

HUGS AND KISSES GREET CAMDEN'S OWN IN PARADE; HOLIDAY OBSERVED AS CITY TURNS OUT FOR WELCOME

Delegations From Many Other New Jersey Towns Help to Swell Joyful Crowd

Veterans of 114th Infantry Led Through Streets of City by Colonel George Williams

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Line Led by Mayor Mayor Ellis and the Camden safety committee led the line in automobiles. Following them were the city and county officials, the visiting mayors and the Camden reception committee.

Colonel Williams marched at the head of his men. Business was suspended everywhere in Camden while the parade was on. The big factories closed and their employes, in their work clothes, thronged to the street to crowd the line of march.

Trolley and automobile traffic were suspended. The boys were glad. Camden declared a holiday while the troops were being welcomed. All Camden belonged to the boys back from the front.

The soldiers of the 114th and of the Fifty-third pioneers marched as they would have marched into battle, wearing their "tin hats" and with their bayonets fixed. They wore cartridge belts and canteens. Their officers had their automobiles strapped to their hips. Except that they left their heavy equipment under guard in the train, they marched in the parade as they marched into their battles in the Argonne.

Whole City Turned Out Early Camden was ready early for the parade. For hours the people gathered in little groups along the route, which led from the Pennsylvania terminal at Federal street to the Third Regiment armory, at Haddon avenue and Mickle street, waiting eagerly for the whistle blasts that would announce the arrival of the first troop train.

The station, too, had its little groups of waiting relatives, and the big Ferry Square was soon ringed with eager spectators. It was 7:20 when the first whistle blast, caught up by every factory in town, every locomotive in the railroad yards and every ferryboat and tug on the Camden side of the river, gave notice that the first troop train was arriving. It proved to be the train carrying the pioneer regiment. The men were leaning from the windows, waving caps and handkerchiefs, when the train steamed in.

For a few moments it was uncertain whether Captain Killian's contingent was to parade with the 114th. Then came word that orders had been flashed from Washington that they were to march. With the first whistle blasts the crowds began to assemble in earnest. A few managed to gain admission to the trainshed, and the soldiers were warmly greeted by these first arrivals.

An hour later the whistles once more shrieked in chorus and an even longer train, bearing Colonel Williams and the first contingent of the 114th, pulled into the station. The men of the Fifty-third were ordered back on their train while the 114th's contingent, which was to have right of way in the parade, lined up on the platform, and with their band leading swung out to the square.

The Fifty-third followed the first group of the 114th to the square, and the soldiers lined up at ease in company formation. They had not long to wait for the whistles that for the third time announced that a troop train was coming. It brought the last of the soldiers from the 114th. There were 529 enlisted men and nine officers in the Fifty-third Pioneer. 474 men and twenty-four officers in the first section of the 114th and 500 men and seventeen officers in the second.

While the troops were waiting in the Ferry Square for the order to march, Camden got its first real look at its soldiers. The men were drawn up in a compact body, a ringed round by a dense crowd. Hundreds climbed to the track on the long shed along the trolley tracks on one side of the square, and from the point of vantage waved flags and shouted greetings to the soldiers.

Reunions Were Numerous Down in the square mounted men and patrolmen from the Camden force kept order, but in a good natured fashion that was in harmony with the spirit of the day. A good many people got through the lines and passed down the ranks of troops, looking for loved ones. There were many reunions. Women who unexpectedly met a son or brother, sweetheart or husband were not ashamed to clasp and kiss them in front of officers and men.

At the last moment, when the bands struck up and the men came to attention in readiness for the order which threw them into column and started the parade, the thousands of people in the square reluctantly moved back to let the soldiers through.

From the moment the head of the parade passed under the arch with its motto, "Heroes All—Welcome Home"—it was a real triumph. The streets were decorated overhead with flags. Banners were waved in the hands of thousands who crowded the sidewalks and out over the curbs into the street. Girls had fillets of red, white and blue ribbon tied round their foreheads.

As the men marched greetings were shouted to them from the crowd, as the spectators recognized Jim or Bill in spite of an anvil tin hat. Even a few spectators here and there broke through the lines and for a glad moment stepped for step beside some grinning lad recognized in the ranks.

Red Keystones, with the red stripe under that marks the demobilized soldier, were seen frequently in the welcoming crowds in the tin hats which Philadelphia's parade, Thursday, were in Camden today to greet their Jersey friends just back from the war. The Fifty-third Pioneer Regiment, which, like the 114th, served through some of the bitterest moments of the war, building bridges and clearing roads for ambulances and guns, fought side by side with part of the Twenty-eighth.



Below is Colonel George Williams, who led the veterans of the 114th Infantry. Above at left is an enthusiastic greeting that marked the return of Camden's own. At right is Corporal George Morgan and his sisters, Goldie and Leah Morgan

of Pittsburgh, who were transferred from the Twenty-eighth Division to the Fifty-third at Newport News with the arm insignia of their present regiment, but with little red Keystones in their pockets. In some mysterious way, during the long train journey to Philadelphia, the red Keystones were transferred to the shoulders of their tunics, and they came back as they had gone, bearing the badge of the famous division to which they first had belonged. Though in no sense a Pennsylvania organization, the Fifty-third Pioneers had a large proportion of Pennsylvanians on its roster. Those men who came from the eastern states, including many from Pennsylvania, a few from New Jersey and a very few from Vermont, were sent up with the present contingent to be demobilized at Dix.

Captain Killian, commander of the contingent, was anxious to know how long it would be until his men were demobilized. He was a Pennsylvania man who had been given medals for valor. Both the Distinguished Service Cross and the French Croix de Guerre were worn by him in line today. The Distinguished Service Cross was won by seven men of the regiment who are living and by nine who are dead. Among those who wore one decoration or the other in the parade today were Private John Crow, of Salem, N. J.; Distinguished Service Cross; Captain Henry Bateman, Distinguished Service Cross, and Lieutenant G. Hienzman, Distinguished Service Cross.

Officers Lead Parade At the head of the parade behind Colonel Williams marched the following officers abreast: Captain A. M. Smith, Captain J. F. Hughes, Captain N. J. Carr, Captain Howard E. Grover, Captain W. V. King, Captain W. J. Maguire and Captain H. E. Bateman, the regimental adjutant. The State Militia Reserve Band and the regimental band of the 112th marched in the parade and furnished stirring music. It is estimated that about eighty-five of the soldiers in the parade were natives of Camden; virtually every other New Jersey town and representation among the fighting men.

The whole line of march, from station to armory, was crowded with spectators and gay with flags and bunting. At the Camden County Courthouse the soldiers marched under a splendid coat of honor, bearing the legend, "All Honor to Our Hero Sons." On the arch were inscribed the names of the regiment's dead. The Ninth Ward Republican Club also had an arch erected across Broadway. As the troops passed under it fifty pretty girls on a balcony threw little American flags and confetti.

HOLIDAY IN GLOUCESTER

School Children and Shipworkers to View Parade Here The Gloucester City public schools and most of the business houses in that city and probably the shipyards will be closed on Thursday so that the children and employes can view the parade of the Iron Division in Philadelphia.

The board of education ordered the schools closed, and some of the teachers will head their pupils on the trip. The business men have posted signs that they will be closed until after the parade. In many other nearby towns in South Jersey similar action has been taken. This morning the school children and employes of business houses in Gloucester arranged to see the parade in Camden today because part of the old Third Regiment participated.

Coroner Probes Death at Asylum The discovery that James Smith, thirty-six years old, of Bouvier street near Reed, a patient in the insane ward of the Philadelphia Hospital, who died at that institution yesterday, had a fracture of both jaws, has caused the coroner to start an investigation as to how the man received his injuries. Employees of the hospital were unable to give Deputy Coroner Blum any information.

The big victory loan bell was rung, and the bell in the tower of St. John's Church, at Broadway and Royden street, as the troops passed.

At Broadway and Newton avenue, where the parade turned, there was momentary confusion in the crowd, but order was soon restored and no one was injured. The only accident occurred at Broadway and Pine street. Dory Chrun, thirty-one years old, of Beckett street, Camden, was leaning from a third-story window in a theatre building and lost his balance. In falling he struck a four-year-old boy, James Watson, 608 Line street. Chrun was taken to the Cooper Hospital, where it was found that his skull was fractured. The boy's leg was broken.

The parade turned over Newton avenue to Haddon avenue, where several thousand school children sang and cheered; then to Fourth street and Kaighn avenue, returning to Broadway, to Newton avenue, to Haddon avenue and thence to the Third Regiment armory, at Haddon avenue and Mickle street.

At the armory the parade halted and the men had lunch. Mrs. Frank F. Patterson, with 400 Red Cross workers from Camden and South Jersey points, had a hot meal ready for the boys.

A Welcome Feast They did full justice to it. There was vegetable soup, hot and homemade; plentiful chicken salad, potted tongue and cold ham, sandwiches, rolls, smoking coffee topped off with ice cream, and a plentiful supply of cigarettes.

The lunch certainly looked good to the hungry crowd of soldiers. They had been on the train since mid-afternoon yesterday. Their breakfast this morning—so some of them confessed at the station when waiting for the parade to start—had consisted mainly of "canned willy" hash. "We had enough canned willy in the trenches," one doughboy explained, "though even that did taste good sometimes. But we're home now." They had home cooking to delight the inner man of the homesick boy in the crowd. And while they dealt with the meal, the bands of the State Militia and State Reserves played an accompaniment to the rattling forks and spoons.

Outside the armory, in the big square opposite the county courthouse, the men

"OPEN HOUSE" TO SOLDIERS

Executives of numerous New Jersey cities and towns were Camden's guests, including the mayors of Paterson, Hoboken, Newark, Jersey City, Trenton, Atlantic City, Millville, Bridgeton, Mount Holly, Salem, Cape May and Wildwood. The visiting mayors were entertained at the Hotel Ridgway, where they viewed the line of heroes.

Enormous losses were sustained by the 114th Regiment. When the regiment left Camp McClellan to ship overseas it numbered 2780 men, and of that number 1700 became casualties, 105 were missing in action and about 800 were killed and wounded. On a single night, in the Alsace sector, in September, 450 men were gassed, including the medical unit. The regiment was in eight battles from July 25 to September 25 on the Alsace front in the defense of Haute. The hard fighting, however, did not begin until September 29, when they were sent in north of Verdun.

Last Heavily October 12 This sector was known as the Argonne-Meuse front. Their heaviest losses were suffered October 12, when they went into battle without artillery support. The Germans put out of commission the batteries sent to support the regiment. The north Verdun drive was from October 8 to October 29, and the battles engaged in on that sector were at Malbrock Hill, Mellville Farm, Bois d'Ormont, Grand Montagne, Etray Ridge and Bois Belleau.

The old Third Regiment of Camden had about 1000 men in its ranks. This regiment was joined with other commands to form the 114th Infantry. A number of the regiment's sick and wounded are still in France. Residues have been made in the regiment's strength from twenty-eight other states, although the men of New Jersey are somewhat in the majority.

Among the Camden soldiers who marched today were: Sergeant William J. Wagner, 540 South Fourth street; James L. Harris, 525 Line street; Guy G. Happersett, 712 Washington street; Walter Craig, 1321 Broadway; Edward S. Gaylord, 2824 Howell street; Joseph Bujnicki, 1158 Mechanic street; First Sergeant Allen T. Kline, 12 South Thirty-second street; George W. Johnson, 924 Carpenter street; Paul H. Fredericks, 208 Washington street; Charles Stein, 314 South Fourth street; James J. Quirk, 833 Lawrence street; Harry B. Stanley, 229 Friends avenue; Edward L. Jones, 201 Kaighn avenue; Headway William Williamson, 1213 Chase street; Albert L. Staples, 819 Vine street; Harry R. Jones, 1118 North Eighteenth street.

enjoyed the finest moments of the day. Here had assembled to greet them the relatives of as many of the soldiers as could come up for the parade. When the marching men passed the court-house, as the parade first traversed its route the cheers and full-hearted cries of greeting from the old fathers and mothers, the young wives and sweethearts and the many children thronged at the courthouse were more affecting than any other incident of the welcome.

But the joy of this first glimpse of the bronzed faces under their old "tin hats" was a small thing compared to the hundreds of reunions that took place when the men came back to the armory for lunch, and overflowed the square while waiting for the march back to the trains.

For a brief but very happy half hour the soldiers and their home folks mingled in little groups in the squares. Smiles and kisses were the order of the day. The march back to the Pennsylvania trainshed was another triumph. Thousands of men and women waited for another glimpse of the soldiers as they made their way back to the train. Until the last man was aboard, and the three sections moved off toward Dix, and demobilization, Camden kept up its holiday.

Committee Personnel Camden officials who met the men of the 114th Regiment at the station included Mayor Charles H. Ellis, Sheriff W. Penn Corson, County Clerk F. F. Patterson, City Clerk W. D. Brown, James H. Long, chief engineer of the water bureau; former United States Senator David Baird, County Collector J. Wesley Sell, Supervisor J. H. Harvey, Charles Curry, chairman of the Jersey-Jubilee committee and David Vestry, president of the City Council.

Sheriff Corson acted as chairman of the reception committee, which included Charles F. Wise, Frank S. Van Hart, William D. Sayre, Orlando Watts, Harvey Bennett and John Prentiss, president of the Camden County Board of Freeholders. Chief Long, of the water bureau, headed the parade committee and whipped the plans into shape. At midnight last night he learned the exact location of the home-bound troops and got all the last-minute details into readiness.

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Carl Sipe, 405 Market street; John Clark, 102 South Eighth street; Carlton T. Durham, 1012 Line street; Daniel P. Grimes, 623 Vine street; David Lukoff, 508 Royden street; John DeLaney, 1233 Whitman street; Walter Truland, 217 River avenue; John J. Keefe, 1132 Marion street; Ralph C. Miller, 531 Linden street; Joseph L. Humphreys, 112 East State street; Guy A. Smith, 321 Mechanic street; Fredrick L. Stewart, 305 Wilson street; William L. Stout, Jr., 540 Grand street; Bickley Smith, 426 Haddon avenue; Augustus Larkin, 631 North Fifth street; Nathan F. Perrine, 520 South Third street; Joseph Quigley, 529 Edixon street; Albert H. Loughold, 240 Kaighn avenue.

Men From South Jersey

Soldiers from South Jersey towns included: Nelson M. Hecker, Mount Holly; Samuel T. Curren, Haddonfield; Albert S. Murphy, Palmyra; Louis D. Mitchell, Salem; William F. Williams, Gloucester; Alfred N. Giles, Trenton; Clifford Mixer, Bridgeton; Wilmer H. Carr, Bridgeton; Edward P. Miller, Mount Holly; Charles Goslin, Salem; Lewis Robertson, Beverly; William Scott, Atlantic City; Charles Sleigh, Pensaiken; Russell Woodson, Moorestown; Norman Lippinott, Burlington; Herbert Peterson, Trenton; Harry Booser, Burlington; James Woods, Collingswood; James Turner, Bridgeton; William Bakery, Gloucester; Edward Quig, Burlington; Albert Perkins, Merchantville; Robert Godfrey, Millville; Oliver Drummond, Salem; Paul Gotta, Burlington; Michael Reed, Mount Holly; Frank Reed, Bridgeton; James Dunham, Millville; John Dolbow, Salem; Joseph Creamer, Millville; Lattie Hand, Millville; Joseph Eastlack, Swedesboro; Luther Bowen, Bridgeton; Frank Baumelster, Gloucester; Albert Hoffman, Bridgeton; William Ryan, Millville; William McDonald, Bridgeton; Howard Barracough, Pott Norris; Ralph Everly, Millville; Heister, Trenton; Charles Sutton, Collingswood; Joseph Simon, Merchantville; George Reitz, Merchantville; Edgar Ayars, Bridgeton; Elwood Brickley, Merchantville; Howard Glass, Mount Holly; Benjamin Kilpatrick, Moorestown; John Evans, New Egypt; Nelson Mitchell, Bordentown; Charles Roderick, Collingswood; Francis Mott, Burlington; James Guterson, Vineland; William Edler, Edwin Irwin, Badd Haines, Howard Miller, Burlington; George Whitcraft, Edgar Van Kirk, Beverly; John Conroy, 1158 Mechanic street; First Sergeant Allen T. Kline, 12 South Thirty-second street; George W. Johnson, 924 Carpenter street; Paul H. Fredericks, 208 Washington street; Charles Stein, 314 South Fourth street; James J. Quirk, 833 Lawrence street; Harry B. Stanley, 229 Friends avenue; Edward L. Jones, 201 Kaighn avenue; Headway William Williamson, 1213 Chase street; Albert L. Staples, 819 Vine street; Harry R. Jones, 1118 North Eighteenth street.

NEW JERSEY HERO FIRST CLAIMANT FOR JOB

New Law Gives Soldier, Sailor and Marine Priority in Public Place

Atlantic City, May 13.—Political jobseekers all over Jersey were given a terrific jolt today when the Rev. Abner H. Luens, president of Pershing Trench Society of the World War, called their attention by proclamation to a new state law giving fighting men a first mortgage upon every public office, village, town, city, county or state, for which there is a qualified soldier candidate.

The act, which was drawn by Carlton Godfrey, a former speaker of the House of Assembly, one of the founders of the Society of the World War, and introduced by Arthur N. Pierson, president of the Society of the World War Society, was approved by Governor Edge on April 11. It amends an act providing priority for Civil War veterans in state appointments, which has been totally disregarded for several years.

Its very sweeping provisions the new law now effective throughout the state sets forth that "in every public department and in every part or branch of the public service and upon all public works of the state and of the cities, counties, towns, villages and municipalities, in the state and also in all noncompetitive examinations under civil service rules, laws or regulations wherever they apply, honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines who have served in any war in which this country is now or has been engaged shall be preferred for appointment, employment or promotion."

Age, loss of limb or other physical impairment which does not incapacitate shall not be deemed to disqualify them, provided they possess the business capacity necessary to discharge the duties of the position involved, and no honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine holding any city, village, town, county or state position shall be removed except for incompetency or misconduct after due hearing.

The drastic act specifies further that any attempt to bring about the removal of any fighting man, sailor or marine holding any city, village, town, county or state position shall be deemed a misdemeanor and the fighting man affected shall have the right to recover damages.

There is a further provision that the act shall not apply to the position of private secretary or deputy of an official or department or to any person holding a strictly confidential position.

DEAR FOLKS: THE oftener I come in personal contact with the workers in the Wilson & Co. organization, the greater is my conviction that Mr. Wilson by gaining their loyalty and confidence has created the greatest asset that his business possesses.

Let me tell you how the workers plan to make the work of Mr. Wilson and that of his associates in the official family easier, and to leave them free to handle the big problems which come before them every working day.

They have organized a COMMITTEE OF 32, consisting of men and women members, who are elected to membership by vote of their associates in the several departments of the business.

Every member of the committee receives from his or her associates suggestion; that bear on improving conditions in the plant, and then in committee meetings, which are held frequently, these suggestions are discussed frankly, and if by majority vote it is decided to make recommendations to the Official Family—it is done, there being present at all meetings a very able woman secretary who transcribes, in concrete form, the recommendations made.

Here is a case of workers selecting men and women from their own ranks to represent them in all important matters affecting their interests—and the members of the Committee of 32 have the complete confidence of their associates. Whatever the Committee votes to do is always satisfactory to the workers in all departments.

I was privileged to be present at one of the meetings of the Committee of 32. I heard both men and women stand on their feet and talk straight from the shoulder. There was no misunderstanding what they said. They knew what they wanted to say and they said it. They voted to make some recommendations to the officials.

Then they invited me to talk to them, which I was glad to do, because I believe thoroughly in the idea that all problems and difficulties in business can be settled by the workers themselves if they will honestly and sincerely co-operate with one another and state their case frankly to the heads of the business.

After I had finished talking, the Committee of 32, by unanimous vote, elected me an honorary member—an honor that I prize very highly.

What is the result of all this, so far as the business of Wilson & Co. is concerned? The first result—and the most important of all—is that the Committee of 32 succeeds in maintaining a splendid relationship between the workers and the officials. Mutual confidence and respect prevail continuously.

The second result—also very important—is that the speedy adoption by the officials of the recommendations made by the Committee of 32 puts the members on their honor and puts them only such recommendations as are important. Trivial matters never get a majority vote in the Committee meetings.

The third result—also very important—is that the members of the Committee of 32 are more often concerned about making recommendations designed to benefit the business as a whole than they are about having something done to benefit themselves.

The Committee has brought about a condition of affairs which means contentment on the part of their associate workers, and this, of course, makes them more efficient and more keen to serve the company honestly.

At the committee meeting I attended one man had a good deal to say about the splendid work of the men in the Ham and Bacon departments—telling his associate members of their pride in producing Certified Wilson Brands, and suggesting that every worker in every other department should make it a matter of personal honor to assist in the preparation of food products that will always justify the use of the slogan, "The Wilson Label Protects Your Table."

A woman, representing the Canned Goods department, informed the Ham and Bacon men that he and his associate workers were no prouder of their achievement in producing Certified Wilson Brands than she and her associate workers were in producing Certified Brands of Canned Meats, Vegetables, Fruits, Table Delicacies, etc.

So it goes. Workers are kept up in every department to produce the finest and purest Food Products and they are just as proud of the Wilson & Co. slogan, "The Wilson Label Protects Your Table," as Mr. Wilson is—and that means being more proud.

Sincerely, William C. Freeman, 250 Fifth Ave., New York City.

WRIGLEYS' YOU will find all three flavors in the air-tight sealed packages—but look for the name WRIGLEYS because it is your protection against inferior imitations, just as the sealed package is protection against impurity. SEALED TIGHT KEPT RIGHT The Flavor Lasts. Includes images of Wrigley's Spearmint, Doublemint, and Juicy Fruit chewing gum packs.