I began, because, of course, I didn't know where anything was and had to ask innumerable questions, and then I am dumb about any work of that kind, but I managed to get along without any bad breaks. About 9.30 the doctors came in to do the dressings. I didn't have much chance to watch, as I should have liked to do, because we were making beds so hard, but I saw a bit. Scarcely one of the men said a word, though some of them were very much done up afterward, but one poor Frenchman with two fearful wounds screamed, 'O, la, la, O, la, la, O, mon Dieu!' in a way that I shan't forget in a hurry.

"By the time the beds were done it was time for lunch, which they have about 11. A wagon with the food and two women to serve comes up from the kitchen, and each man has one of those little bed tables, the white kind with short legs that stands on your bed. There was one orderly to help. Things had to be passed and plates collected and scraped and trays washed off with sapolio and returned to their place, and then we had our lunch, my little French auxillaire friend and I. We had a very

Women "White Wings"

Handling a street broom with almost as much confidence as they ever flicked dust in the home of a "missus," twenty-eight negro women have appeared as official street cleaners in Louisville. They receive \$2 a day for nie and a half hours and each cares for a territory eight blocks square.

They will wear uniforms, something akin to the "white wings" worn by men in pre-war days, as soon as they prove their capability. On the streets, in the retail shopping district, pedestrians good naturedly urge them to "be careful". All the women worked diligently, crooning southern melodies as they proceeded.

They came in many garbs, one wearing a new suit of overalls, a man's hat and hob-nailed shoes. Superintendent Charles Oestreich of the street cleaning department said the experiment, if successful will solve an important labor shortage problem.

good one in the big dining room upstairs, and who should I discover at the other end of the table but Mrs. Rhoades, who was very surprised and cordial and asked me to come and dine with her some day in the near future.

"After lunch there was an influx of visitors, for many of the Frenchmen had families and friends in Paris. All the bedside tables—and they were a mess of cigarette ashes, and fruit, and magazines, and knives and flowers—had to be dusted off, and then there was a bit of time to talk before supper, which was the same sort of performance as lunch.

"I didn't get any of the surgical things to do, for the regular nurses did the bandaging, which was very elaborate in most cases, and the little French aide did the Dakins, which are not very difficult. I helped take temperatures, and she explained the chart system to me. I asked if the men were ever washed, and they said most of them had baths yesterday, and they all had their faces washed early in the morning before breakfast. They used to wash them again at night, but now that they are a military hospital they have given that up. The place is so full and help so short that lots of things are glossed over that would scandalize a hospital at home. They can have clean spreads only about once a week, and you change a sheet or a shirt only if it is really filthy or wet. Things are much better now, of course, than they were a few weeks ago. I only hope that if there is another rush I shall be able to go out and help.

Personality of Patients.

"It is curious how quickly every man in that big ward took on a personality. There was the handsome, smiling French boy with wounds in both legs and his right arm off at the shoulder who was filled with joy because in the afternoon some sister, cousin or aunt came to take him for a promenade in his wheel chair. With extreme solemnity he discussed with the man in the bed next to him the angle at which he should wear his beret. It was particularly amusing, as the rest of his costume de promenade consisted of a pair of pink pajamas. It was not amusing, though, the tone in which, apropos of a remark of one of the Americans, he said, 'C'est fini pour moi, la guerre.'

"There was the long-legged Texan who told me thrilling yarns of railroading in the West, and was going back to it after the war, because it was so fascinating you couldn't keep away. He had a hilarious time having his fortune told by a little French girl, one of a group visiting a red fezzed Colonial, who borrowed his pack of cards.

"There was the very fresh but amusing 'regular,' who came over last June with Pershing, had been at the front pretty nearly ever since, and been wounded slightly twice before. His back was cut open nearly down to the bone, and he had to be arranged with a complicated combination of pillows and rubber cushions. He was a curiously blood-thirsty person; wanted to get back at the Boches for the things they did to the women and children of Belgium; told me cheerfully how he cut the throats of two just before he was wounded at Chateau Thierry, and lay in the trench from 8 in the morning until 9 at night.

"He insisted on hailing me as a fellow-townsmen, because he came from Hoboken. There was an equally fresh, but rather more gallant about it, Frenchman, who had to have a special kind of surgical shirt to go over his heavily bandaged arm, and looked particularly dashing and dapper when he sat up to receive his visitors.

"There was a highly entertaining Frenchman who insisted on smoking a cigarette while he was having his temperature taken. There was a charming flaxen-haired American lad, with his right leg off at the hip, who was full of meriment except for a minute when he complained that he had to go back to bed because the toes of his amputated leg kept aching so. I hope this sort of thing doesn't bore you; I stick it down for my own amusement because I want to remember the people and don't think much about your reading it, as I do with most of the stuff I write."

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Newark Call
Nov. 24/18

NEW JERSEY HAS NOW GIVEN \$21,000,000 TO WAR FUNDS

New Jersey has contributed in less than two years more than \$21,000,000 to welfare work among our men in service. The amount of subscriptions in the ten "drives" is \$21,612,928 and all of the pledges in the last campaign—the United War Work—have not been reported. Of this sum 38 per cent., \$8,108,380, was given by Essex county. Of course, these figures do not include thousands of dollars contributed through other channels, for Armenian, Belgian and Poland relief. The following table shows the gifts from State and county:

	State.	Essex County
First Y. M. C. A.....	\$385,456	\$132,870
Second Y. M. C. A.....	2,305,456	885,545
First Red Cross.....	3,536,294	1,726,570
Second Red Cross.....	6,306,660	2,513,804
Knights of Columbus.....	500,000	175,000
Jewish Welfare Work.....	800,000	250,000
Y. W. C. A.....	250,000	90,000
War Camp Community Service.....	75,000	125,000
American Library Association.....	50,000	25,000
United War Work.....	7,404,062	2,155,591
Totals	\$21,612,928	\$8,108,380

County directors of the United War Work Campaign will make their final reports next Wednesday, when, it is expected, the State total of this fund will be at least \$7,500,000.

45,000 JERSEY WORKINGMEN VOTE TO STRIKE FOR BEER

"No Bluff," Says Newark Leader, Who Predicts Revolution if Prohibition Be Enforced—Central Union Here Puts "No Beer, No Work" Up to 750,000 Members.

The Essex County, N. J., Trades Council, with an approximate membership of 45,000 workers in various lines and one of the most powerful organizations of its sort in the State, met at its headquarters, No. 66 South Orange Avenue, Newark, last night and unanimously adopted a resolution "to resist to the utmost Prohibition enforcement, even to the extent of a general strike."

Simultaneously, the dry question was brought before the regular meeting of the Central Federated Union, in the Labor Temple, No. 243 East 84th Street, New York, last night, and it was decided to put the matter to a referendum vote of the different locals, which are said to represent 750,000 workers.

The Trades Council at Newark at its meeting also indorsed the action of the Building Trades Council, which met Wednesday night and advocated a strike the minute war time Prohibition became effective. There were 150 delegates present, representing every local union in the county, and all rousingly adopted the slogan, "No beer, no work."

Will of People Ignored.
Frank Petridge, delegate from the Building Trades, said his organization had taken the action it did because it did not believe as the Anti-Saloon League does, that "because I don't, thou shalt not."

He accused the legislators of the various States of not having carried out the will of the people, and asked: "Are we going to stand for it?"

Henry F. Hilfers, Secretary of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, and the State's most prominent labor leader, declared the workingmen of the country would not stand for bone dry Prohibition, and then read an editorial from The World of yesterday, which, in part, said:

"The slogan adopted by the New Jersey workers is less a threat than a prophecy. If labor in other States follows the example, if miners decide not to mine coal unless they can have beer with their meals, if steel workers and mill operatives put forward the same alternative, what is to become of industry? What will it profit the country to paralyze production for the sake of compelling its workers to give up beer?"

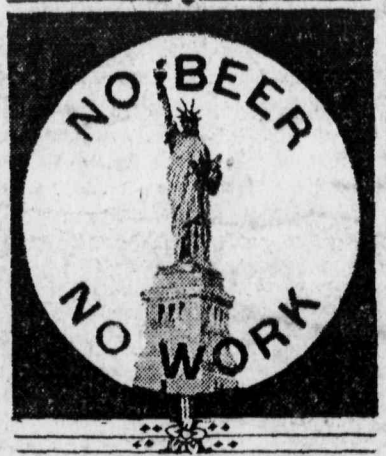
No Bluff From Labor.
When the applause following the reading of the editorial had subsided, Mr. Hilfers went on:

"Let us get to work in earnest. This is no bluff on the part of the laboring man. Let us appoint committees here to take this message back to their locals, and, in turn, have the locals transmit these sentiments to their international unions."

Francis J. Goodwin of the Stationary Engineers said certain reformers would have the people going around "with tags about their necks, like a lot of dogs."

Mr. Hilfers interrupted him to say: "I wish to God we would run out of beer to-night. If we did there would be a revolution to-morrow."

Mr. Hilfers's suggestion to appoint committees to wait on the local unions was adopted, after which the resolution was passed. It referred to the Prohibition Act as "un-American, undemocratic and fanatical."



The NEW "LIBERTY" BUTTON

and also Treasurer of the C. F. U., at the latter body's meeting in the Labor Temple, No. 243 East 84th Street.

"Our previous methods of opposing Prohibition by humbly petitioning our legislators have been wrong," said Mr. Brown. "There is only one way to oppose it, and that is to take direct action."

"It is time that the Central Federated Union did something, but I do not wish to see hurried action, and I think it should be by the whole membership and not by the delegates here. I move that we submit to our affiliated organization the question of a strike unless the Government and the States change their policies."

The final break with the Hyman Administration came toward the end of the meeting. William Kohn, Chairman of the American Labor Party recently formed here, pointed out that the Central Federated Union was in the position of indorsing not only the Labor Party but also the Labor League, which has been extremely active in support of Mayor Hyman.

"We have found that the Labor League was formed just to promote the present Administration, and I move that our delegates be withdrawn from it," said Mr. Kohn.

There was no opposition from the floor and that measure also was unanimously carried.

One other defeat for the Hyman supporters came during the evening. E. C. Rybicki, delegate of the "Big Six" typographical union, denounced labor officials who have accepted temporary appointments from the new Bureau of Industrial Hygiene of the Health Department. Mr. Rybicki asserted that the places were only "bribes" to divert support from Dr. Louis I. Harris of the Health Department, who was in charge of that work until Commissioner Copeland recently removed him.

In a letter from Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, local unions were asked to give lists of their members out of work. Dire conditions of unemployment were predicted in the letter, and by Thomas J. Curtis of the State Industrial Commission. The Reconstruction Committee's protest to Secretary of War Baker, against soldiers still in service taking jobs that might go to men now unemployed was approved.

A resolution was passed asking the Legislature to vote funds for Gov. Smith's Reconstruction Commission.

CAMPAIGNING FROM ATLANTA TO METZ WITH THE EIGHTY SECOND DIVISION, THRU THE ARGONNE

Many New Jersey, Especially Hudson County Men, In Finest Division of the National Army—Bulk of the Men From the South—A Marvel In Discipline—Experiences On Various Fronts—One Fifth of Men Killed Or Wounded—Personal Experiences and Comments of a Soldier In France on the Towns.

Many Hudson county soldiers on their return from France will wear on their left arms an insignia composed of a blue circle imposed upon a red square—the perfection of a circle based upon the solidity of the square—showing that they trained and fought with the Eighty-second Division. All will wear the service stripe and a large portion of them will wear wound stripes as well, for few divisions lost more men during its campaigns in France than the Eighty-second.

In the Argonne forest alone it lost one-fifth, or more of its effectives. General March, chief of staff, recently said that the division went in with over 25,000 men and on reaching its reconstruction camp at Florent called for upward of 5,000 men to replace those that were killed, wounded severely and missing.

One company, Company L of the 326th Infantry, commanded by Clark Howell, son of the editor of the Atlanta Constitution, went into action with four officers and 250 men one day in the Argonne and came out with no officers and 32 effectives. These 32 were still toeing forward when they were relieved. Captain Howell has since been promoted to major.

New Jersey Boys There.

The Eighty-second is composed mostly of men from Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, but through the regiments of infantry and artillery and minor units in it there are many New York and New Jersey boys. These men were at

Camps Dix and Upton in the fall of 1917, serving in the depot brigades when they were ordered to entrain and go to Camp Gordon, just outside of Atlanta.

There they found the Southern soldiers assembling and the New Jersey and New York men were scattered through the various units as they were formed. They found the discipline stricter than at either of the local camps. General Ehen Swift at that time commanded the Eighty-second. He was a regular army officer on the retired list called back into service, despite his almost seventy years, because of his excellent record. Despite his years he worked as hard as his men, and on long hikes, which they took once a week, he went over the route on foot as did every officer under him. No man in the division was allowed to slouch the salute, to fail to be perfection in dress and conduct at all times. The material at the start was of the finest for moulding, and when the division came north to wait for ships to take it across to France it was a marvel in efficiency. Its discipline and snap is still commented upon by the permanent officers at Camp Upton, where it waited its turn to go across.

Nothing like its near perfection had been seen there before or since, officers have said.

The Hudson County Men.

The Hudson county men were distributed largely in the 325th, 326th and 327th Infantry regiments. Others were in the various gun squads and trains.

When the period of training was over the division expected to go to Italy, to which front General Swift had been sent in advance. He was, however, detached and made head of the military mission to Italy, and the command taken over by another. The division eventually landed in France.

One of the members of the division is Sergeant Charles W. O'Reilly, of the Medical Corps, U. S. A., detailed with the 326th Infantry under Major Nixon,

Medical Corps. Sergeant O'Reilly's home is at 326 Brown street, Union Hill. He went from Camp Upton to the Eighty-second. He has written an interesting account of the movements of the regiment, which is that of the brigade and division as well. In the account he speaks of a comrade, Pinto. The latter was, when called to the colors, a drug-gist in Jersey City, and has since been pharmacist of the 326th.

In his account Sergeant O'Reilly refers briefly to the experiences in the Argonne, but reserves the telling of the details for another time, as it is a story by itself. At the time of the signing of the armistice the division was making its way to the rear, having given place to a fresh one at the front. The stamina of the command is shown that after the desperate fighting it marched one hundred miles in seven days, resting two of them, so that it did better than twenty miles a day when marching, or fifteen miles, roughly, as the average for the week.

On reaching its base the 326th found itself in a village which had sheltered refugees from the very towns it had just taken from the Huns, and these gave the command a great reception. The medical unit is now quartered in a convent, the nuns of which had been caring for the refugees.

The Start from Upton.

The last you folks heard from me was on Saturday morning, April 27, when I phoned you, so I will begin right there.

That night at midnight we put on our packs and marched to the station and boarded the Long Island Railroad train. We reached Long Island City about 6 o'clock Sunday morning and boarded a ferryboat and sailed around the harbor to pier 54, which is, as you know, at the foot of Fourteenth street. There to the delight of all concerned, was the good ship "Mauretania" waiting for the 326th. That was the best piece of luck we ever had. Well, I was only a buck private then, so I had to go down to the steerage with the rest of the boys, and I was in a stateroom with six bunks in it, but fortunately we worked the game so that only three of us were in it. It was on deck "E," way down below.

Well, we lay in dock all day loading up, and I, of course, had to set up my office, which was on the top deck, situated in what was the old lounging room for first cabin passengers.

This kept me busy—with a few reports—until dark and not being acquainted with the old boat I slept in the ship infirmary, my duties necessitating it.

I was given a pass to all parts of the ship—men being restricted to certain decks—and she sure is a beauty and I saw every bit of her.

Down the Bay.

Next morning was foggy and at 10 a. m. we started, and took it very slow down the bay and reached outside the Hook in the early afternoon. We anchored there until dusk, when we hit the trail for France. The next day I was sick, as sick as could be, but having a lot of work to do, it being the end of the month, I went up to work and the fresh air braced me considerably. I guess work fixed me up, for by evening I felt better and I was not sick again on the trip.

A Rapid Pace.

The boat had by this time got up good speed and making a zig-zag course with no convoy whatsoever, but honestly I was not worried for I had utmost confidence in the boat, for she was fast and had six six-inch guns mounted. We seemed to make a southern course for the second day out it was hot on deck. At night, of course, we picked up speed, and we sure did rock then. I was really kept busy from morning till night, for sanitation was vital, and reports had to be made daily and rendered.

At night in the smoking room there were movies and concerts for the officers, and as our office was right up next to the room, I was always present and sure enjoyed them, for they killed the evenings.

Ready Always.

As you know, throughout the trip we had to wear our life belts and had boat drills at odd times every day. Things went fine. On the morning of the 5th of May we picked up a convoy of four United States torpedo boat destroyers and were in the "danger zone." They circled us and once during the afternoon they dropped depth bombs, which threw quite a scare into the gang on board. But we did not see a U-boat at all.

In England.

Monday morning, May 6, we sighted land and arrived at the dock in Liverpool.

At 9 o'clock we were on English soil and we went directly to the train depot, opposite the pier. The big question was then where were we going. Some said we were going to Salisbury Plains, England, for training, while others said "France." We left the depot at Liverpool about noon and rode all afternoon and evening until 2 a. m. next morning, passing several big cities on our way, such as Birmingham and Oxford. When we stopped we were at Southampton and then we knew our address would be France. From the train we went to a rest camp about two miles from the depot.

Across the Channel.

We only stayed there until next day at 2 p. m., when we went back down to the pier and boarded the "Caesarea," a Channel boat. At 7 that evening we left England for France. The boat was crowded, but four of us found an old stateroom and lay down on the floor for a sleep, and did not wake until next morning at 7 and we were in France at last, in Harve.

In France at Last.

We debarked and marched to a rest camp just outside the town itself. We stayed there two days, during which time we were given our gas masks and helmets, and rid ourselves of a great deal of surplus clothes we had carried across with us. In other words we were ready to go to it.

A Long Hot Hike.

The afternoon of the 10th we entrained and left for Eu, which is in the St. Valery area of the English sector, where we were to do our preliminary training with the English. We reached Eu at 8 a. m. next morning and then started out on a fifteen mile hike ("trench miles"). That was some hike, for it was red hot and we had on overcoats and full packs.

The regiment did not reach its final destination that night, but camped on the field. I had dropped out to help men who had fallen out, and got way behind, and was picked up by an ambulance and taken to our final destination—a town named Mons-Boubert—about twelve miles from Abbeville. The rest of the outfit arrived next morning.

The Medical Unit.

Our detachment had been split up amongst the regiment and only four men stayed at regimental headquarters with Major Nixon. Of these four Pinto and myself are still with him and have been since that time. The other men went to the battalions, fourteen men and two doctors to each of the three. In this place headquarters had a fine chateau, but the boys were in tents, while Pinto and I slept in an old summer house.

In it From the Start.

You talk about baptisms, we got our's in that place. The boche used to come over every night in planes and bomb ammunition dumps between us and Abbeville. It sure scared us almost to death, for one night he made a hit and you could read a newspaper for the fire it caused. Well, we trained there until June 4 and then moved about six miles to Vandricourt, where we stayed until Saturday, June 15. That night at midnight we left the English sector for the American sector.

On Toul Front.

Our destination was Toul. We traveled box cars (cattle), about 40 men in a car, but the trip was most interesting, as we covered a whole lot of ground in the two days of travel. We did not pass through Paris, but did Gothru. Versailles and saw the Eiffel Tower from a distance.

We arrived at Toul on the afternoon of the 17th, and went about four miles to a town called Gondreville. Good American eats from now on.

A little more training and ten days later, the 27th, we left for the front. It was a hike of 15 miles to our town—Noviant.

On the Front Line.

On June 28 our outfit went to the lines on the Toul front, between Tillery and Beaumont. That was a very quiet sector. We had a fine chateau for our infirmary and life at the front wasn't so bad.

Just a Few Shells.

They threw a few shells over at our town one night, but that was all. We got no gas, as we were way back of the lines. All went well and on August 4 our third battalion went "over the top" on a big raid, which was very successful.

Relieved at Last.

We were relieved by the 89th Division on August 9. They were greeted by a heavy gas attack. Our men fortunately escaped with few casualties, as we were all gone. We then went to Cholloy, a town about three miles from Toul. We stayed there until the 17th. During that time I paid a visit to Toul. It was a most interesting city, but I was disappointed in it. The cathedral was magnificent, being built in the tenth century. They bombed the city just after I left it that night and did quite a little damage.

Off to Lorraine.

On the 17th we boarded trucks and left for the Lorraine front, about 50 miles. We were stationed this time at St. Genevieve just south of Pont-du-Mousson. Our regiment occupied the front line town of Hamnville. Our town was the most picturesque I was ever in. It had been the scene of hard fighting in 1914 and was pretty well shot up.

It is on the top of a high hill overlooking the valley of the Moselle. We could see Metz with the naked eye on a clear day, as it was only 25 k's away.

With glasses you could see street cars moving in the town. In all you could see 45 towns from the hill. It was very quiet there until the 13th of September, when the big drive began.

The only excitement we had was when our planes bombarded Metz by night. Between the anti-air craft and searchlights of the Bochs and our bombs exploding it was like Paine's fireworks at Coney.

Into a Dugout.

On the 12th of September we moved into a dugout for the big drive, for fear they would shell our town. Well, they didn't shell us, and a couple of days later we moved back to our infirmary.

Held the Pivot.

We were holding the pivot in that drive, our position being right on the border of Germany and the furthest point on the whole line.

The drive was most interesting to our men, for we had really nothing to do in it. I watched a great deal of the helling from the hill. They did not hell us (the medical unit), at all, although our regiment was shelled and passed quite frequently for ten days.

On the 20th we were relieved by the French and went back to Millery. While here I had a pass to Nancy. Nancy is rated a class A city, but really I was disappointed with it. Of course I had a good feed, but there was nothing to rave about in the city.

Into the Argonne.

We left Millery on the 24th of September and went to Troisdes in French motor trucks—a trip of 75 miles. We were then camped in a small patch of woods for about ten days, and on October 4 entered the Argonne Forest.

On the 9th our division relieved the 28th Division, and from then on until the 31st of the month we were in the front lines.

A Story By Itself.

Father, those twenty-one days make a long, long story by itself, and in this letter I will not go into detail about it, but will keep that for another time.

All I will say is that none of us will ever forget the Argonne.

We were under shell fire and machine gun fire continuously and what not from airplanes. Our outfit captured many towns, chief amongst them St. Juvin, which was our Jonah, it seems. All I will say now is I am glad and lucky to be alive.

Out of the Battle at Last.

On the 31st we were relieved and went back to Apremont for a few days, and then hiked about 15 miles to Lacroix, where we stayed a couple of days, and then again got on French trucks and went to Vannes, on the 7th of September.

On this trip we passed through the cities of Vancouleurs and Bar-la-due. From then on we hiked for seven days out often passing through Neufchateau and Domremy, the town Joan d'Arc was born in. Incidently we passed through Domremy the day the armistice was declared and sure got a good hand.

Rest at Last.

Well, the place we are in now is about twenty miles from Langres and but 50 miles from Clermont-enrard, where George (a brother) I would like to get down to see, but my chances of getting away is slight. We are very comfortably lodged, and although a very small town, it is not a half bad one.

MILITIAMEN ARE CALLED FROM EIGHTEEN MORE STATES FOR SERVICE

War Department This Morning Ordered Mobilization in All Parts of the Country Except the Far South—Call for Troops of Middle West and Pacific Coast Quickly Follows That for the East Given Yesterday—Entire National Guard Expected to Be Under Arms Again Within a Week—Will Be Employed to Protect Public Works and Plants Working on War Orders—Naval Strength May Be Further Increased.

GOVERNMENT DETERMINED TO TAKE NO CHANCE OF GERMAN INTRIGUES

Washington, March 26.—Additional National Guard organizations were called into Federal service to-day in eighteen States. They will be used for police protection purposes. The new organizations ordered out to-day comprise close to 25,000 men. It was believed that virtually every National Guardsman will be with his colors and in arms within a week.

Every precaution against German spying or German ruthlessness within the nation is being taken by the Government. To guard against such things is the main answer behind orders calling out militia regiments.

While these forces stand guard over arsenals, munitions plants, ship yards, docks, big bridge spans and public buildings, the navy is crowding its recruiting, raising the additional men authorized when President Wilson signed the order making the maximum strength 87,000 men. This strength will be increased to 100,000 if present plans are carried out by Congress.

While these warlike preparations proceed the army has completed a reorganization into six departments. The military arm of the Government proposes to take no chances with German intrigues. The Zimmermann-Mexican-Japanese plot—and others—convinced the nation of the extent to which Germany could—and would—go. Now that the war grows daily nearer, the Government naturally foresees the possibility of trouble within the nation, aimed at such vital things as plants constructing ships or munitions.

The States themselves are anxious to protect these institutions, but in ordering out the militia regiments they were called into national services because the problem to which they attend is really national rather than local.

As for racial disturbances, that is regarded as a possibility. If it comes the militia is the likely policing force to cope with it.

Reorganization of the country into six army departments, instead of four, was ordered that the work ahead of the army may be the more readily accomplished than under the present system, it is stated.

The list of militia called out to-day follows:

- Illinois—First, Fifth and Sixth Infantry.
- Indiana—Second Infantry.
- Iowa—First Regiment Infantry.
- Missouri—First and Third Regiments Infantry.
- Nebraska—Fourth Regiment Infantry.
- Minnesota—First Regiment Infantry.
- Michigan—Thirty-third Regiment Infantry.
- Wisconsin—Third Regiment Infantry.
- South Dakota—Third Battalion, Fourth Regiment Infantry.
- North Dakota—Second Battalion, First Regiment Infantry.
- Colorado—First and Second Separate Battalions Infantry.
- Wyoming—Second Separate Battalion Infantry.
- Ohio—Third and Sixth Regiments Infantry.

Washington—Second Regiment Infantry.
Oregon—Third Regiment Infantry.
California—Second, Fifth and Seventh Regiments Infantry.
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Whenever it does come we are ready to respond and give a good account of ourselves whenever and for whatever our services may be required," said the Colonel.

It is expected that guardsmen will be assigned to protect the various munition factories, bridges and other property vital to the nation's welfare, from attacks by spies and others.

Through the suggestion of Francis P. Boland, chairman of the Bridge Committee of the Board of Freeholders, Colonel Vickers has been supplied with a map of Hudson County and much other valuable information by County Engineer Thomas J. Wasser. The map is the largest yet prepared for the county. It is on a scale of 500 feet to the inch, showing all the roads, bridges, buildings and practically everything else in detail that would be of military value. The map was prepared by County Engineer Wasser and his staff and is equal to a military map. Colonel Vickers has acquired a fund of other information that would be of incalculable value in the event of military activities affecting Hudson County.

THE FOURTH REGIMENT IS READY FOR CALL

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GUARD MUST FOLLOW METHODS PRESCRIBED

Washington, May 21.—Answering pleas from many States that the military heads be given permission to organize more of certain national guard units than prescribed, the War Department announced to-day this cannot be done. Organization must follow literally prescribed lines. Many States wanted to organize more cavalry units than were assigned them.

Consent of Parents to Enlistment.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Can young men under eighteen years enlist in the National Guard without the consent of their parents? If their parents do not know of their enlistment until after the sons have been sworn in is it possible for the parents to secure their release?

O. L. D.
BROOKLYN, June 11.

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T. J. D.

June 4, 1917.

Observer
May 21/17

Sun
June 2/17

J.C.G.
June 5/17

MILITIAMEN ARE CALLED FROM EIGHTEEN MORE STATES FOR SERVICE

War Department This Morning Ordered Mobilization in All Parts of the Country Except the Far South—Call for Troops of Middle West and Pacific Coast Quickly Follows That for the East Given Yesterday—Entire National Guard Expected to Be Under Arms Again Within a Week—Will Be Employed to Protect Public Works and Plants Working on War Orders—Naval Strength May Be Further Increased.

GOVERNMENT DETERMINED TO TAKE NO CHANCE OF GERMAN INTRIGUES

Washington, March 26.—Additional National Guard organizations were called into Federal service to-day in eighteen States. They will be used for police protection purposes. The new organizations ordered out to-day comprise close to 25,000 men. It was believed that virtually every National Guardsman will be with his colors and in arms within a week.

Every precaution against German spying or German ruthlessness within the nation is being taken by the Government. To guard against such things is the main answer behind orders calling out militia regiments.

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STATE WILL AID IN PROTECTING MILITARY CAMP

Edge Confers With Burlington Officials on Wrightstown Cantonment.

WOULD CURB SALE OR RENTING OF HOUSES

Trenton, July 9.—At a conference between Governor Edge, Adjutant General Barber and a number of Burlington officials here today, problems incident to the establishment of the military cantonment at Wrightstown, including the maintenance of a healthy and wholesome environment for the soldiers, were considered.

Assurances were given by Governor Edge that the state would co-operate to any extent that might be found necessary in the preservation of good order and in preventing the existence of objectionable places which might have an injurious effect upon the morals of the community or of the soldiers. He explained that the camp grounds themselves would be under strict military discipline and therefore need not be considered by the local authorities. On the other hand, he regarded it of the utmost importance that every safeguard possible be thrown around the men by neighboring communities.

One suggestion made by the Governor and agreed to by the representatives of the townships represented was that a census be taken of all houses or buildings in the vicinity which are likely to be offered for sale or for rent, and that warnings be given to prospective occupants that they will be held in strictly accountable for any violation of the laws of the state and that nothing which might bring them within the category of disorderly places will be tolerated.

CLAUSES IN LEASES ADVISED. Prosecutor Jonathan H. Kelsey, who acted as spokesman for the Burlington delegation, informed the Governor that in this connection he had already taken steps to advise the inclusion of three clauses in all leases of property. These were in effect that the properties leased were to be subject to all ordinances which might be passed by the township during their occupancy, that the owners should have the privilege of visiting and inspecting the properties and that if any unlawful business was conducted the right to remove the tenant should vest in the lessors without further action.

Mr. Kelsey also said that the townships in the vicinity of the cantonment, excepting North Hanover Township, in which the camp is actually located have perfected an organization and adopted rules believed to be mutually beneficial to the communities and the encampment. Some of the taxpayers, he added, object to the proposition, feeling that the state should bear the burden of expense in providing the protection which will be required and in the enforcement of other peace regulations. Others, he said, believe that ordinances should be passed requiring the payment of license fees sufficient to pay the salaries of constables and other officers.

Governor Edge said he did not propose to attempt to take any power away from the townships, nor would the state send down officers to control conditions, unless such a course should be necessary, a contingency which he did not anticipate. He suggested there will be a number of concessions to be let or rented, such as moving picture establishments, jitneys and various places of amusement which might afford a means of revenue.

"Don't be afraid," added Governor Edge, "to charge a sufficient amount for these privileges. Of course, no attempt should be made at extortion, nor should the fees be made prohibitive, but the townships should get enough to meet expenses necessary for the employment of officials who will be required to maintain order."

Difficulties are already being encountered in the vicinity of the encampment by congestion of traffic caused by the great influx of automobiles and other vehicles in connection with the cantonment. Not infre-

quently, Mr. Kelsey said, the thoroughfares in the vicinity of Wrightstown and other villages surrounding the encampment are so congested as to make traffic impossible. This, he said, will necessitate the employment of men to keep the highways open. Governor Edge promised to consult Commissioner Dill of the Motor Vehicle Department with the idea of having an inspector sent to Wrightstown to give instruction as to the handling of traffic and the regulations to be enforced.

When informed of the unwillingness of North Hanover Township to go into the organization with surrounding municipalities, Governor Edge asked Chairman John B. Lawrence of the North Hanover committee for an explanation. Mr. Lawrence replied the taxpayers in his community said they felt they could cope with their own situation and would be willing to elect constables who would be paid when

they made an arrest, but otherwise would not receive any remuneration.

Vigorous objection to this proposed course of procedure was interposed by Governor Edge, who asked Mr. Lawrence to place before the Township Committee a communication he promised to write on the subject. The Governor thought the expense of maintaining proper protection would be insignificant and that the fees received from license privileges would be largely in excess of the salaries of officers employed.

Adjutant General Barber concurred in the suggestion that the increased business resulting from the encampment should be made to pay for maintaining order and also pointed out that the sheriff can swear in deputies if they are needed. When the encampment is established, General Barber said, there will be a commanding officer responsible to the War Department for the maintenance of order. He assured the conferees that communities in the vicinity will receive the co-operation of this officer and his assistants.

Attending the conference in addition to those mentioned were Judge William D. Lippincott of the Court of Common Pleas, Sheriff William T. Stether, County Clerk Harry L. Knight, Charles M. Bunting of Chesterfield Township, J. Herbert Deacon of Mansfield Township, David Dazell of New Hanover Township, Hillary Tillingham of Springfield Township, Victor Bush, M. Warner Hargrove, Benjamin T. Cramer and Thomas Shreve of Pemberton Township and Harry Borden of North Hanover Township.

SIX COMPANIES NOW IN NEW STATE GUARD

[Special to Hudson Observer.]

Trenton, Dec. 20.—Announcement of the first steps of recognition for Home Guard organizations to be members of the new State Militia Reserve was made by Acting Adjutant-General Frederick Gilkyson to-day. Six companies, the first to apply for recognition, are given approval as organizations coming within the regulations recently laid down as necessary for a unit of Home Guards to receive approval from the State military authorities.

Three of these companies are Camden organizations. Company A is commanded by Captain Charles L. Kittinger, Company B by Capt. Fay M. Lafayette, and Company C by Captain Harry H. Tansey. A company each at Flemington, Haddon Heights and Rutherford are recognized. They are commanded respec-

tively by Captains Chaffes McMullen, William C. Carpenter and William J. Newhouse.

New Jersey's New State Militia To Be in Seven Battalions

Each Command of Organization to Supplant National Guard at War's End to Number 500.

TRENTON, N. J., Saturday.—The scheme of the new State Militia, organized and equipped to take the place of the National Guard and to form the basis of a new National Guard at the close of the war, has been worked out. There will be seven battalions, each commanded by a major. They will range in size from 325 to 500 men. There will be a negro battalion, composed of the men of Hudson and Atlantic counties who are of that race.

The majors to command the battalions will be named here next week. The First Battalion is composed of the companies of Atlantic, Cape May, Cumberland, Salem and Gloucester counties, and numbers 450 men.

The Second Battalion will be made up of the men of Camden, Mount Holly, Trenton, Flemington and Somerville, 325 men.

The Third Battalion, to be composed of the men of Lakewood, Asbury Park, Red Bank and New Brunswick, and the machine gun companies of Perth Amboy and Red Bank, comprised of fifty men each, 450 men in all.

Fourth Battalion, to be composed of the men of Union, Morris, Warren and Sussex counties, 425 men in all.

Fifth Battalion, to be composed of the men of Newark, Orange and Bloomfield, five companies in all, with 500 men.

Sixth Battalion, to consist of the men of East Orange, Union Hill, Bayonne, Hoboken and Jersey City, 375 men in all.

Seventh Battalion, to consist of the men of Bergen and Passaic counties, in all 375 men.

The provisional battalion of negro men consists of one company of seventy-five men from Atlantic City and one from Jersey City of the same number.

STATE MILITIA OFF ON A LONG HIKE

[Special to Hudson Observer.]

Camp Edge, Sea Girt, June 28.—With their full pack equipments on their backs and their eyes set toward "Somewhere in Monmouth County," the First and Third Battalions and First Separate Company of the New Jersey Militia hiked out of camp this morning for an all-day tramp over dusty roads that lead out into the country. Yesterday afternoon the troops were received by Governor Edge as a feature of the Governor's Day celebration, which took place at the Little White House.

Five aeroplanes from Mineola made the flight down here and added interest to the afternoon's activities. For the first time in the history of the State, women participated yesterday afternoon in the review. Twenty members of the Trenton unit of the Women's Motor Messenger Service came down with their cars and swung gracefully into the long column. They were cheered heartily as they saluted the reviewing party.

CHINAMAN TRIES TO JOIN STATE MILITIA

Ling Aouw, a chinaman, living at 256 Central avenue, Jersey City, tried to enlist in Company D, State Militia Reserves, last night at the Fourth Regiment Armory. He was put off temporarily until Captain Wilkinson can investigate his status.

Aouw claims that he was born in San Francisco 19 years ago and that he has a brother fighting in France with Uncle Sam's forces.

Observer April 16/19 260

Would Reorganize The State Militia

[Special to Hudson Observer.]

Trenton, April 16.—For the purpose of being in a position to meet any emergency which might arise within the confines of the State, Adjutant-General Frederick Gilkyson has renewed a request he made some time ago through Governor Edge to the War Department for permission to organize two regiments of National Guard infantry. The requests have been for authority under the provisions of Sections 60 and 62 of the National Defense Act of 1916. In the last request for this permission General Gilkyson said among other things:

"During the past two months there have been numerous labor difficulties in many sections of the State, and at present there are strikes in Morris and Passaic counties, involving over 20,000 laborers. The growing discontent on the part of labor and the large temporary foreign population increase the liability of riot and disorder, which facts, in my opinion, justify the authorization by the Federal authorities of an adequate military force for the purpose of securing proper protection for the people and industries of the State, and to meet any emergency and suppress riot or disorder which may arise beyond the power of local authorities to quell."

Observer April 26/19

Secondary Place For Militia In Army Plan

Washington, April 26.—Congress will be asked to put the nation's security in the keeping of a strong national force and relegate to the National Guard, under state control, the task of maintaining local order, according to well-informed officers at the War Department to-day.

Plans drafted for the general staff provide for universal military training as the heart of the future army. Secretary of War Baker has not approved any of the pending actions of the Peace Conference on conscription and disarmament.

In any plan, it is said, the National

Guard would be treated as a local force and not as the mainstay of the nation's army. This would be a departure from past policy and would result from the lessons of the war, which demand, it is said, that the entire man power of a nation be trained. In the main, administration interpretation of political and public sentiment will determine what sort of peace-time preparedness is presented to the next Congress.

Army experts expect a quick decision after the return of the President and Secretary of War Baker from abroad.

Sun April 17/19

PLEA FOR NEW JERSEY GUARD.

Edge Says Labor Discontent and Aliens Cause Riot Fears.

TRENTON, April 16.—Gov. Edge, through Adjutant-General Gilkyson, has officially presented to the chief of the Militia Bureau in Washington a request for authority to organize at once two regiments of infantry, National Guard.

This application is similar to one made two months ago. The Governor wishes to establish in New Jersey a permanent National Guard organization for any emergency, and has been trying to hasten action by the War Department.

"During the last two months," the Adjutant-General said in part, "there have been numerous labor difficulties in many sections of the State, and at present there are strikes in Morris and Passaic counties involving over 20,000 laborers. The growing discontent on the part of labor and the large temporary foreign population increase the liability of riot and disorder."

The Adjutant-General urged that the State ought to be relieved of further expenditures for the maintenance of its own militia force.

J. L. J. April 28/19

HUDSON CO. TO GET A COAST ARTILLERY CO. IN N. J. MILITIA

Separate Company and Seventh Battalion Infantry to Go Into Camp at Sea Girt—Militia Reserves May Go Too.

Trenton, April 28.—Dates for the annual encampment of the State Militia were announced to-day by Adjutant General Frederick Gilkyson. The camp will open at Sea Girt on July 7, when the State Headquarters will be established and will continue until Aug. 9. From Aug. 11 to 23, inclusive, provision is made for such uniformed units of the State Militia Reserve, better known as the Home Guards, which may desire to gain some training experience.

On July 7 the training camp for officers and non-commissioned officers will open and continue until the 12th. Other dates follow:

July 14 to 19, inclusive, 1st Battalion of Atlantic City and 3rd Battalion, Red Bank, and the 1st Separate Company of Atlantic City, will encamp.

July 21 to 26 has been set aside for the 2d and 4th Battalions of Trenton and Elizabeth, respectively, and the 2d Separate Company, which is of Jersey City.

July 28 to Aug. 2 will be devoted to

the 5th and 6th Battalions, respectively of Newark and Paterson.

Aug. 4 to 9 is reserved for the 7th Battalion of Jersey City.

In this connection it will be noted that the 5th, 6th and 7th Battalions are the units of the militia from which the State authorities expect to form the new regiment of National Guard troops in this State and for which the War Department recently gave permission. These three battalions will go to the training camp grounds at the end of the camp season for the militia, as it is expected that they may be in regiment organization by that time. In past years the National Guard units have always gone to Sea Girt according to regiments.

In addition to the regiment of infantry which the War Department has authorized, it has approved the formation of two companies of coast artillery. Adjt.-Gen. Gilkyson explained to-day that one of these would prob-

ably be located at Jersey City and the other at Atlantic City, and in the event of an artillery company being at Atlantic City it is probable that two companies of the present State Militia there will be absorbed to establish the new unit. Enlistments are now being received for three years service and three years reserve for the infantry regiment.

The orders for the Militia encampment provide that only those who were in the organization prior to May 31, 1919, will be permitted to attend except in cases where they have had former service in the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, National Guard Militia or Militia Reserve, who have attended a school or university where military instruction was a part of the curriculum.

The uniformed State Militia Reserve organizations may encamp for instruction and rifle practice following the Militia, but it is specifically provided that the State shall not pay any of the expenses. Battalion units may have the reservation at Camp Edge from Aug. 11 to 16 inclusive, and company and platoon units from Aug. 18 to 23 inclusive.

In this connection it is stated that the Quartermaster General will issue blankets, cots and kitchen and mess equipments upon memorandum receipts, at Sea Girt, to the commanding officers of the organizations authorized to encamp. Application for permission of units to attend the camp must be filed not later than June 30, 1919, giving information as to date desired to enter camp, number of men to attend and whether it is desired to use the range for rifle practice.

Observer April 24/19

WILL FORM MILITIA REGIMENT IN STATE

[Special to Hudson Observer.]

Trenton, April 24. — Tentative plans for the reorganization of one National Guard Regiment of Infantry, using the present State Militia Battalions of Paterson, Newark and Jersey City as a nucleus for the unit, were the subject of a conference between Adjutant-General Gilkyson, Major John Nolan, of Paterson; Major Joseph S. Norton, of Jersey City, and Major Edward Phillips, of Newark, yesterday.

Authority was recently granted by the War Department for New Jersey to organize one infantry regiment, though Governor Edge had asked authority to form two such regiments.

Observer April 29/19

Jersey City Militia Unit After Recruits

Four Companies of the Seventh Battalion Will Be Part of the New Sixth Regiment Under Reorganization Plans With Newark and Paterson Troops.

With the organization of the New National Guard of the State, the Seventh Battalion New Jersey State Militia, with headquarters in the old Fourth Regiment Armory, has started in earnest to recruit to the necessary company strength in order that things may be in shape by the latter part of June when arrangements will be made for the summer encampment.

Four companies of the Seventh Battalion will be taken into the new National Guard, and the work of having these men reenlist according to the requirements of the new organization is going on, in addition to which enlistments will be taken from men between the ages of 18 to 45 outside the organization. The

Seventh Battalion will form part of the Sixth Regiment. Two of the Battalion's companies have decided to enlist every member in the new outfit. Enlistments will be taken for a three year term and three year reserve period, pay to be granted to enlisted men and officers from the time they are sworn into service. The regiment will be an infantry unit, applications being received at the Armory after May 1, either in person or by letter addressed to the Adjutant. In addition to the four companies to be sworn in there will be a headquarters company, a supply and a machine gun company. In the new Sixth Regiment will be the Fifth Battalion of Newark, the Sixth of Paterson and the Seventh of Jersey City. Major Norton is supervising the work of enlistment.

Obs. July 3/19

MUST PROVIDE OWN GUARDS FOR PLANTS

It is understood to-day that officials of the various industries in Bayonne where members of the National Guard have been doing guard duty, will be compelled to provide their own guards for their plants after July 15. This news was conveyed to the various officials by an officer of the United States Army who came over from Governors Island.

JERSEY JOURNAL, JULY 10, 1919.

GOV. RUNYON WILL REVIEW MILITIA OFFICERS TO-DAY

Governor's Day Celebration to be Marked by Martial Ceremony.

Camp Runyon, Sea Girt, July 10.—Governor Runyon and his staff will this afternoon review the 600 officers and non-coms. of the State Militia in the first formal military ceremony of the summer. Governor Runyon and his staff will be mounted and the review will be witnessed by thousands of people from along the North Jersey coast. The executive will be accompanied by Adjutant General Frederick Gilkyson, the camp commander; Colonel Paul Debevoise, his personal military aid; Major Lion L. Woodward, Captain Benjamin Hurd and Captain William T. Van Alstyne. Throughout the remainder of the season of military activities the executive will review the troops each

Thursday afternoon, the ceremony being made a feature of the Governor's Day celebrations which he will hold.

Captain Daniel Dugan of Orange, commander of Company A of the Fifth Battalion, was to-day made the officer of the day. First Lieutenant Raymond E. Stringer of the Dover Company of the Fourth Battalion, and Second Lieutenant Pearl W. Carter of the Second Separate Company, colored, were named officers of the guard.

All of the officers and men here were gobbled up by a movie man. He came with a battery of cameras, a bland smile and a desire to show the world the way New Jersey met the necessity for an adequate State soldiery and the finished product. Even Governor Runyon and Adjutant-General Frederick Gilkyson succumbed to his entreaties and did almost everything that the camera man wished. When the pictures are shown here in the Y. M. C. A. next week the militiamen will see the Governor's exit from the executive mansion, his participation in various activities of the camp and the work and play of the 600 men who are here.

War pictures, which were sent to the State of New Jersey by the United States government, were shown last

night in the Y. M. C. A. Hundreds of the officers and non-coms. remained in camp to see the pictures, which depicted actual fighting scenes overseas, and their numbers were augmented by throngs of civilians who are making the "Y" tent the scene of their evening diversion.

JERSEY JOURNAL,

JULY 11, 1919.

RAIN PREVENTS RUNYON REVIEW AT SEA GIRT

But Governor Will Receive That Honor From Militia Officers This Afternoon.

Camp Runyon, Sea Girt, July 11.—Now that the period of work is nearing an end the 600 officers and non-coms. of the State Militia who are in attendance at the camp of instruction here are applying themselves with greater zeal to the pursuit of the efficiency which is their aim. In order that they may give the fullest measure of time to the drill work the practice hike which was to have taken them several miles away from here this morning was ordered abandoned last night. The time which would have been given to the hike will be allotted to a study of the more difficult tactics.

Rain yesterday interfered with the formal review of the troops by Governor Runyon, but he will take the review to-night accompanied by his personal military staff. The occasion will mark the opening of the season's formal military ceremonies. Late in the afternoon yesterday the skies cleared considerably and the men were ordered out for the usual evening parade. It was featured by the escort to the colors. Provisional Company A, which is composed of the commissioned officers under command of Captain Floyd N. Lull, commander of the Rutherford Company of the Sixth Battalion, did the honors.

In the training period this morning the officers and non-coms were put through a rigorous schedule of drills in extended order. The men were formed in various sized units, graduating from individual drills to battalion formations. This afternoon they are all out on the big parade ground going through a series of drills in close company formations. Everywhere is heard the "Hep, hep, hep" of the drill commanders. The week's work has shown that it is in this good old fashioned foot work that the officers and non-coms need the most instruction and training and it is to the end that they may go back to their outfits competently trained to take hold and whip their own units into shape that so much time is being devoted to this phase of the work. Very gratifying results have been attained from the bayonet instruction. As a matter of fact the officials in charge of the camp are generally satisfied with the progress which has been made and the improvement which shows in the efficiency of the officers and non-commissioned men in attendance.

Yesterday afternoon two important lectures were delivered during the study periods. Brigadier General W. Spencer, the inspector general of rifle practice for New Jersey, delivered a talk on range firing and the care of the rifle. The lecture was especially timely in view of the fact that the state ranges were opened this morning under the direction of General Spencer for the benefit of the commissioned officers who wish to take their qualification shooting now. The general explained in detail the theoretical side of the rifle shooting game in which he is the pioneer in this country.

Captain Charles W. Stark of Trenton, one of the best known quartermaster officers in the State, who served overseas with the Blue and Gray Division as a member of the division quartermaster's staff, came down from Trenton and delivered a talk on horse-drawn transportation under various conditions. The address was not heard by all of the officers and men here, but was confined to the supply officers and quartermaster non-coms in attendance at the camp.

The 600 men will make their getaway from Camp Runyon to-morrow afternoon immediately after noon. The morning will be given over to a rigid inspection—a "showdown" inspection, as the doughboy would call it. Tents will be rolled up, the cots, bedding and all other equipment will be spread out so that the inspection officers can thoroughly examine the condition of every article. Inspection means having everything on hand and everything at its best.

It fell to Captain John J. Scannell of Paterson to do the honors as Officer of the Day to-day. He relieved Captain Daniel A. Dugan of Orange, who was detailed for this duty yesterday. The officers of the guard are Lieutenant Benjamin R. Havens of South Amboy, and Lieutenant Thomas J. Tobin of Bayonne. Captain W. A. Grier was detailed as adjutant.

To-night at the Y. M. C. A. the officers and non-coms will have a chance to laugh away their troubles when Douglas Fairbanks will be shown in "He Comes Up Smiling."

J.C.J. July 12/19

STATE MILITIA OFFICERS QUIT SEA GIRT TO-DAY

Atlantic City and Red Bank Troops to Camp There Next Week.

Sea Girt, July 12.—Farewells were said to the officers and non-commissioned officers of the State Militia who have been here during the past week for a course of instruction to-day. They left camp early in the afternoon, and to-morrow new faces will be welcomed, when the battalions from Atlantic City and Red Bank and the First Separate Company, colored, come in for a week's tour of duty.

The departure of the troops to-day was witnessed by Governor Runyon, Adjutant-General Frederick Gilkyson and other officials from the verandas of the Little White House. Many of the officers who have been here all week will return with the incoming troops.

Governor Runyon's Governor's Day celebrations will be inaugurated next Thursday, when hundreds of prominent men in public and private life in South Jersey will be here as his luncheon guests. Governor Runyon will continue the policy of inviting his Governor's Day guests from the counties represented in the militia personnel in camp from week to week. His guests this week will come from Cape May, Atlantic, Ocean, Cumberland, Gloucester, Monmouth, Middlesex and Salem counties. Luncheon will be served on the lawns adjoining the Executive mansion, and the invited men will be the Governor's guests of honor at the afternoon review of the troops.

A notable feature of the activities at the State reservation this year is the daily airplane flight of Lieutenant Micelli, an aviator stationed here, who readily agreed to add to the interest in the afternoon ceremonies by making exhibition flights and "stunting" at high altitudes.

Now that Governor and Mrs. Runyon are becoming more at home in the Executive mansion they are planning for the season's social activities. It is believed that they will entertain quite freely this summer. Mrs. Runyon will be assisted in the various functions at the Little White House this summer by Miss Ethel Humphreys of Plainfield, who is her season guest, and Mrs. Frederick Gilkyson, wife of the Adjutant-General. General and Mrs. Gilkyson and the members of the Governor's staff were guests at dinner at the Executive cottage this week.

22 Obs July 17/19

GOVERNOR RESENTS SLURS ON MILITIA

[Special to Hudson Observer.]

Camp Runyon, Sea Girt, July 14.—As a result of Governor Runyon's speech of last Saturday when he called 600 officers and non-commissioned officers of the State Militia together and told them that despite newspaper stories which had been published alluding to them as "trick soldiers," they had done a patriotic service and were "real soldiers," there have come to Sea Girt from all corners of the state words of commendation and support for the state soldiery.

Governor Runyon did not take up the cudgels in support of the state militia because he had been personally criticised for his selection of three militia officers to serve with Colonel Paul Debevoise, a regular service man, but because of the slight which he felt that the published articles carried against the militia. The newspaper editorial in question referred to the selection of

his staff as a bad blunder in that he named only one service man. As a matter of fact state regulations provide that only one non-member of the staff may be chosen and that one must be the governor's personal aide.

It was in order to forestall the serious effects which might possibly have resulted from the story that Governor Runyon defended the militiamen. Just now the state is confronted with the task of reorganizing its National Guard units. They have appealed to returning service men to join the state units but have met with almost total refusal. Every conceivable inducement has been held out to the returning officers and men but to no avail. This has caused wide disappointment among the state military officials, who are now plainly worried over the matter.

Criticism at this time, it is pointed out, is therefore untimely and illy planned. The state needs military support and must depend upon its citizenry. The period of war weariness is here and until it has passed away and the men who fought in the regular service again experience the desire to return to the military life the state's military work may be ex-

pected to be carried on under trying conditions and difficulties.

Adjutant General Gilkyson declared that no body of men could have served at greater sacrifice nor merited the commendation of the public more than the officers and men who have served in the state militia. He cited many cases of officers of wide experience, many of whom accepted lower rank than those they held in order to bend their efforts toward the establishment of an efficient organization which would step into the breach at a time when the state was in critical need of such a unit.

Generally the newspaper articles which appeared are regarded as having been intended for personal reasons rather than as directed against the entire fabric of the state's citizen soldiery. At any rate the efforts to continue the state's military progress are not to be abandoned and the reorganization of the National Guard will be carried on so long as there is any hope of their reinstitution.

Experiments are being tried in India of cooling buildings by forcing air through hollow walls with electric fans.

OBSERVER.

JULY 17, 1919

EXTRA TRAINING PERIOD PLANNED FOR GUARDSMEN

[Special to Hudson Observer.]

Camp Runyon, Sea Girt, July 17.—The immediate organization and equipment of the Sixth New Jersey Infantry, National Guard, is indicated to-day as the result of the receipt from General J. McI. Carter, the chief of the Bureau of Militia Affairs of the War Department, of a telegram to Adjutant-General Frederick Gilkyson of New Jersey notifying him that appropriations which have been made available provide for the equipment and training of National Guard organizations in the various States.

Efforts will be made to complete the regimental organization and equip the troops within the next ten days. The new regiment is made up of the troops of the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Battalions of the New Jersey State militia, with headquarters in Newark, Paterson and Jersey City, and the first of the militia units is slated to report here for training on Monday, July 28.

In order to expedite the completion of the organization and arrange for the equipment and instruction of the troops at the State encampment reservation here, Adjutant-General Frederick Gilkyson has detailed Lieutenant-Colonel John M. Rogers of the Adjutant-General's department to Governor's Island on Friday to confer with the department commander of the Department of the East. If the plans can be worked out in time the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Battalions, instead of coming for one week, will come as a regimental unit for a training period of fifteen days.

This notification from Washington is believed to forecast the early ordering of the complete reorganization of the National Guard in this State. The Sixth Infantry battalions have all been formed, the men put through their physical examinations, their company and battalion officers elected and everything done pending the extension by the War Department of Federal recognition for the organization. This is expected immediately after Colonel Rogers' conference with the department commander to-morrow.

Adjutant-General Gilkyson has already asked the War Department for waivers on several of the officers who were elected and who, it has been found, are above the age limit prescribed by the War Department regulations, including Major John Nolan of the Sixth Battalion of Paterson, Captain Daniel A. Dugan of Orange, commanding the Orange company of the Fifth Battalion, and Captain Albin Smith, former Assemblyman from Paterson, who is in command of one of the Sixth Battalion's companies. It is expected that General Gilkyson will request that immediate decisions be given him in these cases so that there will be no last minute hitch in the organization details. There is considerable speculation as to who will be selected to command the regiment.

The organization of the Sixth Infantry may not be a permanent move. There is talk of eventually using the various battalions of the regiment as the nucleus for the three regiments which it is planned to organize to take the places of the famous old regiments of New Jersey, the First of Newark, Fourth of Jersey City and Fifth of Paterson. It is to be noted that the Sixth, if the present plans of organization are carried out, will contain battalions from each of these regimental areas and eventually they will doubtless be used to create the skeletons for the three new regiments, it being the intention of the State military authorities to perpetuate the old units which honored the State in past years.

The organization at this time of the Sixth Regiment will materially lighten the financial burden of the State in the present encampment period. The Federal Government will stand the expense of the equipment and training period of the troops this summer, their rifle practice and all incidental expense. Owing to the reduced appropriation granted the State organization by the last Legislature the work in the State has necessarily been curtailed somewhat, but the new order of things will make it possible to carry on a more thorough system of training and instruction throughout the year.

JERSEY JOURNAL

JULY 17, 1919.

LOCAL GUARDSMEN TO BE AMONG FIRST UNITS SANCTIONED BY U. S.

Jersey City Battalion Included in New Regiment Authorized by Washington—To be Organized and Equipped Immediately.

Camp Runyon, Sea Girt, July 17.—The immediate organization and equipment of the Sixth New Jersey Infantry, National Guard, is indicated to-day as the result of the receipt from General J. McI. Carter, the Chief of the Bureau of Militia Affairs of the War Department, of a telegram to Adjutant-General Frederick Gilkyson of New Jersey, notifying him that appropriations which have been made available provide for the equipment and training of National Guard organizations in the various States.

Efforts will be made to complete the regimental organization and equip the troops within the next ten days. The new regiment is made up of the troops of the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Battalions of the New Jersey State Militia with headquarters in Newark, Paterson and Jersey City, and the first of the militia units is slated to report here for training on Monday, July 28.

In order to expedite the completion of the organization and arrange for the equipment and instruction of the troops at the State encampment reservation here, Adjutant-General Frederick Gilkyson has detailed Lieutenant Colonel John M. Rogers of the adjutant-general's department to Governor's Island to-morrow to confer there with the commander of the Department of the East. If the plans can be worked out in time the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Battalions, instead of coming for one week, will come as a regimental unit for a training period of 15 days.

This notification from Washington is believed to forecast the early ordering of the complete reorganization of the National Guard in this State. The Sixth Infantry battalions have all been formed, the men put through their physical examinations, their company and battalion officers elected and everything done pending the extension by the War Department of Federal recognition for the organization. This is expected immediately after Colonel Rogers' conference with the Department Commander to-morrow.

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There is considerable speculation as to who will be selected to command the regiment. Col. Howard S. Borden millionaire soldier, yachtsman, horse man, aviator, musician and motorist of Rumson, who commanded the Second New Jersey Heavy Field Artillery is being talked of as the probable selection. Col. Borden before he was elected to the command of the artillery regiment, which has since been

mustered out of the service entirely, was the commander of the Third Battalion of the State Militia with headquarters in Red Bank. He contributed the money for the equipment of that battalion's two machine gun companies. He served on Gov. Edge's military staff also.

The organization of the Sixth Infantry may not be a permanent move in the State. There is talk of eventually using the various battalions of the regiment as the nuclei for the three regiments which it is planned to organize to take the places of the famous old regiments of New Jersey, the First of Newark, Fourth of Jersey City and Fifth of Paterson. It is to be noted that the Sixth, if the present plans of organization are carried out, will contain battalions from each of these regimental areas and eventually they will doubtless be used to create the skeletons for the three new regiments, it being the intention of the State military authorities to perpetuate the old units which honored the State in past years.

The organization at this time of the Sixth regiment will materially lighten the financial burden of the State in the present encampment period. The Federal Government will stand the expense of the equipment and training period of the troops this summer, their rifle practice and all incidental expenses. Owing to the reduced appropriation granted the State Organization by the last Legislature the work in the State has necessarily been curtailed somewhat but the new order of things will make it possible to carry on a more thorough system of training and instruction throughout the year.

Washington, July 17.—Immediate organization of the National Guard in the States and territorial possessions of the United States, in accordance with plans approved by the War Department, was looked for to-day by army officials. The guard is to be formed on a basis of sixteen divisions with a maximum expansion to about 440,000 men, but Federal funds available will permit of only 106,000 men for the present.

As soon as the units allotted to each State are formed and inspected Federal aid will be made available. It is expected that all the units authorized, including forty-seven regiments and eighteen battalions of infantry, six regiments, seventeen squadrons and nineteen troops of cavalry and ten regiments, twenty battalions and seven batteries of field artillery will be organized speedily on a skeleton basis, which will provide sixty-five men per company of infantry.

State allotments, as given in letters sent to the various adjutants general, show that New York, because of its preponderance in population, will have the biggest part in the reorganization, six full regiments of field artillery and twelve companies of coast artillery having been assigned to that State.

New Jersey's assignment consists of two companies of coast artillery, one regiment of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, one machine gun troop, one battalion field artillery, one battalion engineers, one signal company (radio) and one field hospital company.

JERSEYMEN ORGANIZED.
Guard units already have been organized in several States, and it was announced to-day at the War Department that Federal recognition had been extended to some of these, including New Jersey, six companies infantry, one machine gun company, one headquarters: New York, seven com-

panies infantry, one troop cavalry, one company coast artillery; Ohio, four companies infantry; Missouri, one company infantry; California, six companies infantry; South Carolina, one battalion infantry.

DISPATCH,

JULY 17, 1919.

NATIONAL GUARD TO CONSIST OF 17 DIVISIONS

Basis Will Be 200 Men for Each Senator and Representative for 1920

STATE NEEDS TO BE
CONSIDERED AS WELL

Washington, July 16.—Plans for the reorganization of the National Guard were made public today by the war department.

There will be seventeen divisions. New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois will each be entitled to a full division.

It is announced that special service units such as aero squadrons or the tank corps, also will be organized at the present time.

One of the seventeen divisions will be a cavalry organization and will be assigned to the United States at large. It will be organized principally in those states suitable for mounted troops.

It is not the object of the war department to organize in full all of the seventeen divisions "owing to the limitation or existing appropriations, but the organization of the National Guard will be such as to form the necessary units for eight partially complete infantry divisions and one skeleton cavalry division which would be mobilized in an emergency by a combination of National Guard districts."

The appropriation for the support of the National Guard for the fiscal year 1920 is based on 200 enlisted men for each senator and representative in congress, and provides for the maintenance of a total of 108,200 enlisted men, which have been prorated on this basis to the states and territories of the United States. In designating the number and kind of National Guard units to be organized by the several states, the War Department has been guided by the necessity of forming larger units useful in the event of an emergency, while at the same time considering the interests of the states by providing for them a force capable of maintaining law and order.

JULY 18, 1919.

NEW JERSEY IS DISAPPOINTED BY GUARD PLAN

Only One Regiment of Infantry Allowed — State Had Hoped For Six.

Camp Runyon, Sea Girt, July 18.—The War Department's announcement of the State's quota of troops in the reorganized National Guard together with the units which have been authorized for this State created not a little dismay in military circles today. New Jersey had hoped to proceed with the reorganization of the new guard on practically the same unit representation as existed before the war. The worst set-back which these plans have received is in the fact that but one regiment of infantry is authorized for the State as against five formerly.

The information from Washington will in no way retard the immediate organization of the Sixth and Seventh Battalions of the State Militia of Newark, Paterson and Jersey City and points near each. Lieutenant Colonel John M. Rogers of the Adjutant General's department went to-day to Governor's Island to confer there with the Commander of the Department of the East with regards to the immediate organization and equipment of the Sixth Infantry. He will return this afternoon. It is hoped to have the regiment completely equipped and ready for camp duty before July 28, upon which date it is hoped to bring them here for a two weeks' course of instruction.

The word from Washington, unless other arrangements can be made, will eliminate the possibility of the reorganization now of the State's famous old infantry units. It was planned to proceed with the formation of regiments in Newark, Jersey City, Paterson, Trenton and Camden in order that the former regiments of this place might be perpetuated. In order to do this the skeletons of the 113th and 114th Infantry regiments of the Blue and Gray Division, which were this State's consolidated National Guard infantry units, were to have formed the framework for the new Second of Trenton and Third of Camden, and the three battalions of the Sixth were to have been taken to form the three regiments in Newark, Jersey City and Paterson. But with only one regiment authorized it will be necessary to postpone the creation of the five regiments.

Prior to the war the State's National Guard included five infantry regiments, a cavalry squadron, a battalion of field artillery, two companies of signal troops, a field hospital and an ambulance company. The

new order of things cuts this representation down to one regiment of infantry, a battalion of field artillery, a cavalry squadron, one signal company and one field hospital. The new plan, however, orders other units—a battalion of engineers, a machine gun troop and two companies of coast artillery.

Under the present plan of the War Department New Jersey for the present year is entitled only to 2,800 men, based upon the State's representation in Congress. This number will be increased by 50 per cent. each year until there are authorized 800 men for each representative at Washington.

JULY 19, 1919.

NEW 6TH N. J. REG'T IN CAMP JULY 28-AUG. 10

To Have 15 Days' Intensive Training — Officers Not Yet Chosen.

Camp Runyon, Sea Girt, July 19.—The Sixth New Jersey Infantry, which will be completely organized, officered and equipped during the coming week, will be given a fifteen-day period of instruction at Camp Runyon from July 28 to August 10, according to orders which were transmitted to the State military headquarters yesterday from the commanding general of the Eastern Department at Governor's Island.

The orders for the two weeks' encampment were received here only a short time after the return of Lieut.-Col. John M. Rogers of the adjutant-general's department, who was detailed to Governor's Island yesterday by Adjutant-General Frederick Gilkyson, in an effort to bring about such a result. Details of the encampment are being forwarded from Governor's Island by mail, the telegram said.

In view of the action of the War Department in extending this early recognition to the new regiment from this State the encampment of the Fifth and Sixth Battalions of the State Militia which had been set for July 28 and that of the Seventh, which was set for the following week have been called off. The same troops will be here but they will come in a single organization and instead of being given a week's instruction they will all be given a fortnight's schedule of intensified training.

Much remains to be done before the regiment arrives here. The organization of the various battalions has been effected, but there is a hitch over the recognition of the officers who were elected, the War Department having refused to recognize all but a very few of the officers. Adjutant General Frederick Gilkyson has made urgent requests that waivers be granted in the cases of many of those rejected and will press his efforts to have such waivers granted immediately. The regimental officers must be elected during the coming week and there is much speculation as to who the colonel of the regiment will be. A number of the returned officers of the old national guard are being mentioned and Col. Howard S. Borden of Rumson, who commanded the ill-favored Second New Jersey Field Artillery is talked of. Lieut. Col. Hobart B. Brown, former commander of the New Jersey cavalry squadron, who commanded the military police at Camp McClellan and was promoted to be a lieutenant colonel and assigned to the 115th Infantry of the Blue and Gray Division, may be urged to assume the command. Col. John D. Fraser, former commander of the old First of Newark was mentioned and the name of Lieut. Col. Henry D. Lohmann who was at the head of the Fourth New Jersey following the rejection of Col. George T. Vickers two years ago, has also been heard. It is almost imperative that he be a North Jerseyman because of the fact that the regiment is composed solely of troops from the northern part of the State.

Unless the Government is able to immediately supply the equipment needed for the regiment the State will proceed to outfit them from the State stores on hand and seek reimbursement from the Federal Government. It was stated at the headquarters of the New Jersey military organization here last night that the State has ample equipment for the men. There is sufficient State owned tentage here for their accommodation and all clothing, bedding, pack and mess equipment and ordnance is available from the State stores.

JULY 21, 1919

6TH N. J. INF. TO ELECT COLONEL WEDNESDAY

Lieutenant Colonel Also to be Chosen at Election at Newark Armory.

Camp Runyon, Sea Girt, July 21.—With the elections for the selection of a colonel and lieutenant-colonel for the new Sixth New Jersey Infantry Regiment set for Wednesday night in the First Regiment Armory in Newark there is looming up a crisis in the New Jersey military organization. Insistent demands that the officers of the new regiment select as their leader a man of military service and ability, one who has seen action, if possible, and has all the requirements that could be demanded of a colonel in any emergency, are being made and it was learned here through conversation with prominent men of the military that the situation is viewed as quite grave.

Fears that the officers of the regiment are to select as their colonel some man who is inexperienced in the military profession, or who is, at any rate, not sufficiently experienced to assume command of the State's only infantry organization at a time when there is danger of the regiment being put to test, have been expressed. It was learned here that the State military officials from the outset have absolutely refrained from influencing in any way the officers who will vote on the matter Wednesday night. Adj.-Gen. Frederick Gilkyson has made it plain to them that he is disinterested in the selection of a colonel and lieutenant-colonel except to the extent that the people of the State demand of them that they choose the available man best fitted in every way to fill the place.

The three battalion majors have been summoned here for a conference to-day and although that was not the purpose of the call, Adj.-Gen. Gilkyson will again impress upon them their duty to the State in that respect. It has reached the ears of the State officials that the officers of the three battalions composing the regiment have heard that the selection of any but a certain man would not meet with the full approval of the military heads of the State. This intimation was said by Gen. Gilkyson to be untrue, when he was asked last night concerning the situation. He said that

the State officials had maintained a policy of hands off from the outset and would not exert any influence one way or another.

It was pointed out, however, that the man who is selected for the job must be a man who is capable of passing the drastic qualification tests to which he will be put by the War Department into whose hands the new regiment passes immediately. It was said that no man who is not capable of meeting the Federal requirements should embarrass the State military organization at this critical stage by assuming the command of the organization.

Together with the demands that the regiment be commanded by some officer of known ability and experience, the name that is most generally mentioned is that of Lieut.-Col. Hobart B. Brown, former commander of the New Jersey cavalry squadron and who served in France as the assistant provost marshal general. Brown's military record is one of the most glowing in the State and it is generally conceded that his selection will not only meet with the universal acclaim of the State but will place the regiment in a fair way to become a very efficient one. Whether Col. Brown will accept the command is not known. It is doubtful whether he has been asked. And inasmuch as the State officials are leaving it entirely up to the officers who are to vote on Wednesday night the request for him to serve will probably be made by them if it is made at all.

General regret is expressed over the fact that Colonel Paul Debevoise, personal aide to Governor Runyon, cannot find it convenient to spare time from business to assume the command of the regiment. Those who would like to see him serve have not given up hopes as yet and it is just possible that Colonel Debevoise would serve as the lieutenant colonel in the event that a man of equally wide and active service could be secured to take the command of the regiment.

The new regiment is the only one which is authorized by this State under the recently adopted plan for the reorganization of the National Guard. The new organization is to be raised under a war time measure, also, and will be subject to immediate service in the event that National or other conditions demand it.

Recent criticisms which have been directed against the State militia have not been forgotten and it is generally believed that the choice of anything but a man of tested ability would

prove unpopular throughout the State and would lay the State military organization open to very serious criticism.

Conversations with men of prominence in civilian life as well as military circles shows conclusively that public opinion is the same in practically every part of the State. Reports that the various officers of the new regiment were already pledged to the support of a certain man caused some

concern here. Much depends, it is said, upon the attitude of the three battalion commanders. With a view to presenting the matter to them in its serious phases it is understood that prominent people of their respective localities have urged them to stand only on the purely military phases of the situation and not permit personal likes or dislikes to enter into the elections.

700 OF STATE MILITIA VERY WET AT SEA GIRT

Jersey City's Colored Com-
pany Among Troops Now
Encamped There.

Camp Runyon, Sea Girt, July 21.—
Troops of the Second and Fourth Bat-
talions and the Second Separate Com-
pany of the New Jersey State Militia
were started on their way toward a
higher military efficiency with the
opening of the drills and lecture peri-
ods here this morning. Altogether
there are close to 700 soldiers in Sea
Girt's tented city, including the Tren-
ton Battalion with its units from Cam-
den, Trenton, Mount Holly, Flemington
and Somerville; the Second, which is
composed of companies from Elizabeth,
Summit, Chatham, Dover, Newton,
Hamburg and Phillipsburg, and the
colored outfit from Jersey City.

With the first call to camp work
this morning the headquarters of the
Second Battalion and the Camden,
Mount Holly and Trenton companies
went to the rifle ranges for their tar-
get practice. Major Harry P. Moore-
head, commanding the battalion, is
not taking his first fling at the bulls-
eyes to-day, however. Several days
ago he and Col. Paul Debevoise, Gov.
Runyon's personal aide, visited the
range and hung up scores of 42 out of
possible 50. These units will probably
spend the entire day on the range,

leaving in time for the evening parade
at 5 o'clock.

The Elizabeth Battalion, under com-
mand of Major Herbert M. Dawley of
Chatham, were out bright and early
for the initiatory drills, the work be-
ing confined to-day to the schools of
the soldier and squad. The Fleming-
ton-Somerville Company of the Tren-
ton Battalion was also out for this
work.

Rain that fell almost continuously
through the day yesterday caused an
abandonment of all camp activities.
The troops were required to do no
duty except the most necessary work.
No afternoon parade was held.

Yesterday afternoon Majors Moor-
head and Dawley were summoned
to the camp headquarters for a con-
ference with Lieutenant-Colonel John
M. Rogers, the senior instructor for
the militia. At this meeting the work
for the entire week was gone over
in general and to-day's work in par-
ticular. The various drills and prob-
lems, as well as the subjects to be
taken up at to-day's lecture periods
were discussed. Later in the evening
the line officers assembled at the bat-
talion headquarters where similar
measures were taken to plan com-
pletely the day's activities.

Captain James B. Dougherty of the
Summit company of the Fourth bat-
talion was named Officer of the Day
to-day.

To-night the troops will attend the
movie show at the Y. M. C. A., at
which the moving pictures of the
recent officers' camp of instruction
will be shown. Major Dawley, who
commands the Fourth battalion is
an expert with the movie camera and
as a matter of instruction the troops
will be compelled to attend the pro-
duction. The films will show many
phases of the training work through
which the State's officers and non-
commissioned officers were put two
weeks ago. Major Dawley also man-
aged to secure much interesting mat-
ter of a more official nature, show-
ing Governor Runyon, Adjutant-Gen-
eral Frederick Gilkyson and other no-
tables at their work here.

Hundreds of people made the pil-
grimage from Elizabeth, Summit,
Trenton, Chatham, Camden, Mount
Holly and other towns represented in
the citizen soldiery in camp yesterday.
For the most part they were com-
pelled to spend the day under the canvas.
Nevertheless, they enjoyed the day at
Sea Girt and were given an insight to
the life of a soldier.

Although the camp was not to have
been officially opened until yesterday
afternoon, most of the units were in
camp on Saturday. The Camden com-
pany of the Second Battalion, under
command of Captain Barton S. Muir,
was the first outfit to arrive. They
came down on a special train, which
arrived here shortly before noon on
Saturday. It is the largest company
here. The last of the units to arrive
was the Second Separate Company of
colored troops of Jersey City, which
came in yesterday afternoon.

It was fortunate for most of the
troops that they arrived here early.
The encampment reservation was of
course deluged with rain and their
early arrival gave the troops an op-
portunity to set their quarters to
rights, provide ways and means of
draining their company streets and
protecting their tents from storm
damage.

Major Lion L. Woodward of Tren-
ton has been honored by another as-
signment to duty on the staff of Gov-
ernor Runyon this week. Captain J.
Osgood Nichols of Short Hills, of the
Judge Advocate General's Depart-
ment is serving also.

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6TH REG'T STAND PAT ON BORDEN FOR COLONEL

Three Majors so Notify
Adjutant General—Paul
Debevoise For Lieut.-Col.

Camp Runyon, Sea Girt, July 22.—
The three battalion commanders of
the new Sixth New Jersey Infantry
yesterday told Adjt.-Gen. Gilkyson
that under no circumstances would
they swerve from their support of
Col. Howard S. Borden for colonel of
the regiment. Col. Borden will, there-
fore, be elected to the command to-
morrow night when the officers of the
three battalions meet at the First
Regiment Armory in Newark for the
election.

The conference which took place in
the Adjutant-General's cottage de-
veloped some stormy minutes. Gen.
Gilkyson urged them to select a col-
onel for the command of the regiment
who has seen active service in the
Federal military organization, but was
flatly told that the battalion com-
manders were going to vote for Col.
Borden and for no one else.

During the earlier part of the day
Gen. Gilkyson had made two unsuc-
cessful efforts to secure the consent
of Col. Hobart B. Brown of Newark
to accept the colonelcy. Gen. Gilky-
son talked with Col. Brown on the
phone early yesterday morning, but
Col. Brown at that time declined to
re-enter the service. Notwithstanding
that reply Gen. Gilkyson sent Col.
Brown the following telegram:

"Reference telephone conversation I
have made an appointment with
majors of the new National Guard
regiment for this afternoon. Am ask-
ing, if possible, that you reconsider
and allow me to present your name as
commanding officer of that organiza-
tion. I feel that the State of New
Jersey would be greatly benefited in
having in command an officer who
has rendered such excellent service."
It was after the conference with the
field officers had been called that Gen.
Gilkyson received the following reply
to his urgent message:

"With reference to your conversa-
tion and telegram regarding colonelcy
of the new National Guard regiment,
I appreciate your offer to present my
name as a candidate for commanding
officer. A commanding officer who has
served in the lines during the war
will never be satisfied unless the regi-
ment and men are the best in the
service. In order to accomplish this,
it means he must use more time and
thought to the organization than I
can afford to give. I appreciate the
possibility and also the responsibility,
but must respectfully decline to re-
consider my decision not to be a can-
didate."

Gen. Gilkyson did not drop his ef-
forts to secure the consent of an ex-
perienced Federal service man with
Col. Brown's refusal to serve, but he
attempted to get Lieut.-Col. Wilmer
A. Cadmus of Paterson and others to
accept the colonelcy, subject to the
action of the officers who are privi-
leged to vote.

Gen. Gilkyson told the three field
officers yesterday that the future of
the State's military organization prob-
ably depended upon their selection of
a colonel, and said that the public
demanded that an experienced, thor-
oughly qualified man be put there.
The trio refused to even consider any-
one but Col. Borden, and told the
General frankly that his efforts were
useless so far as they were concerned.
One of the majors even went so far
as to say that in his battalion every
effort had been made to exclude Fed-
eral service men from getting into the
organization. He feared, he said, that
if they got a foothold they would
eventually oust the militia officers
from control of the organization.

"The responsibility now rests with
the officers of the regiment, and not
with any one else," said Adjutant-
General Frederick Gilkyson, after the
three-hour conference had broken up
without accomplishing any of its ob-
jectives. "I have told them what the
State expects of them. They have
declined to give the matter any
further consideration. They are
pledged to vote for Colonel Borden.
They would not even vote for any-
one else if Colonel Borden were to
release them from their pledge, I
understand."

The desires of all three of the
majors to become the regiment's
lieutenant-colonel also obstructed in
a measure a settlement of whom
should be elected to the commission.
It is understood, however, that the
majors have agreed that in the event
that Colonel Paul Debevoise will ac-
cept the place they will vote for him.
Colonel Debevoise is yet to be con-
sulted and it is not believed likely
that he will become the lieutenant-
colonel of the regiment. It had been
understood that he was willing to
take the place and help with the regi-
ment if some officer of wide Federal
experience had been secured to com-
mand the outfit.

Not only was the attitude of the
three battalion commanders a sur-
prise to General Gilkyson and other
officers here, but it indicates to them

the possibility of future dissension at
time when unanimity of action is
essential.

Gen. Gilkyson told them, during the
conference session, that they must
take into consideration the fact that
after the regiment was organized
there would be sent here from the
War Department officers whose duty
it will be to thoroughly inspect all of
the regimental officers as to their
physical and mental qualifications to
hold their commissions. He told them
that the man selected should be one
who could meet these requirements,
and inasmuch as the regiment was be-
ing organized under a war-time act
and was liable to early war-time
duty, it was to be expected that the
inspectors would require that the
officers conform to war-time stand-
ards of efficiency and physical ability.
He said that in the event that the
colonel selected was unable to pass
the required tests it would delay the
work of the organization somewhat
and make it the object of further
criticism in the State.

Col. Borden, who is apparently the
future colonel of the regiment, is a
wealthy sportsman and business man.
He organized the Third Battalion of
the State Militia and personally con-
tributed the funds for the equipment
of the battalion's two machine gun
companies. He served on Gov. Edge's
military staff until the time of his
election to the command of the Second
New Jersey Field Artillery, the regi-
ment which was never extended Fed-
eral recognition and which was never
ordered out in service. His record
in the militia is said to be a good one,
as is that in the field artillery, which
latter unit was recently mustered out.

JULY 23, 1919

JERSEY JOURNAL

6TH REG'T CAMP AND ELECTION CALLED OFF

Failure of Morristown Com-
pany to Muster Required
Strength Causes a Halt.

Camp Runyon, Sea Girt, July 23.—
Adjt.-Gen. Frederick Gilkyson has is-
sued orders cancelling the encampment
of the Sixth New Jersey Infantry
which had been ordered for next Mon-
day, and the election of a colonel and
a lieutenant-colonel for the regiment
which was to have been held to-night.
Failure of the organizers of the Mor-
ristown company to secure enough
members to complete the company's
minimum strength, and the consequent
refusal of the War Department to
recognize the regiment as eligible for
Federal support at this time, necessi-
tated the General's action. A state-
ment setting forth the reason for the
cancellation of the regimental camp
was issued from the office of the Ad-
jutant-General early to-day.

The expectations were that the Mor-
ristown company would be filled to
strength and mustered into service
last night. Information from Major
Samuel H. Gillespie, which reached
the Adjutant-General yesterday, in-
formed him that it would be impos-
sible for the company to show suf-
ficient strength for muster and recog-
nition, and there was nothing left for
the State authorities but the cancel-
lation of the orders. The election in
Jersey City last night of a battalion
commander for the Third Battalion
was also called off late yesterday
afternoon by Gen. Gilkyson.

OBSERVER,

JULY 21, 1919.

NEW UNITS START SEA GIRT TRAINING

[Special to Hudson Observer.]

Camp Runyon, Sea Girt, July 21.—
Troops of the Second and Fourth
Battalions and the Second Separate
Company of the New Jersey State
militia were started on their way
toward a higher military efficiency
with the opening of the drills and
lecture periods here this morning.
Altogether there are close to 700 sol-
diers in Sea Girt's tented city, in-
cluding the Trenton battalion, with
its units from Camden, Trenton,
Mount Holly, Flemington and Som-
erville; the Second is composed of
companies from Elizabeth, Summit,
Chatham, Dover, Newton, Hamburg
and Phillipsburg and the colored
outfit from Jersey City.

Although the camp was not to
have been officially opened until
yesterday afternoon, most of the units
were in camp on Saturday. The
Camden company of the Second Bat-
talion, under command of Captain
Barton S. Muir, was the first outfit
to arrive. They came down on a
special train, which arrived here
shortly before noon on Saturday. It
is the largest company here. The last
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troops that they arrived here early.
The encampment reservation was, of
course, deluged with rain and their
early arrival gave the troops an op-
portunity to set their quarters to
rights, provide ways and means of
draining their company streets and
protecting their tents from storm
damage.

To-night the troops will attend the
movie show at the Y. M. C. A., at
which the moving pictures of the
recent officers' camp of instruction
will be shown. Major Dawley, who
commands the Fourth Battalion, is
an expert with the movie camera,
and as a matter of instruction the
troops will be compelled to attend
the production. The films will show
many phases of the training work
through which the State's officers
and non-commissioned officers were
put two weeks ago. Major Dawley
also managed to secure much inter-
esting matter of a more official nature
showing Governor Runyon, Adjutant
General Frederick Gilkyson and other
notables at their work here.

3RD BATTALION TO GO TO CAMP ON AUGUST 2

Will Go as Separate Organization Following Revocation of Sixth Reg't Orders.

In spite of the fact that the official encampment period of the new Sixth Regiment, N. J. N. G., was canceled on orders of Adjutant General Frederick Gilkyson, the members of the companies of the regiment already formed and mustered in, including the two local companies, will go to camp according to announcement made at the local headquarters of the Third Battalion in the Fourth Regiment Armory. The Third Battalion will, on authority of further orders received from the Adjutant General late yesterday, encamp at Camp Runyon, Sea Girt, for two weeks beginning Aug. 2.

The members of the National Guard companies who would have formed the Sixth Regiment if it had not been refused by the Federal Government because of the failure of the Morris-town company to recruit full strength, will go to camp in the periods designated for the members of the units of State Militia in their various districts. The Third Battalion men, Companies I and K of Jersey City and L of Union Hill, will join with the remaining members of the Seventh Battalion, State Militia, which includes beside Jersey City men, a company from both Hoboken and Bayonne. The men will assemble at the Armory to entrain for camp at 1:30 p. m., Aug. 2.

The First and Second Battalions of the Sixth Regiment, of Newark and Paterson, respectively, will go to camp with the militiamen of that district on Saturday of this week.

It is expected, according to reports received here last night, that the Morris-town Company of the Third Battalion will be recruited to full strength before the end of the week. In view of the fact that by that time the encampment period of the other units shall have started and that there will be no time for the necessary elections and forms to be carried out, it seems improbable that the guard regiment will receive Federal support before the beginning of September. In the meanwhile the two Jersey City companies, already inspected and accepted by Federal officers, will have the status of unassigned military organizations.

RECOGNITION FOR OFFICERS STATE MILITIA

Waivers Asked For Some Who Are Beyond the Federal Age Limit.

Camp Runyon, Sea Girt, July 26.—In the final disposition of the cases of a number of officers elected to commissions in the new Sixth New Jersey Infantry, National Guard, whose recognition was withheld by the Bureau of Militia Affairs of the War Department, owing to their ages and for whom the Adjutant General of this State requested waivers, all but a few have been extended the recognition asked. Some cases still remain unsettled, but it is believed that all will have been disposed of within a few days.

Major John Nolan, commanding the Paterson Battalion, and a man of long experience in the old National Guard, has been definitely refused recognition and will not be able to assume the command. Captain Daniel A. Dugan of Orange, commanding Company A of the new regiment, is also barred, as are Lieutenant Charles F. Menzel of Newark, Lieutenant Frank B. Plympton of Hackensack and Lieutenant Harry C. Compton of Paterson. All of those rejected are many years over the age limits for officers of their ranks, Lieutenant Plympton being 49 years above the age of recognition and Lieutenant Compton 41 years.

Senator Albin Smith of Paterson, captain of one of the Second Battalion companies, is recognized, as are many others. Recognition is also extended now to the Supply Company of Newark, Company B of Newark and Company F of Paterson, the officers of those units have been extended the recognition for want of which the companies were not sooner given recognition. Included among the officers in whose cases age limitation waivers have been granted are:

Lieut. Harold R. Frizzell of the Supply Company; Capt. Richard F. Mattia, Lieut. William G. Dixon and Lieut. Harry Wright, of Company B, of Newark; Capt. Albin Smith, Lieut. Floyd N. Dull and Lieut. Andrew Lecker, of Company F, of Paterson; Lieut. George W. Newton, Passaic; Lieut. Elmer T. Thompson, Newark; Capt. Eugene R. Geddes, Passaic; Lieut. Erwin F. Altstein, Newark and Lieut. Louis S. Glenn, Paterson.

Notifications of the final dispensa-

tion of their cases have been sent by Adjt.-Gen. Gilkyson to the various officers concerned. The action received from the War Department will compel the election of a new major for the Paterson battalion and it is believed likely that Capt. Smith will be chosen. Gen. Gilkyson was well pleased with the consideration which was received by the State from the War Department upon his representations to the Bureau of Militia Affairs in behalf of the officers. He said to-day that the granting of the waivers and the extension of recognition saved the services of many valuable men for the State.

As a result of the recognition of the three companies mentioned the organization of the regiment is brought much nearer to completion.

JERSEY JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY JULY 30, 1919.

MILITIAMEN KEPT ON JUMP AT SEA GIRT

Complain of Lessons by Movies Made Late by Day-light Saving.

Camp Runyon, Sea Girt, July 30.—The 800 New Jersey soldiers who are here for a course of intensified military training have plugged their way through the fundamentals of their training into battalion drills. They spent most of the morning to-day in close and extended order work, part of the time in company formation and part of the time as battalion units. The outfits are hopeful of a chance to hike into the surrounding country Friday, such a hike being a part of the prepared schedule of work, but it is not known yet whether they will be able to go.

Fresh troops took their turn on the rifle ranges to-day. The units sent there were Companies D and E of Newark and Company F of East Orange, all of the Fifth Battalion. If they experience the same favorable weather conditions as those which have prevailed during the first two days of the present encampment they should be able to show very good scores for their qualification rounds when the day is ended. Lieutenant Colonel Alvin Graff of Newark, formerly a battalion commander in the First New Jersey Infantry, is on duty at the ranges as inspector of small arms practice, assisting Brigadier General Bird W. Spencer, the inspector general of rifle practice in this State, who has charge of the rifle work. It has been sweltering work for the men who have visited the ranges so far this year. Their turns came on the hottest days of the summer and they fairly baked on the sun beaten firing lines, but they stuck on the job like sports and came out with generally commendable scores.

The troops were brought sharply to time yesterday because of a number of unsatisfactory conditions which were found. A number of men were found asleep during the lecture periods, there has been a noticeable lack of discipline and a number of other conditions were found which called for strenuous action. So flagrant were some of the cases that they were made the subject of special mention in the daily report of the camp inspector, it is understood.

It is in a spirit of assistance that these matters are being handled with something of an iron hand in camp. It is realized that most of the outfits here have been recruited to their National Guard strength with raw material. It is likely that more than ten per cent of the troops in camp have not had previous military training. It is with a view to checking the laxness at the outset that the shortcomings have been made matters of special action by the camp authorities.

In the evening parade this afternoon the troops will be in command of Major Edward Phillips of the Fifth Battalion. There has been marked improvement in the appearance and bearing of the men in the evening parades day by day and it indicates in a fair way the progress which is being made in the instruction work in camp.

To-night the troops will go to the Y. M. C. A. tent, where they will see more of the instruction films sent here by the War Department to be shown as an adjunct to the training measures employed in the development of the troops. The films to-night will depict company drills.

There is much dissatisfaction among the men over the fact that the camp authorities require them to attend the movie lectures at night. Owing to the late twilight the films cannot be shown until 9 o'clock and the men are required by orders to attend these

demonstrations. The men for a great part feel that their work from early morning until late afternoon earns for them their freedom from work at night. Inquiry indicates, too, that many of the men are not attending these instructive movie shows.

But these little dissatisfactions and unsatisfactory conditions are not in any way interfering with the progress of the troops in camp and the instructors are well satisfied with results as a whole. It is hoped that good weather will prevail for the remainder of the week so that the men will get the

full benefit of the course of training and fit them to take up their National Guard work when the regiment is finally recognized and completely organized. The War Department has extended recognition to another of the regiment's companies—that in the Town of Union.

To-morrow the troops will show at their best. Gov. Runyon will entertain hundreds of prominent men from Essex, Passaic and Bergen counties at the third of the Governor's Day celebrations at the Little White House. As a part of the day's ceremonies and entertainments the Chief Executive will review the troops in camp early in the afternoon. The men will be commanded by Major John Nolan of the Paterson battalion, the senior of the two battalion commanders here. Besides the two battalions of State militia, the headquarters, supply and machine gun companies of the new Sixth Infantry, which are here in camp also, will appear in the review.

Adjutant-General Gilkyson is in receipt of a message from E. H. Phillips, the executive officer in charge of the national rifle matches at Caldwell, stating that the General's invitation to bring the matches to the Sea Girt ranges in the event the Caldwell area will not permit of them being shot, had been received. No decision will be reached, the message said, until after the inspections now under way at Caldwell have been completed. It is probable, however, that owing to the fact that a number of the Western and Southern rifle teams are believed to have started already for Caldwell for their practice shooting, that they will be sent here to shoot the preliminary work.

EDGE PROTESTS TREATMENT OF STATE MILITIA

War Department Standing on
Flimsy Technicality, He
Tells Bureau Head.

Camp Edge, Sea Girt, Aug. 1.—Vigorous protest against the treatment which has been meted out to the New Jersey National Guard troops by the War Department is embodied in a letter which United States Senator Walter E. Edge, of New Jersey, has sent to General J. McI. Carter, the chief of the Bureau of Militia Affairs at Washington. Senator Edge, at the solicitation of Adjutant General Frederick Gilkyson, recently called upon General McCarter and asked him to reconsider his decision to withhold Federal financial support from this State's new Sixth Infantry because of the fact that they had not been recognized two months upon the date on which they had been ordered to take up a fifteen days' course of training. The Senator met with a flat refusal from the War Department but he has gone a step further in his letter to the chief of the Militia Bureau, a copy of which was forwarded to Adjutant General from Senator Edge.

The letter, in which he tells General Carter that he is out of sympathy with such type of co-operation between the War Department and the National Guard, is characteristic of the Senator's vigorous support of the State militia, from which the new regiment is being formed to a great extent. Senator Edge organized the State militia at the time the National Guard was drafted into the Federal service two years ago. He was familiar with its development, and its efficiency up until the time that he retired as Governor to assume his higher duties at Washington, and he regards the attitude of the War Department in the light of a breach of faith.

After General Gilkyson had ordered the encampment of the Sixth Infantry here opening last Monday, he was advised by General McCarter that no Federal funds would be forthcoming to defray the transportation, pay, subsistence and other costs of the encampment. Protests to Washington availed the State nothing, the chief of the Bureau of Militia Affairs insisting that the regulations must be obeyed. The point upon which he withheld federal aid is that the regimental units had not been organized for a sufficient length of time. General Gilkyson argued that during the two years of their State Militia service the men

had been sworn to Federal duty anywhere within the State if needed, and that this service should win for them the required recognition. When his renewed pleas were turned down he appealed to Senator Edge to intercede, but the Senator met with as blunt a refusal as that which greeted General Gilkyson's efforts and the 15-day camp had to be called off and five-day periods of instruction at State expense substituted as the best instruction program that could be given the men.

But Senator Edge did not stop with his personal visit to General McCarter. He wrote what is believed to be one of the most vigorous letters in denunciation of the militia bureau tactics which was ever addressed to that much discussed division of the War Department. The letter follows:

"I must file an emphatic protest at the decision you have made in reference to Federal aid for the encampment of the newly organized regiment of New Jersey National Guard. I think it is absolutely unreasonable to refuse to amend a technical order under all the existing circumstances. Certainly the same authority which issued the order, could amend it, where common sense would seem to justify such a course. What is the practical difference between men having served for a year or more in the State militia, which New Jersey maintained in order to help the Federal government, or having served in a National Guard, which, of course, was impossible during the past year because we had turned our National Guard over to the Federal government?"

"Before I left the Governorship and just the moment we could secure the approval of your department, which we sought for some time, we immediately started the formation of this new regiment, 75 per cent. of its membership being taken bodily from the State militia. Of course the regiment will be useless, if it don't have proper training, so, if the men are not given the benefit of the encampment this summer, they will lose all that training this year, climatic conditions making it impractical to hold an encampment after September 1 on the coast of New Jersey and yet, with plenty of money for a National Guard in the Federal Treasury, you stand on a technicality and thus, unless the State of New Jersey is prepared to spend its own money, this regiment will not have the benefit of the training it particularly needs because of its recent organization. Frankly, General, I have no patience with this type of War Department co-operation with National Guard development.

"New Jersey advanced hundreds of thousands of dollars cheerfully and gladly to the Federal Government, cooperating during war times. We uniformed all our troops, bought supplies for them when we could not get them from the Federal Government and have never worried much if we were ever paid back or not, but to think in a matter, as set forth above, that the War Department would stand on such a flimsy technicality is absolutely indefensible. I presume that from information I

have from New Jersey that the regiment will go into camp anyway; if the Federal Government can't pay the bill New Jersey can, but I think the time has arrived when there should be practical cooperation between the War Department and the State Militia, rather than having it based on such premises as above discussed."

The withholding of recognition of the regiment and refusal to extend Federal funds to pay for their instruction work are not the only items that stand against the Bureau of Militia Affairs in connection with the regiment. Much of the delay in its organization has been due to the bureau's refusal to extend recognition to many of the officers because they are past the age limit as prescribed by the regulations. Waivers have been granted in some cases but a number of the best officers in the regiment, including Major John Nolan, of Paterson; Captain Daniel A. Dugan, of Orange; Lieut. Frank B. Plympton, of Hackensack, and others have been rejected by the War Department.

STATE GUARD OFF ON LENGTHY HIKE

[Special to Hudson Observer.]

Camp Runyon, Sea Girt, Aug. 1.—Camp Runyon, except for a corporal's guard of sentries, is deserted and lonely to-day. The State's citizen-soldiers of the Fifth and Sixth Battalions of the State Militia, with the exception of the two bands, are out in the country on a long practice march. They left camp at 8 o'clock and they will not return to the reservation until late in the afternoon.

The object of the hike is to give the men instructions in the proper adjustment and carrying of the pack equipment, the care of the feet while on the march, camp sanitation, field cooking and other subjects which can be demonstrated in a practical way while on the move.

The two bands and the headquarters, supply and machine gun companies of the Sixth Infantry, which are also in camp here, went to the ranges for their target practice to-day.

The troops will come back from the country in time for the afternoon review which will be taken with full pack equipment. Major John Nolan will command the troops.

The State Military Medal Commission met here yesterday and awarded a contract for 60,000 medals to be given to each soldier, sailor and marine from this State who served in the war, to John Prentiss, of Camden, the designer of the medals chosen. They are to be of army bronze. Those who attended the meeting were Adjutant-General Frederick Gilkyson, Governor Runyon and State Comptroller Newton A. K. Bugbee.

JERSEY JOURNAL,

AUGUST 2, 1919

6TH N. J. REG'T RECOGNIZED BY WASHINGTON

Morristown Company Admitted and Way Cleared For Election of Officers.

Camp Runyon, Sea Girt, Aug. 2.—Cheering news came to the troops of the Fifth and Sixth battalions of the State Militia and the headquarters, supply and machine gun companies of the Sixth New Jersey Infantry, National Guard, on the eve of their departure for their home stations to-day. The War Department will muster in and extend recognition to the Morristown company next Thursday night. Major Edward Phillips of the First Battalion of the National Guard regiment, which is to be made up almost entirely of the present Fifth Battalion of the State Militia, is in receipt of his recognition as battalion commander. The recognition of the Morristown company will bring about within a few days the election of Major Joseph S. Norton as commander of the Third Battalion of the new regiment, which is to be made up mostly of the present Seventh Battalion of the State Militia, and all of these events combined will lead to the election soon of a colonel and lieutenant-colonel for the regiment.

Coming on the heels of the gloom caused by the War Department's recent rulings against support for the new regiment, the news of early regimental organization and recognition was received with acclaim by the officers and men alike to-day.

The troops will leave camp early this afternoon for their home stations after a strenuous week of work at Camp Runyon. This morning they were reviewed by Governor Runyon and later appeared in parade. Camp was broken after the noon mess and the men are prepared to embark by special trains for their home stations.

Yesterday's practice march into the country gave the men a novel experience and proved one of the most enjoyable features of the entire encampment period. They swung out of the big reservation early in the morning and it was midafternoon when they marched back, a bit tired and dusty, but for all little the worse for their interesting experience. While on the hike they were given practical instruction in various topics, such as the care of the feet on the march, the making and breaking of camp, camp sanitation, field cooking and other such matters.

An hour after their return to the reservation they appeared in review. The review was taken by Adjutant General Frederick Gilkyson, the camp commander, and all of the available men in the camp were included in the provisional regimental organization. The troops were commanded by Major John Nolan of the Sixth Battalion of Paterson.

Their bunks felt good to the tired soldiers last night, however, and it is doubtful if the sound of taps found many of them anywhere but in dreamland. They have been blessed with splendid weather this week and they made the most of it every day. From early morning until late at night they have plugged away in pursuit of the military efficiency which has been set by the officers as the goal of the regiment, and they are back to their home stations with a far wider knowledge of military duty.

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The letter, in which he tells General Carter that he is out of sympathy with such type of co-operation between the War Department and the National Guard, is characteristic of the Senator's vigorous support of the State militia, from which the new regiment is being formed to a great extent. Senator Edge organized the State militia at the time the National Guard was drafted into the Federal service two years ago. He was familiar with its development, and its efficiency up until the time that he retired as Governor to assume his higher duties at Washington, and he regards the attitude of the War Department in the light of a breach of faith.

After General Gilkyson had ordered the encampment of the Sixth Infantry here opening last Monday, he was advised by General McCarter that no Federal funds would be forthcoming to defray the transportation, pay, subsistence and other costs of the encampment. Protests to Washington availed the State nothing, the chief of the Bureau of Militia Affairs insisting that the regulations must be obeyed. The point upon which he withheld federal aid is that the regimental units had not been organized for a sufficient length of time. General Gilkyson argued that during the two years of their State Militia service the men

had been sworn to Federal duty anywhere within the State if needed, and that this service should win for them the required recognition. When his renewed pleas were turned down he appealed to Senator Edge to intercede, but the Senator met with as blunt a refusal as that which greeted General Gilkyson's efforts and the 15-day camp had to be called off and five-day periods of instruction at State expense substituted as the best instruction program that could be given the men.

But Senator Edge did not stop with his personal visit to General McCarter. He wrote what is believed to be one of the most vigorous letters in denunciation of the militia bureau tactics which was ever addressed to that much discussed division of the War Department. The letter follows:

"I must file an emphatic protest at the decision you have made in reference to Federal aid for the encampment of the newly organized regiment of New Jersey National Guard. I think it is absolutely unreasonable to refuse to amend a technical order under all the existing circumstances. Certainly the same authority which issued the order, could amend it, where common sense would seem to justify such a course. What is the practical difference between men having served for a year or more in the State militia, which New Jersey maintained in order to help the Federal government, or having served in a National Guard, which, of course, was impossible during the past year because we had turned our National Guard over to the Federal government?

"Before I left the Governorship and just the moment we could secure the approval of your department, which we sought for some time, we immediately started the formation of this new regiment, 75 per cent. of its membership being taken bodily from the State militia. Of course the regiment will be useless, if it don't have proper training, so, if the men are not given the benefit of the encampment this summer, they will lose all that training this year, climatic conditions making it impractical to hold an encampment after September 1 on the coast of New Jersey and yet, with plenty of money for a National Guard in the Federal Treasury, you stand on a technicality and thus, unless the State of New Jersey is prepared to spend its own money, this regiment will not have the benefit of the training it particularly needs because of its recent organization. Frankly, General, I have no patience with this type of War Department co-operation with National Guard development.

"New Jersey advanced hundreds of thousands of dollars cheerfully and gladly to the Federal Government, cooperating during war times. We uniformed all our troops, bought supplies for them when we could not get them from the Federal Government and have never worried much if we were ever paid back or not, but to think in a matter, as set forth above, that the War Department would stand on such a flimsy technicality is absolutely indefensible. I presume that from information I

have from New Jersey that the regiment will go into camp anyway; if the Federal Government can't pay the bill New Jersey can, but I think the time has arrived when there should be practical cooperation between the War Department and the State Militia, rather than having it based on such premises as above discussed."

The withholding of recognition of the regiment and refusal to extend Federal funds to pay for their instruction work are not the only items that stand against the Bureau of Militia Affairs in connection with the regiment. Much of the delay in its organization has been due to the bureau's refusal to extend recognition to many of the officers because they are past the age limit as prescribed by the regulations. Waivers have been granted in some cases but a number of the best officers in the regiment, including Major John Nolan, of Paterson; Captain Daniel A. Dugan, of Orange; Lieut. Frank B. Plympton, of Hackensack, and others have been rejected by the War Department.

*D. B. Breen
Aug 1/19*

STATE GUARD OFF ON LENGTHY HIKE

[Special to Hudson Observer.]

Camp Runyon, Sea Girt, Aug. 1.—Camp Runyon, except for a corporal's guard of sentries, is deserted and lonely to-day. The State's citizen-soldiers of the Fifth and Sixth Battalions of the State Militia, with the exception of the two bands, are out in the country on a long practice march. They left camp at 8 o'clock and they will not return to the reservation until late in the afternoon.

The object of the hike is to give the men instructions in the proper adjustment and carrying of the pack equipment, the care of the feet while on the march, camp sanitation, field cooking and other subjects which can be demonstrated in a practical way while on the move.

The two bands and the headquarters, supply and machine gun companies of the Sixth Infantry, which are also in camp here, went to the ranges for their target practice to-day.

The troops will come back from the country in time for the afternoon review which will be taken with full pack equipment. Major John Nolan will command the troops.

The State Military Medal Commission met here yesterday and awarded a contract for 60,000 medals to be given to each soldier, sailor and marine from this State who served in the war, to John Prentiss, of Camden, the designer of the medals chosen. They are to be of army bronze. Those who attended the meeting were Adjutant-General Frederick Gilkyson, Governor Runyon and State Comptroller Newton A. K. Bugbee.

JERSEY JOURNAL,

AUGUST 2, 1919

6TH N. J. REG'T RECOGNIZED BY WASHINGTON

Morristown Company Admitted and Way Cleared For
Election of Officers.

Camp Runyon, Sea Girt, Aug. 2.—Cheering news came to the troops of the Fifth and Sixth battalions of the State Militia and the headquarters, supply and machine gun companies of the Sixth New Jersey Infantry, National Guard, on the eve of their departure for their home stations to-day. The War Department will muster in and extend recognition to the Morristown company next Thursday night. Major Edward Phillips of the First Battalion of the National Guard regiment, which is to be made up almost entirely of the present Fifth Battalion of the State Militia, is in receipt of his recognition as battalion commander. The recognition of the Morristown company will bring about within a few days the election of Major Joseph S. Norton as commander of the Third Battalion of the new regiment, which is to be made up mostly of the present Seventh Battalion of the State Militia, and all of these events combined will lead to the election soon of a colonel and lieutenant-colonel for the regiment.

Coming on the heels of the gloom caused by the War Department's recent rulings against support for the new regiment, the news of early regimental organization and recognition was received with acclaim by the officers and men alike to-day.

The troops will leave camp early this afternoon for their home stations after a strenuous week of work at Camp Runyon. This morning they were reviewed by Governor Runyon and later appeared in parade. Camp was broken after the noon mess and the men are prepared to embark by special trains for their home stations.

Yesterday's practice march into the country gave the men a novel experience and proved one of the most enjoyable features of the entire encampment period. They swung out of the big reservation early in the morning and it was mid-afternoon when they marched back, a bit tired and dusty, but for all little the worse for their interesting experience. While on the hike they were given practical instruction in various topics, such as the care of the feet on the march, the making and breaking of camp, camp sanitation, field cooking and other such matters.

An hour after their return to the reservation they appeared in review. The review was taken by Adjutant General Frederick Gilkyson, the camp commander, and all of the available men in the camp were included in the provisional regimental organization. The troops were commanded by Major John Nolan of the Sixth Battalion of Paterson.

Their bunks felt good to the tired soldiers last night, however, and it is doubtful if the sound of taps found many of them anywhere but in dreamland. They have been blessed with splendid weather this week and they made the most of it every day. From early morning until late at night they have plugged away in pursuit of the military efficiency which has been set by the officers as the goal of the regiment, and they are back to their home stations with a far wider knowledge of military duty.

NEW BLOW STRUCK AT STATE MILITIA

War Department Rules Each
Company Must Have
One Hundred Men.

[Special to Hudson Observer.]
Camp Runyon, Sea Girt, Aug. 4.—New Jersey's new National Guard regiment received a new solar plexus blow from the War Department with the receipt yesterday from the War Department of an order requiring that all companies of the National Guard must be recruited up to a strength of at least 100 men. The present strength of the companies in the new regiment is sixty-five men, and the War Department order, sent out through the Chief of the Bureau of Militia Affairs, states that the authorized strength of sixty-five men, to which the companies were compelled to conform before being extended Federal recognition, was made in an emergency and it now having passed, the companies must be brought to strength.

The authority to reorganize companies of sixty-five men was granted April 11 of this year. The new order of things applies to coast artillery units as well as infantry companies. In the States where the companies were organized with a minimum of sixty-five men, however, the War Department has granted a period of five months from August 1 in which to bring the units up to the new strength prescribed.

The new order is expected to play havoc with the New Jersey National Guard regiment just organizing under the plan of sixty-five men to a company. In Morristown, for instance, there may be difficulty in recruiting up to the new strength. It was only by very strenuous recruiting work that the company was raised at the lower strength and not until the organization of the regiment had been delayed for a week or ten days.

SEVENTH BATTALION ORDERED DISBANDED

Local Unit Now Attached to
Newly Reorganized Na-
tional Guard.

[Special to Hudson Observer.]
Trenton, August 23.—The battalion of the State militia, having accepted service in the newly reorganized National Guard, Adjutant-General Frederick Gilkyson has issued an order ordering its disbandment as a militia unit. The battalion's headquarters have been at Jersey City and it consisted of a headquarters company, Companies A and D, Machine Gun Platoon, and a Sanitary Detachment.

The same course has been taken with respect to the Fifth and Sixth Battalions, respectively, of Newark and Paterson. The former comprised Headquarters Company, band, Companies A to F, inclusive, and a Sanitary Detachment.

The commanding officers of these organizations have been ordered to forward to the Adjutant-General their muster-out rolls of officers and enlisted men, with all data pertaining to them. The discharged certificates will be issued to each enlisted man. When this has taken place the same certificates will be issued to the officers of the three battalions.

Commanders of the three units will invoice to the supply officer of the new Sixth Regiment, National Guard infantry, the uniforms, arms and equipments in possession of the battalions.

Major John L. Gilbreth of the regular army, has been assigned by the War Department to be National Guard inspector in New Jersey. He is a West Point man, twenty years in the army and had nine months service overseas.

PLAN IS OUTLINED FOR CITIZEN ARMY

Army Officer Proposes Na-
tional Guard Corps With
Compulsory Training for
500,000 Each Year.

An officer of high rank has prepared a paper on a military policy for the National Guard, which was given out yesterday by the National Headquarters Organization Committee of the National Guard Association of the United States. Col. John B. Rose is Chairman of this committee. The other members are Col. Claude V. Birkhead of Texas, Col. Walter J. Carlin and Col. Ransom H. Gillette of New York, and Col. W. A. Colston of Kentucky. The name of the author of the paper was withheld by the committee.

"The only military policy the National Guard should advocate is a policy which will give the country what is needed in the way of an adequate land force with a minimum of expense," says the writer. "There is a crystallized and widespread belief that in time of war, at least, conscription is the only equitable and effective way of maintaining an army. There is also existent throughout the country a general dislike for the Regular Army.

Provides Citizen Army.

"The policy this paper proposes is to repeal the National Guard provisions of the National Defense Act, to provide for the organization of a citizen army to be known as the National Guard Corps, to be organized under that provision of the Constitution which gives to Congress the right to raise and support armies. The act should provide for the reorganization in this corps of the former National Guard and National Army divisions which existed during the recent war, together with such other National Guard and National Army units not component parts of divisions which may be required in the proper organization of such a force. The new force would approximate thirty divisions.

"The plan would preserve and perpetuate the battle records and traditions of all the war organizations. The act should provide that all officers who were honorably discharged from such units would, upon their own application, be recommissioned in the grades held by them at the time of their discharge and assigned to units of the National Guard Corps in the vicinity of their homes. Similarly all officers of the organized militia or State Guards would be recommissioned in the new force in their respective grades. Similar privilege would be given to all honorably discharged soldiers and to the enlisted men of the present State guards, authorizing them to re-enlist for periods of one year.

"The duty required of both officers and men would be similar to that required of the National Guard, that is, eighty hours a year drill, instruction and rifle practice, and not exceeding two weeks of field exercises during the summer months. Under such a plan it is believed that most of the officers and enlisted men of the National Guard and National Army who fought in the recent war, as well as most of the officers and enlisted men of the present State Guards, would come into the new force.

Compulsory Service.

"The most important feature of the plan is to provide for compulsory military training for a period of three months of the young men of the country to the number of 500,000 annually in their nineteenth year. The training to be conducted in training camps by a body of professional officers, appointed by the President from the Regular Army, the National Guard, the National Army and others of demonstrated capacity in this field, their grades and method of promotion based on efficiency to be prescribed in the law.

"This plan would be economical in that it would enable the same training force to handle 500,000 young men in three groups each year, the additional three months of the year to be utilized in preparatory work and for rest. On graduation from the

training camp the young men would be assigned for such service as the National Guard now renders to a unit of the national citizen army stationed in the home town.

"This character of service would continue for two years and nine months, that is to say, for the remainder of the three year period. This service would involve eighty hours of drill, instruction and rifle practice per year either in the armories or outdoors, as the locality might indicate to be best, and would be followed by three years of reserve service, involving but an annual inspection each year to insure that the soldier's arms and equipment are ready for use.

General Staff Section.

"It should also be permissible for men of the country over the age of nineteen, who are not compelled to attend the training camps, to enlist voluntarily in the new national force. Under the proposed system we would have after six years a most effective army of 3,000,000 men, 1,500,000 in the so-called active service and 1,500,000 in reserve.

"The success of this plan would be largely dependent upon a provision in the law that the force would have its own General Staff section of the greater General Staff of the army. I should say that the General Staff section should consist of one Brigadier General, two Colonels, four Lieutenant Colonels, six Majors, twelve Captains, detailed for stated periods from the permanent personnel; that the administrative and training corps should consist of one Major General, six Brigadier Generals, eighteen Colonels, eighteen Lieutenant Colonels and Majors, Captains, Lieutenants and non-commissioned officers essential for training the numbers involved at the camps.

"After many years of observation, effort and experience it seems clear that it is impracticable to attempt the development and maintenance of an efficient citizen army if it is to be under the dominion of the Regular Army.

HOBOKEN COMPANY OFF TO CAMP RUNYON TODAY

Members of Company B, Seventh Battalion, State Militia, of Hoboken, are looking forward with great joy to the trip to Sea Girt, where they will spend the coming week in camp. The soldiers will get away this afternoon and have been instructed to bring their full equipment with them.

Frederick Steigleiter is in command of the company and he will be in charge during the stay at Camp Runyon. The start will be made from the City Hall Armory.

7TH BATTALION OUT OF MILITIA

Jersey City Unit Becomes
Part of New National
Guard.

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