

Call for Twenty-seven Local Men Cancelled Because of Influenza

Twenty-seven selectives in the Plainfield district who were to have been called for Camp Dix during the week beginning October 7, have been given a respite from entering army life through an order issued by General Crowder, last night, cancelling all calls for men because of the influenza epidemic now raging in various military cantonments.

The Plainfielders were to form a part of 142,000 draftees from every State and the District of Columbia who were to have been started for camp during the seven-day period beginning October 7. All have been held up by the order and at this time there is no telling when the call will be resumed, the time depending on the abatement of the epidemic.

In canceling the call for the entrainment of the draft registrants, General Crowder acted up on instructions from General March, Chief of Staff. Every State and the District of Columbia had quotas assigned, and the men were to have gone to practically all of the camps all over the country.

It was said at the office of the Surgeon General of the army last night that every possible precaution is being taken in all camps to check the spread of the disease, but that despite all measures it is believed the disease will run its course and probably spread to still other camps. Additional physicians and nurses have been sent to camps where the epidemic is most severe.

Joseph Murray Dies at Newport From Influenza

Joseph Murray, a member of the Naval Signal Service, stationed at the Naval Base at Newport, R. I., whose home was at 709 West Fourth street, this city, died at 8:15 last night in the Newport Naval Hospital. He was a victim of Spanish influenza, having contracted the disease last Friday and then developing pneumonia.

Word of his illness was sent to Plainfield, Monday and his sister, Miss Mary Murray, of West Fourth street, left for Newport as soon as possible. She was at his bedside last night, when the end came. The body will be brought to this city tonight and the funeral will probably be held in St. Mary's church, Monday morning.

Mr. Murray, who was known to his associates as "Buddy," was twenty-three years old and had always lived in Plainfield. At the outbreak of the war, he was employed as a bookkeeper for the Q. and C. Railway Signal Manufacturing Company in New York. Last May he enlisted in the Navy and on July 9 he was ordered to the signal school at Newport. He was there when the fatal illness began.

Mr. Murray was a member of Watchung Council, Knights of Columbus, and a communicant of St. Mary's church. His father died when he was one year old and his mother passed away six years ago. His only near relatives surviving are his sister, Miss Mary Murray, with whom he resided, and another sister, Mrs. C. J. Moran, of First place.

Longing For Home, Gassed Soldier Takes A "French Leave"

Longing to reach his home in Plainfield, after being returned from France as a gas victim, and placed in a hospital at Buffalo, N. Y., Thomas Fagan, of 511 Madison avenue, made his way to this city yesterday, leaving the hospital on what soldiers term as "French leave." At the request of the Government authorities, who do not want any of the returned wounded men going to their homes until they have been regularly discharged, the young man was taken in custody by the local police and will be sent back to Buffalo today.

Fagan is twenty-three years old and at the time of his enlistment in the old Seventh Cavalry more than a year ago, lived with his mother at 311 Clinton avenue. After he had been in service for several months, his unit was turned into an infantry company and placed with the Thirty-eighth Regiment. He was on the firing line all last spring and this past summer was placed on the casualty list by a gas attack precipitated by the Germans.

Fagan, as well as many other of his comrades, were unable to get their masks on in time to ward off the deadly fumes. All succumbed and had to be taken to a base hospital. Fagan's case was so severe that he was invalided home but he has since almost fully recovered. He is every inch a fighter and declared to a group of interested listeners at Police Headquarters today that he would gladly go back to France if the Government would let him. He became tired, he said, of sticking in the hospital and wanted to get home to see his people but outside of that he had no reason for "Frenching it" from Buffalo.

CORRIELL FUNERAL TOMORROW

The funeral of Harry B. Corriell, who died yesterday morning, at the home of his mother, Mrs. Lulu Corriell, of Harmony street, the borough, will be held at the residence tomorrow afternoon at 2:30. The young man died from pneumonia. Beside his mother, he is survived by two brothers and four sisters.

Elks' Club Ready For Reception To French Band

The Elks' clubhouse on Watchung avenue will be the scene of a big demonstration tomorrow night, when the members of the French army band coming to this city for the opening of the Liberty Loan campaign will be entertained by the local B. F. O. E.

Under the supervision of August Laggren, the interior of the clubhouse has been transformed by a mass of decorations, the French colors standing out prominently. The decorations are said to be the most elaborate the building has ever had. The main assembly room on the first floor is to be used as a dining room and here the seventy members of the band and other guests will enjoy a supper. Afterward there will be speech-making and a vaudeville entertainment, lasting until time for the band to start back to New York on the 9:17 train.

The entertainment committee appointed for the reception to the foreign visitors met at the Elks' Club on Tuesday night, and added J. Fred MacDonald to its membership. Later the committee, which includes W. L. Lockwood, chairman; H. E. Butler and A. B. Davies, reported to headquarters that through the generosity and patriotism of the Elks the proposition of entertainment was entirely settled. Mr. MacDonald has mobilized a force of Elks, who responded with enthusiasm to the opportunity of absorbing the Frenchmen temporarily into their membership.

Another detail of the opening day program has been satisfactorily disposed of by the committee's success in securing Senator William N. Runyon as presiding chairman. He will address the open-air meeting at City Park at 5 o'clock, and will introduce the official speakers who accompany the band. Liberty Loan headquarters in New York sent out a complete organization with the band, and supply the entire program, with the exception of the invocation, which will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Philip B. Strong, and opening remarks by Senator Runyon, who has also consented to preside at the dinner at the Elks' Club.

J. Whitney Baker, who is in charge of the parade, reports that all is going well in so far as the enlistment of local organizations and institutions is concerned. He expects to have one or two surprises which, while not equally as spectacular as the appearance of the French army band, will nevertheless prove interesting. Plainfield is the first city in which the band appears in its Liberty Loan schedule. Several news film camera men will probably be on hand, with the intention of turning Plainfield's opening day celebration into national Liberty Loan propaganda.

Inspector Doane Back at His Desk

Building Inspector T. O. Doane returned to his desk on Monday, after a six weeks' absence due to illness. He regained something like his old-time form and declared to a Record reporter yesterday that he feels better now than he has in years. The illness kept him home for three weeks but at the end of that time he was able to go to Spring Lake, for a visit with his old friend, Vincent W. Nash, of Prospect avenue, who has a cottage at the shore resort. After a week at this place, the Inspector moved on to Atlantic City, where he took the salt bath treatment for two weeks. His stay at Atlantic City was delightful in every way, not only because he got rid of his illness entirely but met scores of congenial persons and enjoyed himself to the limit in talking over old times while seated at the end of Young's pier.

Although there is but little new building work going on in the city, Mr. Doane finds himself kept very busy. He has already disposed of a big batch of office routine and is looking after a number of important alterations jobs. He has made it known to contractors and all others interested in the building line that he has received no word from the Government to the effect that all new building should be stopped. So far as he is concerned, permits will be granted as usual but he makes it plain that materials are hard to get and those in hand are apt to be appropriated for Government use should they be desired.

LIEUT. GOUGH HOME.

Lieutenant Reginald Gough, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Gough, of Franklin place, who has been in France as a member of the 34th Heavy Field Artillery, has returned to this country to receive a new assignment. He is at present located in Vermont.

ARRANGING WRESTLING MATCH.

A number of local wrestling enthusiasts are arranging for a big wrestling match to be held in Columbus Hall probably on October 12. Jimmie Condos will be one of the star attractions on the program.

Board of Health Warns Against Influenza Peril

In order to keep down the spread of Spanish influenza, which has made its appearance in Plainfield, and already claimed several victims, the local Board of Health is taking every precaution to stamp out the malady. Desiring to secure the full co-operation of the citizens, N. J. R. Chandler, health officer for the board, today gave out the following statement and instructions for offsetting the influenza:

"The Plainfield Board of Health has kept in close communication with the State and Government health authorities and also with the medical inspector of schools and the officials of Muhlenberg Hospital, as to the measures to be taken for the control of epidemic influenza. Physicians have been requested to report cases and also pneumonia especially when the result of the influenza. Because of the nature of the disease, quarantine is not practical, but the occurrence and severity of the disease can be greatly minimized if the public will follow a few simple rules of precaution. While these rules apply in all diseases of the respiratory tract and should be generally practiced, special precautions should be taken during an epidemic.

"The disease is caused by a small organism contained in the secretions of the nose, throat and lungs of patients or carriers. Infection is conveyed either by personal contact or indirectly by means of handkerchiefs, towels, eating utensils or anything that has been mouthed; also by the spray projected when talking, coughing or sneezing.

Influenza Claims Another Victim Here

Another victim of Spanish influenza was listed in Plainfield today, through the death of Isaac M. Mathis, fifty-four years old, of East Front street, who contracted the malady last week. It was in a severe form from the start and when pneumonia developed, he succumbed within two days.

The Board of Health has requested physicians to report all cases of the influenza and to take there are about twenty-five in the city. The deaths now number four. Precautions are to be taken by the Board to prevent a further spread of the disease.

Mr. Mathis came to this city from Camden two years ago and had been employed at the Hall Press Works in Dunellen. Previous to removing to East Front street, he and his wife boarded on Grant avenue. He was a member of the local Machinists' Union and Washington Camp, No. 2, P. O. S. of A., of Camden.

The funeral will be held at the chapel of J. J. & C. A. Higgins on West Fourth street, Sunday, and interment will be at Camden.

Man Dead in Milwaukee Was Dennis F. Kilbride

Further information received by Chief Kiely today indicate that a man who died in a hospital at Milwaukee, Wis., on September 21, under the name of "David McBride," was Dennis F. Kilbride, son of Mrs. Annie Kilbride, of 553 West Fourth street. A brother, of the deceased, John Kilbride, left yesterday afternoon for Milwaukee to complete the identification and until word is heard from him, no funeral arrangements can be made.

The local police were first apprised of the circumstances of the death on Wednesday, when Chief Kiely received a letter from the county coroner at Milwaukee. It stated that the supposed "McBride" had been taken ill on the street on August 14, but that in his delirium, he said a number of times that his name was Kilbride and that his mother lived on West Fourth street in Plainfield. He gave no further intimation as to who he was or why he had given the name McBride, when first taken ill. Chief Kiely has been acquainted with the Kilbride family for many years, making it an easy matter to reveal the identity of the deceased man.

Mr. Kilbride was thirty-eight years old and had lived in this city all his life until about seven years ago, when he went to Detroit to work at his trade of machinist. Since then he had been in various parts of the West, although his relatives here heard from him only a few times. When taken ill, he was employed at the Milwaukee shops of the C. M. and St. Paul Railroad. Beside his mother and brother, John, he leaves one sister, Miss Mae Kilbride, all living at the Fourth street address.

"MAC" AT WASHINGTON.
James J. McNamee, the former well-known local newspaper man who went to Camp Dix on July 25, has been transferred to General March's office at Washington, where he will serve under Lieutenant Leslie R. Fort, of this city. While at Dix, "Mac" was promoted to corporal and acted as instructor. He will be in Plainfield the coming week-end for a visit.

JAMES CONKLING A CAPTAIN.
James B. Conkling, of this city, who went overseas as Lieutenant of the 113th Infantry, has been commissioned a captain. He was a member of Company K for many years and before going to Annapolis with this unit, was employed at the local postoffice.

Liberty Loan Workers Complete Organization

Division Leaders, Captains and Team Named
Last Night to Begin Drive for Plainfield's
Quota of \$3,500,000 -- Monster Parade
With French Army Band a Feature to
Commence at Four o'clock To-
morrow Afternoon

At a big meeting, held in the Y. M. C. A. last night, final steps were taken in the organization of workers for Plainfield's Liberty Loan drive to commence tomorrow and preparations for the monster parade that is to mark the inauguration of the campaign.

Plainfield's quota has been fixed at \$3,500,000 and an attempt is to be made to get one million in the first week by house to house canvass. L. D. Albin, who was made campaign manager, and F. K. Anderson, vice manager, urged that everyone in the city subscribe through the local banks to insure the raising of the needed sum.

These division leaders, captains and workers, were afterward named: Division Leaders—Division A. William G. DeMeza; Division B. A. E. Farce; Division C. Charles L. Light; Division D. Seymour Barr; Division E. Dr. O. B. Whitford; Division F. James E. Kimball; Division G. R. S. Rowland.

Division A—Tom Hazel Keller, captain; W. H. Pope, S. P. T. Wilbur, E. H. Bird, William F. Whelan, W. C. Startup; E. W. Hughes, captain; G. D. Merkle, L. Brady, C. H. Burdall, William Curtis; Everett Marsh, Charles S. Smilock, captain, team not reported; William Lippincott, captain, team not reported; J. T. Powers, captain, team not reported.

Division B—Edward A. Laing, captain; C. L. Applegate, Paul Collier, Fred Firstbrook, Harry Blum, M. C. Van Arsdale, captain, team not reported; George J. Finger, captain, team not reported; E. A. Aheuser, captain, team not reported; Jacob Abrams, captain, E. Block, N. Hollander, J. Duffy, Henry Rosenbaum, captain, A. H. Richardt, Mrs. M. Fiedler, Mrs. Frankel, Mrs. M. Zimmerman, Mrs. Kennedy.

Division C—Captains and teams not reported.

Division D—Mrs. S. Barr, captain, Mrs. Raymond Everett, Mrs. George Grandy, Mrs. Harry Robinson; W. L. Lockwood, captain, A. T. Butler, C. H. Hamilton, E. C. Scott, E. M. Gibson; William G. Cooke, captain, Mrs. William Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. H. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. M. Miller, F. M. Frost, C. M. Baker, R. C. Brown, Lewis H. Miller; J. M. Smith, captain, team not reported; R. Shoemaker, captain, team not reported.

Division E—N. E. Lewis, captain, Frank Staats, E. M. Ganting, C. B. Morse, Seymour Perkins, captain, E. S. Utley, Thomas Millock, C. F. Dayton, William B. Davis, L. O'Johnston; J. H. Manning, captain, team not reported; George M. Clark, captain, team not reported; A. B. Cole, captain, Charles S. Schuck, Roy Macintyre, William M. Olmstead, William H. Kriney, W. S. Oliver.

Division F—C. C. Slocum, captain, R. E. Blanche, E. M. Laing, E. T. Daniels; Cornelius A. Guine, captain, C. O. Smith, J. J. Powlison, J. C. Storm, K. Rothberg, Hugh Treacy, H. N. Henderson, captain, no team reported.

Division G—E. W. Jeffcott, captain, E. J. Waring, A. N. Fargo, P. M. Fargo, Jr., S. C. Osborne; H. H. Foster, captain, Guy Bender, C. H. Russell, A. D. Goodenough, J. M. Smith, C. P. Tittsworth, H. S. Browne, H. H. Craig, captain, R. T. Willis, A. A. Hassell, D. W. Taylor, J. W. Baker, W. T. Talliaferro, A. F. La Roche, W. T. Koffman, E. C. La Laidlaw, captain, W. P. Fraker, M. McLellan, W. N. Robinson, A. L. Kennelly; L. H. Williams, captain.

The New York district has been allotted thirty percent of the total of \$1,800,000,000, while Chicago's quota will be \$370,000,000. Cleveland is next with \$400,000,000 and Boston and Philadelphia are to raise \$500,000,000 each. San Francisco is allotted \$402,000,000, and Richmond has the next largest quota—\$280,000,000.

The three Liberty Loans thus far offered were oversubscribed, the total subscriptions being \$12,352,778,800. Of this amount \$5,035,226,850 was subscribed to the first loan, \$4,617,532,304 to the second and \$4,700,019,650 to the third. The first loan was for \$2,000,000,000, the second and third for \$3,000,000,000 each.

and subsequent to filling the statement, Mr. Clement spent \$102.11 as follows: Postage and envelopes, \$11.65; letter heads, \$5.25; thirty cut, \$26.21; typing, \$3.00; traveling expenses, \$11.94; and the round trip from Maine, \$44.04 amounting in all to \$876.86. Mr. Clement was spending his vacation in Maine when the meeting of citizens was held in Elizabeth at which he was asked to try for the nomination. He attended this gathering and went back to his summer home for the rest of the season, hence the inclusion of the carfare as a campaign expense.

ACKERMAN CAMPAIGN Expenditures \$1,144

Ernest R. Ackerman, of this city, successful candidate for the Republican nomination of representative from the Fifth District, was the first to file a campaign expense account with the Secretary of State Martin. In his statement he stated that the nomination had cost him a total of \$1,144, most of it in newspaper advertising. His campaign fund was composed of \$1,500, which he himself donated.

Richard E. Clement of Elizabeth, who secured the Democratic Congressional nomination, spent \$676.86 in his campaign. His original fund was \$650, which he took from his own private resources. Mr. Clement's statement filed with Secretary of State Martin shows that he spent \$40 for postage and envelopes; \$10 for letter heads; \$12.25 for typing; \$31.16 for advertising cards; and \$481.50 for newspaper advertising. Prior board office.

COMMISSIONED LIEUTENANT.

Frank P. Callen, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Callen, of South Second street, who is at present stationed at the Adjutant General's office at Syracuse, N. Y., has been commissioned a second lieutenant. When first allotted \$402,000,000, and Richmond has the next largest quota—\$280,000,000.

Put Something NEW in Your Living Room

It should be the most attractive and comfortable room in the house—the place you will spend the long Fall and Winter evenings with the family and its friends. Our stock of odd Chairs, Couches and Davenport is the most complete ever shown in our town. We have some fine, complete suites in the very newest finishes and designs, with Bed Davenport included in sets, with beautiful tapestry and leather coverings, rich designs and very strong-ly made.

- 3-piece Fumed Oak, Real Leather Cushions, at \$42.50 to **\$149**
- 3-piece, very fine and large sizes, Mahogany with Cane and Silk Covering **169**
- 3-piece Dull Mahogany, Cane and Real Leather **79**
- 3-piece Reed and Fibre, good Cushions, \$59.00 and **79**

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We always show the very latest designs and colorings in beautiful yard goods, or the made-up Portieres, Lace Curtains, Scrims, Sunfast goods in plain and figured coloring; also Couch Covers in the good colors and designs, and all at usual moderate prices.

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Bomb Proof Slipping Away from Shipyard Slackers

Provost Marshal-General Crowder will act promptly to rid American shipyards of draft evaders and slacker workers.

On the heels of a walkout of workers at the great Cramp yards, Philadelphia—a protest against employment in "easy jobs" of pugilists, ball players, actors and others in shipbuilding work—the Provost Marshal-General this week issued new regulations covering this and similar situations in other yards.

These will be immediately enforced. The regulations recently suspended, to compel a monthly report on the essentiality of any workman in the shipyards, probably will be restored.

In addition it was stated officially at Washington this week that all requests for exemption or deferred classification, for military service have been withdrawn.

This action was effective September 13, but publicity was given the move this week.

Also instructions have gone to all shipyard department heads that no requests for exemption must be made for any persons who otherwise would be placed in class 1 of the draft unless it is "absolutely impossible to replace them." Every person within the draft ages who can be dispensed with should be spared for military service, the instructions read.

Officials of the Shipping Board said that even the claim of the department head would not be sufficient in itself to obtain deferred classification for the men. All such claims will be reviewed by at least two executive officers of the Board or Fleet Corporation.

If within five days after the first of each month a specific request has not been received from the Government authorities at the yards for the continued deferred classification of an employee, that man automatically becomes subject to military service when his number is reached or if it has been passed he is immediately inducted into the service.

Under this plan it is held "no slacker worker" can long hold his job in the yards. The Shipping Board is preparing to assist the provost marshal general in its work by compiling a report on its men which will be made the foundation for a general weeding-out of undesirable.

In addition to the regulations made public this week a general working program for handling the situation in the yards will be announced within a few days. Crowder's office is working on this now in co-operation with the Shipping Board.

Crusade Is Begun on Non-essentials

Saying that it is intended to force the hand of both non-essential labor and employers of such labor; that men falling or refusing to get out of non-essential positions of their own accord and take up essential work will be looked upon as slackers; and that there is one and a half million labor shortage of both the skilled and unskilled types in war industries with an increased army coming, a telegram was received yesterday from Washington from the Federal Department of Labor by State Commissioner of Labor Lewis T. Bryant, which reads in full as follows:

"Please give publicity to the fact that because of a present million and a half of labor shortage both skilled and unskilled in war industries with an increased army coming, Nathan A. Smyth, Assistant Director General United States Employment Service, yesterday, mailing most drastic instructions ever issued in this country to all community labor boards instructing them to prepare and publish in every city in the country lists of non-essential positions now held by men that could be filled by women. Result will be that men falling or refusing to get out of such positions of their own accord and taken up essential work will be looked upon as slackers. The order is intended to force the hand of both non-essential labor and employers thereof. Lists probably will include clerks and office help, ticket sellers of all kinds, attendants and similar occupations. This is in line with instructions already issued for the placing of women in industry with the order of the war industries board stopping unnecessary construction with action limiting bank loans and the taking of raw materials from non-essential industries. Smyth's order may ultimately become the most drastic of all, for community labor boards will insist that no men shall occupy a position which a woman can fill. This nation must work or fight and the order is made necessary because employers of non-essential labor have in many cases failed to meet the issue squarely. Copies of orders being mailed you. Please note that the publication of lists is to be progressive in character with the line drawn tightened from day to day, as various occupations are needed for men. Mailing you with order a number of the most insistent demands by States."

Walter I. Firstbrook, the former well-known local newspaper man, is among the latest Plainfielders arriving overseas. Previous to his departure for the other side, he was stationed at Camp Dix.

Miss Mary Conly, a member of the staff of supervising nurses at Mulenberg Hospital is much improved from an attack of pneumonia. She has been a patient at the hospital for the past two weeks.

Saving of Sugar Is Vital Need

The ice cream soda you buy at the soda fountain may lack its usual syrupy sweetness, and your favorite candy store probably induces you to purchase candy made with nuts and fruit instead of cream. These are disturbing changes to a country with a sweet tooth, but a reference to statistics will show how necessary they are. For unless sugar is saved in luxuries, the coffee served at America's breakfast table will soon be sugarcass.

In peace times the United States has been consuming 4,000,000 tons of sugar a year. We have spent enough money for candy alone in a year to feed Belgium for two years. Now it is imperative that we conserve every teaspoonful of sugar in order to ward off a sugar famine. It is to this end that the Food Administration has instituted the ration system, allowing each individual two pounds of sugar a month, and cutting the allowance of confectioners and soft-drink manufacturers to fifty per cent. of their normal requirements.

In the case of soft-drink manufacture, this feature will save 50,000 tons of sugar. It is expected that these manufacturers will sell to the public as high a grade of goods as before, and at no higher prices.

Substitutes being used in making soft drinks are honey, maltose syrup, molasses, corn, syrup, glucose, and maple syrup. These ingredients are not nearly so sweet as pure sugar. They do, however, contain food value, and when properly combined with sugar give excellent results. The substitutes named are recommended by the Department of Agriculture. The fact of their presence in a bottled goods should be found noted on the label. Saccharin, unlike these substitutes, has no food value and is injurious. Its use is prohibited by the Federal Food and Drug Act.

The Department of Agriculture states that in the past, our soft drinks have been oversweet and that mixtures equally palatable can be concocted with less sugar. Drinks with an acid foundation such as grape juice and the phosphates require much more sweetening than non-acid drinks, and consequently their use should be limited. Grape juice manufacturers are now allowed only fifty per cent. of their usual sugar supply, but if there is a chance of part of the grape crop being wasted, or if the product is in danger of fermentation, an increased allowance may be made.

The fact that people of the United States spent \$640,000,000 at soda fountains in 1917 shows the extent and importance of the soft drink industry. Soft drinks are steadily taking the places of alcoholic beverages in homes and clubs and in dry localities the consumption of soft drinks is increased greatly. The Government does not consider it advisable to shut off entirely the supply of either soft drinks or candy on account of their food value, the 5,000,000 people employed in their manufacture, and the demand for them in the market. To cut off all sugar from the confectioners would release only six-tenths of an ounce per month for each person.

The enormous amount of candy and soft drinks sold at the army cantinments proves that the American sweet tooth is not peculiar to the feminine element of the population, as is sometimes supposed. Sufficient candy is bought for the army to warrant the existence of a Candy Procurement Division, of the War Department, which makes wholesale purchases, and turns the result over to the camp commissaries for sale at cost rates.

The soldier gets assorted chocolates, that retail for \$1.10 a pound, at 48 cents, and stick candy, retailing at 60 cents a pound, for 28 cents. The 18,000,000 pounds of candy bought for the army in one year represents 10,000,000 pounds of sugar. This seemingly extravagant use of sugar is justifiable in that the pure sugar candy demanded by the War Department contains the sweet element needed in the soldiers' fare in the most valuable form from the health standpoint.

Because American-made candy is the best in the world, a considerable amount of the 18,000,000 pounds is shipped to the soldiers from here. Some candy is being made abroad for the army under the supervision of the Quartermaster, but as yet the amount thus provided is negligible.

Jam and syrup are the sweets which figure most largely in the soldiers' rations. According to War Department calculations, it takes 4,000,000 pounds of jam a year for 1,000,000 men. Besides the sugar consumed by the army in commercial products, our fighters need 225,000,000 pounds of sugar a year in tea and coffee and for cooking purposes.

The sugar ration system, and the substitutes used in the home, are making it possible for the War Department to furnish the army, not all the sugar it can eat, but the amount needed to keep the ration balanced.

To minimize the inconvenience of the sugar ration as regards home baking, the Department of Agriculture and the Food Administration have evolved recipes using the recognized sugar substitutes. By experimenting with these tested recipes, the housewife can still add the desired sweet touch to her meals.

The Food Administration is setting the example, in the use of sugar substitutes, through its cafeteria for Food Administration workers at Washington. There sugar is used only in coffee and tea, cake and puddings guaranteed to be made only with sugar substitutes are served daily and seen with a rapidity that proves their excellence.

It is difficult to make most com-

mercial products entirely of substitutes because of the greater amount of material needed and the distinctive flavor of honey, molasses, and other substitutes. But in the home very cooking need not be standardized; substitutes can be made to serve the purpose of sugar in many hitherto untied ways. Icings and cookies can be made entirely with corn syrup, and jellies and puddings can be made with almost any sweetening agent. Among the sugar saving suggestions of the Food Administration are the use of dates, raisins, and figs to sweeten cereals and puddings, no sugar dregs in coffee cups and thinner syrup, or no syrup in canning.

As the canning of fruits is looked upon as essential, sugar for this purpose may be had in twenty-five pound lots through the Food Administration local agents. Even here sugar should be used sparingly. Housekeepers are urged to eliminate sugar when canning, if possible, and add it when the product is to be eaten, in this way lessening the strain on the country's supply at one time.

According to present calculations, the ration system will last until the first of January, possibly longer. The Food Administration regards it as improbable that greater limitations will have to be set. Our present ration corresponds to the British ration and is double the amount allowed in France and Italy.

The sugar problem will not be easily solved when the war ends. With European industry crippled and shipping depleted, it will be several years before we, or any other nation, can afford to use sugar freely.

Poetizes Misuse of the Term Slacker

At the North avenue station, recently, as one of Plainfield's selective contingents was about to embark for camp, a group of three well-known local men was included in the gathering of bystanders. Just previous to the departure of the soldiers to be, the three men passed several jokes among themselves that created a ripple of laughter not intended to be disrespectful toward the newest additions to Uncle Sam's army.

An old lady who stood by, probably a relative of some one of the boys, became quite indignant, however, and took the trio to task for what she called "a lack of respect." She became so worked up as she administered a rebuke that she resorted to the top often used and misapplied term of slacker. As a matter of fact, one of the men had served in the Spanish War and was turned down at the present time because of his age. A second one was a member of the Rhode Island militia for eight years and was waiting for an answer from the Government to his application for an Officers' Training School, while the third was barred from service because of a wife and children.

The indignant old lady's tirade was heard by Charles P. Frelich, Plainfield's versatile poet, who wrote the following lines on the mis-application of the term:

"WHY CALL HIM A SLACKER?"

"The boys are at the station,
They have answered duty's call:
The music it is playing,
Wishing God-speed to them all."

And in the throng that gathered,
With their chests swelled up with pride,
Were three or four young townsmen
They were standing to one side—

Discussing different topics,
Perhaps talking rather loud,
A woman stepped up to them,
And right there 'fore all the crowd

She said that they were slackers,
And it cut them to the core;
They had no chance to explain,
They had seen these things before.

Now "slacker" is a harsh word
To give to a "Yankee boy";
In each there is that red blood,
And their hearts are filled with joy

To fight for Uncle Sammy,
And to go across the sea,
To fight for dear Old Glory,
"Emblem of sweet Liberty."

Market Bureau Advises Storage of Potatoes

Within two weeks ninety per cent. of the State's crop of potatoes will be on the market and although a few growers will put several thousand bushels of the vegetables in storage, the great bulk of the crop will soon be gone, according to the market news service bulletin of the bureau of markets of the State Department of Agriculture, issued this week. Individual families and groups of consumers are advised to buy their winter supply now, as the New Jersey crop is 2,000,000 bushels less this year than last and more northern sections promise no excess. Farm prices for potatoes, the bulletin states, now vary from \$1.50 to \$1.85 a bushel.

Stating that peaches are gone, the bulletin adds that a few of the White Mountain variety are in the market and are of good quality, but many persons who did not heed the warning are now paying \$2 a basket for canning. The bulletin also says that tomatoes are still low as far as the prices go, that the fruit was never of better quality and that growers in the southern counties who did not contract for their product have lost heavily on their crops.

Paul B. Bennett, dairy products specialist of the bureau, has been appointed by the federal food adminis-

tration to enforce the rulings regarding milk feed prices. Bulk prices have been established at various points. In Trenton, for instance, bran bulk in ton lots is selling at \$30.26. Referring to apparent violations or excessive charges on bran, the bulletin says it would be advisable to report the matter to the food administration for New Jersey at Newark, as there is no excuse for dairy or poultry farmers paying as high as \$50 or \$60 a ton for bran.

Me chant Skipper With Winchester Topples Hun Plane

Some of the gamiest fights of the war on the sea have been those of merchant skippers who, in the days before their ships had gun of any description to keep aircraft at a distance, brought their vessels through by the exercise of the unlimited resource, usually by sheer skill in maneuvering, writes Lewis R. Freeman, in Popular Mechanics Magazine.

A remarkable instance of this kind I heard of from a Royal Naval Reserve officer who figured in it.

"I was in a British ship, temporarily in the Holland-South American service," he said, "and we were outward bound from Rotterdam after discharging a cargo of wheat from Montevideo. It was a clear afternoon, with a light wind and lighter sea, and we were steaming along at about nine knots, heading for the Straits of Dover, when the look-out reported a squadron of aeroplanes approaching from the south."

"Holding to its course, the squadron passed over us, a mile or more to starboard, and it was already some distance astern when I saw one machine—I think the one leading the 'V'—detach itself from the others and head back in our direction. Descending swiftly as he approached, the Hun passed over the ship diagonally at a height of 600 to 800 feet. 'That'll end it,' I thought; 'our marks and the fact that we're in ballast ought to satisfy him.' It was at the next 'run' or two that the thing began to get on my nerves, and I called up the skipper on the 'voice pipe.'"

"The Old Man—he had sailed to the Rio de la Plata for many years and so picked up a good many 'Spiggotty' habits—was in the middle of his afternoon siesta, but he tumbled out and came puffing up to the bridge on the double. We were looking at the machine at an angle of about 45 degrees—so that he must have been about as far ahead of us as he was high, say, a hundred yards—when I saw a small dark object detach itself from the fuselage and come directly toward us, almost as though shot from a gun. From then on we knew it was a fight for life."

"Just why he returned to the attack with his machine gun we could only guess."

"Anyhow, flying just high enough to clear the tops of the masts, he came swooping back, and was firing on us. Two or three men I saw fall under the rain of bullets, among these our freight clerk, who had also been knocked down by the explosion of the first bomb. But a minute or two later I saw him, legs wide apart to keep his balance, pumping back at the Hun, who had swung close again in the interim, with a rifle, a weapon which I later learned was an old Winchester which had been rusting on the wall of his cabin ever since the ship had been in the beche de mer trade in the South Pacific."

"The Old Man's plan of action at this juncture must pretty nearly have marked a mile-post in merchant-ship defense against aerial attack."

"X—," he shouted, beckoning me to his side. "Duck below, clean out all the stuff in the paint lockers and chuck it in the furnaces, 'specially the oils and traps. Jump lively!"

"Inseed oil, turpentine and some tins of fine lubricants—I had them all tumbled out of the forepeak and carried, rolled, dragged or tossed down to the stokehole. There was an ominous crackling and sputtering in the furnaces. The whole ship was ashiver with the roaring conflagration in her furnaces as I reached the upper deck, and above a tuft, white fizzle of escaping steam rolled a greasy jet of smoke that looked thick enough for a man to dance a hornpipe on."

"What tempted the Hun to make that fatal final swoop we never knew. Anyhow, back he came, allowing plenty of leeway to miss my 'smoke screen.' It he had been content to sit tight the chances are nothing would have happened to him. But the temptation to have a closer look at his handiwork and to jeer at his 'beaten enemy' was too much for him. The crack of the Winchester reached my ears above the roar of the seaplane's engine, and the next thing I was clearly conscious of was the machine swerving sidewise and downward and plunging straight in to the trailing column of black smoke."

"Neither the skipper nor the clerk were much hurt, and as for the ship she probably suffered in the long run more from the loss of her paint and oil supply than from the Hun's bomb and the fire that it started."

Plainfielder Begins Probe of Butter Prices

Former Councilman Frederick E. Myratt, of this city, head of the enforcement division of the State Food Administration, began Monday a concerted effort on the part of

wholesalers, commission men and retailers to secure an abnormal profit in butter. The period from Monday until tomorrow has been designated as "Butter Inspection Week." Inspectors have been sent to every section of the country. The order for the crusade came from Washington in the following language:

"We believe it necessary to take steps immediately to see that our rules are not violated, notwithstanding the opportunity which this commander has created for violation."

"The margins of profits specified for wholesalers, commission merchants and brokers, are maximum margins only and are extremely liberal. They were purposely made broad enough to cover the cost of doing business in all parts of the country. They must not be considered as only fair margins in every case. When the merchant is found to be taking full margin margins, the inspectors should insist on being shown that such dealer is entitled to them."

"The action of the Government in commandeering a large percentage of the visible supply of butter makes this time particularly appropriate for a check on just what these dealers are doing. We believe that a great number of violations will be uncovered by reason of this inspection, but hope we are mistaken in this belief."

City Bank Job Not Affected by War Board Rule

Owing to the recent rulings of the War Industries Board in regard to private building construction, there has been considerable speculation locally as to whether Hoggson Brothers, the New York builders, would be able to complete their work of remodeling the City National Bank building here.

Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, in order to remove any doubt as to the status of incomplete buildings, has issued a statement that "practically all buildings under way may be completed; and dealers in building material may continue to supply needed material."

This ruling, of course, covers the City National Bank building, and Thomas Banks, local superintendent of construction for Hoggson Brothers, has given assurance that he will push the structure to completion at the earliest possible date.

As a matter of fact, there is no absolute ban on private building. Any new building that may be proved to be essential may still be erected under certain conditions.

Following is the procedure which an owner who desires to erect a new building must observe and follow in regard to any non-war construction:

First—he must apply, with a full statement of the facts under oath, setting forth the need for the new building, to the appropriate local representative of the State Council of Defense. Then this representative will investigate the necessity of the proposed construction. After a review of the case by the State Council, should it decide in favor of the construction, it will immediately send its recommendations, with a full statement of all the facts, to the non-war construction section of the priorities division of the War Industries Board. The non-war construction section will grant or withhold the permit and so notify the State Council of Defense and the individual concerned. Should the decision of the State Council itself be adverse, it will notify the person concerned that his project has been disapproved. The ability of the War Industries Board to enforce this whole scheme rests upon the fact that it controls priorities and has also secured from the manufacturers of building materials a pledge not to supply materials for projects which are not authorized under the regulations of the War Industries Board.

Primary Results in the Plains and Fanwood

The last of contests in local affairs made the Primary Elections in Fanwood township and Fanwood borough uninteresting. The results in the township were as follows: For member of the Township Committee, three-year term, Henry C. Meyer, Republican, 158 votes; for collector, three-year term, John Z. Hatfield, Republican, 157 votes; for assessor, George H. Johnston, Republican, 169 votes. George H. Johnston, Republican, was elected to the county committee with 154 votes and Frank Bardolph, Democrat, was elected to the county committee with sixteen votes.

The Republicans and Democrats nominated candidates for Borough Council. The Republicans' choice for two councilmen for full terms were: Albert H. Riblet, fifty votes, and John S. Gronow, forty-seven votes. The Democrats nominated Harry T. Knight, fifteen votes; and Charles Sternheim, fourteen votes. The Republicans nominated Montgomery W. Hyer, forty-nine votes, for assessor, and Charles Sheelen, fifty-two votes for collector. Dr. F. W. Westcott, forty-eight votes, was elected to the Republican County Committee, and Ten Eyck B. Readley, eleven votes, was elected to the Democratic County Committee.

OBITUARY

Personal Mention of Plainfielders and Others Who Have Heeded the Summons of Death During the Past Week.

GEORGE W. NEAL

The funeral of George W. Neal, one of the borough's oldest and best known residents, who died Monday morning at his home on Somerset street, was held yesterday afternoon at DeMott's undertaking parlors. The service was private and was conducted by Rev. J. O. McKelvey, of the Watchung Avenue Presbyterian church. Burial was in Hillside cemetery.

Mr. Neal was in his eightieth year and had been ill for some time with complications brought about by the infirmities of age. He was a carpet weaver by trade and in his younger days was associated with his brother, the late Samuel J. Neal, in this business.

JOHN YAVOS

John Yavos, aged thirty-three years, died Monday at the home of his brother, Joseph Yavos, of Spooner avenue, following a brief illness with pneumonia. He had been employed at the Saurer Motor Works. Surviving him are a wife and two children. The funeral was held in St. Mary's church, Wednesday morning. Rev. Father Henniessey offering the requiem mass in the presence of many relatives and friends. Burial was in St. Mary's cemetery.

FRANCIS ERNEST TWAHL

Francis Ernest Twahl, a former resident of Plainfield and employed at the Standard Aero plant in this city, died Tuesday morning at the home of his sister, Mrs. John Albert, of Scotch Plains. Pneumonia was the cause. He was twenty-one years old and had always lived in this vicinity. He is survived by his mother, one sister, and three brothers. The funeral was held in St. Mary's church, this city, yesterday morning. Rev. Father Henniessey offering the requiem mass in the presence of many relatives and friends. Burial was in St. Mary's cemetery.

CLIFFORD HUGHES

Friends in this city received word this week of the death on Sunday last of Clifford Hughes, a former Plainfielder, who passed away at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hughes, of Camden. The young man had been ill only a few days with pneumonia. He was nineteen years

old and before going to Camden lived with his parents on Prescott place, this city. His mother was Miss Southard, an active worker at Hope chapel, where the son also belonged. The funeral and interment took place at Camden, Tuesday, and was attended by several Plainfielders.

CHARLES A. LUDGATE

The funeral of Charles Arnold Ludgate, who died Saturday night at his home on Evona avenue, following a brief illness with pneumonia, originating in Spanish influenza, was held in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Wednesday afternoon. Rev. Cortland H. Mallory officiated and the gathering of relatives and friends present included delegations from Jerusalem Lodge, F. and A. M.; Queen City Lodge of Odd Fellows, and the Local Machinists' Union, of which the deceased was a member. These organizations also contributed set pieces to the numerous floral tributes. Burial was in Hillside cemetery.

Mr. Ludgate was a native of Pawtucket, R. I., where he was born in 1888, but had lived in Plainfield for the past sixteen years. He was a machinist by trade, working at different times for the Saurer Motor Company, the Pond Machine Tool Company and at the time his illness began, for the Wood Newspaper Machinery Company. He was a member of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, where for a number of years he had been active in the men's organizations.

Mr. Ludgate was the son of Mr. and Mrs. George Ludgate, of Evona avenue, who survive him, as do also his wife, two brothers and two sisters. The later are John W. Ludgate and Ralph E. Ludgate, Mrs. Mary E. Doremer and Mrs. Mary Thorne, all of this city.

RUTH D. LAGSTROM

Ruth D. Lagstrom, the six-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Axel Lagstrom, of Bergen street, died Tuesday, after a brief illness. The funeral was held at the parents' home, yesterday afternoon, and was private. Rev. Mr. Vessel, of the Swedish church, officiated, and burial was in Hillside cemetery.

Shackamaxon Club Boasts First Japanese Golf Colony in America

He was dribbling a round bit of white over the green of the eighth hole when a visitor arrived on the scene—dribbling it along from many angles to the little flagged sink and making it drop with uncanny accuracy.

"Is that a Jap, or have I been seeing too much of Kashi and Kumagae on the tennis courts as to make me on the lookout for new Japanese invasions in sport?" the stranger asked.

The man who answered was Cyril Walker, professional of the Shackamaxon Club, in Fanwood, near this city.

"No, you are right. Furthermore, that player is very likely to make his presence on the American links felt very shortly—and with him, seven other compatriots are proving very adept pupils."

In those few words Walker made known to the sporting world for the first time that the sacred precincts of the sportsive Scotch have been invaded by men from the home of Jiu Jitsu. It was the first intimation Mr. General Public had received that golf has heard of the Japs, and that, with that quiet air of determination true of the race, they have progressed so far as to make four of them leading amateurs at the well-known Westfield club.

Walker then went on to explain their coming and their play. And, after hearing his story, credit was given this clever Westfield professional for founding the first Japanese golf colony in America. For at no other club, we have been reliably informed, has the Oriental ever made an appearance—or if he has, he has not remained long enough to take up the game seriously.

S. Ohki, a New York importer, who makes his home at 703 Highland avenue, Westfield, is claimed to be the first Japanese to take up the links game. He is the veteran of the school of eight under Walker's wing. While Ohki has played for some time, the other members of the contingent are comparatively new comers, most of them having played for only two years. Four of the school, however, have progressed to a point where they now make the round in 80's and two of them, T. Oaki and H. Watanabe, both Westfield residents, have already won their first regional matches in the championship division of the club's annual tournament.

The success of the Westfield Japanese on the links is not surprising, as the general make-up of the race would seem to fit the men admirably for golf. They are careful and painstaking, and good golf demands care and pains. Furthermore, it requires an untroubled disposition which Walker says his pupils have manifested.

Kashi and Kumagae, the best of the Japanese tennis players, are as steady as any of the best American racket wielders. Moreover, their

form is impeccable. However, both lack that essential of greatness on the courts—an ability to dash to the net for the block-volley and the smash which America demands of its National champions.

This smash and dash does not belong on the links, but the cool, careful stroke of a Kashi does. Wherefore, Walker's report that his pupils were progressing remarkably well came as not so much of a surprise.

"I have found it a pleasure to teach them," said Walker. "They listen attentively to what you have to say, and then they are careful to follow instructions."

"I have one pupil—Y. Watanabe—who has improved his game by no less than twelve strokes this season. He is, I think, the best pupil I have ever had here, and if he keeps on as he has started, he is sure to be heard from. Others, under my instruction are E. Jihushi, S. Ohki, H. Tetsuka, S. Yamanka and T. Peschiqua. Mr. Tetsuka is from Plainfield."

"All of them have proved to be remarkably accurate in their driving, approaching and putting, and four of them are able to go 'round now in the 80's. None of them are powerful hitters, but their uncanny steadiness makes up for it."

It is only in the last eight years—perhaps a little longer—that the Japanese athlete has been heard from in American sport. While their Jiu Jitsu performers were always given a place in pastime's corner, they did not take up baseball until very recently, and two years ago, for the first time, they invaded the tennis court.

Ichiya Kumagae came to America, a more or less unknown quantity, and began to take the measure of Uncle Sam's best. Among his victims were such great players as R. Norris Williams and William M. Johnson, the latter then champion and the former a previous title-holder. Harold Throckmorton and George Myers Church were the only two players against whom Kumagae's fine back-court game would not prevail, and it was the Tenafly meteor who put Kumagae out of the running for the National title.

But never before has the Jap been heard from in golf—until now, when this little Shackamaxon delegation rises up out of nowhere in particular and makes good on the links. Who knows but that, among the eight pupils of Walker, there may not develop a Kumagae of the links? Their remarkable progress under Cy's capable teaching would not make such an event altogether surprising.

A SLIGHT FIRE

Sparks from a chimney set fire to the roof of A. C. Barnhardt's residence at 370 Hillside avenue, Tuesday, necessitating a call for the fire department. The blaze was extinguished with chemicals before any serious damage occurred.

Election Notices.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

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

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

WALTER E. EDGE, GOVERNOR.

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

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

STATE OF NEW JERSEY. DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

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

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

Thos. F. Martin, Secretary of State. 7 26 18

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

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

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

WALTER E. EDGE, GOVERNOR.

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

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

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

Thos. F. Martin, Secretary of State. 7 26 18

SHERIFF'S SALE—In Chancery of New Jersey. Between J. Edgar Smith, Plaintiff, and Loan Assn. of New York City, complainant, and Laura L. Peacock, et al, defendants. Pl. for sale of mortgaged premises.

By virtue of the above-stated writ of fieri facias to me directed, I shall expose for sale by public vendue, at the Sheriff's office in the Court House, in the City of Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, the 3rd day of October A. D. 1918, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

All that certain piece, tract or parcel of land and premises, hereinafter particularly described, situate, lying and being partly in the City of Plainfield, in the County of Union and State of New Jersey, and partly in the Township of Piscataway, in the County of Middlesex, in the State of New Jersey, bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point in the middle of Union Avenue, distant three hundred ninety-two feet and 53 inches from the middle of Union Avenue, in a northwesterly course from a point in the center of Union Avenue, distant three hundred eighty-four and 2-10 feet to a stake and corner; thence running in a southeasterly course at right angles to Union Avenue, four hundred forty-eight and 4-10 feet to a point in Elliotts line; thence running in a southeasterly course along his line, two hundred and eighty-four and 2-10 feet to a point and making a corner; thence running in a northwesterly course four hundred forty-eight 4-10 feet to a point or place of beginning.

JAMES R. SMITH, Sheriff. GEORGE C. FELTER, JR., Solicitor. 9 134 ED&PR Fees \$11.94

LEGAL NOTICES. CORPORATION NOTICE.

Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Plainfield, N. J., at a regular meeting held Monday, Sept. 16, 1918, notice is hereby given that the Common Council will meet on Monday, October 14, 1918, at 3 P. M., at the Council Chamber, No. 149 North Avenue, in the City of Plainfield, at which time and place said Common Council will receive sealed proposals for doing the work and furnishing the materials for the construction of a sewer in the city of Plainfield, in the ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the Construction of a Sewer."

to a further Addition to the System of Sewerage already constructed in the City of Plainfield, No. 19, approved September 4, 1918, as provided for in the plans and specifications adopted by the Common Council September 18, 1918 and filed in the office of the City Clerk, No. 151 North Avenue, Plainfield, N. J., in the following streets, viz.: Clinton Place, Ross Street.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check for \$100.00, to be held by the City Clerk, and immediately upon receipt of the bids or proposals the parties bidding, or their agents, provided said parties or agents choose to be then and there present, and also make proper record of the prices and terms upon the minutes of the Council.

The Engineer's approximate estimate of the quantities of material required, and the work to be done, is as follows: 860 Lin. Ft. of 8 inch vitrified pipe, sewer less than 6 feet deep; 158 Lin. Ft. of 15 inch vitrified pipe, sewer 6 to 8 feet deep; 175 Lin. Ft. of 3 inch vitrified pipe, sewer 8 to 10 feet deep; 45 4-inch Tee branches on 8 inch sewer; 2 standard manholes; 10 combined manholes and Tee branches; 10 ft. B. M. number for foundations; 30 cu. yds. foundations of gravel, slag, or broken stone.

Duplicate plans may be examined, and forms of proposal, specifications, contract and bond, may be obtained at the office of the undersigned, 151 North Avenue, Plainfield, N. J. The right to reject any or all bids is expressly reserved by the Common Council.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Sanitary Sewers."

JOHN J. CARROLL, City Clerk. Dated Plainfield, N. J., September 16, 1918. 9 20 2

NOTICE is hereby given that I shall apply to the Union County Court of Common Pleas at the Court House, in Elizabeth, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the first day of November, 1918, for an order allowing me to change my name to Anthony A. Ford.

Dated September 20, 1918. ROBERT NEWTON CRANE, Attorney. 9-27 10-4 11 15 25

DISPLAY OF Men's Fall Hats

ALL STYLES. PRICES WILL SUIT YOU.

J. R. BLAIR, 119 PARK AVE. Telephone 1913

New Staten Island Dry Cleaning Co. FANCY DYEING, CLEANING AND PRESSING. 110 WATCHUNG AVENUE, Plainfield, N. J.

WEINMAN'S CAFE

Jump into it!

"When you're up against a 'Un don't be afraid of 'urting 'im!"

That's the way the English drill sergeants train our men for bayonet fighting.

Put every ounce of your weight into your thrust—jump into it with your whole soul—that's the way to save your own life and the only way to win.

We at home must jump into the Hun in just that way, and help save the Nation's life and win the Nation's war!

The United States is up against a danger that is real, vivid, menacing. The only way to end it is "by force to the utmost."

Jump into it!

Lend the way they fight—Buy bonds to your utmost



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Splendid facilities for caring for little boys of the earliest school age. Attractive, equipment and location for older boys.

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Drastic Orders

In Dix Fight to Stamp Out Grip

Women by Thousands Enter Labor's Field

Using every means at their command the medical officers at Dix, under the direction of Major-General Hugh L. Scott, camp commander, have begun a relentless campaign to exterminate the influenza germ that has caused a total of eighty deaths since the first case was discovered about a week ago. It is believed that the disease was brought to Dix and to other cantonments by officers and non-commissioned men who have just returned from overseas for the disease is similar to that which attacked the men in the trenches last year and caused a great number of deaths. The peculiar thing about the disease is

that death follows generally within twelve hours after pneumonia sets in and doctors have little chance to make a fight against it.

Twelve deaths were reported yesterday, the latest victims being mostly from the 34th Division. At the last report there were 935 influenza and 171 pneumonia cases at the base hospital.

The placing of the quarantine was the first measure taken to stamp out the disease. This was followed by the issuance of stringent orders and the closing of the Liberty and Army theaters, the Y. M. auditorium, and K. of C. building No. 4. Medical inspectors are making frequent trips around the camp and officers not allowed in order that the men may have a little amusement but care must be taken to prevent overcrowding and after each assemblage the place is to be thoroughly cleaned and the windows are to be left open to insure ventilation, fires being built to prevent the men taking cold in a chilly room.

During the quarantine one officer will be constantly on duty in each company, night and day, to see that all sanitary regulations are observed, paying particular attention to the ventilation of the barracks and of the use of all men of a mouth wash and nasal douche. Overcoats will be at once issued to all men and heavy underwear will be issued to soldiers wearing cotton uniforms. Other orders are being issued so that nothing will be left undone to see that the men take the best of care of themselves. There is not much drilling going on at present as many of the companies are quarantined, but all men are kept in the open air, as much as possible and get plenty of exercise to keep in physical shape.

As soon as danger from the spread of the disease is passed the ban on the camp will be lifted, but visitors are cautioned about trying to make the trip down to Dix until such orders are given for they will be stopped at the entrance to camp unless they have a pass or have important business with camp headquarters.

Women by the thousands are responding to the appeal of employers to take the place of men entering the army and to fill new positions created by industrial expansion, according to the monthly business review of the Federal Reserve Board. From all parts of the country come reports that women are helping in factories, offices, stores, warehouses, street cars and on the farms where harvesting created an immense demand for workers. The rate of increase is some indications that in a few more months the number of women entering industry will be greater than the

number of men withdrawing for military service.

The review as made public this week shows that women are spending more of their new earnings for clothing. Retail dealers in all cities where many women recently have left their homes to work elsewhere report booming business. This is contrary to the policies of economy and self-denial urged by all government agencies as a war measure.

Owing to a recent government supervision of employment agents, industries now report much more stable labor conditions, but a continued demand for more war workers than can be supplied. Many anticipate a shortage this month with the return to school of thousands of teachers and children who have been working during the summer.

Eastern Federal Reserve banks report that a tendency is apparent among manufacturers and distributors to await full assurance of government price regulations before determining trade policies. Industries generally are active and the less essential enterprises are rapidly being curtailed or converted into essential production. Wholesalers now are beginning to market materials for sale next spring at higher prices and retailers show some uncertainty as to how higher prices will be taken by the public for clothing and other articles. This causes some hesitation in certain lines.

Postmaster Hoagland

Explains Rule for Foreign Christmas Mail

Postmaster A. E. Hoagland has given out the following information regarding the sending of Christmas presents this year to American boys in foreign service:

"The War Department authorizes the sending of one Christmas parcel to each officer and soldier in the Expeditionary Forces. The parcel shall be 9 by 4 by 2 inches in measurement and may weigh up to 3 pounds.

"It must be mailed before November 15th. The empty box may be secured at R. R. Cross Headquarters only as all must be of standard size and shape to conserve cargo space. There will also be supplied a coupon on which is inscribed the name and address of each soldier. This coupon must be placed on the box and no box will be forwarded except with this coupon attached.

"This Christmas box will not need the order signed by a major or higher officer. These boxes and coupons are not at present ready, and announcement will be made later when they are ready. This notice is given that you may prepare a present for your soldier, but only one box may be sent to any one soldier."

Mr. and Mrs. John Murphy, of Spooner avenue, are the parents of a daughter who arrived at their home a few days ago.

PLAINFIELD RECORD

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Plainfield, N. J., Friday, September 27, 1918.

PRIMARY RESULTS NO SURPRISE.

The result of Tuesday's primaries occasioned no surprises locally. Almost from the beginning it was conceded that Mayor Calkins was sure of the nomination for another term, and that former Senator Ernest R. Ackerman would be the successful contestant in the Fifth District for the Congressional honors. These two contests were the ones in which the community was most vitally interested and the outcome was a general source of satisfaction. If there was such a thing as a surprise after the count Tuesday night, it was the unexpected majority in either case. It was hardly conceived that Mayor Calkins would roll up 691 more votes than his opponent, and the 4,300 majority accorded Mr. Ackerman in the district was much beyond the calculations of the expert politicians.

As far as the general election is concerned in November no one at this time doubts the result. Mr. Senger, the Democratic nominee, who entered the race at the eleventh hour, is practically an unknown man. He never yet has held office in the city and as this is a Republican stronghold, his chances for becoming the local chief executive are quite remote. When 1,074 Republicans took Mr. Calkins for their choice at the primaries, it is safe to assume that he will poll a vote many times larger than necessary when the election takes place.

With Mr. Ackerman it might also be said that the election is practically his. In every part of the district he was the undeniable favorite from the start of his campaign, although he is not so widely known in Morris county except for his record in the State Senate. This was a big factor and the flattering vote given him, but in Union county it was a secondary matter. We here in Plainfield know the man, know that he is the kind of a business man that is needed now at Washington more than ever before and that as representative from the Fifth District, he will support the policies that President Wilson has advocated for the successful and early termination of the war. Elizabeth knows this also because Mr. Ackerman has been in close touch with the county seat for years, and in Westfield, Rahway and other nearby towns, the people know all about Ernest Ackerman and what he stands for. Plainfield is more than pleased with the result of the primary in his case because it means that he will be the first Congressman who has ever gone to Washington from this city. We predict for him a brilliant and useful stay in the House of Representatives, where a native son of Plainfield has never before taken part in the deliberations of the great national body.

NEW JERSEY A REPUBLICAN STATE.

Facts are stubborn things and figures do not lie. In the past twenty-four years, New Jersey has had a Republican Legislature except twice, a third time the Republicans had a majority on joint ballot but the Assembly was Democratic by two votes. The Republican party elected its present Governor in 1916 by the largest majority ever given and in the following year the Assembly, which is elected annually and therefore reflects immediately the changed sentiments of the people, endorsed the present administration by giving them an increased majority. Additional evidence though not so conclusive, is shown by the primary returns of both parties that the Republicans are still largely in the majority. This would not be true if there was any amount of dissatisfaction. Why then should any Republican repudiate his party at the November election? The

only ground upon which this could be done would be because the Republican party had failed the country in loyalty. No intelligent Republican will for a moment believe this as there are no facts to substantiate such a contention. The political position of the Republican party in New Jersey was well expressed by the following quotation from an address of the chairman of the New York State Campaign Committee:

"It is vital to the preservation of the Republican party in the nation as well as in the State that we should elect our party candidates. The result of the campaign will demonstrate whether there are to be two great parties in the future or whether Government in this country is to be dominated by the principles of a single group."

"It is therefore the imperative duty of all Republicans to unite their utmost efforts to a continuance of their party's influence. Politics is not adjourned in the sense that party principles should be abandoned."

"We are all patriotic, and patriotism is not an issue in this campaign. What we demand is that the principles of the Republican party shall be maintained and preserved for the future welfare of the nation."

If Republicans do their duty to the party and its representatives in November, New Jersey will continue to be as in the past, a Republican State.

THE COMING LIBERTY LOAN.

Three times within the past year, the people of Plainfield have responded readily when the call came for subscriptions to the Liberty Loan sales. The first was not quite what was anticipated but it may be laid to the fact that the citizens had not come to the full realization of the great need of their dollars and they hung back. When the second call came from the Government, however, this community gave more than was asked of it, and in the third campaign ending last May, it bought many thousands of dollars worth of bonds beyond the allotted quota of \$1,769,000.

Tomorrow there begins another big campaign for the money that insures the success of Pershing's forces in the field. The President and Mr. McAdoo ask for six billions dollars, ordinarily a staggering figure but in these days of necessity not too big for the American people to attend. Plainfield's share is more than what it was called upon to give the previous time and yet no one doubts but what the city will "go over the top" before the campaign of three weeks is ended. Its citizens know now as they never knew before that every energy must be bent to bring about a speedy finish of the big fight and one way to do it is to contribute the money that means munitions and plenty of them for the boys who are doing the real work.

When our soldiers on the battle front are braving death, each one suffering to make the supreme sacrifice for his country and the great cause, we who remain safely at home surely should give them every support, should make every sacrifice to strengthen them. If we cannot fight ourselves, we can make our dollars fight.

It is a great cause for which America is engaged in this war; it is a great struggle in which the very hope of the world is bound up that is being waged in Europe and on the high seas. It is an honor to have a part in it, and all Americans, all their lives, will be proud of the part they had in it or ashamed of their failure to do their part.

The fourth loan is a fighting loan. Every subscriber to the loan strikes a blow for Liberty and for Victory.

DRAFTING MEN FROM ESSENTIAL PLACES.

When the military draft age was raised to forty-five years, it affected, comparatively speaking, a larger number of men than were affected under the earlier draft law who are engaged in essential tasks and responsible positions. Many of the most important managers and department heads, superintendents and others holding administrative and executive positions will come under the provisions of the new law.

It has been pointed out that the law will hit peculiarly hard the financial institutions of the country. As the Wall Street Journal points out: "It will call to the colors, particularly, the men upon whose shoulders now virtually rests the administration of many of our large and most important financial institutions. Many of the vice presidents and most of the subordinate officers come within the forty-five year limit."

It is realized, of course, that the efficient management of the financial institutions of the country

has a very vital relationship to the winning of the war. The success of the war plans of the Government depends as much upon the financial strength of the Nation as upon its military or industrial power.

It would be a dangerous thing to advocate placing those connected with the management of financial institutions in a deferred class. There are other occupations quite as essential. There are some connected with such institutions who can be spared. There should be no discrimination, generally speaking, in favor of any occupation.

It would seem, however, that draft boards ought to select men for military service more carefully than heretofore, with the thought ever in mind, not to disrupt service to the Nation here at home that is essential to the winning of the war. The man who is more able to help the Nation win the war here at home than in the trenches should be carefully considered.

WHAT'S BECOME OF THE GOOD OLD DAYS—

When way back in 1896 eggs were only twelve cents a dozen?

When there were enough Democrats in town to get up a full primary ticket?

When you only got two dollars a day and worked Saturday afternoons but lived happier and kept further ahead of the sheriff than you do now?

When you could go into any butcher shop in town and buy mutton (it's all lamb now)?

When the district schoolman got only four dollars a week for cramming knowledge in the kids' heads and paid a dollar and a half board?

When Charlie Johnston and several other members of No. 2 engine company were "supers" in the original "Still Alarm" production at Music Hall and nearly killed an actor by mistake in the big fire scene?

When the most popular form of entertainment at Music Hall was Charles Hoyt's farce comedies, such as "A Texas Steer," "A Contented Woman," "A Temperance Town," "A Bunch of Keys," "A Hole in the Ground," and "A Trip to Chinatown?"

MORPING UP AFTER TUESDAY'S GRAND SLAM.

The "I told you so's" are now engaged in explaining how it all happened.

The Moyte economy torpedo started out at the right angle but the gyroscope evidently got caught in Sunday closing sea-weed.

When the expense accounts are filed it will be interesting to note how much Robert Newton Crane charged for his managerial ability. It might possibly be the difference between 1,074 and 393, which is the mere trifle of 691—ballots, not dollars.

And after all is said and done, the secrecy of the ballot has been maintained. Nobody knows how Elias voted?

Persons with too impetuous a turn of mind are saying harsh things about the Courier-News make-up man because he put the political editor's dissertation on Mr. Moy's ante-campaign statement in the amusement column. They should withhold their criticism. That make-up man knows more about where articles belong than those who read or write them.

"Sewers Wanted for the Red Cross."—Courier-News headline.

The residents down Greenbrook way have a large part of one they would be more than willing to donate.

The local Socialists are beginning to realize that the other political parties occasionally have a man in their midst who is worthy of their consideration. In the Second ward, Tuesday, one of the Socialists wrote in William N. Runyon's name for the State Senatorial nomination. He evidently knew that "Bill" still has another year to go on his present term but wanted to make sure that he was in on the ground floor for the next time. In the opinion of the wise ones, however, the Socialist's good intent was wasted because there ain't gonna be no next time on the Senatorial question for our own popular member of the Upper House. They want him in the gubernatorial race that is scheduled for November, 1919.

The noon-day crowd was sauntering along North avenue, Wednesday, when the attention of everyone was attracted by the clanging of a bell. Presently an antiquated old fire engine hove in sight drawn by two superannuated nags evidently drafted from some distant pasture lot. On the front seat of the apparatus, attired in a hand-me-down smoke-eater's uniform, was "Bob" Morley, the man of many jobs at a Front street magic lantern theatre. In the rear in the stoker's box was Harry Allen, lithograph man at the same pleasure palace, engaged in the non-essential task of keeping a two by twice fire going merely for the sake of creating smoke. Ever and anon, Morley gave the bell under the front step a slam with his feet and Allen blew himself red in the face fanning the flames to greater intensity. Their idea was to attraction attention for the benefit of the theatre's picture specialty but it accomplished other things not contemplated when the old engine was lifted out of storage in a North Plainfield barn. A near-sighted old man who kicks like a steer every time the tax rate rises a point noticed the strange piece of apparatus and the blue uniform down stage. Then, with his mind reverting to certain things printed in the Record recently, he explained in a voice that could be heard many feet away:

"More expense; the gosh-dinged Nott has broken down again and they're paying good money to have horses haul it in."

Ackerman Pats Politics

Aside For Loan Work

Standing firmly upon the principle that the Administration's war-winning program should have prior claim to public attention during the next few weeks, Ernest R. Ackerman, Republican nominee for Member of the House of Representatives from the Fifth Congressional District of Morris and Union counties, announced last night that he had adjourned politics for the remainder of the Fourth Liberty Loan drive. He said:

"I am deeply conscious of the great trust reposed in me by the Republican voters of the district in selecting me as their nominee for the House of Representatives at the coming election and I wish to thank my friends for the very large vote they gave me. May I again assure the people of Morris and Union counties that if I am honored by their votes in November to membership in the Congress of the United States, that I shall consider it a great honor to be where I hope I can render much service."

"I am conscious of another duty at this particular time, however. With the nation at the very threshold of consummating its greatest and most solemn mission in its history, it is my belief that the Administration's war-winning program should have the first place and the all absorbing share of public attention and that as far as my personal candidacy for public office is concerned, I herewith declare 'Politics Adjourned,' to quote President Wilson, for the duration of the Fourth Liberty Loan drive and at the same time to place my services at the disposal of the committee for active participation in making the loan a 100 per cent-plus success in this district."

ELKS GIVE FIRST DANCE OF THE SEASON.

Plainfield Lodge of Elks gave the first reception and dance of the present season in the clubhouse, last night. The attendance was large but showed a noticeable lack of young men, due to the number of junior members of the order who are in service.

Professor Harry Wetton's orchestra furnished an excellent musical program and other features were provided by the committee of which Frank R. Hummon is chairman. Another dance will be given the last of October in observance of Halloween.

AT VAN DYK'S

BUTTER

Spring Valley Butter, lb. 66c
Very Best Butter Made
Elgin Creamery Butter, lb. 63c
Fresh Made and Delicious
Best Nut Margarine, lb. 32c
Butter's Only Rival

EGGS

April Packed Eggs, doz. 49c
Fresh Western Eggs, doz. 57c
Fresh Jersey Eggs, doz. 61c

COFFEE

Duchess Coffee—The Best, lb. 30c
Winner Brand Coffee, lb. 25c
Mara Coffee, lb. 20c
3 pounds for \$1.00

VanDyk Tea Store

168 EAST FRONT STREET

PLAINFIELD THEATRE

World's Foremost Photo-Plays

TODAY AND TOMORROW—2:15—7 TO 11

Monster 3 in 1 Program

Charlie Chaplin

In a Brand New One

"TRIPLE TROUBLE"

The Funniest Picture Ever Screened

Dorothy Phillips

In the Dramatic Hit

"The Mortgaged Wife"

And a Great Bill of THE BEST IN

Vaudeville

TUESDAY—MATINEE AND NIGHT

"GIRLS DE LOOKS"

Starring the Vaudeville Favorites

HOEY AND LEE

HEBREW PARODY KINGS

Assisted by 20 ROYAL BEAUTIES

Mat. 2:15—25c, 35c, 50c. Eve., 8:15—25c to \$1.00

Seats Now on Sale.

COMING SOON

"Hearts of the World"

D. W. Griffith's Supreme Masterpiece

PUT ANOTHER SERVICE STAR ON YOUR

POCKETBOOK—BUY BONDS

THE PLAINFIELD TRUST COMPANY

Member of the Federal Reserve System.

The Sense of Security

afforded by the knowledge that the things which you most value are in a safe place is worth the small yearly rental fee charged for our Safe Deposit Boxes.

Loss by fire or theft are unnecessary since the protection of our massive vaults is within the reach of everyone.

Come in and inspect our new Safe Deposit equipment.

Vaults open at 8 o'clock A. M.

UNEXCELLED BANKING AND TRUST SERVICE



*The Greatest Honor That Has Ever Come to Plainfield in the
Greatest Enterprise in Which Plainfield Has Ever Engaged*

THE FAMOUS FRENCH ARMY BAND

Will Give a CONCERT
In Front of the High School, at City Park
SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 5 o'clock



French Army Band on Parade

After the Big Opening Day Parade, in which these War-Stained Heroes of France will appear, a MASS MEETING and CONCERT will follow

SATURDAY, THIS WEEK Sept. 28

This marks the opening of the FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN CAMPAIGN in Plainfield

We must raise three and a half million dollars—a million more than ever before.

It can only be done if—

1—Every one in Plainfield Buys Bonds to the utmost.

2—And if every Plainfield Buyer of Bonds will SUBSCRIBE THROUGH PLAINFIELD BANKS.

The task is a great one—but no greater than the nation at large is facing.

Plainfield can and, we believe, will uphold its reputation.

Business men will call at every home next week—authorized to take your subscriptions.

Be ready for them, and remember, the slogan of the FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN—

"LEND the way they FIGHT.
BUY BONDS TO YOUR UTMOST!"

Plainfield Liberty Loan Committee

Contributed for the Winning of the War by Fred Endress, John S. Johnston, Theo. A. Martin, Clifford L. Applegate, Chas. Kurtzman, Frank Linke.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF

Happenings of the Past Week Tersely Told For Busy Readers.

Added honors have come to Dr. C. B. Lufburrow and Dr. N. H. Probasco, two of Plainfield's best known physicians, who have been in service for several months. Dr. Lufburrow, who has been stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., has been made surgical instructor at that post, and Dr. Probasco, who has been doing splendid work at Camp Dix, has been advanced from first lieutenant to captain.

Edward B. Ryder, Jr., of Sycamore avenue, who was recently commissioned a second lieutenant at the Plattsburg camp, left Wednesday morning for Camp Grant, Fockford, Ill., where he will be stationed for the present.

The thirtieth New Jersey Volunteers' Association will hold its annual reunion and business meeting at Somerville next Tuesday. Many Plainfielders were enrolled in the thirtieth New Jersey when it was organized for duty in the Civil War but only a few are still living. A. S. Mullen, of Summit, is president of the association at the present time.

After a long period of inactivity, the Plainfield Motion Picture Problem Committee, met at the Public Library, Tuesday afternoon, to exchange notes. It is understood that a complaint had been made against some of the films shown at the local theatres and plans were discussed to keep a closer watch on presentations in the future. The committee will probably make a report of its investigations later.

At the opening meeting of the Watchung Avenue church Men's Club the following committees were appointed to arrange for the fall and winter activities: Entertainment, R. R. Pentecost, Theodore Martin, George W. Beebe, Bradley Hall; Refreshment, Jacob Kettering, George Hall, William C. Lee and William C. Mitchell; religious, E. Gibson Smith, George Zimmer, Charles Wheeler, D. C. Harrower; lookout, Mrs. C. Leek, S. Varlar and George W. Beebe; reception, E. Gibson Smith, Theodore Martin and Charles Bryan.

The Hartridge School opened for the fall term Wednesday. The enrollment was on a par with other years and all classes are now under way. The school enjoys the distinction of having lost none of its teachers since the closing last spring. A new addition is Miss Mildred Smith, formerly of Wellesley College, where she was assistant to Professor Vida Dutton Scudder and to Professor Katherine Lee Bates, before coming to Plainfield. She will teach English.

Referring to pay a fifty-dollar fine instead of going to jail for sixty days, Ricco Vennoli, of East Third street, and Giordio Fedele, of East Fourth street, produced the cash in the city police court this week, after Judge DeMeza declared them guilty of disorderly conduct and fighting on South avenue, near Richmond street.

A tablet in memory of the late Doctor Andrew Van Vranken Raymond was unveiled in Trinity Reformed church, Sunday morning. Rev. J. Y. Broek delivered the memorial address and recounted the work of the departed clergyman as the pastor of Trinity church. On the tablet is the inscription: "In memory of Andrew Van Vranken Raymond, D. D., LL. D., born August 8, 1854; died April 5, 1918. First minister of this church; January 1, 1881, February 1, 1887. A faithful pastor, a preacher of righteousness."

At the opening of the Union County courts on Monday, the following Plainfielders were drawn to serve as jurors during the present term: Grand, William Addis and John E. Curtis; Petit, George F. Graves, Harry William, R. Burnett Rogers, Ernest Dorffinger, William N. Noeras, Fred K. Clark, Fred L. Metcalf, Harry A. Robinson, Robert Deter and Sydney Frazer. Charles A. Bent was drawn from Scotch Plains to serve on the Grand Jury and Charles E. Gordon, also of Scotch Plains, has been drawn as petit juror.

With the arrest of Arthur Schenck, a fourteen year old colored boy living at 542 West Third street, the local police believe they have landed the bicycle thief who has been operating in Plainfield for the past month. The boy was picked up Monday after it had been found that he had been doing a wholesale business in stolen wheels. It was his custom to pick them up on Front street and Park avenue, as owners left them near curbs and then ride them to New Brunswick. At the latter place he would sell them for sums varying from seventy-five cents to a dollar and a half and then return by trolley. Several of the wheels have already been recovered and it is expected that more will be located. Schenck, who looks to be only about ten years old, is being held at police headquarters for appearance in the juvenile court tomorrow.

The police department is beginning to feel the loss of men nearly as bad as the fire department. Chief Kiely is now nine patrolmen short of the number he is supposed to have and prospects of getting new recruits are very slim. Among the latest resignations tendered are John Wurth, Martin Walsh, and Thomas Bebout. Earlier in the year Harold Hansen and

James P. Conway tendered their resignations to take better paying positions, and Michael Regan, Ludwig Hefli and William Russ entered the service. Chief Kiely would be glad to receive applications for appointment to the force from any young man between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one years.

Arthur M. Harris, of Central avenue, who returned recently from France after nine months' work as a Y. M. C. A. secretary, is now enjoying an automobile trip to Gettysburg and other parts of Pennsylvania. Mr. Harris is enthusiastic over the work abroad and also pays high tribute to the American boys at the front. During his stay in France, he had the opportunity of visiting the front line trenches.

Among the wills admitted to probate in the Surrogate's Court, Elizabeth, this week, were the following from Plainfield: Ellen S. Niles, offered for probate by Mary Louise Cooper, estate valued at \$200; two brothers named as heirs-at-law; Wilhelm Miller, offered by B. K. Miller, no value given. Letters were applied for on the following estates: Eva Margaret Baker, of Scotch Plains, by Eva C. Hummel, the value being \$15,000; Daniel McCann, by James J. McCann, a nephew, value of estate, \$50; Lester B. Harris, by Robert Newton Crane, the estate value is \$500.

With the arrest at Morgan's Station on Tuesday of John Anderson, twenty-one years old, of McDowell street, and LeRoy Rockefeller, seventeen years old, of Liberty street, the local police finished rounding up a quartet of local youths who on Wednesday night of last week stole a Ford automobile from in front of the Plainfield Theatre. The machine belonged to John Kiely, of Summer avenue, and was recovered in New York on Thursday night as the other two of the four implicated were driving it into a garage. The latter were arrested at the time and gave their names as Joseph Walsh, of 254 East Front street, this city, and Arthur Deter, formerly of Plainfield, but recently of New York. Both are twenty-one years old and were remanded after a hearing in the Tombs police court for further examination today. Lieutenant Higgins, of the local force, will be on hand to make the request that the two prisoners be committed for thirty days to permit extradition papers being secured. Anderson and Rockefeller went to Morgan's Station, which is near South Amboy, after the theft of the car, and were working at a munition camp as teamsters when apprehended by Lieutenant Higgins. According to one of the prisoners, all four were concerned in the plan to steal the machine and that after it had been sold in New York, the proceeds were to have been divided evenly. Anderson and Rockefeller were committed to Elizabeth by Judge DeMeza to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The thirty-fourth annual convention of the Union County W. O. T. U. was held in Hope chapel yesterday. There were two sessions, one beginning in the morning at 10 o'clock, and the other in the afternoon at 2. Both were presided over by Mrs. Mary D. Tomlinson, of this city, who has been president for many years and who was re-elected.

As a result of the fatal automobile-train crash on the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Curtis' crossing, on the night of August 29 last, two suits have been filed in the Supreme Court by Attorney Robert Newton Crane, of this city. For Herbert W. Ross, of East Fifth street, who was the most seriously injured of the survivors, he asks \$20,000 damages, and for Samuel Ashmead, of First place, the amount claimed is \$5,000. The Lehigh Valley Railroad and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad are made co-defendants as the train was a B. & O. express. In the accident, Miss Anna Marie Johns, of East Front street, this city, and Mrs. Elizabeth Allen, of Westfield, were killed.

The Wardlaw School, formerly Leaf's, opened for its thirty-sixth year on Monday. The enrollment was even larger than in previous years, a fact credited to the high standard of excellence maintained by Mr. Wardlaw. There has been only one change in the faculty since the closing last summer and indications point to a very successful and active season. Mr. Wardlaw for the past ten years has been acting as instructor in physical education in the summer sessions of Columbia University and this week was appointed instructor for the winter sessions, which are held Saturdays for extension work.

GREATER SAVING OF SUGAR NOW IS ASKED BY TYLER.

Hotels, restaurants and clubs of New Jersey have been asked to show a greater measure of sugar conservation by State Food Administrator Tyler. In a letter sent out this week to such consumers, Mr. Tyler has included a communication from the United States Food Administration, which requires that specific notice be served on proprietors of eating places and clubs in regard to sugar consumption, with the warning that places with too great allowances of sugar in their possession may have their supplies cut off.

America's Shipbuilding Responsibility For War-Winning Clearly Indicated

Three outstanding facts of prime importance as related, individually or jointly, not only to the war and its outcome, but also to the mercantile marine position of the United States after the war, are definitely set forth by analysis of figures just made public by the Shipping Board. They are:

One—On America's ship yards increasingly rests the responsibility for making up the losses in tonnage occasioned by the U-boats. In other words, the United States must more and more be depended on for that essential of victory—ships.

Two—The losses occasioned by U-boats, whether by direct attack or indirect methods, such as mine laying, still are serious, although they have been measurably checked, with prospects of continued success in this particular. The Shipping Board's figures deal notably with progress in ship construction accomplished and expected by way of offsetting losses caused by the U-boats; in addition, it may be stated that British official assurances within the past year have continued encouraging as to destruction of the U-boats themselves. Both developments are extremely significant.

Three—America, with the successful carrying out of the Shipping Board's vast program of construction, should, after the war, take as high rank as a mercantile marine nation. Since August, 1917, more seagoing tonnage has been launched before in a similar period anywhere. The world's largest ship yards now are in the United States. The Clyde River ship building district already is surpassed by four of the American ship building districts, of which one is the Newark Bay.

An absolute corollary to all this is that any such construction slump as recently has been registered at Hog Island must immediately be corrected. The Shipping Board's Emergency Fleet Corporation, acting with the provost marshal general's office, has recognized this. But correction is far from being all that is required. American ship construction will have continuously to outdo the best of previous records.

This is necessitated, first and foremost, by the demands in connection with the sending of troops overseas so that the program of General March, chief of staff of the United States Army, for eighty divisions abroad by July 1 next may be carried out. These troops also must be supplied with munitions and subsistence. Besides, as Food Administrator Hoover is emphasizing at this moment, America now is called upon to export to our Allies and to the neutrals—the latter because of rationing arrangements dependent in the majority of cases, on the chartering of neutral ships to the United States—half as much food again as was sent overseas in the year ended June 30, 1918. Nor can it be overlooked that war's very necessities, as well as after-war trade requirements, render essential the constant development of our trade with South America and the Far East.

American ship deliveries are what count. And these deliveries of transport boats, cargo carriers and the rest must be completed products in every sense of the word. Vessels for trans-Atlantic service cannot be other than as perfect as possible with respect both as to speed and engine equipment. The 9gavam, the first ship constructed at Port Newark, offers, unfortunately, a case in point. Months after her launching and on the eve of her delivery word last week was sent from Washington of an ordered change to her equipment from an oil-burning to a coal, as well as oil-burning ship. She is not, it appears, the only merchant vessel so to be transformed. The Agavam order gives added confirmation to the reports that all was not well with the mechanical equipment of certain of America's new merchant ships.

Keeping deliveries in mind—the right sort of deliveries, it may be added—nothing in the Shipping Board's announcement of figures is more worthy of attention than the statement that in August deliveries to the Shipping Board, together with other American construction of vessels of more than 1,000 gross tons, exceeded by 1,630 gross tons Allied and neutral shipping losses for that month. The statistics are as follows:

Deliveries to Shipping Board, 244,121
Other American construction, 16,918
Total, 261,039
Losses (Allied and neutral), 259,400
America alone surpassed losses by 1,639

It is stated that in May, 1918, Allied ship construction for the first time passed destruction. In deadweight tonnage the August deliveries to the Shipping Board from American yards amounted to 324,180; in addition, three ships, built on contract in Japan and of a total deadweight tonnage of 25,603, were delivered to the Shipping Board. This makes a deadweight total of 349,783. This tonnage, figured in gross, as above, for comparison with the tonnage of ships lost, amounts to 244,121; it is interesting to note that the computation in gross tonnage gives figures approximately slightly less than seventy per cent of the deadweight tonnage figures. This proportion as between gross and deadweight tonnage is confirmed, apparently, by deductions made from that shipping authority, Lloyd's Register.

For the benefit of many who still—and with some reason—are puzzled by references first to deadweight, then to gross and, occasionally, to net tonnage, it may here be stated that the term gross tons expresses in units of 100 cubic feet the entire cubical capacity of a vessel, including spaces occupied by cabins, engines, boilers and coal bunkers. Net tonnage ex-

presses the cubical capacity of a vessel, also reckoned in units of 100 cubic feet, but exclusive of cabins, machinery and coal bunkers. Deadweight tonnage signifies the maximum weight of a ship's cargo, bunkers, consumable stores and all other weight, including that of passengers and crew; in other words, it represents the weight of all that a vessel can carry in safety.

This explanation is, perhaps, all the more required because the Shipping Board in listing Allied and neutral shipping losses and construction since the beginning of the European war uses the term "deadweight tons" instead of the gross tonnage term employed with respect to the August statistics.

According to the figures presented, the total Allied and neutral ship losses from August, 1914, to September 1, 1918, amounted to 21,404,912 deadweight tons. The total Allied and neutral ship construction for the same period was 14,247,825 deadweight tons. Adding to this the deadweight net tonnage of enemy ships captured or seized up to the end of 1917, a total of 3,795,000, there is an excess of loss over gain of 3,362,088 deadweight tons.

On October 22, 1917, Lloyd George said that losses to British shipping had not more than a third of the total tonnage destroyed in April of that year, a month when the intensified U-boat campaign was in full swing, and protective measures, especially on the part of the United States, had not come into full effect. Careful estimates of British losses in April, 1917, made then approximately 500,000 tons, gross. Adding from 100,000 to 150,000 for other Allied and neutral losses in that month, the average British loss during the autumn of 1917 would have been around 200,000 gross tons. In August, 1918, the total Allied and neutral loss is given as 259,400 gross tons.

This means, if August, 1918, is to be taken as an average month, that despite all German effort the submarine is being held, and this in view of the increased American tonnage in transport and related service across the Atlantic. Certainly, no matter how the losses occasioned by the U-boats have been distributed month by month, the German boats and possible expectations of sinking a million tons a month never have been verified, or even, in the average, approached. The intensified U-boat campaign was announced January 31, 1917; from that time up to September, 1918, nineteen months elapsed. To fulfill their self-announced contract, the Germans should have accounted for 19,000,000 tons in the period named. In the forty-nine months of war up to September, 1918, the total Allied and neutral ship losses, as listed by the Shipping Board, total 21,404,912.

Even if the Germans did not do all they thought or imagined they might, they could indulge in hopes so long as Allied ship construction did not exceed Allied ship destruction. It was more than a year after America entered the war before this point was reached; now America alone makes

ship deliveries exceeding in the month of August the total Allied and neutral losses.

There has been the hope that America's September deliveries to the Shipping Board would approximate 400,000 deadweight tons, a figure which will have to be approximated each remaining month of this year, if the American deliveries to the Shipping Board for 1918 are to be upward of 2,800,000 deadweight tons. Shipping Board figures published today show that the September American deliveries up to and including September 14 were 93,200 deadweight tons.

The Shipping Board, perhaps with the idea of trying to stimulate national pride, makes a comparison between the United States and the United Kingdom in the matter of ship deliveries for the first eight months of 1918, calling attention to the fact that the United States up to September 1, leads by 90,691 deadweight tons. As to this it may be said, first, that the United States, with its resources and its relative remoteness from the actual war area, should have led, and, second, that there is nothing surprising, in view of the call on England's man power because of the German offensive which started last March, in a more or less progressive decrease in Britain's ship output down to the present. As a matter of fact, the United Kingdom in May delivered 295,511 deadweight tons, a world record at that time, and in three of the eight months of 1918 led the United States in ship deliveries. Until the United States produces many more hundreds of thousands deadweight tonnage of completed ships we shall have to continue to rely on Great Britain in large measure for ships to transport our troops.

Shortage of Gasoline Becomes More Apparent

Sunday gasoline saving must be extended before long if America is to maintain the vast motor transport service now being organized under Colonel C. B. Drake.

This was the warning of prominent War Department authorities this week who pointed out that the speed and effectiveness of motor transport may wrest a victory out of a well-nigh impossible situation at any time.

A half million gallons of gasoline daily are required for our present motor transport service. This amount will be more than doubled by spring, and there must be an ample reserve on hand for weeks and perhaps months ahead.

When the entire story of St. Mihiel is written, it will be found that motor transportation played a prominent part. One thousand trucks can carry 25,000 to 30,000 men with packs, quickly; and this means that one hammer stroke can be followed up by another, instead of having lapses in battling that tend to a stalemate.

Camps for training of motor transport men will be opened at once at Jacksonville, Fla., and Fort Sheridan, Chicago, while ten others will be started soon.

Marvin Vanderbeek, of Grandview avenue, who entered the service only a short time ago and is now stationed at Fort Rodman, Mass., has been promoted to corporal.

Jersey Leads in Fewest Rejects From Army Camps

The percentage of men from New Jersey rejected at camp for military service on account of physical defects between February 10 and July 13 last was smaller than that of any other State in the Union. This information is indicated in a chart received by Adjutant General Gilkyson from the War Department, showing the relative percentage of rejections of all States.

The percentage in New Jersey was about two and a half, while in Alabama it was 17.45, or practically seven times that of New Jersey.

Commenting today upon the showing made by New Jersey in the matter of rejections, as well as in the registration and examination under the selective service law, Adjutant General Gilkyson said:

"I cannot compliment too highly the various draft boards throughout the State for that combination of fairness and sound judgment which has resulted in bestowing a national distinction upon New Jersey in the matter of selective service records."

"I refer first to the official report from the office of the provost marshal general, showing that the ratio of men rejected to men inducted into the military service has been smaller in New Jersey than in any other State of the Union. The report comes in the form of an illustrated scale, showing the physical rejections at camp, from February 10 to July 13, 1918, and New Jersey is at the bottom of the scale with the lowest percentage of men rejected at camp after they had been accepted for service and inducted by the draft boards. To my mind there could not be a stronger testimonial to the efficiency and care of our New Jersey boards, both district and local, as well as the members of the medical advisory boards and other officials, and I want these faithful workers to know that Governor Edge and myself, as well as the directing authorities of the draft system in Washington, thoroughly appreciate their patriotic efforts."

"Again, it may not be generally known that New Jersey was the first State in the country having a large registration under the recent call for man-power from eighteen to forty-five years of age to make a full report to Washington of the registration result and the twelfth State in all to make such report. Registration Day was on September 12, and this report was telephoned from the office of the adjutant general of New Jersey to the provost marshal general's headquarters in Washington the morning of September 16. This feat constitutes another demonstration of the energetic, business-like work of the draft boards and their loyal assistants with calls for official recognition and commendation. It distinguishes service medals were available for operators of the draft the personnel of New Jersey's machinery, gladly and voluntarily sacrificing private business, and for most part serving without pay, would surely be in line for decoration."

General Gilkyson also announced is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George M. that a total of 6,178 men from New Hoagland.

Jersey had received military training at the Sea Girt State camp grounds between June 10 and September 9 last.

"Of this total number receiving intensive military training," added General Gilkyson, "1,345 men met expenses of the camp from their own private funds—that is, the 947 men attending the camp, of instruction for officers and non-commissioned officers of the militia reserve and the National Guard, and the 398 men attending the encampment of the militia reserve. This appears to me as a very convincing demonstration of the fine animating spirit of our volunteer reserve organization."

"Two thousand nine hundred and fifty-one men attended the State militia encampment and 728 the camp of instruction for officers and non-commissioned officers of the State militia. The intensive character of the military instruction received by these units was without precedent in the military annals of the State, and must be regarded as exceedingly helpful to the Jerseymen who benefitted and who later may be called into the military service of the nation."

"The expenses of the encampment of the National Guard—Second Regiment, heavy field artillery, and the Third and Fourth companies, coast artillery corps—consisting of 1,154 men under canvas, were borne by the Federal Government. These men were put through the military courses by instructors from the United States army, and the indications are that the War Department will find it practical and desirable to call these units into the federal military service as units. On the whole, it seems to me that the camp at Sea Girt last summer was the most important and effective training strictly military standpoint of any in the history of New Jersey."

Everett Colby Enters Service in Tanks Corps

Everett Colby, former State Senator from Essex county, aide to Herbert Hoover, food commissioner of the United States, will enter army service in the tank corps.

Mr. Colby will join the tank corps at Gettysburg, Pa. Following thirty days' training there, the former Senator expects to go abroad.

Mr. Colby, who is 44, has been an active figure in political and public affairs the entire period of the present century. He sat in the House of Assembly in 1900, 1901 and 1902, and the three following years served Essex county as Senator. He was Progressive candidate for Governor and was on the Republican National Committee. In 1910 he went abroad to aid Lloyd George's campaign in England, and in January, went abroad for Mr. Hoover in the interests of the food conservation.

Mr. Colby is a member of the law firm of Colby, Whiting & Moore. His wife was Miss Edith Hyde, a member of the wealthy Plainfield family, and the couple have two sons and two daughters. Their home is at Llewellyn Park, West Orange.

J. Russell Hoagland, of Grandview business, and for most part serving without pay, would surely be in line for decoration."

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PERSONAL

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Foster, of West Seventh street, returned recently from Westfield, Mass., where they spent the summer.

James W. Jackson, of Crescent avenue, has returned from his summer home at Alexandria Bay, Thousand Islands.

Mrs. Frank W. Hallenbeck, of Somerset street, is a patient at Mulheberg Hospital, following an operation. She underwent a similar operation at the hospital a year ago.

Miss Jennie Hurt, of Park avenue, and John Suydam, of Plainfield avenue, were married in St. Mary's church Wednesday afternoon, Rev. Father Bernard M. Bogan officiating.

The attendants were Miss Sophie and John Switzer. Following the wedding trip to Atlantic City, the couple will make their home on Plainfield avenue. Mr. Suydam is employed at the Spicer plant in South Plainfield.

Mrs. George Conover and son, of Grandview avenue, returned home a few days ago, after spending the summer at Manasquan.

Harry Stewart, of East Fifth street, has resigned his position as salesman for Armour & Company's local branch to take one with the Watson Piston Ring Company.

Dr. and Mrs. Charles E. Herring, of West Front street, returned yesterday after their usual summer stay at their cottage at Spring Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. H. Dalley, of 735 West Fourth street, will remove October 1 to a residence on Grant avenue, opposite West Sixth street.

Frederick R. Haynes, of the First National Bank staff, returned to his desk Monday, after a two weeks' stay at Asbury Park.

Mr. and Mrs. John N. Claybrook and son, who have been residing in Philadelphia, have moved to this city and are now occupying the residence at 114 East Sixth street.

Frank Ingraham, of Church street, has been seriously ill during the past week with Spanish influenza. He was formerly a member of the city fire department but more recently has been a foreman at the British-American Metals plant.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Christina B. Scott, of East Front street, this city, to James A. Reynolds, of Plainfield, formerly of Brooklyn. Miss Scott is a niece of Mrs. Walter Scott, of East Front street. No date has been set for the wedding.

News of the Theatre

Chaplin Comedy Big Hit on New Bill at Plainfield Theatre

The new bill at the Plainfield Theatre, seen yesterday for the first, contains many good things. Probably the best liked was Charlie Chaplin's newest picture, "Triple Trouble," because it kept everybody in roars of laughter from the time it started until two full reels had been thrown on the screen. The funny fellow introduced comic situations new to his admirers and never before contained in any Chaplin comedy production. It was the unanimous opinion after yesterday's shows that "Triple Trouble" is the funniest film ever seen in Plainfield.

Another picture featured on yesterday's bill was the dramatic film sensation, "The Mortgaged Wife," in which Miss Dorothy Phillips was the star. It requires five reels to tell the story one team with action that grips the audience and holds it in breathless suspense. The play has been produced by the Goldwyn Company and Miss Phillips herself, one of the most charming of artists, has the support of an all-star company.

Both "Triple Trouble" and "The Mortgaged Wife" will be repeated today and tomorrow in connection with the new bill.

Hoey and Lee, the Laugh Kings, with "The Girls de Looks"

After many long interviews and correspondence galore, Barney Gerard finally persuaded those well known comedians and parody kings, Hoey and Lee, to return to the field of their first endeavors, and they will be seen with the "Girls de Looks" at the Plainfield Theatre next Tuesday, matinee and night.

It is sixteen years since Charley and Harry were seen in burlesque, and no doubt a rousing reception awaits their return especially from the older patrons of this style of entertainment. It is not improbable that their re-entrance into this field will have a tendency to attract to the

Plainfield Theatre many of their admirers who have season after season seen them in vaudeville.

The vehicle Mr. Gerard has provided them with its bound to find much favor, for it is built for laughing purposes and constructed of material which these boys handle with a zest that becomes hilarious.

They appear as Slickin and Slotkin, "Get Rich Quick" lawyers, who open a law office for the express purpose of securing patents for inventors in a thriving town. At course they know no more about law than an infant and having no diplomas, are at their wits' end at all times to escape detection.

They elude, however, until they accept the nomination for political offices which leads to their exposure.

Mr. Gerard has surrounded them with an excellent cast including Walter Pearson, Ross Snow, Harry Kay, Babe Burdette, Josephine Younger, Evelyn Stevens, Lola McQuay and as pretty a chorus, all under twenty, as will be seen on the wheel this season.

From a scenic and stunning standpoint, the "Girls de Looks" will pass muster, even though placed in the category of Broadway productions.

There are many new and original musical interpolations which are introduced in a natural manner and rendered with the precision and effectiveness of a Winter Garden Show.

Mitzi a Big Hit in "Head Over Heels"

The tiny star in the new music play of whimsical surprises, Mitzi and "Head Over Heels," has caught the popular fancy at the George M. Cohan Theatre, which has become known as the "Broadway joy center." Interest in the unusually effective attraction now in its fourth week has been steadily increasing and thousands who were unable to secure seats were turned away last week.

"Head Over Heels" is brimming with laugh-making lines and unusual turns of action and audiences leave the theatre still chuckling over and repeating fragmentary wit or Mitzi's mannerisms in the piquant "Funny Little Something" or "The Big Show."

Jerome Kern wrote comedy, sentiment and pathos into the score of the play, and Edgar Allan Woolf wrote a story that gave opportunity for novel characters and situations throughout. Mitzi as the little Italian acrobatic topmouther comes to America in pursuit of one man and immediately falls in love with another. This is the thread of the story interwoven with the trials of a high-spirited girl who rebels against the life of slavery which the old Italian "Papa Bambinetti" exacts from his family of acrobats.

Robert Emmett Keane and Charles Judds, two of the best known comedians of the stage, are featured in support of Mitzi. Others in the cast are Dorothy Mackaye, Gertrude Dallas, Ernest Marini, Boyd Marshall, Irving Beebe, Carrie McManus, Lambert Terry, Grace Daniels, Edmund Gurney and the Run Away Four. Mr. Savage has demonstrated in his "Head Over Heels" organization that it is still possible to find girls in numbers who are exceptionally good looking and who can really sing and dance like the proverbial fairy sprites.

Jenkinson Appeals to Water Companies

Water companies who use pumping stations to get their supply are asked to conserve their coal supply.

The request as issued by State Fuel Administrator Jenkinson is as follows: "The unnecessary use and careless wasting of water is a habit for which American towns and cities are noted. The average consumption for forty American towns and cities has been given by a reliable authority as 101 gallons daily per person, while the average of forty European cities is given as fifty-one gallons per person. This wide difference between American and European water consumption is partly accounted for by the relatively larger number of taps for a given population in this country; however, it is mostly to be accounted for by our careless and extravagant habits which the war has emphasized in many ways.

Engineers and water works officials throughout the country have recognized this economic waste for years. The consensus of opinion among them is that universal metering of all consumers is the only fair and permanent remedy. Many communities have adopted the system of metering and are now enjoying better service at less cost. It takes time to inaugurate such a system and can only be accomplished successfully by educating the general public to realize its advantages. However, a large saving in water and fuel can be effected at once by individual attention to all leaky pipes and fixtures and the careless and unnecessary use of water.

WAR BOARD WOULD SHOW RETAIL PROFITS.

The War Industries Board is about to determine what is a fair profit for the retailer.

Moved by the flood of complaints of profiteering the board has under consideration regulations to force the stamping of wholesale prices on all merchandise sold in the United States, that the consumer may check the blood-money-makers individually. He will know when he inspects any article of merchandise just how much profit the retailer gets.

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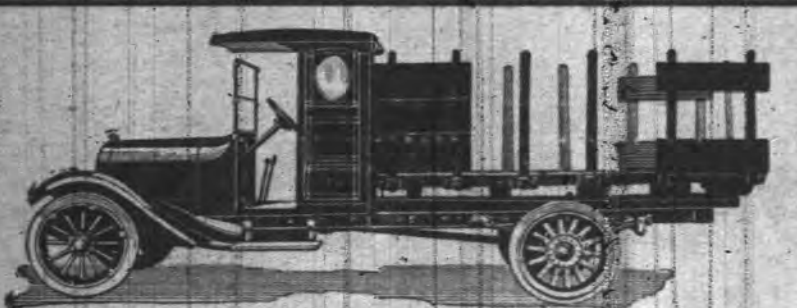
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SAFE DEPOSIT AND STORAGE VAULTS

**Soldier Vote
May Decide
Senate Race**

Returns from the Democratic primaries throughout the State at noon today indicate that the official count of the votes, including the canvass of the soldiers' ballots, will be necessary to determine which of the three candidates has received the party nomination for the long term in the United States Senate.

Unofficial returns from seventeen of the twenty-one counties show the following vote for the long-term nomination:

Charles O. C. Hennessy, 15,698.
George M. La Monte, 16,231.
Alexander Simpson, 16,199.
Frank M. McDermitt, 12,066.
The counties still to be heard from are Cape May and Cumberland, with a part of Bergen, Hennessy's own county, not yet reporting. It is believed that in the counties where the returns are still lacking, both La Monte and Hennessy will show much greater strength than Simpson, perhaps enough to wipe out the plurality of 886 that he has in the returns received over Hennessy, who is leading La Monte by 91 votes.

Complete returns from Union and Morris counties show that Ernest R. Ackerman, of this city, received the Republican nomination for Congress over Mayor Ruford Franklin, of Summit, by 4,300 majority. Mr. Ackerman made a splendid run in every district, even to those of Summit, where, naturally enough, the sentiment was for Franklin. William Birch, of Dover, received the Con-

polled 5,850 and 5,741 votes respectively. The Democrats had but three men up. They were: Charles P. Senger, of this city, who received 2,981; Stanley McIntosh, 2,939; and John F. X. Casserly, 2,961. The Socialists also had a ticket in the field.

The Republican Assembly trio found no difficulty in winning over the other two men who were in the field against them. They were William R. Strickland and Albert E. Jackson. The former got 1,396 in the county and the latter 1,672. The Warner-Person-Morgan trio pulled well, both in Plainfield and outside.

**Bauer Easily
Defeats Otto**

Edward Bauer, county registrar, had no difficulty in winning the Republican nomination for re-election at Tuesday's primaries. He defeated his opponent, former Sheriff George C. Otto, by a majority of 2,267 in the county, the total vote being 4,840 for Bauer and 2,573 for Otto. This



Edward Bauer
Republican Nominee for Registrar of Deeds in Union County

practically assures Bauer's return to the office at the general election.

The contest, which was one of the most interesting at the primaries, was expected to be a close one, but such was not the case. From the time the returns began to come in Tuesday night, Bauer seemed to have the better of the fight, and as the results of the voting in a majority of the districts of the county and city were tabulated no doubt existed as to the outcome of the battle.

Both Bauer and Otto had conducted campaigns and each had a number of influential supporters. Bauer's strength was expected to be largely outside of Elizabeth, but the results show that he polled as large a vote in proportion in that city as he did in the rest of the county. He carried thirty-five of the forty-seven Elizabeth districts and tied his opponent in two others.

James J. McCann, of this city, won the Democratic nomination for the office against Ten Eyck R. Beardsley, of Fanwood, the county totals being McCann, 1,999; Beardsley 1,314; Harry F. Kopp was the Socialist candidate.

**Overseas Duty For
Limited Service Men**

No news brought greater joy to the physically fit men in the 153d Depot Brigade stationed at Dix than the announcement of the War Department's policy for the more extended use of limited service men. "In order to conserve the man power of the nation," the order declared, "it is essential that every one who is physically fit for combatant service overseas be used solely for such service. Limited service men must be used to the maximum extent for service both in this country and abroad. No general service men will be used in this country for any duty whatsoever which can be performed by limited service men."

All commanding officers have been instructed to at the new policy into execution immediately and the limited service men will be used for all stationary plants and utilities and units not a part of a mobile tactical division or other specially designated troops or their replacements. A certain number of these men will also

be used abroad in such capacities as they are best fitted to perform. Organizations, detachments and units for service overseas may take such limited service men as the commanding officer of the unit concerned certifies will not be prevented by their physical defects from the proper performance of their duties.

A number of domestic service men of the depot brigade have been transferred to the Quartermaster Corps, unassigned, and have been detailed to duty with the Army Transport Service, which has headquarters in New York city.

New Jersey election commissioners are taking the primary vote at Camp Dix by visiting the men in their barracks. The plan of having the men vote in battalions was, after consideration, deemed impracticable and the memorandum directing unit commanders to send men to the big Y. M. auditorium has been revoked. Toward the latter part of the work another order will be issued directing commanders to send such men as have not already voted to the auditorium, in order that they might cast their votes. In this way the commissioners feel that more satisfactory results will be obtained, although it will take a much longer time. It will not take the men from their commands for any lengthy period, however.

**City Officials
Moving Soon to
New City Hall**

Preparations for removal from the present quarters in the building at 149 North avenue, to the new City Hall, were commenced by city officials this week. It will be impossible for all of them to be out by October 1, the date on which the lease on the North avenue premises expires, but it is probable that those on the second floor will be the first to go. These will include Building Inspector Doane, Overseer of the Poor Dunham and Mayor Calkins. Arrangements having been made to care for them at the new municipal building.

**Judge Apologizes
to "Tardy" Juror**

Anxiety on the part of someone to have everything in readiness when the District Court moves to its new quarters in the City Hall building resulted in Edward C. Searing, of Watchung avenue, getting an unexpected "call down" from Judge J. Henry Crane, when the former appeared in the courtroom on North avenue yesterday for jury duty.

"Your summons calls for your presence here at 10 o'clock," the Judge remarked from the bench, "and it is now 10:15. What excuse have you for the tardiness?" Mr. Searing declared that his summons read to appear "at the City Hall, Watchung avenue and East Sixth street," and he added that he had been there at 9:45 and waited more than twenty minutes for someone to show up. When he saw no signs of court or court officers, he decided to go around to the old chambers at 149 North avenue, he said, and there found everything in waiting for him.

Judge Crane and the court attaches made a hurried examination of Mr. Searing's summons and found that he was correct. The official notifications are printed in bulk and as there was a prospect of the court being removed to the City Hall during the present month the last ones ordered from the printer contained the new address. This, of course, was overlooked when the paper was issued.

Judge Crane very promptly offered his apology to Mr. Searing and expressed regret that he had been compelled to wait around the City Hall through no fault of his own. "You certainly obeyed the summons to the letter of the law," remarked the Judge to the tardy juror, "and you deserve the thanks of the court instead of its condemnation."

Charles Line, formerly of East Front street, this city, but now living in Providence, R. I., is spending a few days with friends in town.



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Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Edwards, of 664 West Fourth street, are the parents of a baby daughter, who arrived at their home a few days ago.

Mrs. Anna M. Clark, who has been seriously ill at the home of her daughters, Mrs. Charles A. Reed, of Woodland avenue, was reported today as much improved and with excellent chances for early recovery.

SHIRT WAIST DANCE.

The Ladies' Nest of Owls, of this city, will hold a shirt waist dance in Moose Hall tonight. All soldiers in uniform will be admitted free of charge.

JAMES WHITE OPENS SHOP.
James White, the well-known horseshoer whose home is on Pond place, has leased the shop at South Plainfield, formerly conducted by William Hamilton, and has opened it as a first class horseshoeing establishment.

AUTOS COLLIDE.

An automobile owned by Herbert Buxton, of Park avenue, collided yesterday at Fifth and Sycamore streets with another machine owned and driven by Richard Voorhees, of Gladstone. The occupants of each car were badly shaken up but no one was injured.

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William F. Birch
Republican Nominee for the Short Congressional Term in the Fifth District.

gressional nomination for the short term by a small majority over Franklin, who tried for both long and short terms. Richard E. Clement, of Elizabeth, received the Democratic con-



Richard E. Clement
Democratic Nominee for the Long Congressional Term in the Fifth District.

gressional nomination by only a small majority over Otto Ross, of Madison, while Hugh Treacy, of this city, ran third. Arthur E. Warner led the Republican Assembly ticket in the county receiving a total of 6,004. Chosen to run with him are the other two Union county Assemblymen, Arthur N. Pierson and Charles L. Morgan, who