

WHOLE NUMBER 1672

GAME SEASON OPENS  
FOR REED AND RAIL BIRDS

B. C. Kuser Prepares Synopsis of Law — Hunters Must Secure

Benjamin C. Kuser, of Trenton, president of the New Jersey Fish and Game Commission, has prepared a synopsis of the act which is intended to protect game as well as furnish funds to the commission for the purpose of restocking. The hunting season in this State will open for *red and black*

and snipe September 1st, and unusual interest is manifested in the new law passed by the Legislature concerning the issuance of resident hunting licenses. The law went into effect July 4.

The resident hunters will have to pay \$1 for the license with fifteen cents additional for elk's fee. The penalty for violating the law is \$20. Non-residents of the State will have to pay \$10.50 for a license to hunt, which can be secured only through a county or city clerk.

For the first time in many years hunting for deer will be permissible in this State on Wednesday only in the month of November, and but one deer can be taken by a person in each year. Deer may only be hunted in daylight and without dogs.

Snipe are said to be quite plentiful along the river marshes and local sportsmen anticipate

normal numbers. Many hunters will be abroad early next Wednesday morning to bag the

ADDITIONAL REALTY NEWS

Hamilton Township.  
International Capital Dev. Co. to Giuseppe  
adalino, lot 1, block 382 on map of said Co.  
0.

John Clements et. ux. to Carrie Hunter, lot block 219 on plan of Mary's Landing Imp. \$40.

Anna R. McGrath et. vir. to International Hospital, Dev. Co. sec. 1 block 32 lot 22, sec. 1 block 35 lots 41 to 48 incl. block 47 lots 29 to 38 incl. block 50 lots 5 to 9 incl., block 51 lots 1 to 4 incl. and 72, block 54 lots 1 to 8 incl., block 55 lots 1 to 16 incl., block 58 lots 41 to 62 incl., block 60 lots 1 to 4 incl. and 72, block 61 lots 57 to 61 incl. and 67 to 71 incl., block 62 lots 1 to 4 incl. and 57, block 130 lots 26 to 35 incl. block 131 lots 1 to 17 block 168; lots 1 to 17 block 170 on aforesaid map.

lots 1 to 33 incl., and 48 to 50 incl., block 133  
10 to 14 incl., block 137 lots 1 to 9 incl., and  
block 137 lots 46 to 50 incl., and 63-64, block  
lots 1 to 11 incl., block 147 lots 28 to 40 incl.,  
ek 149 lots 38 to 40 incl., block 148 lots 1 to 4

ts 13 to 16 incl., block 325 lots 31 to 40 incl., block 333, block 369 lots 1 to 14 incl. and 72 incl., block 373 lot 17, block 382 lot 1, 383 lots 1 to 7 incl. and 24, 25, 28, 31.

niture now in premises 2nd floor Ryon  
nent cor. Pacific and Virginia ayes, now  
ed by Hipper, also all furniture in  
ges storage warehouse belonging to

el' H. Headley vs. Walter K. Cavileer,  
anxay, Jesse G. Mecutchen and Louisa  
hees, Circuit Court.

shoe was torn from his foot and a  
in his cap, the bolt having been  
it is thought by the steel spikes in

ation—North: 8.15 a.m.: 1.14, 2.22, 5.14, 6.22, 7.22,  
p.m. South: 12.15, 5.51, 8.23, 10.15 a.  
2.15, 4.15, 6.23, 9.15, 10.15 p.m.  
ation—North: 8.15 a.m.: 1.16, 5.16 p.m.

South: 12.15, 5.51, 8.23, 10.15 a. m.,  
1.15, 6.23, 9.15, 10.15 p. m.  
Note—Same as weekdays.

Tides at Atlantic City Inlet.

.....	5.10	5.33	11.12	11.53
.....	6.07	6.25	.....	7.0
.....	6.53	7.18	.43	1.06
.....	7.44	8.05	1.36	1.53

**THE WEATHER.**

—Fair to-day and cooler. Probably  
rs.

100



## ATLANTIC COUNTY RECORD.

(MAY'S LANDING RECORD.)

Published Every Saturday Morning at May's Landing, N. J.

Readers of "The Record" may have their paper mailed to any address in the United States without extra charge. Address will be changed as often as desired.

Any subscriber who fails to receive "The Record" regularly can have the omission promptly corrected by entering complaint at the office.

"The Record" will be mailed to any address in the United States, postage prepaid, for \$1.25 per year, strictly in advance. Advertising rates by rate card will be furnished upon application. Address all remittances and other business communications to "The Record," May's Landing, N. J.

E. C. SHANER, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the May's Landing, N. J., Post-office as Second-class Matter.

MAY'S LANDING, N. J., SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1909.

South Jersey farmers have been unusually successful this season, and this in spite of much adverse weather. The large amount of crops raised during a general poor season indicates that scientific agriculture is growing general among the farmers. Through state and government bulletins issued by the department of agriculture, courses of lectures and newspaper articles, the farmers of South Jersey have gathered a knowledge of warfare against the hordes of insects that formerly destroyed their crops, and they have learned the necessity of proper fertilization and rotation of crops. They have found it to be true that their land will not continue to yield crop after crop indefinitely without some kind of recompense, and as a result they have better, heavier crops in proportion to the land used and enjoy greater prosperity than ever before. The farming interests of the State are second to none and the expenditures of money that have been made in order to acquaint the tiller of the soil with the truths of modern agriculture have already brought manifold results.

In the general campaign against microbes being so extensively carried on by State and municipal authorities, the truth of the saying, "reforms should begin with the children," seems to have been borne in mind. Public school officials are charged with the duty of securing medical inspectors for the children, who in addition to their work of examining the pupils will be obliged to give them instruction at regular periods in the gentle art of cleanliness. So many children come to the public schools from homes where they are never taught to keep themselves clean that the course of instruction cannot but result in better sanitary conditions in the schools; and nine times out of ten, when a child is once taught to properly care for his teeth and person, he will not forget the lesson. The ultimate good of such a course of public school instruction by competent physicians cannot be estimated.

In the organization of the May's Landing Yacht Club the municipality has gained an invaluable association of progressive men, whose endeavors to promote yachting on the Great Egg Harbor River will directly benefit the town. The club is composed of local yachtsmen, including Summer residents, and representatives of two of the strongest clubs on the coast, the Ventnor and Ocean City clubs, both of which are deeply interested in making the river navigable for large yachts at all tides. In the course of time a commodious Club House will no doubt be erected, but the immediate objects of the organization are the opening of the river channel in shallow places and the building of suitable wharves for landing. The club was organized a little late for effective work this Summer, but it will be ready to go ahead with the good work in earnest next season.

The automobile speed mania has developed greatly during recent years and "the mile a minute" machine is no longer regarded as a wonder. The frequent contests between high speed cars is due largely to the close competition between rival manufacturers, each of whom endeavor to secure and keep the record as an advertisement for their machines. The races are attended with considerable danger, both to driver and spectator, as evidenced in the late races at Indianapolis where seven persons were killed. Many accidents are caused by the carelessness of the spectators, who crowd on the track and expose themselves to danger; but at best it is a dangerous pastime, one that must be regulated by hard and fast rules.

The season in Atlantic City, from reports of hotel men, has been a good one. Merchants, however, complain that sales have been slow. The success of Atlantic City is to be gathered from the patronage of the beach-front rather than from the business centres, for visitors do not come to the shore for business purposes. So the reports of the hotel men must be accepted as evidence that the season has been highly successful.

The railroad drinking-cup story has been a favorite one among editorial circles recently, and a campaign to teach the public to drink "without touching the cup" has been inaugurated. The safest way to avoid contagion from drinking out of public cups is to sign a pledge to abstain from their use and keep it. Travelers should always carry their own drinking cups.

Aerial successes have been so great recently that a contemporary speaks of a "flock" of air-ships as though it were quite a common sight. However, the Wright brothers and Curtiss, all Americans, are indeed pushing forward their conquest of the air at a rate that bids fair to result in complete victory within the present generation.

An occasional diet is one of the best remedies for ill-health and safeguards against disease known to medical science, say medical authorities. Stomach troubles are apt to be prevalent at this period of the year and it is a good time to put the theory in practice.

The Summer holidays are fast drawing to a close and from seashore and mountain myriads of brown, healthy men and women are returning to their homes and business rejuvenated and ready to plunge into their work with a vim. The worst part of a vacation is the end, and to make matters worse business usually accumulates during the vacation and when the man returns to his office, feeling indolent after his long idleness, his desk is piled high with letters. But the regret of returning is soon overcome and he is able to give better attention and harder work to his business than before, with nerves settled, muscles strengthened and health improved. The vacation, pleasant in itself, is a means unto better work and greater progress.

The rapid disintegration of gravel roads under the tire suction of automobiles is threatening to occasion a heavy expense for road maintenance unless some satisfactory road-building material is discovered soon. When the roads are dry every machine passing over them tears a portion of the road surface loose and the fine particles of gravel blow away, causing the highways to deteriorate rapidly. Road experts are experimenting with new material, but as yet no substance has been discovered low enough in cost to take the place of gravel.

The extension of the electric light service of the municipality is urged by many residents, who believe that public safety and convenience warrants the lighting of the highways until daylight. This would entail an additional expense could it be realized, but would no doubt be commended by progressive residents. If the electric light service was extended until daylight it would be much more convenient for those who have the system installed in their homes and places of business, who are now obliged to substitute candles or lamps after one o'clock.

The First National Bank of May's Landing is enjoying great success and is becoming one of the foremost financial institutions of Atlantic County. It has outgrown its present unpretentious quarters and the business interests of the organization would be promoted by the erection of a handsome, well-equipped bank building. The stability of the institution is assured and the erection of a modern bank building would be a decided advantage to the bank and to the municipality.

The multiplicity of State laws is one of the faults of our system of legislation, every State in the Union having a long list of unused and useless laws, to which others are being added yearly. The only practical way to give relief seems to be in frequent revisions and less law-making at the legislative sessions.

## STATE PRESS COMMENT.

"It is announced at the Treasury Department that the customs receipts under the new tariff law are averaging about \$300,000 a day more than the receipts from the same sources for the corresponding period of last year. The officials do not credit the increase wholly to new tariff conditions, but say it is because of a genuine revival of business and return of prosperity. It is rather early to feel the full effect of the new tariff law on the business of the country, and determine how far it plays a part in the assured prosperity, but there is confidence in well-informed circles that if it does not promote it will not seriously affect the business. Had the effects of the seven insurgent Senators prevailed during their long-drawn-out discussion of the schedules it is the contention of the practical business men of the country that progress toward prosperity would have been retarded through the handclapping of its industries with competition from the cheap labor of Europe. The determination of the Western insurgents to keep up tariff agitation should receive no encouragement from conservative Republicans of any section, but should be studiously ignored, and the country given a fair chance to realize how far the new law will promote or disturb its industries and welfare of the people."—Camden Courier.

"While country life has gained socially in many ways, it has also lost in large measure some social features which were the joy of young people in former days. Thirty or more years ago, and less than that in some sections, spelling bees, singing schools, debating societies and similar doings were numerous, affording untold pleasure and small benefit. They made a useful break in the ordinary routine of farm life, and to-day many look back longingly to the times of their youth when merry parties of young people, after the day's work was over, drove to the country school to hear or take part in singing, debating questions, or in spelling one another down. "Country life to-day, socially and in other ways, is unquestionably better than it was, and books, papers and other material are now plentiful in the farm home as once they were scarce. Still it is doubtful if any of the young people of to-day get more genuine satisfaction out of the advantages they possess, than their fathers and mothers got in their youth from the social doings which brightened many a long winter night."—Camden Courier.

"It is of the highest importance that the census should be taken by men having only the single purpose of reaching a just and right result and that the large amount of money to be expended in the employment of so vast a machine as the census should not be made to serve the political purpose to anyone. This is a formal expression of the views of the President. It squares admirably with the facts. That inventory of population and resources which we take once in ten years is not only a summary of achievement, but serves as a basis for future efforts. A world of importance attaches to its accuracy to its impartiality, to its trustworthiness. If it is vitiated by glaring errors those errors vitiate also all the hopes and plans and calculations that are founded upon the census showings. They cripple our business, our educational work, our benevolent enterprises, our politics."—Newark Evening News.

"Ventnor talks of investing in a fire boat as a protection to its growing water front property and the valuable floating property of residents and visitors. Atlantic City has more urgent need for one. To-day the resort has miles of water front, and hundreds of buildings facing it. The boating property runs into hundreds of thousands of dollars. A fire boat which could be had quickly when needed would be a good thing. To keep it in commission with a crew would be too expensive. Should a boat of the kind be bought it would have to be placed in charge of some water front resident who would agree to have a crew ready when it was needed. To fight fires in boat houses such a craft would be of great advantage to the resort and an excellent protection to owners of such property."—Atlantic City Review.

"Attorney General Wilson has decided that Tuesday, September 14—the day on which the special election on the constitutional amendments will occur—will not be a legal holiday. This is but an echo of the opinion given by Samuel H. Grey when he was Attorney General, when a similar election was about to be held. "The law relating to saloons is a different matter. This is in the general election act and it provides that all saloons shall close on any election day, and it is made the duty of sheriffs and peace officers to see that the saloons are closed."

"Sheriffs and police officers are authorized by Section 194 of the general election act to arrest any person found selling liquor on any election day and to do so without warrant."—West Jersey Press.

"Inaugurated thirteen years ago by the starting of five routes in West Virginia, the development of the Rural Free Delivery system has been so rapid and effective that it now comprises 40,819 routes, employing 40,804 carriers and daily serving upwards of twenty million patrons, at a cost up to the present time of \$170,000,000. Plans are in contemplation by the officials of the Post Office Department for a fitting celebration in October next of the thirteenth anniversary of the inauguration of the system, and there are not many events in the country's later history which more substantially merit proper commemoration, as there are few which have conferred such important benefits upon so large and deserving an element of the country's population."—Camden Post-Telegram.

## OPTICIAN.

Eyes examined without charge. Newest up-to-date methods. Satisfaction guaranteed. For first-class optical work there is no necessity of going to Philadelphia. My stock of eyeglasses and spectacles is as complete as can be found in any city. Prescription lenses complicated at short notice. Accuracy guaranteed. Prices consistent with good work. All work done on the premises. A. W. Kelly, 100 Atlantic Avenue, cor. Virginia, Atlantic City, N. J. Established 1890.

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You have read Fairy Tales and Mother Goose stories, but the latest and best is the one of **Abbott's "De Lyte" Bread**. A trial will prove that it has no equal. We also call your attention to our **Cup Cakes and Pies**. My wagon will call at your door daily with fresh wholesome bakery products. **ABBOTT'S BAKERY.** Charles T. Abbott, Prop.

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Any Part of Atlantic County.

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11.15 A. M. — NET HAULS — 4.15 P. M.

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Surplus.....\$30,000

Undivided Profits.....\$40,000

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can not upon others; rely upon

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## FINANCIAL.

Established 1873

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2 Per Cent. on deposits subject to check at sight on average balances of \$200 and over.

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## H. C. PITNEY ON THE AMENDMENT

Venerable Ex-Vice Chancellor Defines His Position.

### TOO MANY JUDGES NOW.

The Present Law Was Framed to Meet the Needs of Earlier Times. Proposed Changes Will Not Work Particularly for the Benefit of Lawyers as a Class—No Sudden Shock in Judicial Business.

I am requested to state in writing my reasons for favoring the proposed judicial amendments to the constitution.

I might well answer by saying that those reasons are accurately and concisely stated by Governor Fort and Judges Van Syckle, Swartz and Black in their several monographs on that topic. Nevertheless I will venture to spend a few words on the manifest defects in our present system as shown by its application to the present population and business developments of the state.

Our court of last resort is manifestly and unnecessarily too large. The maintenance of sixteen men, of whom nine are necessary to constitute a court and of whom usually twelve or fourteen actually sit in each case, involves an expense entirely unwarranted and does not always produce the best results.

Of course each judge of a court of final appeal should be possessed of a plentiful brain power, of full learning, of much experience and a well balanced mind. And each of these judges ought to give his individual study and consideration to each case.

I say "of course" because I conceive that the proposition just advanced as to the proper qualifications of judges is not open to serious dispute.

**Waste of Material.** Now, the use of so much valuable and costly material in that court seems to me to be a sheer waste. No other English speaking nation or state indulges in it. The United States supreme court consists of nine judges. The great states of New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania consist of seven each. Of these a majority is a quorum.

Of course a well constituted court of last resort should comprise a proper and safe variety of judicial minds. Different minds may and do take different views of the same sets of circumstances, and out of the comparison of these varying views are wrought the safest judgments. But experience has shown that from five to seven different minds are quite sufficient for that purpose. Any larger number tends to produce too great a division of personal responsibility for each judgment and a consequent weakening of which each judge ought to feel in every judgment pronounced. Not only is that so, but a numerous court tends to promote a disposition and tendency to follow a leader.

Moreover, I am assured by judges that have sat for years in that court and am quite ready to believe that the practical working of so large a court not only does not promote and accelerate the dispatch of business, but, on the contrary, tends to obstruct and retard it.

Now, these judges are in fact and of necessity ought to be high priced men. Men having the qualifications above mentioned cannot be obtained at a low salary. This being so, what excuse can there be for employing so many to do the work which can be done better by less? Would any farmer, boss mechanic, contractor or business man of any kind indulge in the expense of keeping in his employ and pay fifteen high priced men to do the work which could be done as well and better by seven?

**How It Happened.** If it be asked how our forefathers fell into the error of devising such a court, the answer is easy.

Our first constitution as an independent colony and incipient state—adopted 1776 and under which we lived until 1844—provided that the court of last resort should consist of the governor, who was also chancellor, and a council to consist of one from each county, seven of whom made a quorum. The judges of the supreme court were not members of this court. Well authenticated tradition shows that in the later years, at least of that court, the arguments of cases on appeal were not confined to those made in open court. Its judicial action became questionable and resulted in the constitutional convention of 1844 and our present constitution, which abolished the council and made the court consist of the chancellor, the judges of the supreme court—then five in number, now nine—and six judges specially appointed. These last sit with the governor and chancellor as a court of pardons. And their compensation was the same as that of a member of congress. That made a court at first of twelve and now sixteen judges.

At that time, 1844, the population of the state was about 420,000. And the amount of judicial business may be inferred from the fact that during the first thirteen sessions of the court as constituted by the constitution of 1844, covering a period of three and a quarter years, the number of writs of error and appeals heard by that court was forty-one, an average of about thirteen a year.

It is plain, and so is the tradition, that the convention of 1844 deemed it inexpedient to impose upon the then comparatively poor state the expense

of an independent court of last resort. And in what it did it followed, in part, the example of the then already discredited and well nigh moribund court of last resort of the state of New York, which consisted of the chancellor, the judges of the supreme court and a senator from each county. This court was swept away in 1848.

It is well known that for many years and for some time after the court signed was licensed our court of last resort was able to hear at each term and determine all the cases brought before it within the two weeks set apart for each term. The practice was for the printed book containing all the written pleadings and evidence to be read aloud in open court and fully argued—six hours on a side being allowed for that purpose—during which all the authorities were brought into court and read (precisely as they do now in England). Then the court went into immediate conference on each case and disposed of it at once.

This left time to the judges of the supreme court to give their attention to the business of that court and also to the business of each county, so that the people had the benefit of a county court, composed of a judge of the supreme court, to sit—as they actually did—in all causes, criminal and civil as well as those of the orphans' court.

Coming down to the present time, the population of the state in 1905 was 2,144,000, and the number of causes brought before the present court of last resort is nearly 250 in twelve months, of which the court has been unable to dispose of over 200 in each calendar year.

**Judges Overworked.** Nowadays the court is unable for the want of time to have the pleadings and evidence and the authorities read in open court. They are obliged to limit counsel in time, and they require printed arguments, and upon these materials the study of cases is done in their libraries. Between the immense work involved in this duty and the time required for conducting the business of the supreme court the time of the judges of the supreme court is so thoroughly occupied that they are unable to pay any, or if any, the very slightest, attention to the circuit court business; hence the necessity of learned county judges and learned circuit judges.

Moreover, the business of the court of chancery has so increased that seven vice chancellors, besides the chancellor, are constantly occupied with the business of that court. I commenced the study of law over sixty years ago. I practiced it industriously for thirty-eight years and held office as judge of the court of chancery for eighteen years. During all that time I was a diligent student and observer not only of the law itself, but, of necessity, of all those phases of society and business out of which legal disputes arise, including the different judicial systems of the English speaking nations and states, and I feel well assured that the proposed constitutional amendments, if adopted, will work out precisely as predicted by the governor and those learned judges above named, and will insure to the benefit of the people in both cheapening the process of the law and rendering its results more certain, and enable lawyers to advise their clients as to probable results better than they are able now to do.

**For the Public Welfare.** These changes will not work particularly for the benefit of the lawyers as a class. Many of them—unconsciously perhaps—delight, so to speak, in the "glorious uncertainty of the law" whether that uncertainty arises from the vagaries of a jury or of the court. But I am happy to believe and feel that the older and more experienced of the lawyers and judges who have the welfare of the country at heart desire only the good and well being of society without regard to the immediate prospects of the younger men.

The amendments have been prepared by our ablest men and have received their most careful consideration, and their adoption will, in my judgment, produce no sudden jar or jolt in judicial business and will not be the occasion of any costly litigation to determine their meaning. They require no statutory codification of the practice, and legal proceedings will be instituted and proceed much as they do now, whether that uncertainty arises from the vagaries of a jury or of the court. But I am happy to believe and feel that the older and more experienced of the lawyers and judges who have the welfare of the country at heart desire only the good and well being of society without regard to the immediate prospects of the younger men.

A great deal has been done in this state within the last half century in the way of improving the practice of the law. In fact, all has been done that can be done in that direction under our present judicial system, and the adoption of these amendments will in my humble judgment, give us the best judicial system in use among English speaking people.

HENRY C. PITNEY.

**Pitney Eighteen Years Judge of Equity Court.** In a recent article referring to ex-Vice Chancellor Henry C. Pitney we inadvertently stated that Pitney was a judge of our equity court for eight years. This was a mistake. Ex-Vice Chancellor Henry C. Pitney served as judge of the equity court for eighteen years, not eight years.

**Taunting Him.** It was housecleaning time, and Mr. Stubb was removing the dusty pictures from the walls. The frames slipped, the step-ladder creaked ominously, and the perspiration rolled from Mr. Stubb's brow. In the humor to bite a naff in half, he turned and discovered Mrs. Stubb laughing. "That's it," he roared as the step-ladder swayed. "Laugh and show your gold teeth."

And still she laughed. "Do you think there is anything funny in my moving these pictures?" he spluttered in fiery tones. "No, indeed, John," said Mrs. Stubb soothingly; "but, you know, you look so funny it looks like a moving picture show."

Then Mr. Stubb swallowed a pint of dust and simply fumed.—Chicago News.

## TWO NOTED JURISTS FAVOR AMENDMENTS

Why Pitney and Van Syckle Are For Judiciary Changes.

To the Press and Public of New Jersey:

Gentlemen—In the New York Press of the 15th inst. appeared a brief but pithy paragraph challenging the motives of "some wily old jurists who have friends in line for executive consideration" advocating the adoption of the proposed judicial amendments.

I wish to present the other side of the proposition.

To characterize ex-Supreme Court Justice Bennett Van Syckle and ex-Vice Chancellor Henry C. Pitney, the father of the present chancellor of New Jersey, as "wily old jurists" is not a proper appreciation of these men. Van Syckle and Pitney are two men whose lives have been pure and noble so long that there are few men alive who can remember when they earned their high reputation. No man alive can remember a single act or deed of either man which dulls the luster of his life. Van Syckle is a Democrat, Pitney a Republican. Both are so aged that their remaining days are numbered, but Van Syckle is seventy-nine, Pitney eighty-two. Both are men with unimpaired mental activity. Pitney still continues his bank work and enjoys travel. Van Syckle delights every one who comes in contact with him and is still occasionally in active practice as counsel in large cases. Pitney was a judge of our equity court for eight years. Van Syckle was a justice of our supreme court for thirty-five years. Van Syckle resigned five years ago. Pitney resigned two years ago, both because they wished to live long and in perfect health. Their advanced years would not permit of their giving the old number of hours a day to their work and they had too much spirit to continue to hold their judgeships and not do their full share of the work.

Rich in experience and learning, pure and noble in spirit and intent, they are devoting their remaining energy to aid in the adoption of these amendments only because they wish to contribute something more to their native state which has so signally honored them. They are not "wily old jurists." Pitney favors the change in the courts, although its effect would be to deprive his own son of his present exalted position as the highest judge in the entire state of New Jersey.

Just a word as to what these judicial amendments will do. Their purpose is not to give "four lawyers a fat job." They actually reduce the number of judges and result in the state paying out less money to its judges. They do not change the law or equity procedure or the basic law of our state. They are intended in the interest of the people of the state of New Jersey and suitors in her courts to provide a more speedy trial and determination of issues. Suitors want their cases finally decided quickly. The independent court of appeals is intended to bring this about. The court sitting only as an appellate court will be able to dispose of all its business each term. The present appellate court, having other duties to perform, cannot even hear a cause until six months after, in fairness to suitors, it ought to be heard and will be heard by the new court. Most of the injustice done by courts to suitors is caused by delay.

The proposed amendments will again make it possible for the supreme court judges to try cases in the counties, giving litigants in counties the right to try their cases before the county judge or the supreme court judge. The supreme court judges by the present cumbersome system are hardly ever able to go to their counties.

The courts as at present constituted were established about sixty-five years ago and were admirably well suited to New Jersey's needs for many decades. For the past fifteen years it has grown more and more apparent that a new system of courts was necessary to avoid delay. Governor Voorhees, Governor Murphy and Governor Stokes have all recognized it. Governor Stokes appointed the commission which prepared the constitutional amendment in order to get the relief necessary. A number of legislatures have recognized the need for the proposed amendments. These amendments have been passed by large majorities in the legislatures of last year and the year before. They have been approved by large majorities of the lawyers in the county bar associations and in the State Bar association. I can fairly say they meet with the approval of the circuit court judges. They favor the amendments, although their adoption by the people puts their court out of business and at the end of their terms their judicial usefulness. The vice chancellors seem to all approve the proposed amendments. The press of New Jersey seems to be almost unanimously in favor of the amendments. The present governor of New Jersey, who sat for many years in the supreme court and court of appeals and is thoroughly familiar with the court needs of the state, favors the amendments. The present chancellor, approves the amendments, although they do away with his pre-eminence.

The lawyers of the state will not be affected one way or the other by the change of the courts. The change will slightly decrease the number of judges. The lawyers will have to study anew the system of courts, but that will be about as far as the proposed changes will affect the people at large. The courts will go on and on just the same. The suitors will be the only ones affected. They will find their causes determined much more quickly, which is what the suitors need. It is one of the great duties of a wise state government to provide efficient courts. State government is dependent on a

**SHERIFF'S SALE.** By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, issued out of the New Jersey Court of Chancery, will be sold at public vendue, on SATURDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF OCTOBER, NINETEEN HUNDRED AND NINE.

At two o'clock in the afternoon, said day, at Richman's Hotel, corner Atlantic and South Carolina avenues, in the city of Atlantic City, county of Atlantic and State of New Jersey, all that certain lot or piece of ground situated in the city of Atlantic City, county of Atlantic and State of New Jersey, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point one hundred feet southerly from the southerly line of Mediterranean avenue and sixty five feet westwardly from the westerly line of Maryland avenue; thence (1) westerly parallel with Mediterranean avenue sixty feet; thence (2) southerly parallel with Maryland avenue seventy-five feet; thence (3) easterly parallel with Mediterranean avenue sixty feet; thence (4) northerly parallel with Maryland avenue seventy-five feet to the place of beginning.

And also a right of way in a nine foot alley from the easterly line of said premises out to Maryland avenue.

Said lot is the property of Helen Weekes, et al, and taken in execution at the suit of Peoples' Building and Loan Association and to be sold by

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prompt and

by its courts. That is why Gov.

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Governor Stokes and Governor Fort

have successively advocated and favored

the proposed change in our courts.

The amendments have been well and

carefully considered by successive legis-

latures and governors. Now they

are before the people for adoption or

rejection. The State Bar association

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such information as it can to the press

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