

Walter Piez was home on a visit. Open rabbit season commences a week from next Monday.

The Board of Education meets next Wednesday evening.

The Independent Fire Company meets Wednesday evening.

The P. O. of A. are going to have a fair. Watch for the date.

Polls will be open next Tuesday from 6.00 a. m. to 7.00 p. m.

Fred. Saunders, of Philadelphia, spent last Sunday with his mother.

Kirk Spear is building a concrete race for Mrs. Drake, on her mill site.

Mrs. J. C. Saunders was out Thursday, after several weeks of illness.

Rev. and Mrs. H. P. Hoskins have moved to Avon, Monmouth Co., N. J.

Rev. Walter E. Reynolds, of Wildwood Crest will occupy the Baptist pulpit to-morrow.

Walter J. Vernier will open up a plumbing establishment in the store soon to be vacated by Mrs. Teke Ballard.

Deer season opens to-day, and continues on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of next week,—and that's all.

Harry L. Murphy is making a hard and good fight for Justice of the Peace with stickers. Stickers will be in all the booths.

Mrs. C. F. Crowell has returned home from the hospital, after a painful operation to remove a needle from her thigh.

Two Loan Association meetings next week,—the Workingmen's on Monday evening, and Hammonton on Thursday evening.

An Italian employed on the sewer ditching, had his hand badly mangled, last week Friday, by being struck with a man.

There was a special meeting of Town Council on Wednesday eve. Two new ordinances were passed, which will be found in next issue.

Rev. H. A. Nickerson, formerly of Plainfield, N. J., will preach in the Universalist Church both morning and evening, to-morrow, Nov. 2nd.

Those desiring copies of the New Jersey Fish and Game Laws can secure same of State Warden Otis C. Small or District Warden John G. Galigae.

The High School boys went down to defeat last Friday, Haddon Heights scoring six, and our boys a goose egg. Everett Hooper is said to be doing extra good work.

Presbyterian Church. Services at 10.30 a. m., 7.30 p. m. and Thursday at 7.30 p. m. Sabbath School at the noon hour. Morning theme "The Witheld Desires of Life." Evening theme, "The Mould of a Great Life."

Frank Small, brother of Messrs. Fred. Bradford, Charles and Otis Small, died last Saturday, Oct. 24, at his home, aged 69 years. Frank was well-known, a friend to all, afflicted, but a hard worker. He was taken with apoplexy on Thursday, around on Friday, but was found, unconscious, on Saturday morning, dying before noon. His pastor, Rev. Marple, conducted the burial services on Monday.

#### Don't You Forget It.

Don't you forget it. Forget what? Why the meeting to re-organize the Board of Trade on Wednesday evening next, at 7.30 sharp, in Pitmen's Hall. Mr. Ed. E. Pratt, of New York City, Mr. Howard R. Heydon, Field Sec. of the State Organization and other good speakers will be present. The meeting must be held early, because Mr. Pratt must leave on an early train. Turn out everybody, till there will not be standing room to spare. Women cordially invited. All members of the old Board and all who will become members of the new Board are urged to be present to help carry away the enthusiasm. We will all be out of politics then, and can afford to go to work for Hammonton.

J. A. VANILKERT.

It is reported that Dr. Milton Waas has been appointed assistant dentist to the royal family of Germany,—to reside in Berlin.

Regular monthly meeting of the Women's Civic Club will be held at the home of Mrs. Harry Little, Tuesday, Nov. 4th, at 3 p. m.

James Gerstenfeld and family were visitors in West Philadelphia, this week, and attended the wedding of his sister, Miss Dorothy Gerstenfeld.

According to schedule adopted 'teen years ago. Thanksgiving services will be held in the M. E. Ch. Nov. 27th, and the sermon by Rev. W. S. Marple.

Two sales will come off next Saturday,—Mrs. Cotting's, by the Sheriff, at one o'clock, and the Burgess place, on Vine Street, by the Administrator, at three o'clock.

St. Mark's Church, Rev. Wm. Howard Davis, Rector. Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity: Morning Prayer, 7; Holy Communion, 7.30 and 10.30; Sunday School, 11.45; Even'g Prayer, 7.30.

Morning praise at 9.30, in the M. E. Church. Brief address, and Lord's Supper, at 10.30. Sunday School at noon. Junior League at 3 o'clock. Epworth League at 6.45. Preaching by Pastor Shaw at 7.30. Prayer Service on Thursday eve., at 7.30.

We desire to thank all who in our time of bereavement aided us by their sympathy, and to all those who sent gifts of flowers both before and after the passing away of our beloved husband and father, and also wish to thank the male quartette for rendering of beautiful selections. MRS. H. G. NEWTON, HENRY G. NEWTON, JR., W. H. ANDREWS AND FAMILY.

NOTICE.—I want it understood, in regard to scandal that my name has been brought into. I have denied nothing nor have I sent the person who has started this rumor. What I have said is the truth, and saw with my own eyes.

Mrs. McClelland. (We are not aware of the matter referred to, but publish the above at the writer's request.—Eds.)

The ninth annual reception of the Needlework Guild was held in Odd Fellows' Hall on Friday, Oct. 24th, all day. A most enjoyable time was spent, nearly all of the forty-two Directors being present. About 1800 garments were received, besides money donations. Miss Bender, National Cor. Sec'y, gave an interesting talk on the work in the South. Mrs. Wm. Bernhouse aroused interest in her talk about the Blind Baby's Home at Summit, N. J. SRC'Y.

#### Important Meeting.

The last legislature passed a law providing for a change in the method of making up jury panels and selecting jurors for the various terms of Court. There was a provision in this law that it should not remain in effect unless ratified by a majority of the voters at the next General Election. The law will be voted on at the Election on Tuesday next, as noted on the sample ballots.

There will be a meeting in the Auditorium of the Central School this Saturday night, at eight o'clock, to which all are invited. It is the purpose of the meeting to explain to the voters the idea and working of this act. The meeting will be strictly non-partisan, and it is hoped that explanation and discussion will help the voters to decide a question of such far reaching importance that it was deemed necessary to have a referendum vote upon the subject.

#### Un-Claimed Letters.

The following letters remained unclaimed for in the Hammonton Post Office on Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1913:

Mrs. Emma H. Smith Tony Zanol  
Mr. Foster Miss Anna Thompson  
Mr. Frank Sudeco Mrs. Hellebrandt

Persons calling for any of the above will please state that it was advertised. THOS. C. KLYING, Postmaster.

## Bank Brothers

### Shoes

That will satisfy; styles that will suit; all widths and sizes to fit all feet.

Prices to suit all pocket-books.

The best values we could secure from the best manufacturers are turned over to our customers with the least possible margin of profit added.

Everything that is new and practical is here to choose from.

#### Shoes for Men at \$3 and \$3.50.

These are the Bank Special; they are here in all leathers, lace and button.

Walk-Over Shoes for men at \$4, \$4.50 and \$5; all leathers, lace and button; medium high toes, or English style toes.

Men's Shoes at \$2.25 and \$2.50.

Dress Shoes in dull calf, patent calf, Russian calf; lace and button.

Men's Shoes at \$1.50 and \$2.

In dull calf and patent calf; lace and button.

Educator Shoes for men,

In dull calf, vici kid, patent calf.

#### A complete line of Men's Work Shoes.

These shoes are made for us by America's best and largest manufacturers, who make a specialty of making work shoes for men and boys.

They range in price from \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2, \$2.25, \$2.75, and gradually up to \$3.50 and \$4.

#### Women's Shoes at \$2.50 and \$3.

In all leathers, and combination cloth tops; medium, low, or high heel, either broad or narrow English toe.

Walk-Over Shoes for women at \$3.50, \$4 and \$5; English style toes, narrow or broad toes; in all leathers; lace or button.

Women's Shoes at \$1.50 and \$2.

Splendid values; in dull calf, patent calf; lace or button; high or low heels, broad and medium toes.

#### Boys' Shoes.

Size 1 to 5½, at \$1.25 and \$1.45

Boys' Shoes at \$1.75 and \$2.

In dull calf, patent calf, lace and button.

Boys' Shoes at \$2.50 and \$3.

In all leathers; lace and button;

size 1 to 5½

Boys' Shoes; size 8 to 13½,

At 95 cents and \$1.25; in dull calf and box calf.

Boys' Shoes, size 8 to 13½, at \$1.50, \$2, and \$2.50; in all leathers; many styles to choose from.

#### Educator Shoes for Boys.

\$2 and \$2.50, according to size.

Educator Shoes for Girls, \$1.75 to \$2.50, according to size.

Girls' Shoes at 85 cents to \$2, according to size; all leathers; lace and button.

## Bank Brothers

### Haberdashery

For Men,—the kind that won the patronage of thousands of customers.

If you look at our collection of Gents' Furnishings, you will be convinced that we carried out to the letter our policy of providing the best goods at the lowest prices.

You will find here Underwear in dozens of styles,—separate garments or Union suits, in cotton ribbed, part wool, all wool and wool-silk. In light weight, medium weight, or heavy weight. Prices range from 35 cents to \$2, and all prices in between.

#### Sweater Coats are here

In all styles; shawl collars, collars that fit close to the neck, or V neck style.

Prices range from 85 cents to \$7, with prices in between.

#### A Special Lot

Of Sweater Coats are put on sale at a price that will not be duplicated this season. They are

\$2.50 Sweater Coats at \$1.95, in Shaker knit, with shawl collar.

200 Sweater Coats at \$1.50,—heavy weave, in gray, tan, navy and red, with wide shawl collars.

\$3 Sweater Coats at \$2.50,—Shaker knit, big shawl collar, in gray and navy.

\$3.50 Sweater Coats at \$2.75,—made of worsted yarn, with shawl collar, in gray, red and navy.

#### Wool Flannel Shirts for men, with attached collars,

Made of a very good grade of material, extra full size, in gray and navy.

Prices, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, and on up to \$2.50 and \$3.

Look at this shirt, compare quality, and you will soon see why most men who wear woolen top shirts, around town, buy them here.

#### Holeproof Hosiery for men,

at \$1.50 per box containing six pairs, and guaranteed for six months. Cashmere hose for men at \$2 per box, guaranteed for six months.

Men's extra heavy cotton hose, 15 c quality, at two for 25 cts.

Men's heavy black cotton hose, special, at three for 25 cents.

#### Working Shirts for men

At 48 c. Fast color chambrays, flannels in plain colors, and made of extra heavy material; full size; every seam is well sewed, and guaranteed to give you a new shirt if they fail to wear satisfactorily. We call them Jack Rabbit.

Gunning Coats. 95 c, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, and \$2.50

Gunning Leggings, 45 cents and 65 cents.

Gunning Shoes, at \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.75 and up to \$5.

BANK BROS.

Hammonton

BANK BROS.



$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-x^2} \quad \text{for } x \in \mathbb{R}$$

# REAL FRIEND OF

**PUBLIC SCHOOLS**

---

**Edward C. Stokes Has Done  
More For Them In New Jer-  
sey Than Any Other Man.**

---

**BUILT UP PRESENT SYSTEM**

---

Newark, Oct. 21.—When Edward C.

Stokes entered the legislature in 1931 as a member of the house of assembly and took with him an absorbing purpose: to devote himself to the interests of public education. He was a new man.

As superintendent of the public schools of Merrill he had studied the "public school system" and learned its intricacies. He had seen that too much of the money paid in school taxes was either uselessly expended or misappropriated, schools were poorly equipped, the school laws were antiquated, and the system of instruction no branch fit for the boy or girl for vocational occupations. He had seen that the schools were not prepared for the practical duties of life.

Industry in the home was not taught. The girls had no tuition in domestic occupations—such as sewing and cooking. Manual training was yet to be introduced. The need for a radical inspection of the schools, Sanitary

tion was little regarded, and the gymnastics was indreduced of. Such a situation was not good for the children and yet to be thought of.

But the money available for public schools was not enough. The school districts provided according to their means. All the help from the state was not enough. The state had to disburse among the twenty-one counties, and this was not a large sum of money.

Nevertheless teachers' salaries were low, and the conditions of the public school conditions were deplorable because the people were comparatively poor. The state government taxed heavily upon them.

The man who met the needs of the teachers was the State Superintendent. In the legislature the man of business of the New Jersey public school system was the State Superintendent. He was the man who had the schools was money. The colleges were not taxed for school purposes. The State Superintendent had to pay out large sums besides for the purchase of land and the building of new schools.

Happily the revenues of the state are increasing from the gradual extension of railroad and corporation taxes, the new tax on the inheritance tax, first collected in 1892, on the banking and insurance companies and other sources. Mr. Stokes is anxious to get the state out of financial debt. The state could then afford to do all financial aid to the counties. The state on Mr. Stokes' initiative has appropriated \$100,000 for the purpose of paying the debt attributed to the counties for school purposes. This appropriation was paid by the legislature year after year until the Board of Education in the second year of the administration of Governor Stokes, passed the law prepared by him increasing the school tax and the state tax on railroad taxes. The state's share of these taxes should be paid to the

While looking after the planning of a public school system Mr. Stokes, as superintendent of the district, addressed himself to the compelling and important question of the state school laws. He was a pioneer of the comprehensive school system which provided the present law. He was such a strong advocate of this system that it was quoted in other laws as a model system. Compared with the laws that existed when Mr. Stokes began his career in education, the present laws are revolutionary. Without the careful and progressive thinking that public school interests in New Jersey received from Edward C. Stokes during the long term he has been in the New Jersey public school system in New Jersey, there would have attained the position it has today. He made the new conditions,

income. The new state school system was created by him. He made the legislature with a new interest. Of great value to the state was Mr. Henry's labor in the line of education with the agricultural interests of the state. He took the initiative in public education. He believed that the state should be vastly promoted by the teaching of the principles of agriculture at public expense.

During his twenty years in the assembly he was one of the acutest. It was said that when any attempt was made to pass during Governor Henry's administration, to impair the dignity of education, that the assembly would be divided into two camps: educational interests. Edward took was always on hand for the cause.

When the teacher who receives a salary that was paid from the

ago can thank Edward C. Stokes, Jr. The pupil who gets industrial technical training, who has medical supervision and a sanitary school, who has a gymnasium to exercise in, even the playgrounds, all are a development of public progress can look to Mr. Stokes as the originator of these blessings.

100







## STOKES FAVORED RAILROAD INTERESTS

Governor Fielder Uncovers Stokes's Record as State  
Official and Railroad Director

## HOW STATE SUFFERED IN DEAL

WHENEVER THE INTERESTS OF STATE AND RAILROADS  
CLASHED STOKES RUSHED TO THE SIDE OF THE  
RAILROADS—HOW HE CAME TO STAND FOR  
THE INCREASED MAIN STEM TAX—  
HIS RECORD ON THE HILARY  
MAXIMUM TAX ACT.

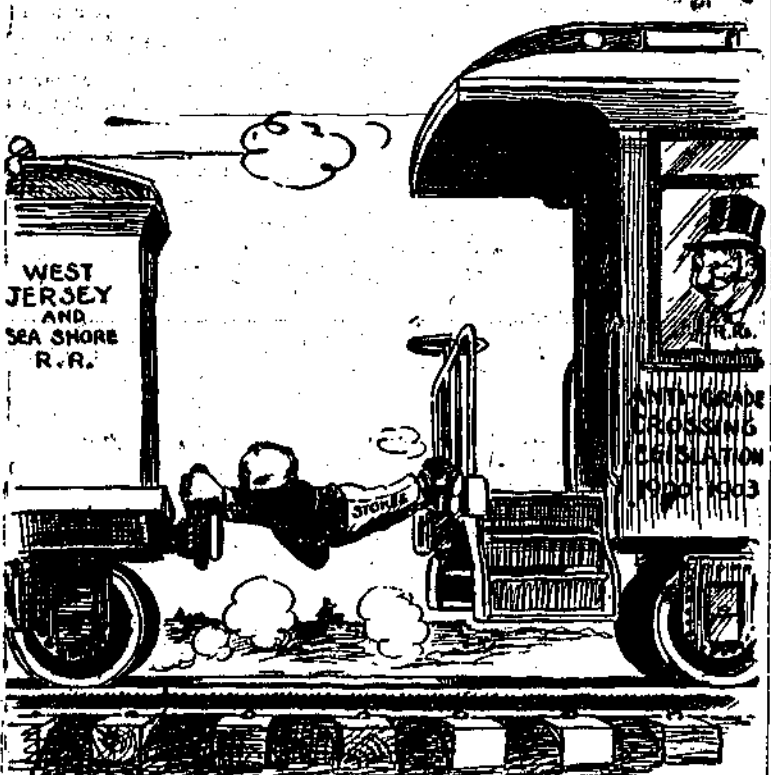
In his tour of Gloucester County last week Governor Fielder made special reference to the Stokes-Colby controversy. He said:—  
In one of Senator Colby's speeches a few days ago, he charged Mr. Stokes with railroad affiliations and with having been a director of a railroad, to which Mr. Stokes with a great show of heat and indignation denies that he is a railroad director. But he stops there and fails to draw a curtain which covers the past. Let us lift a corner and take a glimpse for ourselves.

### STOKES A RAILROAD DIRECTOR.

In 1901, when Mr. Stokes was completing his last year in the Senate, he was elected a director of the West Jersey and Sea Shore Railroad Co., listed on the tax books of the State as "part of the Pennsylvania Railroad system." He evidently "made good" for he was re-elected in 1902, 1903 and 1904. The West Jersey and Sea Shore Railroad then operated over one-third of the entire mileage owned or controlled by the Pennsylvania R. R. system in this State. The president of the Pennsylvania was the president of the West Jersey and Sea Shore, and all directors of the latter were elected by the Pennsylvania R. R. In an article published in the New York Evening Sun, Oct. 21, 1904, advocating the election of Mr. Stokes as Governor, that paper says, "he enjoys the confidence of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co."

### STATE OFFICIAL AND RAILROAD DIRECTOR.

Mr. Stokes was a member of Assembly in 1891 and 1892. He was Senator from Cumberland County in 1893 and for the succeeding eight years. The same year he was first elected a director of the West Jersey and Sea Shore R. R., he was appointed Clerk in Chancery by Governor Murphy, which office he held until he became Governor



Stokes, the Railroad Man.

himself in 1906 and during his term of service as Clerk in Chancery, he was a railroad director and well known about the State House, as the representative of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

While a Senator, he was a member of the Railroad and Canal Committee and other important committees and yet in his campaign for Governor in 1904, when the great issue was reform in the laws governing railroad taxation, he said that such question was not ripe for discussion. When Judge Black, his opponent, asked him if he was not a director of the West Jersey and Sea Shore R. R. Co., he replied with as much frankness as he replied to Senator Colby, that he was not. An investigation of the records showed that he had resigned about a week before.

### STOKES PARTIAL TO RAILROADS.

At the time of that campaign, the main stem of the railroad paid a tax of only five dollars per thousand of valuation and had been paying at that rate since 1894 and yet Mr. Stokes thought that the question of increasing that rate, was not "ripe for discussion" and he had all the experience I have mentioned, as a member of the legislature and a member of the important railroad and finance Committees of the Senate. Perhaps his experience as a railroad director convinced him that the question was not "ripe."

In his reply to Senator Colby, he takes the credit for having passed during his administration, the present law by which the railroads pay at an increased ratio their main stem property. He had to pass such a bill, or take something worse for the railroads. He got it passed, but he got it passed by the use of the County Board of Taxation, which he had secured, and he said that such question was not ripe for discussion. When Judge Black, his opponent, asked him if he was not a director of the West Jersey and Sea Shore R. R. Co., he replied with as much frankness as he replied to Senator Colby, that he was not. An investigation of the records showed that he had resigned about a week before.

Ordered and Paid for by the New Jersey State Democratic Committee,  
78 Montgomery Street, Jersey City.

## SIREN AND SONS.

Huntington Wilson, assistant secretary of state, is a Marathon runner. Dr. Felix Adler, organizer of the universal peace congress, the first one of which was held in London, is a professor of social ethics in Columbia university.

Among the most treasured possessions of Harry Lauder are a cheap watch which he won in a stinging competition as a boy and the old apple which he used when he worked as a "collier laddie."

Dr. William T. Egan, director of the Bronx zoo, is a New York native of Irish descent. He is a native of Indiana, Indiana traveled all over the world in search of rare animals. He is an authority on zoology. He has recently been destroyed in Washington regarding the destruction of the seals in Alaska.

James B. Hammond, grower wealthy as a typewriter inventor, has started a cruise of the "Hesperus" which is a schooner of the "Hesperus" class. He seeks rest and peace, and should be live to complete his library he will be 101 years of age. He sails in a yacht especially fitted for his purpose.

### Current Comment.

Cheer up! Best prices are to be higher, and you will not have to carry so much life away through the winter as you fear. Indianapolis, Nov. 12. In London prices are numbered 12A to avoid the "phoozie" 12. No doubt the London merchants will be dating their 1912 correspondence 1912A. Denver Republican.

The government is said to be considering the change of half cent piece. Probably it wants to arrange it so that some of its fellows will have something to match. Charleston News and Courier.

Have you done your Christmas shopping yet? No? Inhabitants of the provinces are certainly very slow. News to New York people. No more large tables in restaurants for New Year's eve. Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

### The Iconoclast.

William Tell was a myth. Siege of Troy is largely a myth. Fair Rosalind was not poisoned by Queen Elizabeth. Blinded, the harper, did not discover Richard I's prison. Duke of Wellington didn't say, "Up, girls and march!"

Coriolanus never allowed his mother to interfere for Rome. Nero was not a monster. He did not kill his mother, nor did he fiddle over burning Rome. Instead of 300 Spartans it required between 7,000 and 12,000 to stop Xerxes' army at Thermopylae. New York Telegram.

### The Royal Box.

The queen of Denmark is a passionate admirer of Charles Dickens and has read many of his books several times.

The czar of Russia carries life policies amounting to \$1,500,000, while the kaiser is insured for \$1,000,000, and King George is covered to almost the same figure.

Queen Amelia, mother of the throneless king of Portugal, is a trained medical nurse and is frequently seen among the poor of Lisbon. King and Queen do what she can to make others happy. Years ago she passed all the examinations with high honors. She did not receive medical science in Portugal and to establish hospitals in that unhappy country.

### German Cleanings.

Germany has over 5,000 miles of inland navigable waters.

Heidelberg department costs 100 more than \$200,000 a year, or about 30 cents per inhabitant.

For his field artillery the German army has adopted a shell that weighs 160 pounds. It is supposed to be a very effective one.

### Fandom Fancies.

There's room at the top in about everything except a baseball pitcher. "We like a close present race, but we don't like the home team to get too much out of it."

Charles Dickens' first rich; coronation now holds itself poor. German proverb.

### Proverbs.

The principal part of everything is the beginning. Roman proverb. If you have one true friend think yourself happy. French proverb. Charity gives itself rich; coronation now holds itself poor. German proverb.

Better a poor house (an empty house) than an ill house. Scandinavian proverb.

It is always easy to say how the ship might have been saved when it has gone down. Chinese proverb.

## BITTER FIGHT IN THE DEMOCRACY

Internal Row of Such Dimensions That Campaign Issues  
Seem to Be Forgotten.

## EVERYBODY CALLING NAMES

The famous Kilkenny cats of Ireland have nothing on the Democratic party of New Jersey, which is now engaged in an internal row that threatens its utter destruction and rule. Charges and countercharges have followed each other with bewildering frequency since primary day and are still going on apace that it looks as if the Democratic campaign from now until election day would consist of nothing but a general snarl of party and faction leaders.

The row began in earnest on the day before the state conventions, when Acting Governor Fielder issued a statement denouncing the Smith-Nugent fight among the Democrats of New Jersey, and he was elected by sixteen votes to three for Kinkaid.

Hot upon the heels of this happening came an announcement from Washington that Congressman Kinkaid as vice chairman of the Democratic state committee would manage the Fielder campaign. The report from Washington had it that Kinkaid had visited President Wilson and was advised by him to take this action. Such a move would mean the end of the Fielder campaign.

Following Kinkaid's announcement, that Governor Fielder was obliged to deny that he had entered into any agreement with Kinkaid to turn down Mr. Groscup. About the same time Mr. Tumulty, President Wilson's secretary, made a formal statement in Washington to the effect that neither the president nor himself was interfering in any way with Democratic politics in New Jersey.

In view of the fact, however, that President Wilson announced when he was elected governor of New Jersey that he regarded himself as the leader of his party in this state, a great many Democrats in New Jersey believe that with Mr. Wilson's leadership and protection his chief adviser, Mr. Tumulty, would not resist the temptation to direct the affairs of his party in New Jersey from the White House.

Governor Fielder gave as one of his reasons for repudiating the Smith-Nugent faction that that faction had entered into a deal with the Republican candidate for governor, Edward Woodrow Wilson, when he was governor of New Jersey, and that because of this deal with Stokes, Mr. Stokes punctured the absurdity of this charge in no uncertain manner and his vigorous language put Governor Fielder in a ridiculous position. But there was more embarrassment for Governor Fielder to follow. Democratic Chairman Groscup was the next man to add to his discomfort. A formal statement by him is the last feature of the Democratic row, and everybody is looking forward to the next round, Mr. Groscup said.

Acting Governor Fielder is responsible for the statement that Nugent is really for the candidacy of Mr. Stokes and against him.

"When he told me this after giving out his statement I replied: 'Governor, you are a lawyer. If you have the evidence give it to the people. The people are the judges in these matters, and they are entitled to the evidence. I do not know whether you have the evidence, but I certainly have the argument which applies to a lawyer. If Nugent is for Stokes, then Governor Fielder should give the evidence.'

"It is true that Nugent undertook me in the meeting of the Democratic state committee, knowing full well that I would work for the complete overthrow of Governor Fielder."

"As I told the governor, if he has anything of evidential value tending to show Nugent to be against Fielder and for Stokes, then let us have the evidence. That is the only thing of value. Assertions, insinuations without some shadow of proof, are worthless."

### Remove the Grade Crossings.

The following plank in the Republican platform adopted by the state convention at Trenton is not a mere empty promise. It was made to be kept.

The Republican party will "make good" if the people elect R. E. C. Stokes as governor and a legislature to back him up. This is the grade crossing plank.

"We favor the immediate protection of human life at existing grade crossings and in addition the gradual elimination of all grade crossings throughout the state. We believe that the work of the public utility commission should be enlarged and extended to the equipment of improved railroad crossings."

Why wouldn't it be a good thing to pin or paste the following from the Republican platform where it would be convenient for reference when somebody "pines with pride" to the record of the Democratic party in New Jersey? Facts are stubborn things.

"The Democratic party has utterly failed to keep its pledges to the people. It has played politics with the jury system of the state. It has been compelled to act as a mere tool of the legislature to remedy its own blunders; it has made laws which have driven law-abiding business enterprises from our state; it has used the direct primaries not as an instrument to move the popular will, but as a means for the furthering of the personal ambition of the Democratic leaders; and it has, by neglect of official duty, delayed the submission of constitutional amendments to the voters of the state."

## HOW FIELDER HELPS THE STOKES CAMPAIGN.

Governor Fielder and former Governor Stokes of New Jersey have adopted a wide-spread method of campaigning in that state, and the discriminating observer will not fail to notice that the advantage is decidedly in favor of the level-headed Republican candidate.

Mr. Stokes is fully aware of the difference of opinion among members of his own party, which New Jersey was lost to the Democrats, but he does not consider such differences to be irreconcilable, and for that reason he is running on a broad platform, that should unite all true party men against the common political enemy. His policy is one of conciliation, and the wisdom of it has already been demonstrated by the thousands of former Progressives who are flocking to his support. Mr. Stokes is somewhat of a Progressive himself. He believes in advancing along the lines of conservative progress, while he discards the reactionary, demagogic and sometimes dangerous doctrines which would undermine the foundations of constitutional government. He is an anti-union, no-alienism man, but states his own views with a clearness that cannot be misunderstood.

On the other hand, Governor Fielder, the chief opponent, is starting his campaign for election by reading thousands of Democrats out of the party. He says, and he is repeating it at every opportunity, that he does not want the support of former Senator Smith and his friends throughout the state. As Smith is the man who nominated Woodrow Wilson for governor and the one who was an important factor in securing his election, it can be readily imagined that his support is worth having. But the fearless Fielder does not stop at Smith. He has also named his defiance to James Nugent, who is credited with carrying Essex county in his last pocket, and says that he does not want the support of James Nugent. In carrying out this plan of campaign he has selected Congressman Kinkaid as his representative and his spokesman.

The Republicans of the state, who are full of hope, can afford to look with complacency upon this Kilkenny fight among the Democrats of New Jersey. The more Democrats that are read out of the party by Wilson and Fielder the better it will be for the Republican candidate for governor.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Rubber Stamp Candidate. Because Mr. Katzenbach carried Essex county in the primaries Candidate Fielder and the Newark News insist that there is a deal on between the Smith-Nugent Democrats and former Governor Stokes, the Republican candidate.

Katzenbach also carried his home county, Essex. Was that because a Democratic deal with Stokes against Fielder? Governor Fielder has denounced Nugent and read him out of the Democratic party. He wants nothing to do with Nugent or his followers.

Woodrow Wilson when he was governor of New Jersey also denounced Nugent. Was that because Nugent was in a deal with Stokes?

He showed Nugent the door in the state house. Was that because Nugent was in a deal with Stokes?

In short, Mr. Wilson from the moment he got through with Nugent as his campaign manager in 1910 has since then, almost continuously, denounced Smith-Nugent and Nugent. And has it all been because these two have been in a deal with Stokes?

Acting Governor Fielder bears the rubber stamp of President Wilson as the Democratic candidate. Bitter as a consequence of leadership that he acquired, he gives a cheap imitation of the president in the denunciation line. But in his previous career he has not been so consistent.

Democratic votes in the primaries of 1910 were carried by Stokes. He carried Essex county and Essex county has charges that Smith and Nugent have made a deal with Stokes.

It is a sad, and thing for the creature bearing the rubber stamp of the master to imitate his master.

Remove the Grade Crossings. The following plank in the Republican platform adopted by the state convention at Trenton is not a mere empty promise. It was made to be kept.

The Republican party will "make good" if the people elect R. E. C. Stokes as governor and a legislature to back him up. This is the grade crossing plank.

"We favor the immediate protection of human life at existing grade crossings and in addition the gradual elimination of all grade crossings throughout the state. We believe that the work of the public utility commission should be enlarged and extended to the equipment of improved railroad crossings."

Why wouldn't it be a good thing to pin or paste the following from the Republican platform where it would be convenient for reference when somebody "pines with pride" to the record of the Democratic party in New Jersey? Facts are stubborn things.

"The Democratic party has utterly failed to keep its pledges to the people. It has played politics with the jury system of the state. It has been compelled to act as a mere tool of the legislature to remedy its own blunders; it has made laws which have driven law-abiding business enterprises from our state; it has used the direct primaries not as an instrument to move the popular will, but as a means for the furthering of the personal ambition of the Democratic leaders; and it has, by neglect of official duty, delayed the submission of constitutional amendments to the voters of the state."

## South Jersey Republican Hoyt & Son, Publishers

HAMMONTON, N. J., Saturday, November 1, 1913.

## REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES STAND FOR PROGRESSIVE AND CONSTRUCTIVE LAWS!

For State Senator



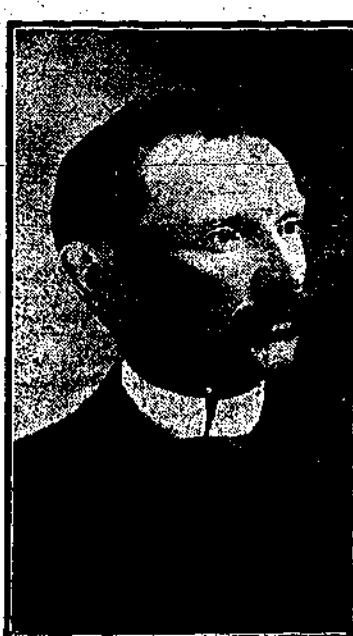
Hon. Walter E. Edge

For County Clerk



Capt. Edwin A. Parker

For Governor



Hon. E.C. Stokes

For Assembly



Hon. Emerson Richards

For Assembly



Hon. Carlton Godfrey

This advertisement ordered by Republican Campaign Committee, Charles F. Behrman, Treasurer, Barclay Building, Atlantic City, N. J.

Hey diddle diddle, Colby wants the Governor's saddle.

Mr. Fielder's shooting off into the air:

But the people are dismounted

At the pledges they have hunted

And Ed. Stokes—the tried and true—will get the chair.

## LABOR COMES INTO ITS OWN

Railway Organization Emphatically Den Responsibility  
for Stokes Practical Railroad Men Propaganda

DEMOCRATS ENACT LAWS THAT WERE NEEDED

The Democratic platform of 1912 points up its enactments and the enactments of the following:  
Employers' Liability Law.  
The Full-Crew Bill.  
Di-Moody's Law.  
Women's and Children's Employment Act.

Labor asked for these measures for many years, and it was left to a Democratic administration to enact them into law. The Full-Crew Bill was introduced regularly into the Legislature for nearly ten years, but it was impossible to get such a bill through the Legislature until the Democrats came into power. It was finally passed by a Democratic legislature and was signed by Governor Fielder in 1912.

The Democratic platform declares: "We Favor the Enactment of Such Legislation as Will Prevent the Issuance of Injunctions in Labor Disputes When No Property Rights Are Involved, and When There is Proper Remedy by Law."

The Republican platform, in view of its repeated failure to enact proper labor laws, is compelled to follow the same course in treating this subject as it does in the case of the Seven Slaves, the Public Utilities Act, and the Clean Election Law and Corrupt Practices Act—that is, it declares for Enforcement, Strengthening and Amending, etc. The following is the Republican platform language: "We favor Enforcement and we favor Strengthening of such laws, etc."

It will be noticed that after having complete and full control of every branch of the government for almost a generation, that the best the Republican platform can do after one Democratic administration, is to promise to Enforce, and to Strengthen, etc. The laboring man will note that the Republicans failed to put in effective form any of these statutes, in spite of their many and unobstructed opportunities and that at its first opportunity, the Democratic administration is now covering all these points in direct and complete compliance with the requests of labor.



Light Man's Burden.

The truth of the matter is, every man recognizes, that the Republican method of strengthening labor laws will be just what it will in the matter of Public Utilities and election laws, that is, drawing the teeth out of all of them, and leaving them harmless and helpless in the hands of the interests that the Republican party has its representatives have served faithfully and exclusively through all of the years of that party's undisturbed control of the State, including the three years Mr. Stokes was Governor.

A LAMB FOR THE SLAUGHTER.  
(From the Newark Evening News.)  
Here are the names by the Republican party candidates as to what they will do to the German law in the way they are placed in power:

We favor the revision of the present election laws, which will simplify voting and reduce the unnecessary and unwise expenses of the election. If we can get the law, we will strengthen the safeguards surrounding an honest ballot. "Thousands of our citizens have been disfranchised by the present complicated, cumbersome and unsatisfactory election laws, and we pledge the people of New Jersey to correct the defects therein."

There is not a word of praise in the plank for any of the many good things accomplished by the operation of the German law. Rather, the act is utterly condemned as unsatisfactory.

The law is unsatisfactory to members of both the "Board of Guardians" and of the "Same Old Gang." So long as they were in power, they prevented every reform that the German law later brought about. Then, after it was passed, the old bosses of the Republican party did their best when given a chance to weaken it. They succeeded in some points, and in other points they failed.

Some of the "revision" they brought about over the vote of Governor Wilson included the free transportation of voters to the polls by "volunteers;" relieving candidates who failed to get statements of election expenses of all consequences of their dereliction; extending unreasonably and unnecessarily the time for filing certificate of nomination, and weakening the effect of the act in other ways against public policy.

Had it not been for Wilson's action, the Republican bosses would have virtually prevented independent nominations within the ranks of the political parties and would have removed out of the safeguards (thrown around the election and polling lists, for both houses of the Legislature, under Hoffman control, passed such bills in 1912. Both of these measures are unjust and imprudent from the standpoint of those favoring honest elections.

The Republicans, under the direction of the "Board of Guardians," wanted to move in the way of "revision" but they were scared off by a storm of popular disapproval. One of their proposals was that Presidential electors be not amenable to the provisions of the corrupt practices act, and the Republican majority in the Senate approved it. Another proposition, favored by Senator Harry D. Lowitt, former Governor Stokes's understudy, was to wipe out personal registration in all but thirty-five municipalities in the State. Still another, from the same source, was a bill providing for "straight" voting in the interest of the party organization.

Every one of these discredited measures could be revived without violating the language of the Republican plank in case that party should be returned to power.

The German law needs substantial amending, but it does not need to be revised in the way in which the Republicans have endeavored to revise it in the past. There ought to have been definite pledges from the enemies of the law as to the course they proposed to pursue if they were honest in their pledge to "correct defects." The principle of the law is right.

Ordered and Paid for by the New Jersey State Democratic Committee,  
78 Montgomery Street, Jersey City.

## A Woman's Place of Business.

A man goes home tired from his day's work, and wonders why his wife wants to go somewhere in the evening. "Why go out?" he says. "You must dress up, and put on airs and manners, and talk dreary nothings to those who talk the dreary nothings back to you. Here is a delightful home to take your ease in, a cheerful fire, an уют manure to make the place a chair. Why go out?"

The man does not stop to think that the woman has worked all day to make the home delightful, has laid the fire, has dusted the armchair, besides doing a thousand other things to enable him to enjoy his uncut magazine in slumberous peace. She likes a quiet evening, too; but occasionally she likes something else.

"Women haven't the home feeling," says Jones to Robinson. "Why, when I take a vacation, I want nothing better than to stay right at home, with the children, and get the flannels of my mountain life, I carpenter a little, there are always a lot of odd jobs waiting. The two weeks are over before I know it. But Mary—she's different. She likes to pack her trunk and go to one of those summer hotels where you wear your best clothes and talk all day."

And Robinson agrees that women haven't the home feeling.

No home feeling! To a true woman's home is indeed her world. But it is a world of care as well as a world of happiness; she never returns to it with the infinite sense of relaxation that her husband feels. No matter how tired she is, there is, from the minute she unlocks the door, something to attend to, something on her mind. What wonder is it that she wants to roam a little, if only for the pleasure of coming back!

The next time your wife asks you to take her out for an even, do not grumble, but consider how you would like it if, after you had done a hard day's work, she came into your life at six o'clock and suggested your passing the evening there with a magazine or two. A woman's home is her place of business.—Youth's Companion.

Instead of enjoying the open sky and the open road, he has a seat in some swamy interior hall, and spends his evenings indoors under the hot glow of a student-lamp, about which a June-bug bumps. On paper, such a sacrifice may sound trivial, but it is very real.

By no means is it a selfish ambition. It is all done by the teacher that he may more perfectly perform the task of educating others. It is only one bit more of evidence of the unselfishness of true teachers, and of the nobility of true teaching.—From the Youth's Companion.

DEVOTION TO AN IDEAL

There are those who regard a teacher's task as one of comparative ease. "Routine work and a long summer vacation," is the way they sum it up. Such persons entirely miss the self-sacrifice and the real heroism that are attributes of many a teacher's career.

Indeed, one type of this heroism is displayed every summer. It is the devotion to an ideal that tempts its followers to drift when the regular year's work is done. Some give themselves up to the relaxation of the long recess, content with the same old round of teaching year after year. Others—and this group is by no means small—regard each year as a step to higher things. Having spent the winter in instructing others, they devote the summer to instructing themselves.

Teachers are those who regard a teacher's task as one of comparative ease. "Routine work and a long summer vacation," is the way they sum it up. Such persons entirely miss the self-sacrifice and the real heroism that are attributes of many a teacher's career.

Indeed, one type of this heroism is displayed every summer. It is the devotion to an ideal that tempts its followers to drift when the regular year's work is done. Some give themselves up to the relaxation of the long recess, content with the same old round of teaching year after year. Others—and this group is by no means small—regard each year as a step to higher things. Having spent the winter in instructing others, they devote the summer to instructing themselves.

Teachers are those who regard a teacher's task as one of comparative ease. "Routine work and a long summer vacation," is the way they sum it up. Such persons entirely miss the self-sacrifice and the real heroism that are attributes of many a teacher's career.

Indeed, one type of this heroism is displayed every summer. It is the devotion to an ideal that tempts its followers to drift when the regular year's work is done. Some give themselves up to the relaxation of the long recess, content with the same old round of teaching year after year. Others—and this group is by no means small—regard each year as a step to higher things. Having spent the winter in instructing others, they devote the summer to instructing themselves.

Teachers are those who regard a teacher's task as one of comparative ease. "Routine work and a long summer vacation," is the way they sum it up. Such persons entirely miss the self-sacrifice and the real heroism that are attributes of many a teacher's career.

Indeed, one type of this heroism is displayed every summer. It is the devotion to an ideal that tempts its followers to drift when the regular year's work is done. Some give themselves up to the relaxation of the long recess, content with the same old round of teaching year after year. Others—and this group is by no means small—regard each year as a step to higher things. Having spent the winter in instructing others, they devote the summer to instructing themselves.

Teachers are those who regard a teacher's task as one of comparative ease. "Routine work and a long summer vacation," is the way they sum it up. Such persons entirely miss the self-sacrifice and the real heroism that are attributes of many a teacher's career.

Indeed, one type of this heroism is displayed every summer. It is the devotion to an ideal that tempts its followers to drift when the regular year's work is done. Some give themselves up to the relaxation of the long recess, content with the same old round of teaching year after year. Others—and this group is by no means small—regard each year as a step to higher things. Having spent the winter in instructing others, they devote the summer to instructing themselves.

Teachers are those who regard a teacher's task as one of comparative ease. "Routine work and a long summer vacation," is the way they sum it up. Such persons entirely miss the self-sacrifice and the real heroism that are attributes of many a teacher's career.

Indeed, one type of this heroism is displayed every summer. It is the devotion to an ideal that tempts its followers to drift when the regular year's work is done. Some give themselves up to the relaxation of the long recess, content with the same old round of teaching year after year. Others—and this group is by no means small—regard each year as a step to higher things. Having spent the winter in instructing others, they devote the summer to instructing themselves.

Teachers are those who regard a teacher's task as one of comparative ease. "Routine work and a long summer vacation," is the way they sum it up











## The Peoples Bank

OF

Hammonton, N. J.

Capital, \$50,000  
Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$58,000

Three per cent interest paid on time deposits

Two per cent interest allowed on demand accounts having daily balance of \$1000 or more.

Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent

M. L. JACKSON, President  
W. J. SMITH, Vice-Pres't  
W. R. TILTON, Cashier

### DIRECTORS

M. L. Jackson J. A. Waas  
C. F. Osgood George Elvins  
Wm. J. Smith J. C. Anderson  
Sam'l Anderson W. R. Tilton  
Wm. L. Black



The Hammont'n Telephone

Gives Best Service

and

Is the Cheapest!

A. J. RIDER,

President and Manager.

Office in Odd Fellows Building.

Charles Davenport

Contractor and Builder

All work given prompt and careful attention. A first-class job guaranteed.  
HAMMONTON, N. J.  
Local Phone 811 617 Twelfth St.

W. H. Bernshouse

Fire Insurance

Strongest Companies

Lowest Rates

Conveyancing,

Notary Public,

Commissioner of Deeds.

Hammonton.

THEATRICAL and BAL MASQUE

COSTUMES

Supplied on Rental Basis.

WAAS & SON

226 N. 8th St. - Philadelphia, Pa.

Established 1868. Catalogues Free.

## A. H. Phillips Co. Fire Insurance

MONEY

FOR

MORTGAGE LOANS

Bartlett Building, - Atlantic City

FALL PLANTING.

Set your Shade Trees, Fruit Trees, and Privet Hedges all in the Fall. They are not as likely to die from dry weather the next year.

We have a fine lot of

Norway Maples,  
Stayman's-Winesap, Mammoth  
Black Twig and Grimes  
Golden Apple,

and the

Best lot of Peach trees in Jersey

Get our prices on the above before ordering elsewhere. No firm in the business can use you any better.

Hammonton Nursery Company.

308 S. Third St., Hammonton, N. J.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY

To Annie E. Abel, Susan Anna Willa Scott, Theodore W. Abel, and his heirs, devisees, and personal representatives:

By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein George Elvins is complainant and you are defendants, you are required to appear, plead, answer or demur to the bill of said complainant on or before the first day of December, A. D. 1913; and that in default thereof, such decree be made against you as the Chancellor shall seem equitable and just.

The said bill is filed to settle and quiet the title of the complainant, George Elvins, in and to all those certain tracts or parcels of land and premises situated in the Town of Hammonton, County of Atlantic, and State of New Jersey, bounded as follows:

Tract 1: Beginning at a forked pine lettered E. P. and by the south side of Drivers Branch, thence (1) south forty-one degrees and twenty minutes, east along Robert Anderson's land thirty-six and fifty hundredths chains to a point; thence (2) north seventy-eight degrees and thirty minutes, east six and fifty hundredths chains to land of L. Bowers; thence (3) along Bowers' line north thirty-two degrees, east eight and ninety-six hundredths chains to the line forming the third course in the original survey of the seventy acre lot of which this land herein covered is a part. Thence (4) along said original line north forty-one degrees and twenty minutes, west twelve and eighty hundredths chains; thence (5) south eighty-three degrees, west eight and thirty minutes, west seven chains; thence (6) south eighty-three degrees, west fifteen chains to place of beginning, and containing fifty-one and thirty-two hundredths acres more or less.

The third course in this description is at right angles with the adjoining highway. The other courses are copies or supposed to be of the original survey made in 1775 or 1780.

Tract 2: Beginning at an old stump in line ditch and extending along said ditch to corner Robert Anderson's land, said ditch at magnetic needle pointed May, 1909, thence (1) south thirty-six degrees, east two thousand three hundred eighty feet to middle of the private road; thence (2) in the middle of said road north eighty-two degrees and forty minutes, east one thousand eight hundred fifty eight feet, thence (3) south eighty-eight degrees and thirty-one minutes, east six hundred feet to a stone, thence (4) south eighty-eight degrees and fifteen minutes, west one thousand feet to place of beginning.

Whereof the said George Elvins, claims to be the owner; and you, the said Theodore W. Abel and his heirs, devisees and personal representatives, and Annie E. Abel wife of said Theodore W. Abel, are made defendants because of a certain deed of conveyance for the above described lands and premises made by William H. Hannum and Susan Ann Hannum, his wife, to Theodore W. Abel, bearing date August 21st, 1878, and of record in the County Clerk's Office at May's Landing, New Jersey; and you, Susan Anna Willa Scott, are made defendant because you are the only heir of Susan Ann Hannum, to whom a certain mortgage was made, covering the above described land and premises, by Theodore W. Abel and Annie E. Abel, his wife, on August 21, 1878, which said mortgage is now of record in the County Clerk's Office at May's Landing, New Jersey, and by virtue of which, you, defendants, claim some title, interest in, or encumbrance upon said lands and premises, and if you claim any title to, interest in, or encumbrance upon said lands and premises, you are required to answer said bill, but not otherwise.

BLEAKLY & STOCKWELL,  
Solicitors for the Complainant,  
217 Market Street, Camden, N. J.  
Dated Sept. 23, A. D. 1913.

## Edward C. Stokes

Republican  
Candidate

For Governor  
of New Jersey

As a Member of the State Senate  
for nine years, and as  
Governor from 1905 to 1908,

Gave the State

Its unexcelled Public School System.

Its Schools of Agriculture.

Its millions of dollars from Railroad Taxes.

Its first Corrupt Practices Law.

Its first Honest Election Law.

Its first Forestry Conservation Law.

Its first Anti-Stock-Watering Law.

He built our Good Roads.

He saved our Riparian Lands.

He abolished the Fee System.

He signed the Teachers' Pension Act.

He protected Bank Depositors.

He established a Forest Fire Patrol.

He provided Age Pensions for Policemen.

He protected the Oyster and Clam Industry.

He protected Building and Loan Interests.

He safeguarded Working Women and Children.

AND

He did many other things for the  
Lasting Benefit of  
New Jersey and its People.

Vote for

Edward C. Stokes

On November 4th, next, and your  
interests will again be  
in Safe Hands.

Filed for by J. M. Middleton, Trenton, N. J.

## Hammonton Poultry Association

Feed and Poultry Supply Store

DEALERS IN

Feed, Grain, Hay, Straw, Flour

Poultry Wire, Roofing Paper

## Democratic Candidates



William C. Henry  
of Atlantic City



George R. Greis  
of Hammonton

## FOR ASSEMBLY

Paid for by W. C. Henry and George R. Greis

## A GAS HEATER

IN YOUR HOME WILL

Make the Chilly Evenings Comfy.

Early Colds take Strong Holds!

The chilly mornings and evenings of the early Fall keep the doctors busy. Sitting around in cold creepy rooms before the regular heating plant is put into commission, starts coughs, colds, and sometimes even more serious ailments. Why take the risk?

Get a Gas Heater, and be Safe and Comfortable. We have these heaters in all sizes, suitable for any purpose. We have competent men who will connect them for you free of charge. Prices moderate enough to suit any purse.

Hammonton & E. H. City Gas Co.

We are now booking orders for

The Grosselli Chemical Co.'s

ARSENATE  
OF LEAD

Quality the highest! Prices right!

GEORGE ELVINS,

Hammonton, - New Jersey

## WE DON'T SELL CHEAP TAILORING

Primarily because our customers are not the "cheap" kind—they have learned from costly experience elsewhere that the best is the most economical. We have never been obliged to represent adulterated fabrics as "pure wool," nor to offer "sweat shop" garments with the argument that we can save you money through poorly-paid, inexperienced help.

### SHOES and RUBBERS

Cheap clothes, like cheap jewelry, soon show their actual worth, and the man who is deceived thereby is not wise. Everything is sold according to its relative worth,—you rarely get more than what you actually pay for.

### UNDERWEAR

If we offered you "strictly pure cream butter" at 15 cents a pound, and you later found it to be a cheap oleomargarine, you'd lose no time in exposing us.

### HOSIERY

Shoes for all

Pajamas and Night Shirts.



ED. V. PRICE & Co.

MONFORT

We pride ourselves on our Pure Leather.

### HATS, CAPS AND SHIRTS

Many well-meaning people make the mistake of expecting \$2 and \$3 value for \$1, due to the impossible claims of over-anxious dealers. They later come to realize that their money was wanted more than their future business.

### NECKWEAR

Cheap clothes are either lacking in the quality of woollens or in skimping of workmanship. High-grade artist tailors like those with Ed. V. Price & Co., cost money, and are worth it. Don't let any "smooth" salesman convince you to the contrary.

Sweaters Gents' Furnishings

Gents' Goods

Ladies' Sweaters a Specialty

