

JERSEY INDORSES DAYLIGHT SAVING

State Chamber Convention Urges Passage of Law by Incoming Assembly for Change

TAX LAW REVISION ASKED

Newark, N. J., Nov. 11.—Daylight saving was indorsed by the State Chamber Federation at its sixth annual meeting here. Representatives from more than fifty communities of the state attended and the program included a vote on daylight saving, child conservation, social disease control, community service and revision of New Jersey tax laws.

The question of daylight saving was precipitated by the fact that New York city and the state of New York, on the one hand, and many cities in Pennsylvania and the province of Philadelphia, on the other hand, having adopted daylight saving on the basis of the advance of time one hour during the five months from May to October. After considerable discussion the convention unanimously went on record for state legislation in favor of daylight saving.

Child conservation was indorsed as a suitable activity for each local organization to encourage. Social disease control was shown to be a most important influence on public health as well as sound economic policy effecting the progress of each community. The delegates unanimously voted the inclusion of this activity in their local work.

The delegates also voted to oppose the campaign for funds now being conducted by Community Service, Inc., on the ground that it was a duplication of effort and expense in a state as well organized as New Jersey.

At the evening session the local organizations indorsed the project for an international ship canal and extended an invitation to the Atlantic Deepwaterways Association to have its annual meeting in New Jersey in 1920.

"KEEPING FIT" CAMPAIGN

Lecturers Tour Camden County Under Auspices of Y. M. C. A.

A county-wide "keeping fit" campaign is in progress in Camden county this week, under the direction of the county Y. M. C. A. officers. The lecturers are Harry C. Shelby for men and boys and Mrs. Florence F. Holmes for women and girls.

right from the wood and it's good



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Important War Events Since Armistice Signing

- November 12, 1918—Charles renounces Austrian throne.
- November 14—Americans occupy Germany.
- November 21—German fleet surrenders.
- November 21—Wilson signs war prohibition bill.
- November 22—United States troops start homeward.
- November 26—Kaiser signs abdication.
- December 4—Wilson sails for France.
- January 18, 1919—Paris Peace Conference opens.
- February 22—Reds seize Budapest.
- May 10—Two million United States troops demobilized.
- June 28—Germans sign treaty.
- July 8—Wilson home from second trip abroad.
- August 4—Rumanians occupy Budapest. Bela Kun ousted.
- September 12—D'Annunzio seizes Fiume.

BURLINGTON PARADE MARKS PEACE FETE

Jersey Town Has Half-Holiday. Veterans of County Join in Celebration

Burlington, N. J., Nov. 11.—A pageant nearly two miles long, including American Legion posts from this city, Mount Holly, Bordentown, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Palmyra, Riverton, Moorestown, Medford and Lumberton, and civic bodies from all over the county, was the big feature of the armistice celebration here this afternoon.

Under a proclamation issued by Mayor E. E. Mount, Burlington enjoyed a half holiday. Townspeople decorated their homes and business places and turned out to join the jubilee, under the auspices of the Burlington County American Legion, of which Major Edward B. Stone, of Burlington, is the head.

Major Stone was marshal of the parade, aided by Lieutenant E. Bird Grubb, Lieutenant William H. Absalom, Captain John S. Conroy, Lieutenant Howard Lewis, Lieutenant William E. Rink and Lieutenant Morris Reeves.

The pageant was reviewed by Major General H. C. Hale, commander at Camp Dix; Major General Hugh L. Scott, former commander at Dix, and Colonel George H. White and staff, also of Dix, who occupied a reviewing stand in front of the City Hall.

After the parade the visitors were entertained by the Burlington branch of the Red Cross. Tonight every clubhouse, as well as the Elks' Home, the Moose Home and headquarters of the church brotherhoods, will be thrown open for entertainment of the boys.

Logan Church to Fete Veterans

Holy Trinity Presbyterian Church, of Logan, will give a banquet and reception tonight to returned soldiers. Forty-three of the young men of the church served in the world war. The banquet will be held in the gymnasium of the church starting at 6:30 o'clock. A public reception will be held in the church parlors. The service flag with its forty-one stars and two gold ones will be lowered.

GERMAN ARMY BUBBLE BURST YEAR AGO TODAY

Armistice Dissipated Kaiser's Dream of Ruling World From Throne on Capitoline Hill in Rome

Washington, Nov. 11.—ONE year ago today Germany's dream of "Der Tag" vanished into thin air. "Der Tag" was the great day when the military structure founded by Bismarck would rule the world, Wilhelm II, last, of the Hohenzollern rulers, even had a throne erected for himself in a palace on the Capitoline Hill in Rome and confidently expected to receive the imperial glory of the Caesars.

But the dream faded, and on November 11, 1918, Dr. Matthias Erzberger, one of the pillars behind the throne, headed a suppliant delegation of peace envoys. Entreating Marshal Foch, he said: "Marshal, have you no sympathy for the German population? We want peace."

Foch replied brusquely: "Sir, I have the terms of the protocol which, being signed, will bring peace."

As he began reading the German burst into tears. They signed, however, Erzberger's name heading the list. The historic scene took place on Foch's private train, which was brilliantly illuminated, while the outside world was dark and chill.

Dr. Frederick Ebert, then chancellor, authorized the signing on Sunday night after a desperate afternoon conference with his cabinet. Instructions were telephoned from Berlin to Spa and a courier waiting there left immediately for the Allied lines, reaching the German plenipotentiaries at 2 o'clock Monday morning. Three hours later the document was signed.

Foch's Auto Lifted Up Bodily. Marshal Foch called on President Poincaré shortly before noon to announce the news officially, endeavoring to slip into the Paris "White House" without being noticed. The joyous crowds recognized him, however, and lifted up his automobile from the ground, carrying it along bodily.

Premier Clemenceau received the tidings after an all-night vigil. Tears filled his eyes and his mouth twitched nervously. It was the final scene of a long life of constructive statesmanship.

Tears which filled the eyes of the Tontons were not for joy, for the armistice called upon the fatherland to give up war materials valued at \$1,403,000,000. This included warships, airplanes and army equipment. The Germans also evacuated, under the armistice, parts of the German empire totaling 19,121 square miles and with 11,260,000 population, to say nothing of evacuating colonies and land in France and Belgium.

The dismembered parts of the empire in Europe represented more than 70 per cent of Germany's mining industry, more than 10 per cent of her agriculture and about 25 per cent of her manufacturing.

Upon the signing of the armistice a steady stream of American fighters began to flow homeward—lithe, vigorous, war-toughened lads "just dying" to see the good old U. S. A. once more. Although there were great triumphal parades all over the country, the boys were glad when the feting had ended so they could get back to the folks at home.

War Not Ended by Armistice

But the war was not officially ended November 11, 1918, nor indeed is it officially ended today, so far as America is concerned.

The Paris Peace Conference, which convened January 18, 1919, took five months to frame the treaty. The Germans signed it June 28, 1919, but from all indications ratification by the United States will take nearly five months from the date of signing.

The Senate at Washington has voted down all amendments, the vote on reservations will be out of the way within a few days and then the document will come up for final action.

Great Britain, Italy and France have already ratified and the Germans have been carrying out the provisions—reducing their armaments, taxing private wealth to pay the war debts, etc.

But the armistice did not end all hostilities, for the Balkans and Russia have been in continual turmoil. The Rumanians captured Budapest and still hold it despite strong Allied disapproval, and the Russian soviet government is divided in five distinct wars, most of them with small nations which have seceded from Russia.

American troops have been fighting the Bolsheviks since the armistice, as Russia was not granted the privilege of signing peace terms. But actual hostilities in the world war itself ended November 11, 1918.

wherever they happened to be, and all grades of military and naval men ceased their duties and stood at attention when the clock struck and the rockets burst that signaled the hour. Every man bared his head and in many instances men and women stood sobbing in the streets.

Harrisburg Observes Armistice Day

Harrisburg, Nov. 11.—By proclamation of Mayor Daniel L. Kleiser all business paused for one minute today at 11 o'clock, the hour when hostilities ceased in France a year ago today. The schools observed special programs but there was no other celebration of Armistice Day save the display of flags.

BRITAIN'S SILENT TRIBUTE

Men Bare Heads and Women Sob as London Clocks Strike Eleven. London, Nov. 11.—(By A. P.)—The anniversary of Armistice Day was solemnly observed throughout the United Kingdom today. Two minutes of silent thought were given the dead, not only in the kingdom, but in Britain's colonies over all the world, at 11 o'clock this morning, the hour when the armistice took effect a year ago.

Civic employees stood still at their posts. Judges in their court rooms, cabinet members in their offices or

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